University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 2 1952

SPECIAL with mats to Todd county papers (to brand for distribution)

Immediate Release

NEW COUNTY AGENT TO ARRIVE JANUARY 10

Richard W. Brand will bring a combination of youth and experience with him when he comes to Todd county to be county agricultural agent January 10.

Brand, 31 years old, has served since August, 1949 as agricultural agent in Carlton county. Before that he was assistant county agent in Houston county.

Born on a farm in Steele county, he was a 4-H club member for eight years, and he farmed in partnership with his father for a number of years. In addition to being a junior leader in 4-H work, he played a leading part in Owatonna Future Farmers of America activities while a high school student in that community.

Brand graduated with distinction from the University of Minnesota in the spring of 1949. He specialized in agricultural economics and dairy products work at the University.

His talents are not limited to agricultural education. He has had wide experience as a baritone soloist in church activities.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 3, 1952

SPECIAL (with mat)

For publication
week of January 7

OUTLINES for accompanying mat: Pictured are three men who will speak at noon assemblies during Farm and Home Week at University Farm January 15-18. Left to right: Paul E. Miller, director, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service; J. L. Morrill, president, University of Minnesota; J. Cameron Thomson, president, Northwest Bancorporation, Minneapolis.

SPEAKERS NAMED FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

Executives in the fields of education and banking will be headline speakers at 50th annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota January 15-18.

Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will talk Wednesday, January 16, on "Observations in Western Europe."

James L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, will appear at the Thursday assembly. His topic will be "Your University."

J. Cameron Thomson, president of Northwest Bancorporation, Minneapolis, will speak Friday on "The Economic Situation."

A speaker will be named later for the Tuesday noon assembly.

Another feature of Farm and Home Week will be the traditional breakfast talks and sing sessions. Speaking at these sessions will be J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture at University Farm and director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Evening meetings will be devoted to entertainment and inspiration.

Featured Tuesday evening will be a movie, "Duck Hunters' Dilemma," and music by the American Swedish Institute chorus. Wednesday evening's program will feature a troupe of acrobats doing tricks on the trampoline, plus a program by students in the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine.

Scheduled for Thursday evening is a program including the School of Agriculture band and chorus, a parliamentary procedure demonstration and puppet show.

During the week there will also be 53 class sessions with approximately 170 talks and reports by University staff members and others on farm and home topics.

There is no charge for registration at Farm and Home Week, and urban as well as rural residents may attend. Additional information may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota. - rr -

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 3, 1952

Immediate Release

DR. MACY GETS SOUTH AMERICAN ASSIGNMENT

Dr. Harold Macy, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, will spend three months in South America assembling information to serve as a basis for a better international distribution and exchange of agricultural publications.

Macy has been in Washington since Monday completing plans for his trip abroad. He will leave for Brazil January 11.

The South American trip will include visits to libraries, colleges, research organizations, and other agricultural, forestry, home economics and veterinary medicine institutions in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Columbia.

The purpose of Macy's study is to work out with foreign institutions a more satisfactory distribution and exchange system for bulletins published by state agricultural experiment stations and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The survey is being financed by the Technical Co-operation Administration (Point 4) of the State Department in co-operation with the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Macy was selected to make the study because of his long-time interest in international exchange of bulletins and because he has served as chairman of the national committee on "Distribution of Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins to Foreign Institutions" of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

A-8650-hs

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 3, 1952

Immediate Release

FRUIT, PROTEIN PLENTY IN VIEW FOR JANUARY

Plenty of pork and turkey and ample supplies of five fruits will be available to consumers in January, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

But fresh vegetables continue in such higher price ranges that the U.S. Department of Agriculture finds none to fit into its forecast of most plentiful foods for the first month of the new year.

Peak marketings of spring pigs in December helped to build up the large supplies of pork in cold storage, and there will be large enough hog marketings in January to keep pork among the most plentiful meats.

Turkey stocks in cold storage the first of December stood at 106,824,000 pounds, and that means ample supplies for January markets.

Fruits consumers will find in most plentiful supply this month are fresh oranges and tangerines, dried prunes, raisins, and dates. Supplies of orange and grapefruit juices should be liberal enough to make them price standouts among citrus products. Stocks of canned grapefruit juice are about four times as large as a year ago, and those of both frozen and canned orange juice are very plentiful.

The Department's latest report on citrus fruit shows that there will be more oranges than last year, about a fifth more than average of the early and mid-season crop, and 16 percent more Valencias. Both oranges and tangerines should be good buys in January, particularly small-sized oranges.

For substantial January fare, navy beans and baby limas will be abundant, to feature with plentiful pork.

Additional protein foods which will be in good supply in January are nonfat dry milk solids, cottage cheese, canned tuna, frozen ocean perch fillets, whiting and fresh lake herring and smelts.

Other foods which will be plentiful are honey from the record large 1951 production, rice, pecans and almonds. This year's crop of rice is 17 percent larger than that of a year ago and 42 percent above the 10-year average production. This year's pecan crop is estimated a fifth above average, and the almond crop about 65 percent above average.

A-8651-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 3, 1952

Immediate Release

CHRISTMAS PLANTS CAN BE HELD OVER

Many of this year's Christmas gift plants will bloom again next year if given proper care when they are through blossoming.

Richard E. Widmer, instructor in horticulture at the University of Minnesota, gives these tips on how to hold over flowering greenhouse plants successfully:

Poinsettia. After foliage and bracts have dropped, store in a basement or cool room where the temperature range is 50° to 60°F. Water sparingly every few weeks, and then only enough to prevent shriveling. In May cut the plant back to 5 or 6 inches from the ground, re-pot and water lightly. When new growth starts, bring into room temperature and bright light. Do not allow the plant to wilt. When the night temperature outside is 60 or above, plunge the plant in the ground in partial shade. Pinch off the growing tips before August 1 to induce branching. Fertilize every four weeks with a tablespoonful of 5-10-5 fertilizer per quart of water, using ½ cup per 6-inch pot. Bring indoors in September when the night temperature falls below 60°. Avoid exposing the plant to electric light at night after the first of October or no flowers will develop.

Azalea. Keep growing when flowers have faded. Apply ammonium sulfate as a fertilizer about once every six to eight weeks, using a solution of 3/4 teaspoon of ammonium sulfate to a quart of water. Give an average watering of the fertilizer. In summer plant the pot in the ground under a tree. Prune before July 1 to maintain uniform shape. Bring indoors just before frost. Stop fertilizing the first of October. If the new growth is yellow, re-pot in an acid, peaty soil.

Cyclamen. Dry off after flowering has stopped and keep dry until June in a cool basement. At that time re-plant the beet-like corm in fresh soil, half above and half below the soil level, and grow in a cool, bright window. Fertilize every six to eight weeks.

Christmas begonia. When the plant stops blooming take stem cuttings and root them in sand or vermiculite. Pot the cuttings in soil when they are rooted. Pinch the long shoots to avoid lanky plants. Fertilize about every six weeks. This plant is best kept indoors during summer or on a porch. Do not keep begonia constantly wet or the plant will rot at the base.

Christmas or Jerusalem cherry and pepper plants. Because these are annuals, they are not usually carried over. They can, however, be raised from seed sown in February or March. The plants should be grown in the garden during summer, then potted and brought indoors before frost. Keep in bright light. Fruits will last longer if room temperatures are not too high.

A-8652-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 3, 1952

Immediate Release

SOIL SUPERVISORS CONFERENCE

MOORHEAD, Minn.--Minnesota soil conservation district supervisors will hold their annual conference in the Frederick Martin hotel, Moorhead, Thursday and Friday, January 10 and 11.

Separate sessions will be held for men and women according to M.A. Thorfinnson, secretary of the State Soil Conservation Committee and extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota.

A highlight of the women's meetings will be a talk Friday morning by C.H. Bailey, dean of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

Speakers at the men's sessions Thursday morning will include Alfred Wiger, Ulen, Theodore Hegseth, Fergus Falls, and Alf Larson, Hayfield, president, vice president and secretary, respectively, of the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

A panel discussion on "Working Together for Soil Conservation" will take place Thursday afternoon, with Theodore F. Peet, Wolverton, a member of the State Soil Conservation Committee, as moderator.

Panel members will be P.E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service; Chester Wilson, state conservation commissioner; O.U. Haberstad, Rochester banker; Charles Stickney, chairman of the state Production and Marketing Administration committee; H.A. Flueck, state conservationist, U.S. Soil Conservation Service; Harry Burau, secretary of the West Otter Tail soil conservation district; Cyril Sackett, chairman, Upper Zumbro soil conservation district; and Mrs. Floyd Strand, Morris homemaker.

Speakers Friday morning will include Einar Nordby, chairman of the Beltrami county soil conservation district.

Luncheon speakers Friday will be Myron Clark, state commissioner of agriculture, and Don Anderson, Honey Creek, Iowa, director, National Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

Guest speaker at a banquet Friday will be Director Miller. Awards to outstanding soil conservation districts in the state from the Minneapolis Star and Tribune will be presented by George L. Peterson of the Star. A-8653-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
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January 3, 1952

Immediate Release

CANADIAN SEED EXPERT WILL SPEAK

An internationally known seed expert will address members of the Northwest Crop Improvement Association and the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association at their annual joint dinner meeting Wednesday, January 16.

He is J.W. Mackay, chief of seed production for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

The meeting, in the Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, will be a part of Crop Improvement day, which will be held in conjunction with Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota January 15-18.

Mackay is also chairman of the seeds committee of the Canadian Agricultural Royal Winter Fair, held annually in Toronto, and is a director of the International Crop Improvement Association.

Mackay's topic will be "Up North." His talk will deal with the natural resources of Canada and their relation to the economy of the U.S. and the rest of the world. He will also speak at a Crop Improvement day session at University Farm on the morning of January 16.

At Farm and Home Week, farm machines will also be exhibited by manufacturers on January 16, and on the same day there will be reports on experimental work in dairying at the University's Rosemount agricultural experiment station. Other dairy reports will be given January 17.

Several cattle breed associations and the state swine and sheep producers associations will hold their annual business meetings January 17, with the Minnesota Livestock Breeders annual gathering January 18.

Other features of the week include a state Future Farmers of America cow clipping contest, sponsored by the Farmer magazine, and a talk by Bernard Collins, Clarion, Iowa, farmer, on how he raises nearly 1,200 hogs a year with a small amount of labor. Both of these events will take place January 17.

A-8654-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 3 1952

SPECIAL to NW Minnesota papers
(with mat)
Immediate Release

ABRAHAM BEGINS WORK AS COUNTY AGENT SUPERVISOR

Roland Abraham, former Jackson and Big Stone county agricultural agent, has begun his duties as supervisor of county extension agents in the northwestern part of Minnesota.

In announcing Abraham's appointment, Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, pointed out that his promotion comes as the result of his demonstrated executive ability, the effectiveness of his work as an agricultural agent and his educational background.

Abraham, whose appointment became effective January 1, succeeds C. L. McNelly, who has retired. His headquarters are at University Farm, St. Paul.

Along with his appointment as supervisor, Abraham was promoted from assistant to associate professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

A graduate with distinction from the University, he served as agricultural agent in Jackson county from 1942 until his appointment as supervisor. Before that he was agricultural agent in Big Stone county and assistant agent in Marshall county.

In the fall of 1950, he was granted 10 months leave by the University to do graduate study in public administration and agricultural policy at Harvard university under a Carnegie fellowship. At the end of that period he received his degree as Master of Public Administration from Harvard.

Last fall his work as a county agent won him a distinguished service certificate from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

During his work in the counties, Abraham has been recognized as one of the state's outstanding agricultural agents. This recognition is based on his contributions to agricultural progress by work with individual farmers and farm groups and by bringing to farmers' attention the latest results of scientific research by the University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1952

SPECIAL to Farmer

TIMELY TIPS for January 19

Good alfalfa hay, alfalfa meal or grass silage in the ration of bred gilts is good insurance against "bad luck" in the farrowing pen next spring.--L.E. Hanson.

* * * *

Why not plan to plant sweet clover in your small grain next spring? Plowing the clover under as a green manure crop next fall will make your corn better in 1953. --Harold E. Jones.

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Checking seed for germination is an excellent practice any year and particularly so in 1952. Small grains, flax and soybeans were harvested under very unfavorable conditions in 1951, and germination may be questionable.--Ralph Crim.

* * * *

Experiments have show that insufficient feed or an unbalanced ration for ewes, especially during the latter part of pregnancy, often results in weak lambs and a scanty flow of milk. -- W.E. Morris.

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Don't be over-optimistic about the effectiveness of the parasitic fly, Lydella grisesens, in reducing corn borer numbers in 1952. A return to weather more favorable to borer increase might result in a heavy infestation by these pests, with a continuing need for using all recommended methods of reducing losses. -- F.G. Holdaway.

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Lower egg prices make it necessary to get tough in culling out non-laying hens. --Cora Cooke.

* * **

On farms where feed is short, farrow pigs late, preferably on pasture. Good pastures and a little grain will carry sows and pigs until the new grain crop is harvested. Then give a limited grain feed until new corn comes on. Farrowing late

~~will also make it possible to sidestep~~ the lower hog prices of November and December. —H.G. Zavoral.

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See your seedsman early if you wish to plant Blackhawk soybeans. There is a substantial amount of registered Blackhawk seed available to certified seed growers and a limited amount of certified seed for general farm planting. — Jean Lambert.

* * * *

Hauling (and spreading) manure out on the field in the winter time is better than piling it outside. But it's not as good as storing it in a manure shed or allowing it to accumulate until spring in an open livestock barn or loose housing barn. — C.O. Rost

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Winter conditions frequently deplete body reserves of livestock before pasture season begins. If possible, feed better quality roughage in late winter than in the early part of the season. The feeding of grain to livestock on growing rations or to pregnant females is of greater value toward spring than before January 1. —E.F. Ferrin.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 4 1952

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

Trash left on the surface of the ground breaks the force of raindrops and helps prevent erosion. Otherwise, each raindrop acts as a miniature bomb which digs a little hole in the ground as it drops.

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Boys and girls: If you are not a member, see your county 4-H or agricultural agent about joining or starting a new 4-H club in your community.

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Extra yard lights and flood lights on barns will improve chore efficiency.

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To prevent mastitis, use good milking methods.

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Keeping farm records, like caring for livestock, must become a daily habit in order to be most profitable.

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Don't take a chance. See that wiring in your home or farm buildings is done right. Improper wiring may result in a fire.

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Well managed forests grow continuous crops of trees. Woodlands badly used produce little. Good tree farmers make their woods pay.

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Either laying mashes or breeder mashes that are to be fed with grain should be guaranteed to contain at least 20 per cent of protein, says the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

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Order chicks early if you want to be assured of early delivery and the kind and quality of chicks you want.

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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 Agriculture Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

Tangerines that are a bright color and are firm to the touch have the most juice, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. Puffy, large tangerines may be dry and stringy inside.

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Prunes will be plumper and will cook in less time if allowed to soak in warm water. Dried fruits require very little sweetening but if sugar is desired, add at the end of the cooking period.

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Best fruit buys for January are prunes, raisins, oranges and tangerines.

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"Syndet" is the new name for a "synthetic detergent."

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Sitting down with your coat buttoned causes unnecessary strain on it. Always remember to unbutton a coat when seated.

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Skim milk has all the properties of whole milk except butterfat, which contains such fat-soluble vitamins as A and D. If you are using skim milk, be sure to include foods which furnish the necessary vitamins, especially egg yolk, butter, green leafy vegetables and liver.

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Making up a bed completely on one side before going around to the other side saves time and energy for the homemaker.

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Research shows that orlon is one of the most satisfactory curtain fabrics from the standpoint of wear because it is resistant to sunlight and heat. Orlon curtains drape well and are easy to launder.

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A greater number of women over 35 are now working outside the home than during the first few years of this decade. Seventeen per cent of these are farm women who do 15 hours of farm work a week.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 7 1952

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

CLOTHING

Steam Iron for Wool (39 seconds)

These are the months you must keep your woolen clothing in tip-top condition. When you need to press your wool suit or dress, a steam iron will do the job well and easily. However, the material may shrink unless you use the steam iron correctly. A pressing cloth may or may not be needed, but the press cloth will help to prevent shine. It's well to remember also that too much steam has a tendency to shrink the material. Run the iron lightly over the wool surface only until the wrinkles are gone. Then leave the garment on the board until it's dry.

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Good Care for Wool (36 seconds)

When you take good care of your woolen clothing, you benefit three ways: The wool keeps its fresh, fluffy look. It holds its friendly warmth. And it gives longer wear in general. Here are some rules to remember:

• Keep wool clean. When wool gathers much soil, it's harder to bring back that spick-and-span look. Remember that perspiration weakens wool. Grit cuts it. And spots are moth bait.

• Give wool the air. A gentle airing blows stale odors away and lifts matted nap.

• Mend it in time. Remember that a thin place reinforced may never break through.

• Don't shock it. A plunge into hot water shrinks and mats fibers. Drying by a hot stove or radiator shrinks and hardens the fabric.

• Finally, protect it from pests. Keep it safe from moths and carpet beetles the year-round.

-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.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Buy Sheets Large Enough (52 seconds)

If your supply of sheets is getting low, it's a good idea to take advantage of January white sales. But when you buy, be sure to select sheets that are large enough. Nothing is more exasperating than to have a sheet that isn't either long enough or wide enough to tuck under the mattress or protect the blankets. The most satisfactory length is 108 inches. Be sure to check the label to see that this is the torn size before hemming. Sheets that are torn keep their shape much better than those that are cut and they assure you of straight hems.

If 108 inches seems long, remember that the sheets are usually not more than 103 inches when purchased because about five inches must be allowed for hems. Then allowance must also be made for shrinkage in laundering.

Recommended widths for different size beds are 81 inches for a double or folding sofa bed, 72 inches for a three-quarter bed, and 63 inches for a single bed.

You may want to buy contour sheets for the restless sleepers in the family.

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What Does Thread Count Mean? (1 minute, 24 seconds)

One of the ways you can be sure of getting good quality in the sheets you buy is to check the label for thread count.

Thread count means the number of threads per square inch, these numbers have been adopted to designate various types of sheets. For example, the common type sheets are 112, 128, 140, 180 and 200. These figures are obtained by adding the number of warp (lengthwise) and filling (or crosswise) yarns in a square inch. A 140 sheet may have 70 warp and 70 filling yarns or 74 warp and 66 filling yarns. A square count will mean an equal number of yarns each way. Balance of yarns per inch is important because it determines the wearing quality of the sheet.

Types 112, 128 and 140 are all muslin sheets. Type 140 is the best quality of these. It is a heavy weight muslin, a good choice for all-round service. Type 128 is medium weight. Type 112 is loosely woven and may be so heavily filled with starch that it will not wear satisfactorily.

Types 180 and 200 are percale sheets. Percale is woven from fine-quality long staple cotton yarns. Percale sheets have a smooth, luxurious feel, are light to handle in the laundry and dry easily. Type 200 is really a luxury sheet. It may not wear as well as type 180 or utility percale.

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FOOD

Teach Children to Eat New Foods (39 seconds)

Children may refuse certain foods for months or years if they learn to dislike them at first. Nutritionists say it's natural for a child to balk at a new food, but he can and should learn to eat it. Much depends on his parents' attitude.

Never force a child to eat something he doesn't want at the time. He may decide to eat it tomorrow or next week. Give him a small amount of a new food so he will get used to it slowly. Serve the new food simply without disguise, and give him only one new food at a time. Above all, don't discuss food likes and dislikes around him. Don't show him that you dislike some food or that you expect him to dislike the new food by offering his dessert as a "reward" for eating it.

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Are You In a Rut? (36 seconds)

Are you in a rut in your meal preparation? There are so many different ways of preparing and serving almost every food that it's not necessary to serve the same foods every day in only one or two ways. Collect and organize your recipes in a file so you can find new methods quickly. Then when you want new ideas for menus, refer to your recipe file for ideas. Try at least one new method of preparing common foods every week. To prevent monotony, avoid using a similar method of preparation within the same meal. For example, don't serve creamed potatoes and creamed peas at the same time.

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For Appetite Appeal (25 seconds)

Foods do more for us when we enjoy them. That's why it's worth spending some time and effort on attractive color and texture combinations in a meal. No matter how simple the foods, interesting combinations of color and texture will make them enjoyable. Every meal should have a colorful food and also a crisp, chewy one in the nature of a salad. Remember that simple rule and you'll go far toward overcoming the common complaint of monotony in meals.

-mm-jbn-

HOME FURNISHING

Vacuum with the Grain (19 seconds)

Have you ever noticed that your rugs show "shading", or light and dark areas? This is due to the pile which has a natural slope in one direction. These light and dark areas are caused by differences in reflection of light between the pile in its smooth, normal condition and in its "ruffled" condition. You can help prevent this "shading", though, at the end of each vacuuming session by running the cleaner in the direction of the natural pile. Vacuuming with the grain on cut pile rugs will also pick up particles which might otherwise settle into the nap.

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Rug Cleaning Important (29 seconds)

Not all dirt on a rug can be picked up by the ordinary vacuum cleaner. The light, loose particles in the air and the lint that you can see both settle on the surface of the rug and are easily removed by vacuuming. But some of the heavier particles settle in the middle of the pile, and some of the small stones and bits of gravel sink to the bottom, doing real damage to the wool fibers. That's why it's a wise plan to get your rugs cleaned annually or semi-annually by professional rug cleaners to insure them of a long life. A good cleaning job brightens the color that has become dulled with soil and makes the rug seem like new. Important, too, is the fact that a clean rug has less attraction for moths and carpet beetles.

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Plan Picture Hanging (29 seconds)

When planning to hang a picture, remember that it must have some purpose for being on the wall. Don't put up pictures anywhere just to be using them. Hang only pictures that you enjoy and will want to look at. They should fit into the wall space and form a unit with a piece of furniture. For instance, if a picture is hung over the fireplace, it should be of a shape and size to look well there. Don't place pictures so high over chairs and tables that they look lost. Even if the pictures come only to shoulder height, they should be placed that low if they form a unit with a piece of furniture.

-jbn-mm-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 7 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
January 14 and after

SOFT CORN CAN BE
FED PROFITABLY IN
THE WINTER TIME

Soft corn can be fed profitably to cattle, sheep and hogs, but it should be fed now, before warm weather comes and increases spoilage.

That was the gist of information passed along to County Agent _____ this week by L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Hanson's statement was based largely on soft corn feeding tests which he observed personally at South Dakota State College.

In the South Dakota tests, soft corn proved to have the highest feeding value when used for fattening yearling cattle. Lambs ranked second and pigs and fattening calves about equal in their ability to utilize soft corn.

When soft corn is fed during cold weather, the feeding value of its dry matter is equal to that of sound corn.

Warm weather promotes the development of molds which cause a serious loss in the feeding value of the dry matter in the soft corn. A pound of dry matter in decayed, moldy corn has much less feeding value than that in sound corn.

Soft corn which cannot be fed during cold weather should be dried before warm weather comes. Drying of soft corn will prevent the spoilage which occurs in wet, soft corn.

Soft corn is more palatable to all classes of livestock than dry corn. Cattle, sheep and swine all eat moldy corn readily.

In the South Dakota tests, sheep were shifted directly from a ration of sound feeds to one containing soft, moldy ear corn without causing digestive disturbances.

The shifting of cattle from a ration of sound feeds to soft ear corn, over a five-day period, did not cause the cattle to go off feed or to show any other bad effects.

As a general rule, the wisest course is to make changes in rations of ruminant animals gradually.

Soft corn can best be fed in the ear to pigs or as broken ear corn to cattle and sheep. In the case of cattle, pigs should follow the animals in the feedlot to recover the waste.

-rr-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 7 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
January 14 or after

PLAN FARMSTEAD
'OVERCOAT' NOW,
SPECIALIST SAYS

A good farmstead shelterbelt puts an overcoat around the farm home, barns and feedlots, Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester reminds _____county farmers.

Check your farmstead throughout the rest of the winter to determine direction of storms and prevailing winds, so that in the spring protective groves can be built or old ones restored, to give needed protection.

A good shelterbelt keeps the farmyard clear of drifting snow, cuts down the home fuel bill and reduces chilly winter blasts which mean extra feed costs for cattle in feedlots, Anderson declares.

Cattle in feedlots behind a good tree barrier put on weight more economically because less feed goes into providing body heat to keep the animals warm.

A shelterbelt also means more economical comfort in the home. About 1½ to 2 tons of coal or its equivalent in oil can be saved during the winter if the farm has the protection of a windbreak.

Additional information concerning shelterbelts may be obtained from the county agricultural agent.

-rhj-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 7 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
January 14 or after

PLENTY OF FOOD
FOR CONSUMERS
IN THE NEW YEAR

Slightly more food will be available to consumers in 1952, but probably at prices a little higher than 1951, reports Home Agent _____ _____.

Some increases in consumer incomes will mean that many people will have more money to spend for food. With large supplies and strong consumer demand, civilians are expected to consume more poultry products, beef, fluid milk, ice cream, fats and oils, fresh vegetables, frozen fruits and fruit juices and dried fruits than was the case in 1951, according to economists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Though retail food prices in 1952 will probably average a little higher than in 1951, price controls on some items will contribute to keeping the general level of retail food prices fairly stable. Prices of a number of processed items are now moving up a cent or two as the 1951 packs reach the grocery stores. The only foods which are expected to be cheaper are dried fruits and perhaps fresh vegetables if the next year's crop is good. A large carry-over of canned and frozen vegetables and fruits will help to steady prices in spite of the increased demand.

Here are prospects for a number of food items:

- Meat. Supplies are expected to be larger than last year with most of the increase in beef and veal. Pork production will probably be almost the same as the 1951 high level, while lamb and mutton output will rise only a little above last year's record low. Retail prices of meat are not expected to change significantly from present levels.
- Fish. There will be a little less canned and a little more fresh frozen fish than in 1951.
- Eggs, chicken and turkey. Larger supplies of all three are anticipated, with likelihood of higher consumption.
- Dairy products. More fluid milk and ice cream but less butter is in prospect, with supplies of other dairy products about the same.
- Fruits. Total fruit supplies are somewhat larger this winter than a year ago. The current orange crop is very large but grapefruit supplies are smaller. More dried fruit will be available. Larger packs will provide civilians with about as much canned fruit, canned fruit juices and frozen fruits as last year.
- Vegetables. Supplies of fresh and processed vegetables are generally favorable except for sweet potatoes, which are expected to be short.
- Cereal food products. Supplies are ample but retail prices, except for rice, are due to be somewhat higher.
- Sugar. Record world output of sugar assures plentiful supplies.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 7 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
January 14

BE SURE SALE
TOWELS ARE
GOOD BUYS

Now that January White sales are here many women will be adding to their supplies of terrycloth towels and washcloths. However, no matter what the sale price, towels and washcloths will not be good buys unless they also give good service.

County women should look for terrycloth that is durable and will absorb moisture well, advises Home Agent _____ _____.

Durability is determined by the tightness of weave in the background material, according to Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. If the background material is loosely constructed, the towel will be sleazy.

Check the background fabric before buying by holding the towel toward the light. You should see tiny, evenly spaced pinpoints of light. Or push back the loops at the hem and move the yarns with a fingernail to determine the tightness of weave.

A towel will absorb moisture well if it has enough loops per inch. Double-loop terrycloth absorbs water quickly, but is usually accompanied by a loose background weave. The more expensive towels are of single-loop construction with enough loops to the inch to make them absorb well. They generally take up more water than the double-loop towels, but not so quickly.

Although extra-heavy towels wear well, they are slow to dry. For that reason, some homemakers prefer a medium-weight towel which is also less expensive.

Always check the selvage of towels before buying. Better towels have firmly woven selvages with each filling yarn coming to the outside edge and going around the last warp yarn. Cheaper towels are sometimes woven in double widths and are then cut down the middle. The stitched "hem" may come undone and the raw edges fray. End hems should be on the straight of the goods, should not be too narrow and should be securely fastened.

If the towels have colored borders, be sure that the borders will not shrink more than the towel itself when it is laundered. Also check for colorfastness.

-mm-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1952

Immediate Release

STATE 4-H CORN KING NAMED

Paul Engel, Stewartville, has been named state 4-H club corn king. The 13-year-old Olmsted county boy harvested 137 bushels of corn figured on a 14 percent moisture basis, from an acre of land. As state corn winner, he will receive a $25 bond from the Pride Hybrid company, Dassel.

District champions, announced by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, are: Arthur Swanson, Moorhead, north central district; Eugene Ellison, Elbow Lake, central; Gerald Bachmann, Arlington, southern; Glen Torkelson, Crookston, northern; and Gerald Wright, Hastings, south central.

Twenty-one county corn champions were also selected: David Fjeld, Lake Park; Norman Kramer, Wilton; Harold Gibson, Jr., Beardsley; Vernon Kitzberger, New Ulm; Stanley, Topel, Maple Plain; Dale George, Taylors Falls; John Conzemius, Cannon Falls; Dennis Anderson, Evansville; Marlyn Dodge, Amboy; Fred Dvorak, Hopkins; Duane Summlet, Lake Lillian; Dennis Sommerfeld, Dawson; Allan Schmidt, Darwin; Delos Barber, Deer Creek; Douglas Warner, Redwood Falls; Sammy Fischer, Sacred Heart; Ronald Novotny, Lonsdale; Leander Wagner, Elko; Ward Voorhees, Danvers; Don Keller, Waseca; and Herman Thissen, Ellendale.

District and county champions will receive cash awards.

Champions are selected on the basis of their corn yields, their competitive record as indicated by exhibits at county fairs and the completeness and accuracy of their records and story.

A-8655-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1952

Immediate Release

4-H LEADERS' INSTITUTES IN PROGRESS

County-wide 4-H leaders' institutes are now being held throughout Minnesota for more than 10,000 local adult and junior leaders of 4-H clubs.

Theme of the one-day meetings this year is "Building 4-H into the Community." Principal speakers will be Bernard Beadle, Osgood Magnuson and H. A. Pflughoeft, district 4-H club supervisors; Mrs. Gwendolyn Bacheller, Mary Anderson and Evelyn Harne, state 4-H club agents.

Schedule for the coming institutes in January and February is as follows: January 10, Clarkfield, Redwood Falls, Pine River; January 11, Gaylord, Aitkin, Madison; January 22, Virginia, Slayton, Olivia; January 23, Pipestone, Hibbing, Hutchinson; January 24, Melrose, Luverne, Duluth; January 25, Meadowlands, St. Cloud, Worthington; January 29, Becker, Mahnomen; January 30, Hallock, Foley; January 31, Newfolden, Preston, Brainerd.

February 1, Roseau, Little Falls, Caledonia; February 2, Rochester; February 5, Crookston, Faribault; February 6, Two Harbors, Austin; February 7, Albert Lea, Little Marais; February 8, Owatonna, Carlton; February 12, Buffalo, Fergus Falls; February 13, Henning; February 14, Mora, Sebeka; February 15, Milaca; February 19, Mankato; February 20, Fairmont; February 21, Blue Earth; February 22, Waseca; February 26, Winona, Clinton; February 27, Wabasha, Breckenridge; February 28, Wheaton, Waconia, Wanamingo; February 29, Willmar, Dodge Center, Jordan.

The meetings will continue through March.

A-8656-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1952

Immediate Release

WEED INSPECTORS SHORT COURSE SET FOR JAN. 21-25

Minnesota weed and seed inspectors will take up problems of insect spraying, brush and pest control and weed outlook and control measures at their eleventh annual short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, January 21-25.

The First four days of the course, Monday, January 21, through Thursday, January 24, will consist of sessions for county and district weed inspectors. On Friday, January 25, inspectors will be joined by county extension agents, vocational agriculture teachers, seed growers and dealers, farmers and anyone else interested, according to J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Friday's discussions will center around 1952 weed control programs, the forest tent caterpillar situation, relationship of herbicides and insecticides to livestock, pest control and conservation, insect control recommendations and weed and seed identification.

Frank H. Kaufert, director of the University's school of forestry will preside over the morning sessions, and Edward E. Slettom, deputy commissioner of agriculture, will preside in the afternoon.

Speakers Friday will include:

R.S. Dunham, professor of agronomy and chairman of the committee on arrangements for the course; A.H. Larson, assistant professor of plant pathology and botany; J.W. Butcher, forest entomologist, State Department of Agriculture; William Pritchard, instructor of veterinary medicine; Chester S. Wilson, state commissioner of conservation; L.K. Gutkomp, assistant professor of entomology; J.L. Larson, seed analyst state division of plant industry.

A-8657-rhj

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1952

Immediate Release

NEW PURDUE DEAN HAS DEGREE FROM MINNESOTA

Of interest to Minnesotans is the appointment of Dr. Beulah V. Gillaspie, head of the department of home economics at the University of Arkansas, to the position of dean of home economics at Purdue University, effective February 1.

Dr. Gillaspie received her master's degree in home economics from the University of Minnesota in 1928.

Dr. Gillaspie succeeds Dean Mary Matthews, who has been head of the Purdue School of Home Economics for 39 years. Miss Matthews received her B.S. degree in home economics at the University of Minnesota in 1904 and for a time was clothing instructor at the University of Minnesota.

A-8658-jbn

* * * *

MAKE PLANS FOR REGIONAL TEXTILE RESEARCH

Ethel Phelps, professor of textiles and clothing in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, will attend a meeting in Chicago January 11-12 to work on plans for a proposed cooperative regional textile research project.

The technical committee of which Miss Phelps is a member is composed of representatives from agricultural experiment stations of the North Central Region who are interested in the proposed research.

A-8659-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1952

Immediate Release

SPECIAL GARDENING PROGRAMS DURING FARM-HOME WEEK

New fruits, vegetables and flowers for planting in 1952 in the home garden will be discussed at a special horticultural session on the opening afternoon of the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week, January 15-18, on the St. Paul campus.

The Tuesday afternoon program on new horticultural crop varieties and what's new in house plants will be one of five sessions on horticulture planned by the University horticulture division for Farm and Home Week. Because of a revived interest in gardening, three of these sessions are directed exclusively to home gardeners.

Of particular interest to new home owners will be the gardening program on Thursday morning (January 17) which will be given over to talks and demonstrations on practical planning of the home grounds. University horticulturists will show how to use trees, shrubs and flowers in the landscape plan, how to plan the vegetable garden and how to plant a "vest pocket" orchard.

Practical gradening problems will be considered Thursday afternoon (January 17). University staff members will tell gardeners how to control plant diseases by seed treatment, how to prepare garden soil for planting and how to start early flower and vegetable plants.

Sessions on Friday morning and afternoon will emphasize pest control for horticultural crops.

The horticultural classes are among three separate sessions on the Farm and Home Week program which will include 170 talks covering a wide scope of information on homemaking, livestock, crops and agricultural research. Breakfast talks, noon and evening assemblies featuring well-known speakers, are other highlights of the University's most famous short course.

All sessions are open to the public, according to Dr. J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. Copies of the program may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minn.

A-8660-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1952

Immediate Release

STATE WINNERS IN 4-H TON-LITTER AND TEN-EWE CONTESTS

A 4-H boy from Nobles county and another from Traverse county have been named state winners in the 4-H ton-litter and ten-ewe projects, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Bobby Thom, 13, Rushmore, won top honors in the ton-litter contest, and Charles Rudi, 17, Wheaton, won first prize in the ten-ewe contest.

Bobby had previously won litter grand championship at the Nobles county fair and the Interstate 4-H Club Livestock Show in Sioux City. His litter of 15 crossed Yorkshire-Spotted Poland China pigs weighed 3,985 pounds at the end of 180 days, an average of 265.6[illegible] pounds per pig.

Donald Richert, 15, Springfield, produced the heaviest average weight per pig. His litter of 14 crossed Hampshire-Minnesota No. 2 pigs averaged 281.07 pounds per pig.

From his 10 Hampshire ewes, state winner Charles Rudi raised 22 lambs and sheared 104.5 pounds of wool. Total weight of his lambs was 1,861 pounds at 135 days, or an average of 84.5 pounds per lamb. Last year Charles was runner-up in the state contest.

This year's runner-up in the ten-ewe contest was Kenneth Morris, Kilkenny, 19, who raised 10 Shropshire lambs to a total of 1,528 pounds at 135 days.

Cash awards to the winners are provided by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association.

Purpose of both contests, according to Harkness, is the efficient production of livestock.

A-8661-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1952

Immediate Release

EDUCATORS, BANKER TO TALK AT FARM AND HOME WEEK

Leaders in education and banking will be featured speakers at noon hour assembly programs scheduled for Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota next week.

Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will speak Wednesday on "Observations in Western Europe." James L. Morrill, president of the University, will appear at the Thursday noon assembly. His topic will be "Your University." J. Cameron Thomson, president of Northwest Bancorporation, Minneapolis, will give an address Friday on "The Economic Situation.

Noon assemblies will start at 12:30 p.m. each day, Tuesday through Friday. Speaker for the Tuesday noon assembly will be named later.

Another feature of Farm and Home Week will be the traditional breakfast talks and sing sessions. Speaking at these sessions will be J.O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture at University Farm. These morning meetings, beginning at 8:15 a.m., will be held Wednesday through Friday.

Evening meetings, featuring entertainment, will be held Tuesday through Thursday, beginning at 6:15 p.m.

Featured Tuesday evening will be a movie, "Duck Hunters' Dilemma," and music by the American Swedish Institute chorus. Wednesday evening's program will feature a troupe of acrobats doing tricks on the trampoline, plus a program by students in the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine.

Scheduled for Thursday evening is a program including the School of Agriculture band and chorus, a parliamentary procedure demonstration and puppet show.

All assembly programs will be held in the auditorium of Coffey hall.

During the week there will also be 53 class sessions with approximately 170 talks and reports by University staff members and others on farm and home topics.

There is no charge for registration at Farm and Home Week, and urban as well as rural residents may attend. Additional information may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul. A-8662-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1952

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FOR RELEASE:
FRIDAY P.M., JAN. 11

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U DEAN CITES NEED FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

MOORHEAD, Minn.--The need for soil conservation to assure adequate nutrition for human beings and livestock was cited here this (Friday) morning by C.H. Bailey, dean of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

Dean Bailey spoke at a women's meeting held in connection with the annual conference of Minnesota soil conservation district supervisors.

In warning against hasty conclusions in relating soil fertility to the nutrition of human beings, he pointed out that in the U.S. much of the food is of animal origin. It has been estimated, he pointed out, that on the average U.S. consumers obtain the following from animal foods:

Eighty per cent of their food calcium, 70 per cent of their food phosphorus, and 40 per cent of their food iron, as well as 60 per cent of their protein, 45 per cent of their niacin and 40 per cent of their thiamine.

The soil's effect on the composition of meat is influenced by the fact that if the animal is not adequately nourished it dies or is usually in such a condition that it is not converted into meat, said Dean Bailey.

He said that people living at lower economic levels do tend to consume more plant foods. Therefore, in addition to other inadequacies of the diet which result, these people may tend to be affected by the action of the soil itself on the composition and nutritive value of the diet, he stated.

It is in such groups of people--those who live largely on plants grown on soils of low fertility--that we are most likely to find nutritional deficiencies, said Dean Bailey.

In citing the difficulty of relating soil fertility to human nutrition, the dean also pointed out:

Human beings draw their food from a wide area, rather than from a locality where the soil can be fully analyzed.

The composition of a particular food item should not be confused with the general content of a mixed diet.

Low soil fertility may result in a reduced crop, but that crop may not be too widely different in nutritive value from a normal crop grown on fertile soil.

In addition to soil fertility, climate also has a considerable effect on plant composition and nutritive value.

A-8663-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1952

Immediate Release

GUIDES TO BEST BUYS IN SHEETS

January white sales provide a good opportunity to replenish the family supply of sheets, but when you buy, be sure to get sheets that are large enough and of good wearing quality.

That is the advice to consumers from Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Sheets which are seconds are often money-savers. Frequently they are classed as seconds because of oil spots or slight flaws which will not affect wearing quality.

Many homemakers do not buy sheets large enough, Miss Miller says. A sheet should be long enough and wide enough to tuck under the mattress and protect the blankets. Most satisfactory length is 108 inches. Be sure to check the label, Miss Miller cautions, to see that this is the torn size before hemming. Sheets that are torn have straight hems and keep their shape better than those that are cut.

Though 108 inches is the torn length, sheets are usually not more than 103 inches when purchased because about five inches must be allowed for hems. Further allowance must also be made for slight shrinkage in laundering.

Recommended widths are 81 inches for a double or folding sofa bed, 72 inches for a three-quarter bed and 63 inches for a single bed.

To be sure of getting good quality, consumers should always check the label for thread count, Miss Miller advises. Thread count means the number of threads per inch and has been adopted as a designation of various types of sheets. The common type sheets are 112, 128, 140, 180 and 200. The higher the thread count, the higher the durability, but muslin sheets must be compared with muslin and percale with percal

Type 140 is a heavy-weight muslin, a good choice for all-round service. Type 128 is medium weight, Type 112 is loosely woven and may be so heavily filled with starch that it will not wear satisfactorily.

Types 180 and 200 are percale sheets, woven from fine-quality long staple cotton yarns. Percale sheets have a smooth, luxurious feel, are light to handle in the laundry and dry easily. Type 200 is the finest quality and highest-priced percale.

A-8664-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1952

Immediate Release

MORE MONEY TO GO FOR FOOD

American families will spend a greater percentage of their money on food and clothing than on other consumer goods in 1952, according to Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Since/ defense needs will cut down production of consumer durable goods, Americans will spend more of their money on food and clothing and will put more into savings and debt payments, she said. Wages will be higher, but so will living costs and taxes.

In a publication just released by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, "Looking Ahead to 1952," by Harold Pederson, extension economist, and Miss Miller, the authors discuss the outlook for agriculture and family living in 1952.

According to Miss Miller, these are the prospects for supplies and prices of various commodity groups which affect family expenditures:

. Food . Housewives with full purses who are anxious to buy will help to push up food prices. Prices for canned goods, processed dairy products and some cereals will go up a few cents. If the crop season is good, there will be more food on the counter. As a nation we will eat more meat, more fluid milk and ice cream, but less butter and cheese.

. Clothing . There should be plenty of clothing for 1952, but prices for textiles other than wool will rise. More textiles and shoes will be made to meet the demand for better products. Wool will be more plentiful, but rayon may be more scarce because of the shortage of dyes using sulfur. Greater use will be made of cottons for winter clothing, for example, corduroys, velveteens and cotton-wool mixtures.

. Equipment . Inventories which have been built up will help offset a cut in production made necessary by the defense effort. Shortages will probably be more acute in the summer of 1952 and substitute materials will be used in appliances.

. House construction . Fewer houses will be built but there will be more remodelling. Building costs will continue to rise. Shortages of copper, steel, brass and aluminum will make substitutes necessary. Paint quality may be lowered. Although lumber products will be plentiful, distribution will be the problem.

. Furnishings, furniture . With fewer new houses to furnish, the demand for furnishings will drop. Household textiles will be adequate, except for rayon. Restrictions on metals will cut production of furniture and other products using metals.

A-8665-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1952

SPECIAL to TC dailies

NOTE TO EDITOR:

Enclosed are photos of J. Cameron Thomson, Paul E. Miller and President James L. Morrill of the University of Minnesota.

See accompanying story and Farm and Home Week program for information regarding their talks at Farm and Home Week. They will be the speakers for the noon assembly programs.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1942

Special Bound file

SPECIAL to trade papers

Immediate Release

L-P Gas School, March 24-26

The University of Minnesota Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul, will conduct its 4th Annual Liquefied-Petroleum Gas Service school, March 24-26. Arnold H. Flikke of Division of Agricultural Engineering is chairman of the committee on arrangements. This school is conducted by the University with the cooperation of the L-P Gas Industry.

The cooperators include the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Inc., the National Butane-Propane Association, the Minnesota Petroleum Gas Association, and others.

The school is open to anyone connected with, or interested in the installation and servicing of liquefied petroleum gas equipment and appliances. The school will give new men in the industry a better insight into the fundamentals of L-P Gas appliances and equipment and will serve as a refresher course for older employees.

Emphasis will be placed on bulk installations and equipment such as controls, which are used on the farm and in suburban homes. This, plus utilization equipment, domestic controls, tools and measuring instruments, and flame control, constitutes the technical part of the course.

In addition to these, there will be lectures on fundamentals, safety, and customer relations.

The registration fee of $12.00 will entitle each registrant to a copy of the lectures and proceedings. This will be bound and mailed to each registrant after completion of the course.

Dormitory space will be available at University Farm for $2.00 per night per person.

All inquiries regarding the school should be directed to the Short Course Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1952

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For Release:
FRIDAY P.M., Jan. 11
# # # # # # # # # # # #

U DEAN CITES NEED FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

MOORHEAD, Minn.--The need for soil conservation in order to maintain and improve the yield and quality of crops and to assure adequate nutrition of livestock and human beings was cited here this (Friday) morning by C. H. Bailey, dean of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

Dean Bailey spoke at a women's meeting held in connection with the annual conference of Minnesota soil conservation district supervisors. His topic was "Relation of Soil Fertility and Conservation to Human Nutrition."

He cautioned his listeners against hasty conclusions in relating soil fertility to the nutrition of human beings, pointing out that:

Humans draw their food supplies from wide areas, rather than from a locality in which the soil might be under study.

The composition of a particular food item must not be confused with the general content of a mixed diet. In poorly nourished populations, it might be that the inadequacy of the diet is due to the kinds of foods consumed and their proportion in the diet, rather than to the composition of any single item or items.

Low soil fertility may result in a reduced crop, but that crop may not be too widely different from a normal crop grown on fertile soil. In the process of the plants adjusting themselves to the lack of fertility, the crop yield may be reduced, but what is grown may have a normal nutritive value.

In addition to soil fertility, climate also has a considerable effect upon plant composition and nutritive value.

In the U.S. much of our food is of animal origin. It has been estimated that on the average, U.S. citizens obtain the following from

Eighty per cent of their food calcium, 70 per cent of their food phosphorus, and 40 per cent of their food iron, as well as 60 per cent of their protein, 45 per cent of their niacin and 40 per cent of their thiamine.

The soil's effect on the composition of meat is influenced by the fact that if the animal is inadequately nourished it dies or is in such a condition that it is not converted into meat.

People living at the lower economic levels do tend to consume more foods derived directly from plants, said Dean Bailey. Therefore, in addition to other inadequacies of the diet which result, they may tend to be affected by the effect of the soil itself on the composition and nutritive value of the diet, he said. "Thus it is in such groups of people, or those who live largely on plants grown on soils of low fertility, that we are most likely to find nutritional deficiencies."

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Robert Haustadt
University Farm
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Special

MCP Recommended to Replace 2,4-H as Flax Weed Killer

In testing at the University of Minnesota over a three-year period, MCP has come through with flying colors as a killer of weeds in flax.

The tests show MCP to be less harmful to flax than equal amounts of 2,4-D and just as effective in killing the annual weeds commonly found in this crop. MCP costs more, but it still may be more economical to use in weed control for flax fields, because it is safer under unfavorable conditions, on susceptible varieties of flax and in fields where stands of weeds are spotted.

Unless enough weeds were killed to offset damage to the crop from the chemical, spraying with 2,4-D has commonly resulted in lower yields. For example, in the Minnesota trials injury resulted when flax sown in rows and kept weed-free by hand cultivation was sprayed with 4 oz. of 2,4-D amine. Lower yields have not resulted from this injury in years that were especially favorable for flax, but in most years the reduction in yield has been significant, according to R.S. Dunham, who is chairman of weed control research at Minnesota.

On the other hand, he reports, in trials where wild mustard was deliberately sown with flax, spraying with the same amount of 2,4-D has increased the yield in comparison with unsprayed plots.

Yields of seed and straw were less in 1951 from plots sprayed with either 2,4-D or MCP than from adjacent unsprayed plots in 44 out of 54 comparisons. However, in 20 out of 27 comparisons, yields were reduced only half as much by MCP as by 2,4-D.

With B5128, a flax variety relatively susceptible to injury from 2,4-D, MCP reduced fields only a third as much as did 2,4-D.

"Because of the danger of lowered yield when clean flax is sprayed with 2,4-D, we used to recommend that weedy areas be spot sprayed. Now we can recommend spraying the whole field with MCP," says Professor Dunham.

MCP has also been found to be less injurious to oats and barley than 2,4-D amine, when applied in equal amounts of 12 oz. per acre. At lower rates, injury from 2,4-D is not so common.

On the basis of present information, 3 oz. of MCP acid equivalent are recommended for susceptible weeds such as wild mustard, and 4 oz. for lambquarters and pigweed, with 15-20 gallons of water, Dunham reports.

The flax may be sprayed after it is 3-4 inches tall but before it comes into bud.

Weed work at Minnesota also shows that foxtail and other annual grass weeds can be controlled satisfactorily in flax with TCA. Although most grass weeds in flax were killed by 6.8 ounces of TCA per acre, a more economical and a safer rate is from 4.4 to 7 pounds, says Dunham.

TCA and 2,4-D are entirely compatible when mixed, so that both grass and broadleaved weeds can be controlled with a single spraying. Spraying should be done when a maximum amount of grass seeds have germinated and when the greatest number of seedlings is less than 3 inches tall.

Although the cost per pound of TCA is still high, its effects make it economical to use in flax.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 14 1952

To all counties

Immediate Release

(FOR FILL-IN FIGURES, SEE TABLES WHICH YOU WILL RECEIVE FROM STATE ENTOMOLOGIST'S OFFICE)

CORN BORERS IN GOOD OVER WINTERING SHAPE

_____ county farmers were warned today not to let themselves be lulled into a false sense of security by the fact that weather during the past two seasons has reduced corn borer numbers.

According to a statement received by County Agent _____ from State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt, the majority of the state's borer population is in excellent overwintering condition.

There are suffucient numbers of borers south of a line running through Mille Lacs lake and Detroit Lakes to cause considerable economic loss if weather conditions in 1952 are favorable for borer growth and survival, said Aamodt.

He also pointed out that crop statistics indicate supplies of good quality carry-over corn will be at a low level next summer, so that it will be especially important to protect the 1952 crop against damage by corn borers.

Farmers should be in a position to undertake control measures early next summer if it becomes necessary, Aamodt stated.

The state average is 56 borers per 100 plants, according to a survey conducted by the State Entomologist's office. The highest average counts were found in the three western tiers of counties next to the Dakotas and extending north through Clay and Becker counties.

Although the present state average is lower than that of 1950, 27 counties had higher counts this year than last, Aamodt emphasized.

The State Entomologist's survey shows an average of _____ borers per 100 plants this year for _____ county, as compared with ____ in 1950 and ____ in 1949.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 14 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
January 21 or after

TAKE CARE OF
RANGE TO MAKE
IT LAST LONGER

Care of home equipment is more important than ever this year, since cuts in production will mean fewer available supplies, says Home Agent _____ _____.

Because the range represents a substantial investment and is one of the most important pieces of equipment in the home, special attention should be given to keep it working efficiently and looking new.

The porcelain enamel surface should always be protected from scratches, blows, sudden changes in temperature, abrasives, acids and boil-overs. According to Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, most boil-overs can be prevented by use of large enough utensils and proper regulation of the heat. Boil-overs from juicy pies can be avoided in the oven by shaping a piece of aluminum foil under and around the pie pan or by placing another pan directly under the pie to catch the juices. Aluminum foil covering the bottom of the oven will interfere with the distribution of heat and may cause the enamel to chip.

When food is spilled on the porcelain surfaces, wipe up as much as possible with a soft paper or a dry cloth. Allow the surface to cool before washing with soapy water. Never set hot utensils directly on the porcelain.

After baking, open the oven door to air and dry out the oven. After lighting the oven of a gas stove, leave the oven door ajar to prevent moisture from collecting in the oven and rust from forming.

Clean the oven peridically. Put a cloth or cotton moistened in ammonia on a saucer in the oven and leave it there over night. The ammonia will soften the brown spots so that they can be washed off easily with soap and water.

To remove brown spots from chrome rims of units, rub with whiting moistened with ammonia. Abrasives will scratch chromium. Fine steel wool and mechanics soap will remove brown spots on the steel burners of gas stoves.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 14 1952

To all counties
A U of M AG RESEARCH story
For publication week of
January 21 and after

LITTLE ADVANTAGE IN MILKING COWS THREE TIMES A DAY

Little advantage was found from milking three times a day in experiments conducted with a set of identical triplet cows at the University of Minnesota.

This information has been received by County Agent _____, who reported that a cow milked once a day produced 185 pounds of fat, a cow milked twice a day produced 347 pounds and a cow milked three times gave 361 pounds of fat.

In this experiment with identical triplet cows, all three of the animals were fed the same rations according to Morrison's standards, and were handled alike in every other respect, reports M. C. Hervey, associate professor of dairy husbandry. This experiment will be repeated with other cows.

With more than 30 sets, the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has the largest collection of identical twin cattle in the United States and one of the largest in the world. It also has six sets of triplets.

These identical twins speed up research work greatly and give more accurate results.

With the exception of identical twins or triplets, no two animals have the same inheritance. Therefore, most animals, even when fed and managed alike, will vary greatly in growth, milk production and other characteristics. Identical twins and triplets have exactly the same inheritance, and when they are fed and managed alike, they grow and produce alike.

This means that when the identical animals are placed on an experiment involving different treatments, the difference obtained in their performance must be due to the different treatments rather than to any variation in their inheritance, said Professor Hervey.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1952

SPECIAL to TC dailies
(with photo)

Immediate Release

OUTLINES FOR MACKAY photo

J.W. MacKay, chief of seed production for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, will address members of the Northwest Crop Improvement Association and the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association at their annual joint dinner meeting Wednesday evening, January 16.

The meeting, in the Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, will be part of Crop Improvement day, which will be held in connection with Farm and Home week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Tuesday through Friday.

MacKay's topic will be "Up North." He will speak on the natural resources of Canada and their relation to the economy of the U.S. and the rest of the world. He will also speak at a Crop Improvement day session at University Farm on the morning of January 16.

In addition to his Dominion Department of Agriculture post, MacKay is chairman of the seeds committee of the Canadian Royal Winter Fair, one of the world's best-known agricultural fairs. He is also a director of the International Crop Improvement Association.

-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1952

Special to Pioneer Press-Dispatch

Immediate Release

CUTLINES FOR COLLINS PHOTO

Bernard Collins, farmer from Clarion, Iowa, will tell how he raised 1,180 hogs in 1950 with the same amount of labor he used in 1940 to raise 150 head, when he speaks at Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

He will illustrate his talk with colored slides picturing his swine set-up. He farms 465 acres.

Collins' talk will be given at 2 p.m. Thursday in the Peters hall auditorium on the St. Paul campus. The talk will be heard by members of the Minnesota Swine Producers Association, who are holding their annual meeting in connection with Farm and Home Week, as well as others interested in swine production.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1952

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FOR RELEASE
WEDNESDAY P.M., JAN 16
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15-B HERE TO STAY FOR A WHILE

Race 15B, the most virulent race of wheat stem rust ever found in North America, is apparently here to stay for a while.

That was the word at a Farm and Home Week session on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota this (Wednesday) morning from E.C. Stakman, chief of the plant pathology division at the University.

During the summer of 1951, said Dr. Stakman, 15B was present in most of the principal wheat-growing areas of Mexico and became destructively epidemic on hitherto resistant varieties in some areas.

It was also distributed from Mexico and Texas to Minnesota and the Dakotas and from Pennsylvania and Virginia westward to Colorado and Montana.

Dr. Stakman pointed out that there are two sources of 15B in the upper Mississippi valley--first, rust that may be blown northward from the south, where it can persist throughout the year; and, second, from infected barberry bushes in the northern states.

He reported that progress has been made in developing varieties of wheat resistant to 15B but none are ready for distribution.

Some do not have the necessary quality, and the resistance of others is doubtful, especially since it is known that certain varieties may be resistant to 15B at moderate temperatures but susceptible at high temperatures. This makes it necessary, said Stakman, to test the varieties under controlled conditions in the greenhouse, because weather cannot be made to order in the field.

Extensive tests were made of many lines and hybrids in the summer of 1951, which was abnormally cool. Some lines that were resistant at relatively low temperatures may be susceptible at higher temperatures or at high light intensities, he reported. Tests are being continued as rapidly as possible in the greenhouse, said the University plant scientist.

Another Farm and Home Week speaker today (Wednesday) stated that crop and seed standards are applied on a national basis in Canada, and thus inter-provincial movement of seed is not subject to any provincial legislation, and inter-agency problems do not exist.

He was J.W. MacKay, chief of seed production for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. MacKay said that the federal Department of Agriculture in Canada has assumed responsibility for inspection of crops and the ultimate inspection, grading, tagging and sealing of seed. Crop inspection is based on standards set up by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

A-8666-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1952

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FOR RELEASE
TUESDAY, 3 P.M. JAN. 15
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LEAF INJURY STUDIED AS BORER GUIDE

Amount of injury to leaves is a surer indication of the presence of corn borers and their potential injury to the plant than the number of egg masses, it has been shown by research at the University of Minnesota.

This was reported to a Farm and Home Week audience on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota this (Tuesday) afternoon by H.C. Chiang, research fellow in entomology.

Minnesota is among the first states to study the possibility of using leaf injury caused by the borer as an index for timing the application of insecticides.

The method has not been developed to a perfect stage, but the results of the studies indicate that it does have some advantages over checking first egg hatching, said Chiang.

The leaf injury is caused by the feeding of the very young larvae, and it is the earliest sign of the presence of active larvae in corn plants. It becomes noticeable on the leaves 4 to 6 days after it is made and can be observed much more easily than the hatching of egg masses, said Chiang.

Up to the present, applying insecticides 10 to 12 days after the first borer eggs have hatched has been the only recommended method for timing. This method is adequate if the egg hatching is checked accurately. However, since the first hatching may easily be missed by several days, and since such an error may reduce the efficiency of the insecticide, it may not be the most practical method, Chiang pointed out.

In another Farm and Home Week talk this (Tuesday) afternoon, E.F. Ferrin, animal husbandry chief, stated that the greatest problem for hog producers in 1952 is the serious shortage of grain for feeding during the summer. The best solution of this problem is to get the maximum use of pasture and defer full grain feeding until the crop of small grains is harvested, he said.

Ferrin also said that "Market hogs of heavy weights are as out of date as draft horses. Plan production so that a reasonable degree of finish is carried by the pigs at 210 to 225 pounds in weight. Thin, unfinished hogs have soft, heavily-shrinking carcasses which are unsatisfactory to the packer and to the consumer," he advised.

A-8667-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1952

FOR RELEASE
TUES. 4 p.m. Jan 15

TIPS ON SELECTION AND CARE OF PANS

Before buying pots and pans, take inventory of what you have in order to eliminate duplication, homemakers were told who attended the opening session of Farm and Home Week Tuesday afternoon (Jan. 15) on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Speaking on "Selection and Care of Pots and Pans" at a special homemakers' program, Dorothy Bonnell, instructor in home economics at the University, advised consumers who plan to buy a set of pans to be sure that every pan is useful.

Best pans for top-of-the-range cooking have flat bottoms, straight sides, rounded corners, tight-fitting lids and handles that will not get hot.

Selection of the material for utensils depends on the situation, since there is no material that is best under all conditions, Miss Bonnell said.

Mrs. Ruth Andre, director of Pillsbury Mills Service Center, demonstrated how breadmaking has gone modern through the use of the simplified no-knead method.

Dr. Louise Stedman, director of the University's School of Home Economics, welcomed homemakers at the opening of the session.

A-8668-jbn

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FOR RELEASE TUES. 4 P.M.
* * * JAN. 15 * * * * * * *

NEW VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR HOME GARDEN

Twenty-two vegetable varieties, which were tested in 25 different counties in Minnesota last year, were recommended today (Tues., Jan 15) by O.C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, for planting in home gardens.

Turnquist spoke at a Farm and Home Week session on horticultural crop varieties. The vegetables tested include old and new varieties and some all-American selections.

Among the varieties Turnquist suggested for planting are: Wade's bush snap bean, an all-American gold medal winner, which is an improved Tendergreen type, resistant to mosaic. It produces its crop over a long period and it holds up well without wilting after it is picked.

Golden Rocket sweet corn proved an excellent early good yielding variety in the tests, as did Golden Freezer, a little later variety. Niagara and York State Pickling cucumbers were both mosaic and mildew resistant. Turnquist recommended Cherokee as a good potato for the home garden. It is an early white variety, resistant to scab and late blight.

Richard E. Widmer, instructor in horticulture, told gardeners that many of the new house plants are grown for their foliage rather than their bloom. This new type of plant blends well with modern homes and modern furnishings and has been selected for ability to survive in steam-heated, ultra-dry homes.

A-8669-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 14, 1952

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FOR RELEASE
12 NOON WEDNESDAY
JAN. 16
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NEW FIBERS BOON TO TRAVELERS

New chemically manufactured fibers now on the market will prove a special boon to people who travel, two University of Minnesota home economists said this morning (Wed., Jan. 16).

Ethel Phelps, professor of home economics, and Ethel Gorham, assistant professor, conducted a question-discussion hour on new developments in textiles as part of the homemakers' program during Farm and Home Week today on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

One of the big advantages of the new chemically manufactured fibers is that they can be washed, hung up wet to dry and may be worn without ironing if desired. Because they are quick-drying and need not be ironed, men and women travelers can get along adequately with a smaller number of garments than if a longer laundry time were required.

When the new chemically manufactured fibers are used in hosiery, less mending is necessary because the materials do not wear out as quickly as natural fibers.

Among the new fibers discussed were nylon, Dacron, Dynel, Orlon and Vicara.

A-8670-jbn

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FOR RELEASE 12 NOON, WED.
JAN. 16

HONEY BEES WORK FOR COLONY'S BENEFIT

Honey bees are social insects which have learned how to live and work together for the benefit of the whole colony, M.H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, told a Farm and Home week audience this morning (Wed. Jan 16).

In order to look for food efficiently, honey bees have a special dance-language, by means of which the scout bees tell inmates in the hives what kind of flowers are yielding nectar or pollen, in what direction and how far these sources are. The sun serves as a compass, even on cloudy days.

There are about 12,000 different species of bees in the world, of which about 2,500 are found in North America, according to Roland L. Fischer, research fellow in entomology, who also spoke at the beekeeping session. It is estimated that Minnesota has around 400 different kinds of bees.

All our native bees can be considered beneficial, Fischer said, since they are the pollinating agents of more than 50 of our agricultural crops.

Fischer advised that every precaution be taken to insure adequate pollination of future crops by the judicious use of insecticides and the protection of nesting places of wild bees.

A-8671-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1952

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FOR P.M. RELEASE
THURS., JAN 17, 1952
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17 FARMERS ON SWINE HONOR ROLL

Seventeen Minnesota farmers were named today to the 1951 Swine Honor Roll of the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association.

They were to receive sterling silver medals at 3 p.m. today, during the annual meeting of the Association, held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota as part of Farm and Home Week.

Recognized for outstanding swine production were:

C.D. Eymann, Wolverton; Rozwell Hanson, Blooming Prairie; Floyd H. Horkey, Dundee; Arnold Kessler, Truman; Orval Lohman, Garretson, S. Dak. (Lives in Rock county, Minnesota-p.o. at Garretson); Leonard Meyer, Waltham; Chester Nelson, Hartland; Roy Olson, Milan; Russell Paulson, Albert Lea; Wesley Pierson and Harold and Roger Reindall, all of Alden; Donald Ridge, Worthington; Cyril Sackett, Stewartville; Stock Brothers, St. Charles; James Walker, Plainview; Leonard Wulf, Luverne.

The awards are based on long-time records for efficient hog production attained by following good sanitation, feeding and management practices, said H.G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota and secretary of the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association.

A-8674-rr

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FOR RELEASE
THURSDAY P.M. JAN. 17
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FIVE-IN-ONE APPLE TREE DEMONSTRATED

Home owners who have only one apple tree in the backyard can grow several kinds of apples by grafting different varieties to the tree, a horticulturist told a University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week audience on the St. Paul campus this morning (Thursday).

At a special session on practical planning of the home grounds, T.S. Weir, assistant superintendent of the University Fruit Breeding Farm, demonstrated how to graft and build the 5-in-1 apple tree.

L.C. Snyder, extension horticulturiest, advised home owners to select trees and shrubs for hardiness and in proportion to size of grounds and house. When spacing them, consider mature size instead of size when planted, he cautioned. He also advised planting shrubs in groups in the foundation or border planting or around the edge of the yard rather than as scattered specimens.

A-8675-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1952

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FOR RELEASE
WED., 4 P.M. JAN. 16
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TIPS ON FREEZING FOODS GIVEN AT SPECIAL SESSION

Only a limited amount of food should be frozen in a home freeze chest at one time, home freezer owners were reminded today.

A good rule of thumb to follow is to freeze at one time not more than 2 pounds per cubic foot of storage space. That was the advice given this afternoon (Wednesday) by Andrew Hustrulid, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota, at a special frozen foods session during Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

If the packages are spread out so they cool rapidly, another 2 pounds per cubic foot of space can be frozen in the next 12-hour period.

Quickest way to defrost the home freezer, Hustrulid said, is to remove the food and cover it with blankets, then take an electric fan and blow air into the freezer until the frost drops off and can be scooped out.

Shirley Trantanella, junior scientist in the University frozen foods laboratory, pointed out that use of garden-fresh vegetables of proper maturity, quick processing and scalding are among the factors that determine the quality of the frozen product. When vegetables cannot be processed immediately after harvesting, they should be cooled in water or ice, she said.

A demonstration on freezing beans and apples by Miss Trantanella and one by Mrs. A.P. Watts, Northern States Power company, Minneapolis, on cooked and baked foods, were a part of the program.

In another session for homemakers, Elizabeth Rivers, home economist for the Farmers' Home Administration declared that the need for women to do more farm work because of the help shortage makes saving steps in the kitchen essential. One of the best step-saving devices, she said, is to arrange range, sink and refrigerator near work and storage spaces.

Speaking at a program on 4-H club work, H.A. Pflughoeft, district 4-H club supervisor, emphasized the importance of junior leadership. It provides personal growth for boys and girls participating, he said, and contributes to the effectiveness of the 4-H club program.

A-8676-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1952

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FOR RELEASE
THURS., A.M. JAN. 17
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SEED GROWERS, ELEVATOR MEN HONORED

Five seed growers, five elevator managers and a University Farm staff member were honored at the annual joint dinner meeting of the Northwest Crop Improvement Association and the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association Wednesday evening.

The meeting was held in the Leamington hotel, Minneapolis.

Selected as premier seed growers in recognition of their outstanding work in producing and distributing approved varieties of farm crop seeds were:

Bennitt Larestad, Halstad, certified seed grower for 13 years and an active co-operator with his county agent on varietal demonstration plots.

Guy W. Field, Hutchinson, who started certified seed production in 1942. He is a director of the McLeod County Crop Improvement Association.

Carl Pinney, LeSueur, who has been a certified seed producer since 1931. He is active in 4-H club work, Farm Bureau and school and church activities.

Henry W. Trapp, Hastings, who started seed certification in 1939. He is a director of the Dakota County Crop Improvement Association and other groups.

Martin T. Vollum, Albert Lea, a certified seed producer for 26 years. He was a member of the board of the Hayward Co-operative Elevator for 30 years.

Otto W. Swenson, superintendent of the farm and grounds at University farm, was named an honorary seed grower. He is known for his outstanding work as coach of sub-collegiate crops judging teams at the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture at University Farm. He served as an agronomist at the University's North Central School of Agriculture and Experiment Station at Grand Rapids before coming to the St. Paul campus.

Elevator managers honored for their leadership in crop improvement work were:

M.E. Fjeld, Stephen; Gilbert Weisser, Greenwald; J.R. Rasmussen, Marshall; Keith Johnson, Elmore; Leonard McCracken, Northfield.

The premier seed growers and Mr. Swenson received medals from the Northwest Crop Improvement Association. The elevator managers received certificates from the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

A-8677-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1952

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FOR P.M. RELEASE
WED., JAN 16, 1952
* and after * * * * * * *

WESTERN EUROPEANS GOOD FARMERS, MILLER SAYS

Contrary to a general belief in this country, agricultural production in most countries in Western Europe, especially in Northern Europe, is on a highly efficient basis, said Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, today (Wednesday).

Dr. Miller spoke at a noon assembly program during Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. He served as chief of the ECA Mission to Ireland during the year ending July 1, 1951. Prior to that time he served as an adviser to governments in several of the Marshall Plan countries on the improvement of their agricultural advisory services.

Western European farmers are good crop farmers. They understand soil management and have practiced good soil conservation measures to a much greater extent than have farmers in the United States, he reported.

Dr. Miller continued:

"They excel us by a wide margin in average yields per acre. This is due to more intensive cultivation of the land, a more favorable climate, especially for cereal crops, and a more liberal use of commercial plant food and barnyard manure.

"The farmers of Great Britain, Denmark and the Netherlands are among the world's best animal husbandmen."

"They are, of course, far behind the average American farmer in mechanization. The small farm, lack of capital and the relative abundance of manual labor have all tended to retard mechanization. In this country we think of output per man in agriculture. In Europe they think of output per unit of land."

Speaker at the Thursday noon hour assembly program will be James L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota. His topic will be "Your University." Noon hour assembly speaker Friday, the last day of Farm and Home Week, will be J. Cameron Thomson, president of Northwest Bancorporation, Minneapolis, on "The Economic Situation."

Urban as well as rural residents may attend these and other Farm and Home Week sessions without charge.

A-8672-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1952

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FOR P.M. RELEASE
THURS., JAN. 17, 1952
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BEEF CATTLE RESEARCH REPORTED

Beef cattle research aimed at improving the U.S. standard of living and developing agriculture was described today (Thursday) by two speakers at Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

They were L.E. Johnson, North Central regional co-ordinator of beef cattle breeding for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, who makes his headquarters at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, and A.L. Harvey, University of Minnesota professor of animal husbandry.

Greater use of beef cattle would be helpful in improving U.S. standards of living and in the development of a permanent agriculture, said Johnson. Cattle that can produce quality beef at lower cost will hasten this development, and beef breeding research in the U.S. to date indicates that better beef can be produced through proper research and application of the findings, he stated.

In telling of beef breeding work being done through co-operation of USDA and state institutions, Johnson pointed out that three of the 19 experiment stations at which work is being done in the North Central region are in Minnesota--at St. Paul, Morris and Crookston. He praised the Morris station herd as one of the top Shorthorn herds in the region.

A.L. Harvey, University of Minnesota animal husbandman who is in charge of the beef cattle research in Minnesota, also appeared on the Farm and Home Week program.

He stated that by mating closely related animals and feeding out the offspring, it is hoped to develop high producing strains of Shorthorns at the University's St. Paul and Morris agricultural experiment stations.

"To date, performance records show a wide variation among individuals in their daily gains and ability to utilize feed," said Harvey. "Such information offers opportunities to bring about much improvement in feeding efficiency by using animals for breeding purposes that make good use of feed and discarding those that do not," he added.

A-8673-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1952

Finnegan + Carlson phoned

SPECIAL to TC dailies,
~~nine counties~~

Immediate Release

Approximately 175 young farmers from over the state will have their own ~~[illegible]~~ Farm and Home ~~Week~~ sessions Wednesday afternoon on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

~~The sessions, beginning at 1:45 p.m., will open with an address on the topic, "So You Want to Be A Farmer," by M.J. Peterson,~~

~~The sessions will open at x xx 1:45 p.m. xx in Haecker hall.~~

~~Speakers will include M.J. Peterson, professor of agricultural~~

~~These young men~~

~~These men, representing young farmers' organizations in their respective communities,~~

Attending the sessions will be young farmers who have finished high school but have not yet become fully established in farming. They will represent young farmers' organizations in their own communities. Are taking voc. classes in h.s.

~~This will be the first time that these young men have~~

This will be the first time ~~xx~~ in Minnesota that these young men have have gathered on a state-wide basis.

M.J. Peterson, professor of agricultural education, will address the group on "So You Want to Be a Farmer?" D.G. Marshall, associate professor of rural sociology, will speak on "Your Job in Your Community."

Glenn Steven, an instructor in agricultural education at the University on leave from ~~the~~ Pennsylvania State College, will show slides of young farmers' organization work in Pennsylvania.

In addition, there will be discussions by the young men on such topics as what determines the success of a young farmers' organization program, what young farmers can expect from local high school vocational agriculture departments and others. Leading these discussions will be ~~xx~~ Warren Schaffer, Young Farmer from Faribault, and other young farmers.

~~The Wednesday sessions will be sponsored by senior students in agricultural education~~

Sponsors of the Wednesday sessions are the University departments of agricultural education and rural sociology and senior students in agricultural education who will soon be teaching vocational agriculture in high schools.

1/16/42

Special file

Robert P. Raustadt
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Leaf Injury Better Indication
Of Corn Borer Insecticide
Timing than Egg Masses

Results of research by entomologists at the University of Minnesota show that the amount of injury to leaves is a more accurate indication of the presence of corn borers and of their potential damage to the plant than the number of egg masses.

According to H.C. Chiang, research fellow in entomology, the leaf injury method has not been developed to a perfect stage, but Minnesota studies indicate that it does have some advantage over checking first egg hatching.

The leaf in jury is caused by the feeding of very young larvae, and it is the earliest sign of the presence of the active larvae on corn plants. It becomes noticeable on the leaves 4 to 6 days after it is made and can be observed much more easily than the hatching of egg masses.

Up to the present, applying insecticides 10 to 12 days after the first borer eggs have hatched has been the most widely used method of timing. This method is adequate if the egg hatching is checked accurately. However, since the first hatching may be easily be missed by several days, and since such an error may reduce the efficiency of the insecticide, it may not be the most practical method, according to Chiang.

The North Central states are recommending that the corn be sprayed when 75 per cent of the plants show leaf injury or egg masses.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17,1952

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FOR RELEASE
3:45 P.M., Friday, Jan. 18
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ANDREW BOSS NAMED TO LIVESTOCK 'HALL OF FAME'

The name and portrait of the late Andrew Boss have been added to the Minnesota livestock leaders' "hall of fame."

Professor Boss, former vice director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, was named to the Distinguished Roster of Livestock Breeders at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association on the St. Paul campus of the University Friday afternoon.

He became the 29th man to have his portrait hung in the livestock leaders' gallery in the lobby of Peters hall, animal and poultry husbandry building at University Farm.

Presentation of the portrait was made by Robert E. Hodgson, superintendent of the University's Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca. It was accepted for the University by C.H. Bailey, dean of the Department of Agriculture.

Beginning in 1888 as a student in the School of Agriculture at University Farm, Boss was associated with the University for more than 50 years. He died in January, 1947.

Without a college degree, he advanced from a 10¢-an-hour student cow milker to vice director of the Minnesota Experiment Station. During his career he also served as farm foreman, teacher and head of the divisions of animal husbandry and agronomy.

He devised the first course in farm slaughter of livestock and curing of meat to be offered by any school college in the U.S. or Canada. He was also the author of a farmers' bulletin on slaughtering and curing which became a standard source of information on the subject. In addition, he designed the first college building for the demonstration and teaching of slaughter and curing. This building is still in use at University Farm.

Professor Boss trained many student stock judging teams which placed high at the International Livestock show, and he built up experimental flocks and herds by the purchase of superior sires.

University-owned stock selected and fed by Boss won many purple and blue ribbons at the International.

He also helped organize the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association and the Northwestern Livestock show at S. St. Paul, which has grown into the present Junior Livestock show.

A-8678-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1952

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FOR RELEASE
3 P.M., FRIDAY, JAN. 18
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RESPONSIBILITY IN CHILDREN DISCUSSED

Development of responsibility in children may bear a close relationship to community responsibility shown by their parents.

Dale Harris, professor in the Institute of Child Welfare at the University of Minnesota, said today (Friday) that this is one of the findings in a study of the development of responsibility in children. The study was sponsored by the University Laboratory for Research in Social Relations.

Dr. Harris spoke to homemakers attending the closing session of Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus this (Friday) afternoon.

"Whether they live in the city or in rural areas, parents of the children who expressed more responsible citizenship attitudes and who were rated by their teachers as being more responsible, tended to have wider community participation than parents of less responsible children," Dr. Harris declared. Dr. Harris believes that the examples set by parents in respect to community consciousness and attitudes may be more significant in the development of responsibility in children than the chores assigned them around the home.

A-8679-jbn

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FOR RELEASE
4 P.M., FRIDAY, JAN. 18

RED SPIDER MITE DESTRUCTIVE TO ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

If you notice your evergreens taking on a lighter, sickly color during warm weather, it is time to check for red spider mites, an entomologist advised today.

W.P. Trampe, nursery inspector for the State Department of Agriculture, told a Farm and Home Week audience on the St. Paul campus this afternoon (Friday) that of all our pests the common red spider mite and the two-spotted mite are perhaps the most destructive to ornamental plants. Since the red spider mite is barely visible to the naked eye, the best way to find out if evergreens are infested with the pest is to tap a branch over a small white card. The movement of the pest will be apparent on the card. The old method of dusting the tree with sulfur is still an effective remedy, but the sulfur should not be applied when the foliage is moist. Several new miticides are also proving very effective in the control of this pest.

A-8680-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1952

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FOR RELEASE
3 P.M., FRIDAY JAN. 18
or after.
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STRONG FARM PRODUCT DEMAND SEEN

Continued strong demand for farm products and a gross income for farmers in line with that of 1951, if weather is not too unfavorable, are seen for 1952 by O.B. Jesness, agricultural economics chief at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Jesness spoke at a Farm and Home Week session on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Friday afternoon.

Unless inflation gets out of hand, any rise in costs of farm operation should be moderate this year, he said.

At the same session, George Wisdom, University extension specialist in livestock marketing, said that unless the corn crop is materially larger next season, a decrease in hog production is in prospect for 1953. The forward-looking farmer will want to stay in or go into the hog business when hog numbers are on the downswing, Wisdom stated.

Cattle feedlots are crowded now, according to Wisdom. He said he expected cattle to continue coming on the market after only short-term feeding, weakening prices during the winter and spring months.

H.L. Ahlgren, chairman of the agronomy department at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, said at another session that "our pastures represent our greatest undeveloped natural resource, and they offer the greatest possibility for increased food and feed production in the United States."

Ahlgren pointed out that about 60 per cent of the total land area of the United States is covered by forages that are used for pasturage or harvested as hay or grass silage. Most of the land in pasture is unimproved and of very low productivity, he stated.

W.L. Cavert, director of research for the Farm Credit administration, St. Paul, said that in many cases the hiring of machinery is more economical for the operator of a small acreage. This has the disadvantage that one cannot always get the machine at the most opportune time, but usually that problem can be solved fairly well by making arrangements several months in advance of need, he stated.

A-8681-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1952

Immediate Release

PLENTY OF FOOD FOR CONSUMERS

Mr. and Mrs. Consumer will have plenty to eat in 1952 but they will probably have to pay more for their food, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Many people will have more money to spend for food because of increased incomes. Civilians are expected to consume more poultry products, beef, fluid milk, ice cream, fats and oils, fresh vegetables, frozen fruits and fruit juices and dried fruits than was the case in 1951, according to economists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Though retail food prices in 1952 will probably average a little higher than in 1951, price controls on some items will contribute to keeping the general level of retail food prices fairly stable. Prices of a number of processed items are now moving up a cent or two as the 1951 packs reach the grocery stores. The only foods which are expected to be cheaper are dried fruits and perhaps fresh vegetables if the next year's crop is good. A large carry-over of canned and frozen vegetables and fruits will help to steady prices in spite of the increased demand.

Here are prospects for a number of food items:

- Meat. Supplies are expected to be larger than last year with most of the increase in beef and veal. Pork production will probably be almost the same as the 1951 high level, while lamb and mutton output will rise only a little above last year's record low. Retail prices of meat are not expected to change significantly from present levels.
- Fish. There will be a little less canned and a little more fresh frozen fish than in 1951.
- Eggs, chicken and turkey. Larger supplies of all three are anticipated, with likelihood of higher consumption.
- Dairy products. More fluid milk and ice cream but less butter is in prospect, with supplies of other dairy products about the same.
- Fruits. Total fruit supplies are somewhat larger this winter than a year ago. The current orange crop is very large but grapefruit supplies are smaller. More dried fruit will be available. Larger packs will provide civilians with about as much canned fruit, canned fruit juices and frozen fruits as last year.
- Vegetables. Supplies of fresh and processed vegetables are generally favorable except for sweet potatoes, which are expected to be short.
- Cereal food products. Supplies are ample but retail prices, except for rice, are due to be somewhat higher.
- Sugar. Record world output of sugar assures plentiful supplies.

A-8682-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 17 195[illegible]

SPECIAL to Carlton County papers

Immediate Release

A background of teaching, farming and 4-H work will be brought to Carlton county by Dean P. Cates, Jr., who will become county agricultural agent on February 1.

Cates will come from Franklin, Minnesota, where he has been serving as an instructor in the veterans' on-the-farm training program.

He was reared on a 200 acre general farm in Meeker county and took dairy and crops projects as a 4-H club member. He was also a member of the Future Farmers of America at Litchfield, where he attended high school.

Cates received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in 1950. An "M" man, he was a member of the University wrestling team during the 1947-50 period.

During the summers of 1948 and 1949, he did insect control work for the Green Giant canning factory at Cokato, Minnesota.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1952

SPECIAL

file

EDITOR:

Here is a photo of E.L. Ahlgren, chairman of the agronomy department at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture. He is speaking at a Farm and Home Week session Friday afternoon on "Using Forages Wisely." Ahlgren is quoted briefly in a story being mailed from our office this noon.

PP, AG, OP 1/18/52 Phoned

~~1952 officers~~

New officers of Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association

Pres.—J.L. Olson, Worthington (new)

First vice pres.— N.K. Carnes, South St. Paul (re-elected)

Second vice pres.— W.S. Moscrip, St. Paul (re-elected)

Secy-treas.—J.S. Jones, St. Paul. (re-elected)

DIRECTORS:

1 Harold Saettre, Kasson

2 M.E. Teeter, Fairmont

3 L.O. Jacob, Anoka

4 E.F. Ferrin, St. Paul

5 Axel Hansen, Minneapolis

6 Fred Esterly, Buffalo

7 R.C. Juhl, Luverne (new)

8 C. L. Cole, Grand Rapids

9 James MacGregor, Ada (new)

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 21, 1952

SPECIAL to farm papers
Immediate Release

NEW FEEDING PROJECT EXPANSION REALIZED

Emphasis on buying right, proper feeding and informed marketing is an outstanding feature of a practical new beef cattle project for older youth--4-H, FFA and veteran trainees--now in its third year in Cottonwood County, Minnesota.

Grand championships, fancy calves and fancy prices have no part in the project, which is called the Five Beef Calf Feeding Project.

Those taking part feed one or two pens of five calves, following regular buying, feeding and marketing practices as closely as possible.

Interest and participation in the project have grown every year. In 1949, 115 calves were fed; in 1950, 135 calves. At present 155 head are on feed.

The Five Calf Feeding Project was contemplated for several years before it became a reality in October, 1949. It is the result of discussions by members of the Cottonwood County Livestock Improvement Association who felt that there was a need for a larger educational feeding project for older boys on farms--a need accentuated by the fact that feeding of livestock is a major source of farm income in the county.

When calves are distributed in October or November each year, by a committee appointed by the Cottonwood County Livestock Improvement Association, each feeder gets an even break on the quality. The source of all the calves is the same in a particular year, and a gate cut is made to each member. Grades of calves brought in may vary from year to year because of changes in prices of particular grades.

The committee for distribution of calves has been made up the past two years by O.K. Nelson, Ceasar Carlson and Gregory Wagner, farmers and beef feeders; and Agriculture Instructor Bernard Cranston and Cottonwood County Agent Herman Vosser.

Calves weighing around 400 pounds are purchased directly from the breeder or

through commission firms. The exact time of the purchase is given careful study by the committee in order to get whatever price advantages there may be. Calves are trucked in to cut down time in transit and reduce the risk of sickness. The gate cut goes to members who sign up for the project before the purchses are made.

Instructions on feeding and management are provided for the project members by experienced feeders, the county agent and vocational agriculture teachers. Some members rough the calves through the winter, pasturing them in summer for cheap gains. Others use drylot feeding exclusively. Still others use a combination of the two methods.

Members can sell the animals any time they wish. It is felt that the timing of the sale is an important part of the process of learning by doing.

Annual windup of the project comes with a show at a local sales pavilion. The show, usually held in September, is strictly an educational event with a trophy given to the top pen.

The cattle are graded and prices established as they come in. This is necessary in order to figure the records on which a large part of the feeder's showing is based.

The pens are scored on cost per pound of gain, daily gain, market grade, showing, and total profit made above the feed cost.

The scoring information is placed on 12 by 12-inch cards which are tacked over each pen of calves at the show. With different feeding methods employed by the project members, this makes interesting reading.

"This affords excellent educational material to any beef feeder contemplating the laying-in of feeder cattle," points out County Agent Tossen. "More than 300 farmers come in to study these results. Members in the project can also compare methods of feeding," he adds.

Members may sell the cattle at the show or take them home to be sold later if they have not been sold before the show. Calves sold before the show, of course, are not exhibited, but the records of the feeders appear on the 12"x12" cards for comparison purposes.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 21, 1952

SPECIAL to The Farmer

TIMELY TIPS for February 2

If you haven't ordered your chicks, better do it right away. Fall prices of eggs in 1951, with the seasonal drop coming shortly after November 15, give a good indication of the advantage of having the pullets "ready to go" not later than September 1. — Cora Cooke.

* * * * *

Use the farm schedule (1040F) of your income tax statement to study your farm business. Compare the 1951 summary with previous years. Has the income changed? Have the expenses changed? Try to find the reasons. That will give you clues for future operations. — S.A. Engene.

* * * * *

If the poultry house temperature gets below freezing and early morning lights are used, be sure to use water heaters or running water so that you will have water, not ice, for birds when they come down off the roosts. — H.J. Sloan.

* * * * *

Pigs farrowed in winter need help to remain healthy--anemia can be a big problem. If sod isn't available, swab udders of nursing sows with a saturated "copperas" solution. Start swabbing when pigs are 3 or 4 days old and continue until the little ones are eating creep feed well. — L.E. Hanson.

* * * * *

Grass silage is much worse than corn silage in causing off-flavors in milk and should always be fed after milking. — H.R. Searles.

* * * * *

Feedlots are crowded now. With an apparent shortage and high prices of feeds, cattle may be expected to continue coming on the market after only short feeding, weakening prices during the winter and early spring months. -- George Wisdom.

* * * * *

Newcastle disease continues to be the number one disease problem in young chickens. Although effective vaccines have been developed for Newcastle disease, these vaccines have limitations and should be used to supplement sound management practices. -- B.S. Pomeroy.

* * * * *

Market hogs of heavy weights are as out of date as draft horses. Plan production so that a reasonable degree of finish is carried by the pigs at 210 to 225 pounds. Thin, unfinished market hogs have soft, heavily-shrinking carcasses which are unsatisfactory to the packer and to the consumer. -- E.F. Ferrin

* * * **

Barring an unseen and improbable extreme in weather, farmers should have a gross income in 1952 in line with that of 1951. Unless inflation gets out of hand, any rise in farm costs should be moderate. War demands will create some shortages to plague the farmer. — O.B. Jesness

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 21 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
January 28 or after

A GOOD DIET IS IMPORTANT FOR GOOD TEETH

Strong, well-formed teeth that are resistant to decay are important to every child. Mothers realize the benefits of brushing teeth and visiting the dentist regularly, but they may not know that good nutrition is especially important from prenatal life until permanent teeth are fully developed.

"The proper foods play their most important role as teeth are being formed," says Home Agent _____ _____. "After the teeth are fully developed, there is little we can do to improve their structure or increase their resistance to decay."

According to Dr. Jane Leichsenring, professor of nutrition at the University of Minnesota, calcium and phosphorus are two especially important minerals in the formation of good teeth. The most important sources for these minerals are milk and cheese. Vitamin A, too, is needed and will be found in green and yellow vegetables, some of the yellow fruits such as apricots, peaches and canteloupe, and milk, butter, egg yolk and fish liver oils.

Vitamins D and C are also essential in the development of good teeth. Vitamin D, the sunshine vitamin, is obtained not only through exposure to sunlight, but in fish liver oils and vitamin D milk. Vitamin C occurs in largest amounts in citrus fruits, tomatoes and members of the cabbage family.

Even though the people of the United States enjoy the highest standard of living in the world, they also have the greatest amount of dental caries, or tooth decay. There is plenty of evidence to show that this is due to the large quantity of sugar and refined starches we eat. Miss Leichsenring says that the American people would have much better teeth if we consumed less sugar, soft drinks, candy and other sweets and pastries of all kinds.

A good diet is important for a healthy mouth not only during the formative stages of teeth, but throughout life. For, although the teeth themselves are not affected by nutrition after their formation, the gums and jaws appear to be. Without a sufficient supply of minerals and vitamins, the jaws become porous and unable to support the teeth properly, and the tissues surrounding the teeth may become diseased.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 21 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
January 28 or after

WINTER FARM CHORES
CAN BE DANGEROUS

Winter farm chores can be dangerous unless adequate precautions are taken, warned County Agent _____ this week.

Here are a few suggestions for preventing accidents while doing these duties which the county agent received from Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota:

1. Haymow— Prevent falls by having ladders securely placed and steps solid, with hand rail. Place frames around hay chutes; be careful when working with hay rope and pulleys.

2. Feed and alleyways— Keep alley clear to prevent falls. Place pitchforks in racks. Do not drop from haymow to feed alley after letting pitchfork down ahead of you. Your body may be impaled on the handle. Keep shovels and feed baskets in bin.

3. Livestock — Handle them with caution. Use a sturdy lead staff for bull; keep him in a safe pen. A "tame" bull is often dangerous. Keep small children away from cows with young calves and from farrowing pens. Use hurdles with hogs.

Don't take chances with horses. Speak to them before entering stall. Have harness in good repair. Use caution in hitching and unhitching; tie the team before leaving them, especially in cold weather.

4. Machinery is always dangerous. Be sure the buzz saw cuts only the log. Clear snow and ice away for solid footing. Wear tight-fitting clothes. Don't work across the saw; don't step over belt. Stop tractor before removing belt. Have sharp axe, securely attached to handle.

When using grain or bale elevator, have shield for power shaft if it is driven from power take-off. Keep clear of sprocket chains and V-belts.

5. Repair farm machinery. This is the time of the year to do it. A fire is needed in the shop, so make sure there is a safe stove, pipe and chimney. Keep floor free from grease; don't use volatile liquid fuel for washing greasy parts, especially when there's a fire in the stove.

Use right tools for the job. Replace weak and worn tools. Use goggles when sledging and grinding--dark goggles or hood when welding with acetelyne or electric torch.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1945

SPECIAL to Gobbles

Immediate Release

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 16th in a series of introductions of members of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture whose work contributes to the advancement of the Minnesota turkey industry.

With the graduation last June of the first class of the University of Minnesota's new School of Veterinary Medicine, the people of the state have begun to benefit from the services of the first veterinarians ever to receive their DVM degrees from a Minnesota institution.

Included in these benefits are those received by the state's turkey industry and the University itself.

One of the first graduates, Dr. Robert Leary, is an instructor in the School of Veterinary Medicine. His work is concentrated in the diagnosis laboratory, which renders diagnostic service in general to veterinarians and owners of poultry and livestock. Included in this service are two mobile units used largely for control of pullorum disease and paratyphoid infection of turkeys.

Dr. Leary's work as an assistant in the diagnosis laboratory includes all species of animals received, and a fair percentage of these are poultry, including turkeys. Growers and veterinarians bring or send these animals in.

Dr. Leary reports that receiving his DVM degree and taking over his duties in the diagnosis lab represent the attainment of an ambition that goes back to his days as a small boy.

A native of New Ulm, Dr. Leary served in the Air Forces from January, 1941, to October, 1943, including 1½ years in England. A technical sergeant, he is a veteran of 35 combat missions.

Dr. Reuel Fenstermacher, who is in charge of the diagnosis laboratory, reports that Dr. Leary's associates there are pleased with his work and that they expect him to prove highly valuable to the University and to the people of the state.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1952

Immediate Release

BUY PORK NOW FOR FREEZING

The present relatively low prices on pork should be an invitation to consumers to buy pork for the locker or home freezer now, a University of Minnesota specialist in livestock marketing said today.

According to George Wisdom, extension specialist in livestock marketing, consumers who put cuts of pork in the freezer or locker this month will be assured of an economical pork supply for summer and fall, when prices are expected to be much higher. Pork loins, hams and picnics are below ceiling prices at present. By February, prices on pork usually go up.

If you can't buy pork for the freezer this month, wait until April or May, Wisdom advises, when the fall pigs are marketed in largest numbers.

Normally, marketing of spring pigs reaches a peak in November and December. This year, however, prices have remained at a low level in January because of the continued heavy marketing of pigs and the large stocks of pork in storage.

Although an increase in production this past year made more pork available to consumers, the picture for next summer and fall is different, Wisdom said. A short corn crop and relatively unfavorable prices on pork have forced farmers to cut back about 9 per cent on production of spring pigs which make up about 60 per cent of the total crop. The fall pig crop is expected to be cut even more.

A-8683-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1952

Immediate Release

LARCH SAWFLY CONFERENCE SET AT U FARM

The larch sawfly--a pest that could cause from $15 to 30 million damage to an estimated million acres of tamarack--will be the subject of a conference February 7 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Scheduled for discussion are economic aspects of larch sawfly injury to tamarack plus the marketing, consumption, utilization, growth and reproduction of tamarack.

Members of the state entomologist's staff, University divisions of entomology and forestry and the Minnesota State Forest Service will take part.

Co-chairmen of the event are A.W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, and A.C. Hodson, professor of entomology at the University. Program arrangements were made by Dr. James W. Butcher, forest entomologist who also will talk on appraisal surveys and aerial spraying.

Biological and cultural control practices will be outlined by R.R. Lejeune, officer in charge of the Dominion Forest insect laboratory, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Tamarack is principally used for structural and mining timbers, fence posts and sometimes as pulpwood. Better stands are worth as much as $40 an acre.

Specialists will seek to determine sentiment among land and forest management agencies about further research on ways and means to combat larch sawfly infestation in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Attending will be foresters, forest entomologists, representatives of industry and county land commissioners.

A-8684-rhj

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1952

Immediate Release

FARM MANAGERS 1952 ANNUAL MEETING

Plans are almost complete for the 1952 annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Managers' Association, to be held Feb. 7 and 8 at the Lowry hotel in St. Paul.

Principal speakers will be Frank W. Peck, managing director of the Farm Foundation, Chicago, and Myron W. Clark, state commissioner of agriculture. Peck will talk at the annual dinner at 6:30 p.m. Thursday, February 7. Clark will speak Friday noon.

Other speakers on Thursday will be M.L. Armour and A.R. Schmid, agronomists; S.A. Engene, agricultural economist; M.C. Hervey and H.R. Searles, dairy husbandmen; and A.L. Harvey, animal husbandman, all at the University of Minnesota.

Speakers Friday will be G.A. Pond, University agricultural economist; and L.C. Crane, member of the Minnesota P.M.A. committee. Pond, Association president, will preside over the business sessions Friday morning.

Other morning speakers will be Roy A. Bodin, statistician-in-charge, State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service; and W.L. Cavert, research director, Farm Credit administration, St. Paul.

In the afternoon, University of Minnesota veterinarians will speak on various aspects of their work. They will include Doctors Carl E. Rehfeld, B.S. Pomeroy, John N. Campbell, William Pritchard and H.C.H. Kernkamp.

A-8685-rhj

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1952

Immediate Release

LUMBERMAN'S SHORT COURSE TO BEGIN FEBRUARY 4

Subjects ranging from building cost estimating to blueprint reading will be taught at the four weeks lumber man short course to be conducted at the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota beginning February 4.

The course is sponsored by the University of Minnesota School of Forestry, under the chairmanship of Dr. Frank Kaufert, director of the School, and with the co-operation of the Minnesota Hoo Hoo clubs, lumbermen's fraternal organization, the Northwest Lumbermen's Association and the Independent Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

More than 50 retail lumber dealers, yard employees and others interested in the building material supply industry will participate in the course. Registration is now closed, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Among subjects the lumbermen will study are building cost estimating, construction, farm structures, lumber properties and products, insulation, paints, flooring, hardware. Part of the time will be devoted to advertising, salesmanship and accounting, credits and collection.

For yardmen, there are courses on FHA regulations, store and yard arrangements and new ideas and trends in lumber marketing. Field trips will be made to mills, roofing, paint, insulation and other manufacturing plants.

Most of the instruction will be given by industry leaders and subject matter specialists at the University.

A-8686-rhj

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1952

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

*February 4-14--Short Course for Butter Manufacturers, University Farm, St. Paul.

*February 4-29--Lumbermen's Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

*February 5-6--Canners' and Fieldmen's Short Course, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis.

February 7-8--Southwest Minnesota Crop Improvement Association Crop Show and Institute, Tracy, Minn.

February 7--Conference on Economic Aspects of Larch Sawfly Injury to Tamarack, University Farm.

February 7-8--Annual meeting, Minnesota Farm Managers' Association, Lowry hotel, St. Paul.

*February 18-19--Electricity on the Farm Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

*February 18-28--Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturer's Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

February 18-28--Red River Valley Winter Shows, Crookston, Minn.

February 18-19--State Convention, Minnesota Turkey Growers Association, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis.

**February 26--District Family Life conference, Rochester.

**February 27--District Family Life conference, University Farm, St. Paul.

**February 28--District Family Life conference, Grand Rapids.

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* Details from Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

** Details from county agricultural extension office.

A-8691-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1952

Immediate Release

BE SURE SALE TOWELS ARE GOOD BUYS

If you buy bath towels at January white sales, look for terrycloth that is durable and will absorb moisture well, consumers are advised by a University of Minnesota home management specialist.

No matter what the sale price, towels and washcloths will not be good buys unless they give good service, according to Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist. Miss Miller suggests a number of points to check before buying towels.

. Background material. Durability is determined by tightness of weave in the background material. If it is loosely constructed, the towel will be sleazy. If the background material is well constructed you should see tiny, evenly spaced pinpoints of light when holding the towel toward the light. Or push back the loops at the hem and move the yarns with a fingernail to determine tightness of the weave.

. Number of loops per inch. A towel will absorb moisture well if it has enough loops per inch. Double-loop terrycloth absorbs water quickly but is often accompanied by a loose background weave. The more expensive towels are of single-loop construction with enough loops to the inch to make them absorb well. Though extra-heavy towels wear well, they are slow to dry. For that reason, some homemakers prefer a medium-weight towel which is less expensive.

. Selvage and hems. Better towels have firmly woven selvages with each filling yarn coming to the outside edge and going around the last warp yarn. Cheaper towels are sometimes woven in double widths and are then cut down the middle and hemmed. The stitched hem may come undone and the raw edges fray.

End hems should be on the straight of the goods and should not be too narrow. They should be securely sewed, not lockstitched.

. Colorfastness. Avoid trouble with colored towels by checking the label for colorfastness.

A-8687-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1952

Immediate Release

BRUCELLOSIS TESTING PROGRESSES RAPIDLY

Rapid progress in testing dairy herds in Minnesota counties for the presence of brucellosis was reported today.

"Ring tests" of milk and cream from dairy herds in 14 of the 53 counties that have not been blood-tested for brucellosis have been completed since a campaign for detection of the disease got under way in these counties the last week in November, according to Dr. Fred C. Driver, veterinarian-in-charge, U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, St. Paul.

The ring test of milk and cream samples from dairy herds is a preliminary test. Positive reaction to the test indicates the presence of brucellosis in the herd, and owners of such herds are advised to have their cattle blood-tested in order to detect the presence of the disease in individual animals. Approximately 25 per cent of the milk samples tested during the current campaign have reacted positively to the ring test.

Three mobile laboratories are used in the ring testing. Milk and cream from two or three counties is tested at each location of the laboratory. Next week the labs will be located in Alexandria, Glencoe and Blue Earth.

Cattle owners are showing a high degree of interest in the ring test program, reports Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Even though the follow-up blood-test is voluntary, reports indicate that farmers are anxious to have it done in order to determine the extent of infection in the herd, according to Wayne.

W.J. McCoy, agricultural agent in Swift county, has reported that as a result of ring tests in his county, one veterinarian has already blood-tested 40 herds at owners' request.

A-8688-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1952

Immediate Release

MILLER TO TAKE PART IN UNESCO MEETING

Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will take an important part in the Third National Conference of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO at Hunter College, New York, January 27-31.

Dr. Miller served as chief of the ECA mission to Ireland during the year ending July 1, 1951. Prior to that time he served as an adviser to several Western European governments on the improvement of their agricultural advisory services.

He will draw on his European experiences and observations in participating in panels and discussion groups at the UNESCO conference.

Dr. Miller will participate in sections on food and people, of which M.L. Wilson, director of extension work for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is chairman. In addition, he will serve as chairman and discussion leader of a section on farm and rural organization.

Purpose of the conference is to bring together a group of leaders broadly representative of American life to consider ways of improving U.S. understanding of and participation in world affairs, particularly through the United Nations.

Dr. Miller is attending a meeting in Chicago Friday (Jan. 25) of the National Committee on Agricultural Policy, of which he is a member. He left the Twin Cities Thursday night.

A-8689-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1952

Immediate Release

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED IN AGRICULTURE, HOME ECONOMICS

Nine students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine of the University of Minnesota have been awarded scholarships ranging from $100 to $300, Dean Henry Schmitz announced today.

Robert D. Wright, Excelsior, senior majoring in horticulture, received two scholarships--the Burpee Award of $100 in horticulture and the Minnesota Garden Flower Society Scholarship of $100 in memory of Roger S. Mackintosh, for many years Secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

Borden agricultural and home economics scholarship awards of $300 each went to Daniel W. Merrill, 1921 Carroll avenue, St. Paul, senior majoring in dairy husbandry, and to Myrtle E. Halverson, New Ulm, senior in home economics.

Evelyn J. Reischauer, Blue Earth, junior in home economics, and Merrill Lenzmeier, St. Cloud, senior in agriculture, received the Gardner Cowles, Jr., WNAX scholarships of $300 each. A $300 scholarship also went to Donald E. Wegman, Douglas, junior in agriculture, from the F.H. Peavey and company-Van Dusen Harrington company.

Thomas K. Jeffers, Barnum, and Charles L. Nelson, Farmington, were awarded Sears-Roebuck agricultural freshman scholarships of $150 each, and La Verne M. Schugel, New Ulm, the $200 Sears-Roebuck sophomore scholarship.

A-8690-jbn

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1952

Special to Designated Counties

Att: 4-H Club Agents
For publication week of Jan. 28

THIS COUNTY TO
TAKE PART IN
4-H EXCHANGE

_____county has the honor of being one of 27 counties in the state selected to name a delegate for the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H club exchange project, County (Club) Agent _____ has announced.

The 4-H club member chosen from this county to take part in the interstate exchange plan will leave Minnesota for Mississippi sometime in June along with 26 other 4-H boys and girls. The 4-H'ers will spend about a month on farms in Mississippi observing farming as it is done in the South. They will stay in the homes of Mississippi 4-H members.

Sponsor of the interstate exchange project this year is the Minneapolis Tribune, in cooperation with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The exchange plan was started last summer, when 26 4-H members from Mississippi spent three weeks on farms in Minnesota.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1952

SPECIAL TO: Rochester Post-Bulletin

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DOUGLAS STUDENT WINS SCHOLARSHIP AT U

Donald E. Wegman of Douglas, a junior in agriculture at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded the F.H. Peavey & Company-Van Dosen Harrington Company undergraduate scholarship of $300 for the year 1951-52.

The award goes to a student--junior or senior--with interest in cereal crops who is majoring in agronomy, plant pathology or soils, on the basis of scholarship and financial need. Wegman is majoring in agronomy, with a minor in botany.

His activities in the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine include membership in the Plant Industry club, Wesley Foundation, Punchinello and Alpha Zeta.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1952

SPECIAL TO: Blue Earth Post-Register
and St. Cloud Times

BLUE EARTH, ST. CLOUD STUDENTS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

Evelyn J. Reischauer of Blue Earth and Merrill Lensmeier of St. Cloud have been awarded Gardner Cowles, Jr.-WNAX scholarships of $300 for the year 1951-52 in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Reischauer is a junior in home economics majoring in dietetics, and Lenzmeier is a senior in agriculture majoring in animal husbandry.

The scholarships are awarded by the Cowles Broadcasting Company, Yankton, S. Dak., to a qualified farm boy and farm girl. To be eligible, students must have completed the equivalent of at least the freshman year of work in a creditable manner and must indicate an intention to major in agriculture and related fields or home economics.

The award is made on the basis of outstanding scholarship, promise of leadership, character and financial need.

Miss Reischauer's activities include membership in the Wesley Foundation, Student Council of Religions, YWCA, Chimes, and Clovia Organizations.

Lenzmeier's activities include membership in Alpha Zeta, Block and Bridle, Newman club, and livestock judging team.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1952

SPECIAL TO: New Ulm Review
and New Ulm Journal

Immediate Release

NEW ULM STUDENT WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

Myrtle E. Halverson, senior in home economics in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine, has been awarded the Borden Home Economics scholarship award of $300 for the year 1951-52.

LaVerne M. Schugel has been named recipient of the Sears-Roebuck sophomore scholarship of $200 in the same college for 1951-52.

The Borden award goes to the student in home economics who upon entering her senior year has achieved in all preceding college work the highest average grade among the students in home economics in her class who have completed two or more courses in food and nutrition.

Miss Halverson's major field in home economics is dietetics.

Her honors and activities at the University include receiving the Caleb Dorr special prize for scholarship in 1950-51, election to Sigma Epsilon Sigma and Pi Upsilon Omicron. She is a member of the Home Economics Association, Wesley Foundation, Kappa Phi, and served on the Comstock hall governing board in 1950-51.

Schugel, in the pre-veterinary medicine curriculum, is a member of the Gopher 4-H club, Newman club, Alpha Gamma Rho and Ag. Student-Faculty Intermediary Board.

The Sears-Roebuck sophomore scholarship is awarded to the outstanding student in the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Freshman Scholarship group of the previous year.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1952

SPECIAL TO: Farmington Tribune
and Carlton Vidette

Immediate Release

BARNUM, FARMINGTON STUDENTS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

Thomas K. Jeffers of Barnum and Charles L. Nelsen of Farmington have been awarded Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Freshman scholarships, it has been announced at the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine, where they are students.

These scholarships for the year, 1951-52, beginning with the fall quarter, are for $150 each. They are awarded to Minnesota farm boys of promising ability who are wholly or partly self-supporting and who plan to continue in agriculture.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1952

SPECIAL TO: Excelsior Record

Immediate Release

EXCELSIOR STUDENT WINS 2 SCHOLARSHIPS

The awarding of two scholarships to Robert D. Wright of Excelsior has been announced at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary, where he is a senior in agriculture.

The two scholarships are the Burpee award in horticulture of $100 and the Minnesota Garden Flower Society Scholarship in memory of Roger S. Mackintosh, also $100.

Wright, who is majoring in horticulture, is a member of the Horticulture club, Ag. Club Commission, University chorus and the Christian Science Organization.

The Burpee award goes to the junior or senior with a major in horticulture or its related fields, on the basis of scholarship, practical experience, interest in flower and vegetable growing, promise of leadership and character.

The Minnesota Flower Garden Society scholarship goes to a qualified student registered in the regular four-year course in agriculture, with a major or minor in horticulture. The award is based on scholastic ability, interest in [redacted]-culture, promise of leadership and character.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1952

SPECIAL to TC outlets

FOR SUNDAY RELEASE

POTATO REFERENDUM MEETINGS SCHEDULED

Whether Red River Valley potato growers are to invoke a new state law giving them power to act co-operatively on production and marketing problems will be discussed and voted upon in 11 counties next week (Jan. 28-31).

This topic, along with arrangements for voting, will be included in a series of seven potato institutes scheduled by local county agricultural agents in Clay, Polk, Marshall, Norman, and Kittson counties. Producers in other counties, where institutes will not be held, may contact county agents for information on voting. These counties are Wilkin, Becker, Mahnomen, Otter Tail, Pennington and Red Lake.

Institutes scheduled include: Clay county--Glyndon, Monday evening, and Baker, Tuesday evening; Polk county--Wednesday and Thursday afternoons*; Kittson county--Kennedy, Wednesday evening; Norman county--Ada, Thursday evening; Marshall county--Stephen, Friday afternoon.

At the potato institutes, O. C. Turnquist, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, will present timely information on potato varieties and cultural practices. Harold C. Pederson, University extension economist in marketing, will discuss potato marketing trends and problems of recent years.

These two men will also review provisions of the Minnesota Potato Improvement Marketing and Advertising Act and will lead a discussion on its application.

These educational meetings and voting facilities have been arranged by the Extension Service at the request of the State Potato Development Commission.

The Minnesota State Potato Development Commission includes representatives from the four principal potato producing areas of the state. They are: Hollandale area, Joseph Boe, Hollandale; Red River Valley, Herman Skyberg, Fisher; Northeast and Arrowhead region, Gilbert Peterson, Williams; Twin Cities area--Merton F. Lane, Camden Station, Minneapolis.

Mr. Skyberg is chairman of the Commission and Myron W. Clark, Minnesota Commissioner of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, is secretary. -rr-

* NOTE: Information on exact locations of Polk county meetings not available as this is written. If we receive the information will call you.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1953

SPECIAL to TC dailies, wire services

AG ENGINEERS TO MEET

The Minnesota section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers will hold its winter meeting Tuesday evening, January 29, in the cafeteria building on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Speaker will be Philip W. Manson, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota. He will talk on "Our Water Problems" and "How the Rainmaker Operates."

Manson has been active on state and federal committees on both surface and underground water. He seeded clouds with silver iodide in the vicinity of Denver last summer.

Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. Anyone interested in the application of engineering to agriculture is invited to attend, according to C. H. Christopherson, secretary of the Minnesota section of ASAE and associate professor of agricultural engineering at the University. Dinner reservations should be made with Christopherson no later than Monday morning.

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UNIVERSITY FARM NEWS
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
JANUARY 25, 1952

SPECIAL

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AG SCHOOL TRACK MEET HOMECOMING FEBRUARY 2

The 60th annual Indoor Track and Field Meet and Midwinter Homecoming of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture at University Farm will be held on the St. Paul Campus Saturday, February 2, it has been announced by J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the school.

The day's activities will begin at 11:50 a.m. with a convocation program in Coffey Hall. Speaker will be John M. Larson, St. Paul, a member of the class of 1923 and President of The School of Agriculture Alumni association.

The track and field meet will be held in the school gymnasium beginning at 1:30 p.m. Men and women of the school will compete in their respective divisions for group and individual honors. Events will include swimming and foot races, rope climbing, jumping, shot put, rope vault, archery and nail drive.

Awards will be presented by Superintendent Christianson.

In the evening, there will be two basketball games, with a men's and women's team of students each opposing a team of graduates. A dance will follow at 9 p.m.

In announcing the annual event, Superintendent Christianson invited all former students and alumni to attend.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28 1952

To all counties

Release February 1 and after

CHANGES ANNOUNCED FOR
RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

Changes in farm crop varieties recommended for the state by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service have been made for oats, barley, flax, soybeans and hybrid corn, according to word received by County Agent _____.

Announcement of the changes was made by Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics at the University of Minnesota.

A list of recommended varieties is made up annually at a conference attended by University subject matter specialists in agronomy, plant breeding, plant pathology, entomology, soils, and cereal technologists and superintendents and agronomists at the University's branch experiment stations.

Dr. Hayes had the following comments to make on the recommended list:

Changes in oats recommendations include the removal of Zephyr and the addition of Branch, a new variety from Wisconsin. Branch is already being offered for sale at high prices. It has yielded well, is resistant to race 45 of crown rust, but lodges worse than the other recommended varieties.

Zephyr has yielded no better than some of the other varieties and has a long, strong awn. Recommended oat varieties now include Bonda, Clinton, Mindo, Andrew, Shelby, Ajax, James and Branch.

Ajax has been one of the highest yielders on the average. It has a higher hull percentage than Andrew. Placing these two varieties on a comparable hull basis shows an average yield of 79.4 bushels for Andrew and 79.1 for Ajax. Shelby, which has been tested in all trials in Minnesota since 1948, proved second to Ajax in yielding ability. It was also superior to Ajax in having a low hull percentage, but it was somewhat less desirable in this respect than Andrew and Clinton.

Reports have been received that chickens prefer Bonda over most other varieties. James, a new hulless variety, has continued to yield well.

Both Barbless and Mars barleys have been dropped from the list. Barbless has been thought of as a malting barley, but Kindred has come to be the most popular variety for this purpose in Minnesota. While Moore is still on the list, it should not be considered a malting barley, because it has not found favor with processors in certain trials in recent years.

Mars barley has been replaced on the list by Vantage, which yields more. Like Mars, Vantage has stiff straw and has been the highest yielding variety in various

MORE

trials, proving superior in almost all localities. Vantage is not suitable for malting, and if grown should be regarded as a feed barley. Peatland barley has been left on the recommended list for use only in northeastern Minnesota.

No changes were made in rye, with Emerald and Imperial the two recommended varieties. Emerald has proved superior to all varieties on sandy soils.

No changes were made in wheat. Recommendations for west central and northwestern Minnesota consist of Lee, available in large quantities for the first time this year, and Mida, the major spring wheat variety grown in U. S. Rival spring wheat is recommended for all sections of the state. Minturki and Minter winter wheat, and Carleton, Mindum and Steward durum varieties remain on the list.

Dakota flax has been taken off the list because of widespread damage from rust. The six varieties now on the list are Redwing, Minerva, Koto, B5128, Redwood and Marine. Newly added to the list, Marine is an early maturing variety which is rust-immune. Marine, now in the process of first seed increase in Minnesota, was bred at the North Dakota Experiment Station. This new variety, along with Redwood, probably will furnish the larger part of the acreage in the state in the years immediately ahead.

Two varieties of soybeans, Habaro and Manchu Wisconsin 606, have been removed from the recommended list. Habaro has desirable agronomic characteristics, but is somewhat low in oil percentage. Recommended varieties now available include Blackhawk, for which considerable seed will be available in 1952, and Monroe, available for the first time to all growers.

Capital and Ottawa Mandarin soybeans have continued to give excellent yields for the central part of the state, with Capital a slightly later variety. Flambeau has yielded relatively well in all sections and is the only recommended variety for the northern corn maturity zone.

Corn Minhybrids 604 and 407, which have not been extensively grown in recent years, have been removed from the list. Minhybrid 508 has been added to the list for the south central zone, but seed will not be available to seed growers before 1953.

Four new corn Minhybrids for the southern zone, numbers 409, 410, 411 and 412, have been added to the list and approved for seed increase. The five newly-added hybrids excel in yield and standing ability. Numbers 411 and 412 are resistant to the larvae of the first brood of the corn borer.

Large quantities of seed of Minhybrid 410 will be available to seed growers in 1952, but numbers 409, 411 and 412 will not be available until 1953.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
February 4 or after

DON'T WASH
LINOLEUM AWAY

Most homemakers are likely to clean linoleum too much and too often, according to Home Agent _____. Linoleum is more likely to be washed away than worn away by traffic, she says.

In washing linoleum, never flood the floor with water. Damp-mop it with a solution of warm water and mild soap to remove dirt and grease. Always rinse with clear water. Soap left to dry on the linoleum may cause it to rot.

Surface spots, particularly grease spots from cooking fats, should be removed at once with a damp cloth.

Caustic washing powders or gritty cleaning compounds should always be avoided. They make scratches on the surface which will hold dirt and moisture.

For day-to-day cleaning, a mop or soft brush is better than a broom. Oil mops, however, will discolor the linoleum and leave an oily coat that catches the dirt.

Plastic finishes, lacquers or varnishes may dim or yellow the colors in linoleum.

Here are some other tips on linoleum care from Kathleen Jeary, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota:

- Wax as often as necessary, determining the frequency of waxing by the amount of traffic.
- Use liquid self-polishing water-emulsion wax.
- Apply wax sparingly. Several thin coats are better than one heavy coat. A thick coat will not harden and will catch dirt.
- Allow wax to dry before a second coat is applied.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
February 4

EGGS, PORK,
NAVY BEANS ARE
PLENTIFUL FOODS

Pork and dry beans, bacon and eggs will be the abundant foods at Midwest markets in February, reports Home Agent _____ _____.

Egg prices are now at relatively low levels and the outlook is that they are likely to stay that way. Farm laying flocks were larger at the beginning of 1952 than a year ago, and flocks were laying more eggs per hen as the old year ended, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The pork story is also one of plenty. Although hog marketings from the large 1951 spring pig crop have passed their peak, hogs are still coming to Midwest markets in great numbers.

Beans, which combine well with plentiful pork, should also be good buys for homemakers in February, since 1951 crops of dry beans were large.

Both fresh oranges and canned and frozen orange juice are in plentiful supply to provide vitamin C at reasonable prices. Florida's record large orange crop promises to be even larger than expected earlier. Since marketings are later than usual, oranges are likely to continue to be available at low prices.

Prunes, raisins and other dried fruit continue to be plentiful, as are stocks of canned apple juice.

Fish buyers in February will find frozen ocean perch fillets and canned tuna among the more reasonably priced offerings.

Abundant dairy products in February will include nonfat dry milk solids, cottage cheese and buttermilk.

Stocks of honey, rice, pecans and almonds continue to be large.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28 1952

For all counties except Big Stone, Lac qui Parle, Traverse, Grant, Stearns, Pope, Kandiyohi, Redwood, Renville, Chippewa, Yellow Medicine, Swift
For publication week of February 3.

_____ COUNTY FARMERS
ASKED TO COOPERATE IN
SURVEY OF FARM RENTALS

Several _____ county farmers are being asked to take part in a survey of farm rental arrangements conducted by agricultural colleges in seven states and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Agent _____ has announced.

Questionnaires were mailed from University Farm last week to these farmers. They were selected at random from a list of all _____ county farmers who rent land. This survey is designed to collect information from 40,000 farmers in the Midwest which will be used to provide better answers for leasing inquiries than has been available in the past.

Rental practices change more slowly than do types of farming and production methods, the county agent points out. These practices tend to respond slowly to changes in prices and costs.

Arrangements for sharing costs and returns on new practices are often slow in being adopted and may cause tenants to move frequently. Moving is costly and in many cases would be unnecessary if leasing arrangements were more nearly just to both landlord and tenant, County Agent _____ adds.

The questionnaire now in _____ county farm renters' hands covers such information as how the landlord and tenant share costs and income in livestock enterprises, costs for seeds, fertilizers, labor and field and feeding equipment. It also deals with leasing problems.

The county agent urges farmers who received the questionnaires to fill them out and return them as requested. The survey can be successful only if sufficient numbers of farmers co-operate to supply the information requested.

County Agent _____adds that many questions on leases come to him, and such information as this survey will supply will mean that he can be of greater help in solving such problems.

The county agent said that he will supply help on request for filling out the questionnaires.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1952

SPECIAL to trade papers

Immediate Release

NO 40-HOUR WEEK FOR SHORT COURSE STUDENTS

For four weeks students attending the University of Minnesota's Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture short course knew the 40 hour week in name only.

From January 7 to February 2, the 15 men enrolled in the course spent 49 hours weekly attending lectures, laboratories and demonstrations on subjects dealing with dairy chemistry, dairy mathematics, bacteriology, English, sanitation, dairy engineering and other subjects.

During the course there were four dinner meetings. At these informal gatherings brief talks were given by W.A. Gordon, editor of Dairy Record, Floyd Thompson, secretary of the Minnesota Creamery Operators and Managers Association, LeRoy Jarl, Twin City Milk Producers Association, and Myron Clark, Commissioner of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

Following these talks each speaker answered questions put by the group.

Those attending the course were:

William J. Alich 515 Maine St. Farmington, Minn.	Edwin Kiel Pease, Minnesota	Alois T. Stommes Cold Spring, Minnesota
George Bergstrom Box 251 Milaca, Minn.	Leander J. Meyer Box 91 Pairo, Minn.	Gerald J. Strauch Dent, Minnesota
Oren H. Borchert Box 819 Fosign Minn.	Walter P. Wiesaler 1447 Randolph St. Paul, Minn.	Leland A. Weaver Milaca, Minnesota
Keith Brown 1204 Selmser Ave. Glequot, Minn.	Rodger Pace 626 4th Farmington, Minn.	Larry Lionel Wendberg Dalbo, Minnesota
Lawrence A. Buerkle Box 96 Gibbon, Minn.	Harold J. Shea 5105 Xerxes Ave. S. Minneapolis, Minn.	Delmer Zimmer Milaca, Minnesota

This is the first of a series of short courses being given by the University's Dairy Division this year. On February 4 there will be a 10-day Short Course for Butter Manufacturers and a Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturers Short Course will start February 18 and close February 28.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1952

SPECIAL to trade papers

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Orvan W. Borchert Box 819 Tracy, Minn.	Walter F. Wieseler 1847 Randolph St. Paul, Minn.	Leland J. Weaver Milaca, Minnesota
Keith Brown 1204 Belmeer Ave. Clequet, Minn.	Rodger Zaza 626 4th Farmington, Minn.	Larry Lionel Wendberg Dalbo, Minnesota
Lawrence A. Buerkle Box 84 Gibbon, Minn.	Harold J. Shea 5105 Xerxes Ave. S. Minneapolis, Minn.	Delmer Wiemer Milaca Minnesota

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1952

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William J. Alich
515 Maine St.
Farmington, Minn.

George Bergstrom
Box 251
Milaca, Minn.

Oren H. Borchert
Box 81?
Feslie Minn.

Keith Brown
1204 Selmser Ave.
Cloquet, Minn.

Lawrence A. Buerkle
Box 56
Gibbon, Minn.

Edwin Kiel
Pease,
Minnesota

Leander J. Meyer
Box 91
Peirz, Minn.

Walter P. Miessler
1447 Randolph
St. Paul, Minn.

Rodger Page
626 4th
Farmington, Minn.

Harold J. Shea
5105 Xerxes Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Alois G. Stommes
Cold Spring,
Minnesota

Gerald J. Strauch
Dent,
Minnesota

Leland A. Weaver
Milaca,
Minnesota

Larry Lionel Wendberg
Dalbo,
Minnesota

Delmer Zierer
Milaca,
Minnesota

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 30, 1952

SPECIAL to all weeklies

Immediate Release

STATE FIRE SCHOOL DATES SET

The first Minnesota State Fire School will be held April 28-May 2 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University, has announced.

The fire school program will include demonstrations of latest developments in fire fighting and fire prevention and control in both rural and urban areas. General sessions will be held in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus.

Firemen will receive training in modern practices and take part in fire control demonstrations. Heavy equipment to be demonstrated at the state fair grounds will be furnished by agencies co-operating in conducting the school and fire departments in the Twin Cities area.

The course is open to anyone who belongs to an organized fire department, including paid, volunteer, industrial and military units. Cooperating with the University in staging the school are the State Fire Marshal's office, State Fire Chiefs' association, Minnesota State Firemen's association, Underwriters' Inspection Bureau and the Minnesota State Agricultural society.

About 300 persons from all over the state are expected to attend, according to Dr. Christianson. Registrants will be housed on the St. Paul campus as far as facilities permit.

More information about the fire school may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1952

SPECIAL to trade papers
Immediate Release

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Following these talks each speaker answered questions put by the group.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1952

FOR RELEASE:
THURS. A.M. JAN 31

COUNTIES SELECTED FOR 4-H INTERSTATE EXCHANGE PROJECT

Twenty-seven Minnesota counties have been selected to name one delegate each for the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H club exchange project, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The 27 4-H boys and girls to be chosen from the designated counties will leave Minnesota sometime in June to spend about a month on farms in Mississippi observing farming as it is done in the South. All of them will stay in the homes of Mississippi 4-H members.

Sponsor of the exchange project this year is the Minneapolis Tribune, in cooperation with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Counties selected to name a delegate for the trip are Beltrami, Benton, Carver, Crow Wing, Dakota, North St. Louis, South St. Louis, Sherburne, Wright, Clay, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, West Polk, Renville, Stearns, Stevens, Todd, Wilkin, Brown, Cottonwood, Freeborn, Houston, LeSueur, Redwood, Rock, Steele and Winona. In case any of these counties has to withdraw, Mille Lacs, Pennington and Waseca were named as alternates.

The exchange plan was started between the two states last summer. At that time ~~six~~ 26 4-H members from Mississippi spent three weeks on Minnesota farms.

A-8692-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1952

Immediate Release

AG SCHOOL TRACK MEET, HOMECOMING SATURDAY

The 60th annual Indoor Track and Field Meet and Midwinter Homecoming of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, University Farm, will be held on the St. Paul campus Saturday (February 2).

According to J.O. Christianson, superintendent of the School, the day's activities will begin at 11:50 a.m. with a convocation in Coffey hall. Speaker will be John M. Larson, St. Paul, member of the class of 1923 and president of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association.

The track and field meet will begin at 1:30 p.m. in the campus gymnasium. Awards will be presented by Superintendent Christianson.

In the evening there will be two basketball games, with a men's and a women's team of students each opposing a team of graduates. A dance will follow at 9 p.m.

All former students of the School are invited to attend the annual event, said Christianson.

A-8693-rr

BUTTER MANUFACTURING SHORT COURSE SET

A short course for butter manufacturers will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota February 4-14.

The short course is the second in a series of three on dairy manufacturing being offered by the University. The first, on fundamentals of dairy manufacture, began January 7 and will continue until February 2. The third, on market milk and ice cream manufacturing, is scheduled for February 18-28.

Instruction for the courses is furnished by the dairy division and co-operating divisions of the University, according to Professor W.B. Combs, of the dairy division

Additional information on the short courses may be obtained from J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-8694-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1952

Immediate Release

FARM RENTAL PRACTICES BEING SURVEYED

University of Minnesota agricultural economists, working with those from six other midwest states, today launched a study to find the solutions to important farm landlord-tenant problems.

The survey focuses attention on Minnesota farm tenants, who operate more than 34 per cent of the state's agricultural land.

Questionnaires are being sent to 4,000 farmers in the state who rent land. Like similar farmers in Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wisconsin, they are asked to answer questions concerning their own rental and leasing arrangements.

Purpose of the survey is to find out what practices renters and landlords are following and to analyze the problems growing out of present rental arrangements, according to Virgil L. Hurlburt, agricultural economist with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington. He is regional project leader for the study, which is being carried out by state colleges in the seven states and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Minnesota part of the study is under the direction of A.A. Dowell, professor of agricultural economics at the University. According to Dowell, leasing practices change more slowly than production methods, and resulting imperfections in rental agreements often cause shifting of tenants from farm to farm, which is costly and slows up adoption of more efficient production methods.

S.B. Cleland, extension economist in farm management at the University, reports that the Extension Service and other agricultural agencies get many inquiries for information on leasing. These questions show that there are basic unsolved problems in making and maintaining sound landlord-tenant arrangements, according to Cleland.

Minnesota farmers, selected at random for the study, are being asked how they and their landlords share costs and returns from crops and livestock, such production expenses as fertilizers, seeds, labor, insurance and feeds, and how they share in ownership of field and farm equipment. They are also being asked to outline problems they have encountered in their leasing arrangements.

A-8695-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1952

Immediate Release

COLD MAY INJURE HOUSE PLANTS

Take your house plants out of the window sill in sub-zero weather if you don't want to take the chance of having them injured by the cold.

That advice was given today by Richard E. Widmer, floriculturist at the University of Minnesota.

Though it is safest to remove plants from window sills in the coldest weather, if that is not done, Widmer says these precautions should be taken to protect the plants: Pull shades at night and place several layers of newspapers between window and plants. Move plants away from outside doors.

Foliage plants of tropical origin which are standing in windows or near outside doors are the most likely to be damaged in sub-zero weather, the floriculturist said. Sudden blasts of cold air on such plants near an outside door are especially harmful. Plants on shelves above the window sill are less likely to be injured than those standing on the sill where there are more drafts.

Most people fail to realize, according to Widmer, that plants growing in windows or near outside doors may be exposed to night temperatures well below 50°F. during severe weather, even though the rest of the room is much warmer. Most foliage plants of tropical origin like the philodendron, snake plant and peperomia should have a night temperature between 65° and 70°. Lower temperatures will injure the plant or cause unsightly brown spots to develop.

Plants which have been badly chilled may quit growing, turn yellow, lose their leaves or die. Sometimes injury to the plants may not be recognized for several weeks. Leaves of African violets will curve at the edges, the plant will turn a light green color and flower buds may fail to develop.

If plants have been badly chilled, return them to higher temperatures gradually.

A-8696-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1952

SPECIAL, TC dailies
Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY
LIVESTOCK SPECIALIST SPEAKS IN MICHIGAN

How Minnesota farmers raise their hogs will be described Wednesday afternoon to a Farmers' Week audience at Michigan State College, East Lansing, by H.G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Zavoral will also judge at a swine show to be held there.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 30, 1952

SPECIAL to all weeklies

Immediate Release

STATE FIRE SCHOOL DATES SET

The first Minnesota State Fire School will be held April 28 - May 2 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University, has announced.

The fire school program will include demonstrations of latest developments in fire fighting and fire prevention and control in both rural and urban areas. General sessions will be held in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus.

Firemen will receive training in modern practices and take part in fire control demonstrations. Heavy equipment to be demonstrated at the state fair grounds will be furnished by agencies co-operating in conducting the school and fire departments in the Twin Cities area.

The course is open to anyone who belongs to an organized fire department, including paid, volunteer, industrial and military units. Co-operating with the University in staging the school are the State Fire Marshal's office, State Fire Chiefs' association, Minnesota State Firemen's association, Underwriters' Inspection Bureau and the Minnesota State Agricultural society.

About 300 persons from all over the state are expected to attend, according to Dr. Christianson. Registrants will be housed on the St. Paul campus as far as facilities permit.

More information about the fire school may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

-RHJ-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 30, 1952

adell file

SPECIAL to all weeklies

Immediate Release

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE PRACTICAL NURSING PROGRAM ACCREDITED

Full accreditation has been granted by the Minnesota Board of Examiners of Nurses to the program of instruction in practical nursing and home management carried on jointly by the University of Minnesota School of Nursing and the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, St. Paul.

This announcement was made by J. O. Christianson, superintendent of The School of Agriculture, who pointed out that the program has now completed one year of operation under provisional accreditation.

Purpose of the program is to prepare young women interested in rural health to serve as practical nurses in homes and institutions and in management of homes. The program consists of six consecutive quarters of approximately three months each.

Students live in the women's dormitory on the St. Paul campus of the University during the fall, winter and spring quarters. The summer quarter is spent in getting nursing experience in a hospital in some community in the state, where housing is arranged locally.

Upon graduation, a certificate in home management and practical nursing is granted by The School of Agriculture and School of Nursing. Application for the examination leading to a license as a practical nurse may then be made to the Minnesota State Board of Examiners of Nurses.

There are many positions available for licensed practical nurses in hospitals and homes, Superintendent Christianson points out.

Admission requirements for the practical nursing program are that the applicant be at least 17 years old, preferably a high school graduate, and have qualities desirable in a practical nurse. Those who have not completed high school will be considered for the courses but may require a somewhat longer period of training.

Additional information concerning the home nursing program may be obtained by writing The School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1952

SPECIAL to papers in Halstad, Hutchinson, LeSueur, Hastings, & Albert Lea

Immediate Release—with mat

PREMIER SEED GROWERS — CUTLINES

Pictured here are six men who were honored at the recent annual joint dinner meeting of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and the Northwest Crop Improvement Association as premier seed growers. They received medals from the Northwest Crop Improvement Association.

Shown, left to right, are: rear—Henry W. Trapp, Hastings; Guy W. Field, Hutchinson; and Otto Swenson, superintendent of the farm and grounds at University Farm, St. Paul; front—Bennitt Aarestad, Halstad; Carl Finney, LeSueur; and Martin Vollum, Albert Lea.

Swenson was named an honorary premier seed grower.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1952

SPECIAL to Rock Co.

CANNIBALISM IN POULTRY

One of the chief causes of cannibalism in laying flocks is prolapsus, commonly called "blowouts" or "pickouts", which in itself is a serious source of trouble to poultrymen.

Ordinarily the greatest loss from this condition occurs in the fall or early winter when pullets come into production.

Here's what University of Minnesota poultry experts have to say about the causes and prevention of this condition:

Some birds, attempting to lay too large an egg, rupture the oviduct and die of internal hemorrhage. On others, a portion of the cloaca protrudes from the vent to such an extent that, before it is withdrawn, other birds see the soft, reddish membrane and pick at it. The defenseless bird may soon be killed. Many times the bird's intestines are pulled out before the caretaker can do anything about it. Once started, such a practice may rapidly develop into a habit among the flock, until the losses are regular and heavy.

The direct cause of prolapsus is unknown. It has been charged to inheritance, the birds' ration, environment, and management. It is quite likely that all four play a part in varying degrees.

Losses from birds picking each other can be stopped at once by cutting off one-half to two-thirds of the upper beak. This is called "debeaking". Electric debeakers are now available which cauterize cut parts, thus preventing excessive bleeding. A heavy knife, similar to a butcher knife, plus a hot piece of metal could be used to do the job just as well, although possibly not so handily.

The debeaking operation need not set the birds back in production any more than a flock culling would. The beaks grow out again in three or four months, depending on the amount removed. If picking is resumed, the operation may be repeated. Debeaked birds should be hopper-fed grain as well as mash. Breeding males should

-more-

probably not be debeaked.

Metal appliances may be attached to the beaks of all birds to prevent picking. These are best applied when the pullets are put into the laying house and before laying starts. Otherwise, a temporary drop in egg production may be expected.

Management and feeding practices act less positively in preventing cannibalism but may prove useful.

1. Allow ample floor and feeder space.

2. Provide good ventilation.

3. House pullets in the fall before laying starts. Give a supplemental feeding of fresh greens for several weeks so that the change in feeding habits from green range to complete confinement is gradual.

4. Feed whole oats during rearing period and in the laying house in amounts equal to about five pounds per hundred birds per day.

5. Feed dry green alfalfa in racks or bundles.

6. Darken windows, permitting only enough light for hopper feeding.

7. Darken nests, the darker the better.

8. Examine birds very carefully for body lice. Thoroughly delouse when lice are found.

9. The "salt cure" may be tried as a temporary cure. For 3 to 5 days, put one tablespoon of salt in each gallon of water that the birds will consume in the morning. Supply regular water each afternoon.

There is no substitute for frequent inspection of the flock, with prompt removal of all picked birds. Dispose of the picked birds at once.

Picking which starts in the brooder house may end when chicks are turned outdoors but reappear when pullets are housed. This makes it necessary to prevent it in chicks as far as possible.

Many of the conditions which induce cannibalism in the laying flock have

the same effect on chicks.

Good rules to follow are:

1. Provide at least 1 square foot of space for every two chicks up to 6 weeks--more if chicks are confined for more than 6 weeks.

2. Keep room temperatures low enough so that chicks need to run back under the hover for warmth.

3. Provide enough feeders--at least one 4-foot feeder for 100 chicks. Double this allowance after 2 weeks.

4. Chicks must have water at all times. The equivalent of two 3-gallon waterers per 100 chicks is needed up to 6 weeks. Double the amount after that. Much less watering space is necessary when supply is constant.

5. Keep feeders filled. Don't allow feeders or waterers to become empty.

6. Let chicks outdoors as soon as they will go. A screen floor-for sun porch or range shelter--will protect them from picking up disease from contaminated ground.

7. Move chicks to range as soon as heat can be discontinued or as soon as pasture and weather conditions permit.

8. At 6 weeks, increase original floor space 3/4 square foot per chick. The wire-floored range shelter is an inexpensive addition for this purpose.

9. If picking starts, use the salt water treatment immediately.

10. If the trouble persists, the chicks may be debeaked by trimming off the tips of their beaks with a knife.

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University Farm News
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Immediate Release

CUTLINES for accompanying mat: Left to right--Arthur Swanson, Tom Winter, Larry Sharkey, Ted Trojahn, Roger Heuer.

CLUB MEMBERS WIN GRAIN MARKET TRIP

Five Minnesota 4-H club boys will get a three-day expense-paid trip to the Twin Cities to tour grain markets and utilization plants ~~January~~ Feb. 26-28.

They are Arthur Swanson, Moorhead; Tom D. Winter, Hallock; Ted A. Trojahn, Nassau; Roger Heuer, Johnson; and Larry Sharkey, Hanley Falls.

The boys will arrive the evening of February 25 and will start home the morning of February 29.

They will learn how grain is graded, sold and processed into food and how production and marketing of grains fit into a balanced agriculture, according to Leonard Harkness, Minnesota state 4-H club leader.

Picked for the honor on the basis of their 4-H grain projects and generally outstanding club work, the boys are being given the trip by the Atwood-Larson company, Minneapolis grain commission merchants.

Swanson, 21 years old, and an eight-year club member, is a member of the Oakmound 4-H club. He grew 20 acres of Ottawa Mandarin soybeans in 1951.

Trojahn, 20 , has had 11 years in club work. He is a member of the Walter Gopher Diggers club. Last year he grew 10 acres of grain.

Twenty-one-year old Heuer has been in club work seven years. He is a member of the Leonardsville Busy Bees club. In 1951, he grew 25 acres of corn.

Sharkey, who is 18 years old, has been in club work seven years, and is a member of the Normania Busy Buddies club. He has been renting a 200-acre farm on a half-share basis from a neighbor. Last year he grew 35 acres of Ajax oats, plus 20 acres of barley and 7 acres of soybeans.

Winter, 18 years old, has been a club member for 10 years. He belongs to the the Thompson 4-H club. Winter has also been active in growing grains on his home farm.

The boys will be accompanied on their trip to the Twin Cities by Robert Gee, 4-H club agent at Moorhead.

A-8697-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1952

Immediate Release

DISTRICT RADIO SPEAKING CONTESTS ANNOUNCED

Dates for district contests in the tenth annual statewide 4-H radio speaking competition were announced today by Norman Mindrum, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

County champions are now being selected to compete in the 16 district events which will be held beginning February 20 and continuing through March 8. Contestants will broadcast their speeches over radio stations in their districts. Nearly every county in the state will be represented in the district competitions, according to Mindrum.

Schedule for the broadcasts of district contests is as follows: February 20, KILO, Crookston; February 21, KVOX, Moorhead; February 22, KWOA, Worthington, KBZY, Grand Rapids; KGDE, Fergus Falls; KWAD, Wadena; WJON, St. Cloud; February 23, KMHL, Marshall; WEBC, Duluth, KDHL, Faribault; KYSM, Mankato, KATE, Albert Lea, KWLM, Willmar; February 25, KUOM, University Farm, St. Paul; March 1, WCOW, So. St. Paul, KROC, Rochester.

District winners will be awarded prizes of $15 and will have the opportunity to compete in the state contest in March.

Subject of this year's speaking contest is "Learning to Live in My Community." Last year nearly 1,000 4-H'ers and Rural Youth members between 14 and 25 years of age prepared radio talks which were given at local, county and district speaking events.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is sponsoring the radio speaking contest in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council. The Council provides more than $1300 in awards for county, district and state champions.

A-8698-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1952

Immediate Release

FARM ELECTRICITY SHORT COURSE SET

The role of public relations in encouraging greater use of electricity on farms will be emphasized at a short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota February 18-19.

The Electricity on the Farm short course is open to managers, directors, and field men of rural power companies and any others interested.

Topics to be discussed include the use of newspapers, radio, television, advertising, displays and public speaking in building local public relations programs.

The program will include talks by Dr. J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University; Dr. R.G. Nichols, head of the St. Paul campus rhetoric division, and A.H. Kessler, secretary of the North Central Electric Industries, Minneapolis, and others.

Also included will be a demonstration of parliamentary law procedure by students in the School of Agriculture at University Farm, under the direction of Ralph E. Miller, associate professor in the School.

Additional information concerning the short course may be obtained from the Short Course Office, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-8699-rhj & rr

NEW COUNTY AGENTS NAMED

Two Minnesota counties have new agricultural agents, it was announced today by Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Dean Cates takes over the Carlton county post. He has been serving as instructor of the veterans' on-the-farm training program at Franklin, Minnesota. Joseph Clifford becomes agent in Martin county. He has been serving in a similar teaching capacity at Sherburn, Minnesota.

Both appointments were effective February 1.

Cates succeeds Richard Brand, who has become agricultural agent in Todd county, and Clifford succeeds Milton Brown, who has resigned to enter business. A-8700-rr

University Farm News
January 31, 1952

SPECIAL to Rock county
Immed. Release

MINNESOTA EGGS AND POULTRY ON THE MARCH

By William Dankers

No other Minnesota livestock industry has had rapid increases in production during the last 15-20 years like the egg and poultry industry.

Typical of this fast-growing industry is egg production, which has grown 2⅓ times its size in just 15 years.

In 1950 Minnesota was second in the nation in egg production--the major poultry enterprise--third in turkey production, the fourth in number of chickens raised. The commercial chicken broiler business, which has been of little significance in Minnesota to date in comparison with other states and with other poultry enterprises in Minnesota, also seems to be "on the march".

Why these rapid developments and production increases? The main reason has been increased production efficiency. Egg production expanded materially when egg prices averaged only 93 per cent of parity and for certain periods even considerably less than that.

Other reasons for expansion can be found in market and marketing developments which resulted in increased marketing efficiency. The producer who possessed average or better poultry management ability found the egg and poultry industry favorable for marketing labor and feed and for increasing the total net farm family income.

During the five year period of 1945-49, cash receipts from eggs in Minnesota were nearly 10 per cent of total cash farm receipts. In 1950 they were 8.5 per cent, compared with only six per cent for the United States.

About 4¼ billion eggs were produced in Minnesota in the record high year of 1950 by fewer layers than in some of the earlier years. Minnesota production was seven per cent of United States egg production.

Minnesota was one of the low states in egg production per hen during 1935-39, but in 1950 it was exceeded by only the state of Washington and eight of the North Atlantic states. This increase in eggs per hen resulted from improved breeding and feeding, lower death losses, healthier flocks, and improved management.

Census figures, farm management records, and special surveys indicate that the size of farm flocks has increased too. Surveys indicate that when the poultry enterprise provides a larger share of the farmer's total cash receipts, more attention is given to flock management.

The death loss of layers was 21 per cent in Minnesota during 1940-44, but was reduced to 16 per cent by 1950. Poultry disease specialists say that when losses are comparatively low the birds left in the flock are healthier.

Egg consumption in the United States has increased considerably. This was necessary if the market was to be cleared, because a very small proportion of our total egg supply is exported. During most of the period since World War II, poultry products were sold at market prices that provided a good incentive for expanded production. During part of the period the incentive was provided by government support prices.

If average United States consumption of eggs is assumed for Minnesota and is

related to total egg production, there is indication that about 65 to 70 per cent of Minnesota's eggs, or roughly 2/3 of the total supply, is sold outside the state.

Marketing and production problems are closely tied together. Extreme seasonality in production overloads the market and marketing facilities in the peak production season and requires storage in order to supply consumers during the low production season. Minnesota has partly solved this problem by tending to level out egg production. There has been a decrease in spring and summer egg production and an increase in fall and winter production because of higher prices then.

The large increase in Minnesota egg production required an increase in marketing facilities, but the challenge was well met.

Surveys of egg assembly plants indicate that there are adequate facilities to market even a larger supply of eggs than is now being produced. Obsolete equipment is continuously being replaced with more modern labor-saving devices, and many of the plants are now geared to ship in trucklots or carlots.

The marketing of frozen liquid eggs and dried eggs has been of interest in Minnesota. Because a large share of the Minnesota eggs are sold in distant markets, there is interest in any "special forms", because they can be handled and transported more cheaply and easily.

Egg drying was largely a World War II and post-war emergency enterprise; in fact, during the last several years only about six per cent of total United States egg production was sold as dried eggs.

The increased demand for frozen liquid eggs has resulted in expansion of egg breaking and freezing facilities in Minnesota. About six per cent of total egg production in the United States is now sold as frozen liquid eggs. About 88-90 per cent of total production is still sold as shell eggs.

Minnesota has greatly improved egg quality to the point that most producers now sell eggs on a graded basis. This is in sharp contrast to 14 to 20 years ago when most of the local buyers purchased only "current receipts" (flock-run eggs).

The establishment of Minnesota Uniform Purchase Grades for eggs has helped in developing uniform grades at local assembly points, for producers know that the grades used by one local buyer are supposed to be the same as those used by competing buyers. Consumers also have protection. If a retailer sells eggs on grade, the grades must comply with Minnesota Uniform Consumer Grades.

Sales of Minnesota eggs to terminal markets on the basis of federal-state grades has increased materially during the last 15 years. Over 87 million dozen eggs were sold on federal-state grade in 1950 (about 25 per cent of total production and 36 per cent of those sold outside of Minnesota).

Another development in egg marketing efficiency is the increase in the number of eggs packed in dozen cartons by local assemblers and forwarded in 30-dozen case lots to terminal markets. This arrangement reduces labor costs and handling charges because the eggs do not have to be rehandled.

Within Minnesota, distributors in the larger consuming centers are making direct contacts with producers or local handlers who can supply uniform high-quality eggs.

Like the shipments to terminal markets the eggs are cartoned by the producer or local assembler and are moved directly into Minnesota retail stores without repacking or rehandling. Developments like this help to reduce egg handling margins.

Minnesota's chicken enterprise is supplementary to the egg enterprise. Cash receipts for chickens are from cull hens, disposal of laying flocks and young male birds sold from flocks of non-sexed young chicks for flock replacement. In recent years the purchase of only female chicks (sexed) for flock replacement has decreased the comparative volume of poultry meat from the sale of farm flock cockerels.

Another reason for comparatively smaller sales of poultry in relation to the sale of eggs is the increase in egg production per hen. Fewer laying hens are required to produce the same supply of eggs, so proportionately fewer go to market for poultry meat.

Cash receipts from commercial broilers in Minnesota ranged from 1.0 to 1.6 million dollars up through 1949 and increased to 1.9 million in 1950. The increased interest in commercial broiler production during the last several years is also indicated by an increase in the number of chicks hatched in Minnesota after July 1.

Future increases in chicken meat supplies in Minnesota will very likely come from the production and sale of commercial broilers and not from the sale of laying hens or from male birds from flocks of young chickens raised for flock replacement.

Minnesota has stepped up turkey production to the extent that during the last 10 years it has averaged over nine per cent of total production in the United States. The income from turkeys in Minnesota is two per cent of total cash farm receipts. In both 1949 and 1950 the 25 million dollars received for turkeys exceeded the cash receipts from chickens and commercial broilers in Minnesota.

Like other states in the West North-central region, Minnesota has succeeded in reducing death losses in turkeys. Death losses in young turkeys in the West North-central region were reduced from 26 to 15 per cent since 1940. Losses in breeding stock were reduced from 11 to 7 per cent.

In spite of the large amount of discussion on the need for smaller turkeys, the average weight at which turkeys were marketed went up steadily from 1930. It reached a peak in 1949 and dropped in 1950. This downward trend can be accounted for by a decided trend toward production of Beltsville White Turkeys, which are bred for smaller weights.

The average weight of all turkeys marketed was further reduced by the large proportion of Beltsville White birds, which were sold as roasters, fryers, and broilers at 4-8 pounds dressed. Indications are that it may have a significant effect on the turkey industry and the entire poultry meat industry in Minnesota.

The extent to which the various enterprises in the poultry industry can remain on an expanded basis, or expand further, will depend on (1) prices received for poultry products and for products from competing farm enterprises; (2) costs of producing poultry products and competing farm products; (3) availability of labor and home-grown feed; (4) prices received for poultry products in Minnesota compared with other areas; (5) cost of producing poultry products in Minnesota and getting them to market compared with cost in other areas; (6) quality of poultry products from Minnesota compared with those from other areas.

The period of over-all expansion of agriculture (including poultry production) has greatly slowed down. The poultry industry in Minnesota must meet increasingly difficult competition from beef, pork, and dairy products and also from competing areas.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 31 1952

SPECIAL to Martin county newspapers

Immediate Release

JOSEPH CLIFFORD NEW COUNTY AGENT

Joseph Clifford, who will take over as agricultural agent for Martin county Februaryl, has spent the past year and one-half as an instructor of veterans' agriculture classes at Sherburn.

Clifford was reared on a diversified farm in Houston county. He graduated from high school at Caledonia, Minnesota, and received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in 1950. He served in the U. S. Navy from 1942 to 1946.

As a youth, Clifford was a 4-H club member for 9 years and was a Rural Youth club member for two years. As a 4-Her, his projects included dairy, lamb, swine, leadership and health.

The new Martin agent had three years experience as a judging team member while in club work and four years while in college. He served as president of his county 4-H club federation and as vice president of the state club federation.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 31 1952 +2/12

SPECIAL Rochlo + 9 Forks 1/Herald

USE BUILT-UP LITTER FOR POULTRY

Use built-up litter in your poultry house, University of Minnesota poultry specialists suggest.

This method saves labor, requires less litter, keeps litter in better condition, insulates the floor, conserves nitrogen for fertilizer, and contributes to better nutrition.

Built-up litter is litter built up to a depth of 6 or 8 inches and left in the poultry house with removal, during the winter and between seasons, of ~~all winter~~. Much of the benefit of built-up litter is lost if it is replaced ~~removed~~ during the winter.

For best results in starting ~~using~~ built-up litter, house the birds by September 1. Build the litter to a depth of 6 or 8 inches by November 1. Good insulation and ventilation and an allowance of 2½ to 3½ square feet of floor space per bird are necessary.

For litter, use suitable materials--shavings, sawdust, ground corncobs, chaffy straw, peat moss or combinations. Put in two or three inches of litter when the hens are housed by early September. As the material gets broken up, add more litter until the layer is 6 to 8 inches deep by about November 1.

Stir the surface frequently enough to prevent matting. Certain conditions will require more frequent stirring than others. It's important to leave the finely pulverized bottom layer undisturbed. Keep the litter spread evenly over the floor.

Hydrated lime may be added as a means of promoting dryness and better physical condition. Spread about one pound of lime for each 10 square feet of floor space, and rake it in. This may be repeated about once a month if needed. Add fresh litter only as need to keep litter at 6 to 8 inch depth.

Remove wet material around feeders and waterers and replace by drawing in litter from surrounding areas. If it is possible to get this wet material dried

only enough litter to maintain an eight-inch depth.

-more-

out by spreading it out over the floor area, do this rather than to bring in new materials.

Stir more frequently during the peak of moisture conditions in January and February. If fresh litter is needed, it is better to add it frequently in small quantities.

The same continuously for several years, replacing
Deep litter may be used ~~throughout the summer and cleaned out and replaced~~ only enough to keep it free of caked material.
~~only when preparing to house the pullets in the fall.~~

Built-up litter for chicks is handled in much the same way as for hens, except that the 6 inch layer should be built up in about 6 weeks. The hydrated lime should be mixed with litter from the start, especially if gas or electric brooders are used. With coal or oil brooders, which heat more of the floor area, this may not be necessary.

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January 31 1952 +2/12

SPECIAL Rochester + 9 Fork 0/Lenard

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For best results in ~~using~~ built-up litter, house the birds by September 1. Build the litter to a depth of 6 or 8 inches by November 1. Good insulation and ventilation and an allowance of 2½ to 3½ square feet of floor space per bird are necessary.

For litter, use suitable materials--shavings, sawdust, ground corncobs, chaffy straw, peat moss or combinations. Put in two or three inches of litter when the hens are housed by early September. As the material gets broken up, add more litter until the layer is 6 to 8 inches deep by about November 1.

Stir the surface frequently enough to prevent matting. Certain conditions will require more frequent stirring than others. It's important to leave the finely pulverized bottom layer undisturbed. Keep the litter spread evenly over the floor.

Hydrated lime may be added as a means of promoting dryness and better physical condition. Spread about one pound of lime for each 10 square feet of floor space, and rake it in. This may be repeated about once a month if needed. Add fresh litter only as need to keep litter at 6 to 8 inch depth.

Remove wet material around feeders and waterers and replace by drawing in litter from surrounding areas. If it is possible to get this wet material dried

-more-

out by spreading it out over the floor area, do this rather than to bring in new materials.

Stir more frequently during the peak of moisture conditions in January and February. If fresh litter is needed, it is better to add it frequently in small quantities.

The [illegible] [illegible] for several years, [illegible]

~~Deep~~ litter may be used ~~throughout the summer and cleaned out and replaced~~ only enough to keep it free of caked material.

~~only when preparing to house the pullets~~ in the fall.

Built-up litter for chicks is handled in much the same way as for hens, except that the 6 inch layer should be built up in about 6 weeks. The hydrated lime should be mixed with litter from the start, especially if gas or electric brooders are used. With coal or oil brooders, which heat more of the floor area, this may not be necessary.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 31 1952

1/3 + 2/12

WATCH FOR LOAFING HENS

SPECIAL G F Waseca & Rock Co.

Plan to keep a sharp eye for loafing hens from June 1 to September and cull them as fast as they quit, urges H. J. Sloan, chief of the poultry division at the University of Minnesota.

Birds that stop laying in late summer or early fall are not likely to lay any more until they complete their molt. Early quitters take a long vacation which spells wasted feed.

A hen that is laying has a soft, full red comb. Her beak will stay completely faded as long as she lays. Feed her. A hen that is no longer laying has a comb that is pale, dry and shrinking. Her beak is yellow at the base. Weed her out.

How do you keep nearly 1,000 staff members up-to-date on the operation of the University's largest unit, the Department of Agriculture? That's a task that confronts Dean C. H. Bailey every day as he guides a department that directly touches the lives of 180,000 farm families each year.

The job isn't made any easier either when you consider that the Department is represented in every county of the state--has workers from Houston in southeastern Minnesota to Hallock up in the Northwest tip of the state.

But before we tell you how this is done, let's clear up some understandable confusion in everyone's minds as to this widespread organization.

Actually the University's Department of Agriculture is much more than the St. Paul Campus with its College, Experiment Station, and Extension Service. It includes schools and experiment stations at Morris, Crookston, Grand Rapids and experiment stations at Clequet, Duluth, Rosemount, Excelsior, and Waseca. And it embraces county agricultural, home and 4-H agents in every county.

Yet all these people are remarkably familiar with the work that goes on in the Department of Agriculture.

ALL-DEPARTMENT MEETINGS

The academic staff of the entire Department meets regularly to hear about the work of its many units. Just a few weeks ago (February 14) the School of Veterinary Medicine described its activities.

When policy or budget matters must be brought up, Dean Bailey calls together his Executive Committee, made up of the heads of all the units of the Department. And a small group of these heads comprise a special advisory committee designed to crystallize thinking and policy for the consideration of other staff members.

Each major unit, too, has its own ways of keeping its staff informed. Let's look at these methods:

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HOME ECONOMICS, AND VETERINARY MEDICINE

Each quarter the entire staff of the College under the direction of Dean Henry Schmitz meets to consider changes in curricula, student problems, and proposals that in any way affect the college training program. Sub-committees are appointed to consider and report back to this faculty meeting any major changes proposed.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Most staff members on the St. Paul Campus have two jobs—teaching and research. Their teaching activities come under the direction of the college and research work under Dr. Harold Macy, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Many of the problems and much of the information that must be given to these folks naturally can be handled in either the College or the over-all department meetings. Yet special meetings are necessary.

Every January ever staff member who has a stake in crops research gets together at University Farm. All the branch stations are represented as well as staff people from four separate divisions at University Farm--Plant Pathology, Agronomy, Soils, and Biochemistry.

Together this group discusses experimental work which has to be done during the coming year and how each fits into the picture. One of the group's most important functions is to determine what grain, grass, legume, corn, and soybean varieties will be recommended to farmers. Discussion is democratic and often heated, and farmers can be assured that if a variety is recommended it has passed a most critical test.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The most widely scattered of all the Department of Agriculture's units is the Agricultural Extension Service under the direction of Paul E. Miller. The Extension Service has county agents in every county of the state and home and 4-H agents in many counties. Since they have the job of bringing to farmers and homemakers the results of the University's latest research, they have to be well informed.

All county and state extension workers meet at University Farm the first week of December each year. Here they hear University scientists and outside speakers tell about the latest developments in the fields of agriculture and home economics. They also brush up on their teaching and organizational methods so necessary to a good county program.

Then in February, May and July, one-day district conferences are held throughout the state. Members of the state staff and occassional guests meet with groups of agents at University Farm, Grand Rapids, Crookston, Fergus Falls, Willmar, Rochester, Slayton and Mankato.

To fill in any gaps in information, Director Miller each month sends a letter to all staff members in the state.

IN CONCLUSION

That's the story of how Dean C.H. Bailey keeps his far-flung staff informed of the activities of the University's largest department. It's not an easy job but it is done and done efficiently.

Robert Ramstadt
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Special Release

Grazing Experiment
Show Pasture Value

The adequacy of good pasture to provide nutrients for high production and growth in dairy cattle is indicated in experiments conducted by University of Minnesota dairy scientists on continuous vs. controlled grazing.

In experiments using identical twins, animals in one five-acre plot were allowed to graze at will over the entire plot. In another plot, of the same size, they were confined to an area they could graze down in 24 hours. Those in this plot were moved to a new area every 24 hours, by shifting the electric fence. Over a three-months period in 1951, alfalfa pasture was the only ration of the animals used in the experiment.

Two sets of first-calf heifers produced approximately 35 pounds of milk a day and gained a half pound in weight daily, reports T.W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry.

A set of two-year-old heifers gained a pound a day, and a set of six-months-old steers gained an average of two pounds daily.

Less than two acres of the nearly five acres available were needed to provide the nutrients needed by the group on controlled grazing. The area used by the controlled grazing group produced roughly three times as much TDN (total digestible nutrients) per acre as that used by the continuously-grazed animals.

Cattle on the continuously-grazed plot under-grazed a major portion of their pasture. This caused a considerable loss in nutrients, because the plants became too mature.

Dr. Gullickson points out that with the controlled grazing, more labor is required and there may be greater danger of bloat because of the immaturity of the plants consumed. However, some dairymen feel that the advantages of controlled grazing more than offset these disadvantages.

Results of these experiments are highly preliminary, according to Dr. Gullickson. Only four sets of identical twins were used and for only one season. In addition, 1951 was a highly abnormal grazing season because of excessively heavy supplies of moisture and unusually heavy growth of grass. The tests are being continued this year.

Robert Ruustadt
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Special file

TCA Kills Quackgrass

TCA has been effective in killing quackgrass in University of Minnesota experiments, especially if the quack sod is plowed in the ball and the herbicide is applied soon after, reports R.S. Dunham, chairman of the weed control research committee at the U. of M.

Rates of 22-26 pounds per acre may be used when TCA is applied after fall plowing. With this low rate, some of the quack may escape killing, but "escapes" can be eliminated by cultivation or spot spraying.

If the TCA isn't applied to the foliage, it requires 66-88 pounds per acre in order to be effective, the Minnesota experiments have shown. Spring and summer applications have not been very effective.

Tolerance of crops to TCA was in the following order in the Minnesota tests: flax, potatoes, red pine, oats, corn, barley, wheat and soybeans. Barley, wheat and soybeans were considerably more susceptible than flax, potatoes, red pine, oats and corn.

Normal growth of spring-planted crops following fall application of TCA may be expected from flax, potatoes, oats, corn, red pine, green ash, jack pine, white spruce, Russian olive and Bolleana poplar, reports Professor Dunham.

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Harold B. Swanson
Extension Editor
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

Special to Extension
Service Review

Young men in Wright County (Minnesota) are getting an early start in learning the principles of good farm management. And they are learning these principles through their own organization - an organization which Extension helped set up.

Last winter, working with County Agricultural Agent Gerald Michaelson and D. W. Mendenhall, Secretary-Treasurer of the Crow Wing National Farm Loan Association, the young men formally organized what is probably the first "Junior Farm Managers' Association" in the nation.

The story of the Association, however, goes back more than two years. At that time Mr. Mendenhall felt that there should be some way of bringing young men together to study their own problems in getting started in the business of farming. County Agricultural Agent Michaelson agreed with him.

The National Farm Loan Association first sent out a county-wide survey. Several hundred letters were mailed to leading farmers and citizens in the county. These farmers, in turn, suggested names of about 100 prominent young farmers in the area between the ages of 18 and 25.

With this list of names on hand Mendenhall and Michaelson called the group together and stimulated their interests in a new Association, specially tailored to their particular needs. Later other young men became interested and joined in the activities.

Before the organization was set up, several special events were planned for this roup of outstanding young farmers. Highlights of a winter tour were visits to outstanding farms in the area. For example, at one farm the young managers saw a new conventional

barn and ventilating system. At another, they saw a modern new farrowing house on which ny pigs were born and raised. Little pigs were kept on a cement floor which was heated by hot air and piped on the floor. Each pen had its own waterer and feeder.

At another farm they saw the practical application of the loose housing system in taking care of cattle.

Later in 1951 they made another tour of the county seeing how other farmers had carried out their land-use programs, how one farmer had adopted a specialized farming activity in caponizing chickens, how another had beautified his home and yard, how one had put into effect a sanitary pig production program utilizing alfalfa pasture, and how one farmer with poor land (600 acres) had gone into large scale production of beef cattle, using 300 acres of alfalfa.

Last December the group met and formally organized as an Association, electing as their officers the following: Gordon Jans, Buffalo, president; Calvin Lantto, Annandale, vice president; Otis Brose, Howard Lake, secretary-treasurer; and Duane Bryant, Maple Lake, and Herb Meske, Buffalo, directors.

At their organization meeting, several of their members participated in a panel on father and son agreements, discussing how they were working on their own farms.

Now that the association is formally organized, members are planning for further tours and have held several meetings on specific problems that they face in their farm operation activities. Recently representatives of all the credit agencies in the county got together to tell these young farmers how they might obtain credit and how much credit they should attempt to obtain. Included in the group were representatives of the local banking association, the Farmer's Home Administration, the National Farm Loan Association, the Production Credit Association, the University of Minnesota, and a local farmer who had been furnishing credit to young farmers.

A similar organization has been operating during the past winter in Carver county under the leadership of County Agent Dale Smith. Hennepin county also is planning to organize a Junior Farm Managers' group, according to County Agent George Roadfeldt.

Four of the five officers of the Wright County Junior Farm Managers Association are shown here. From left to right they are Otis Brose, secretary-treasurer, Howard Lake; Duane Bryant, Maple Lake, director; Calvin Lantto, Annandale, vice-president; and Gordon Jans, Buffalo, president. The group was organized in December, 1951.

Robert Rustadt
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Special

Little Advantage in Milking Cows Three Times A Day

1/52

The small advantage gained from milking cows three times a day was not worth the time and effort it took in experiments with identical triplet cows at the University of Minnesota.

A cow milked once a day produced 185 pounds of fat, a cow milked twice a day gave 347 pounds and a cow milked three times a day produced 361 pounds of fat.

In this experiment, all three of the animals were fed the same rations according to Morrison's standards and were handled alike in every other respect, reports M.C. Harvey, associate professor of dairy husbandry.

The experiment will be repeated with other cows.

With more than 30 sets, the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has the largest collection of indentical twin cattle in the United States and one of the largest in the world. It also has six sets of identical triplets.

The indentical twins and triplets speed up research and give more accurate results than other mix animals.

-4-

Special

Robert Raustadt
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

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<2

Spraying Weeds in Corn At
Lay-by Proves Effective

In two years of trial at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, application of TCA and 2,4-D at the last cultivation of corn has been highly effective in controlling weeds that germinate after the crop has been "laid-by."

The application consisted of 8.8 pounds of TCA and 4 ounces of 2,4-D per acre.

"Although control of these weeds may not result in an increased yield of corn, the treatment provides a clean seedbed for the next crop if the land is not plowed," according to R.S. Dunham, who is chairman of the weed control research committee at the University of Minnesota.

The effect on the corn depends on placement of the herbicides and time of application. Corn is more susceptible to both 2,4-D and TCA before the ears have formed than after. Covering the entire plant with TCA is injurious both before and after the ears have formed.

In the Minnesota trials, when only the lower 6 inches of stalk were sprayed, injury to the corn was reduced to a minimum with TCA at both the before and after ear-formation stages. There was also a minimum of injury to the corn when only the lower six inches of the stalk were sprayed with 2,4-D before the ears formed.

-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 1, 1952

SPECIAL to the Farmer

TIMELY TIPS for February 16

As the winter lengthens, the shortage of corn for feeding during the summer season becomes more apparent. Drying wet corn will prevent rotting when warm weather comes. Livestock will eat badly spoiled corn, but the feeding value is 25 to 40 per cent less than when the corn was frozen during the winter. -- E.F. Ferrin.

* * * * * *

Shelterbelt experience with Siberian and Chinese elms has been discouraging for the most part. They grow rapidly when young but often kill back following severe winters, and branches often break after ice storms. There are northern strains of Siberian origin that are perfectly hardy. They are the only ones that merit planting. -- Marvin Smith.

* * * * * *

Try built-up litter for the early chicks. The insulation it gives the floor helps in promoting dryness. Use wire stands for fountains, and clean out promptly any litter that gets wet. — Cora Cooke.

* * * * * *

Plan 1952 plantings to give the largest possible acreages of feed crops that give the most feed per acre. In southern Minnesota, eastern South Dakota and northern Iowa, for example, corn gives twice as much feed per acre as does oats. — S.A. Engene.

* * * * * *

Order good chicks this spring. It takes only two or three more fall eggs to pay the difference in cost between good chicks and just ordinary ones. — H.J. Sloan

* * * * * *

High moisture conditions during last year's harvest season justify check-ups monthly or oftener of such farm-stored products as grain, shelled corn and soybeans. Keeping spoilage and loss at a minimum will mean extra dollars saved for the 1952 income. —

Harold Pederson

Experiments with identical twin cows at the University of Minnesota show that it is usually well worth the time, effort and money required to prevent and control mastitis. -- M.C. Hervey.

* * * * * *

Ground corn cobs make good bedding for farrowing pens. They absorb moisture and pigs do not get tangled in them. -- H.G. Zavoral.

* * * * * *

Brucellosis can be eliminated by co-operation in the Minnesota Area Plan of control. See the county agent for details. -- W.L. Boyd.

* * * * * *

Every power machine is accompanied by instructions for correct and safe operation. It will pay to study the manual carefully and practice the pointers given. — Glenn Prickett.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 1 1952

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

Cold Harmful to Houseplants (1 minute, 3 seconds)

Having trouble with your houseplants this winter? Richard Widmer, floriculturist at the University of Minnesota, says sub-zero weather may cause serious injury to many houseplants, particularly foliage plants of tropical origin. Plants growing on window sills or near outside doors are the most likely to be damaged. Sudden blasts of cold air on plants are especially harmful. Plants in windows are less likely to be damaged if they are on shelves above the sill rather than on the sill itself.

Most foliage plants of tropical origin like the philodendron, snake plant and peperomia grow best at night temperatures between 65 and 70°F. The plant is likely to be injured when temperatures fall lower. Many people don't realize that plants growing in or near windows may be exposed to night temperatures well below 50°F, especially in sub-zero weather, even though the rest of the room is much warmer.

When warm-climate plants are badly chilled, they may quit growing, turn yellow, lose foliage or die. African violets sometimes turn a light green color, flower buds fail to develop and the leaves curve down at the edges.

Widmer gives these precautions to follow in cold weather: Pull shades at night, place several layers of newspaper between window and plants or remove plants from window sills in the coldest weather. Keep plants away from outside doors. When watering, always use water of room temperature. When plants have been badly chilled, return them to higher temperatures gradually.

-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.

FOOD

Yogurt is No Cure-All

There has been a lot said recently about the wonders of yogurt in prolonging life. Minnesota Health Department nutritionists say there's no evidence to support the idea that yogurt is a cure-all. It's true that it is a highly nutritious dairy product. It contains the same constituents as whole milk and can be substituted for milk in the diet.

Yogurt is made from fluid milk, fermented with a mixed culture of three organisms. The end-product is a semi-solid with a fine, smooth, custart-like texture and slightly acid flavor. While milk and yogurt made from whole milk are equivalent in protein , calcium, riboflavin and vitamin A.

* * * * * * *

Dried Milk Convenient, Economical

Have you tried the dried skim milk that's now on the market in inexpensive handy packages? It's very convenient to use in baking and cooking. Sift it with the dry ingredients for cakes and breads, stir it into flour for gravy or white sauce or mix it into cornstarch and sugar for puddings and then merely add water for the liquid. Or you can mix it quickly and easily to make fluid milk by shaking water and milk powder together in a fruit jar.

Besides its convenience, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota point out that dry skim milk is economical and is high in food value. Used in addition to fluid milk, it can help satisfy family requirements for protein, riboflavin and for calcium, which is short in so many diets. A package of dried skim milk can be stored for several months without spoiling, so it's handy to have on the shelf when the supply of fluid milk is low.

* * * * * * *

Store Lard in Airtight Containers

Storing your home-rendered lard properly will help keep it fresh longer. Use small, airtight containers which are clean, free from rust and dry. Pails or cans are good because they can be covered tightly and will keep out both air and light which cause lard to get rancid. Small containers are best because only a small amount of lard will be exposed to the air and light once the can has been opened. Fill containers to the brim, seal tightly and store in a cool, dry, dark place.

-jbn-

HOME MANAGEMENT

Store Appliances in Convenient Place (32 seconds)

The only way to get your money's worth from such electrical aids as an electric mixer, roaster and sewing machine is to keep them where you can use them without extra moving. You'll certainly use your mixer more often if it's on the counter top ready for use than if it's hidden away in the cupboard. Your sewing machine may be small enough to carry easily, but it is far more convenient if it can be given a permanent location where it's ready to go into action the moment it's needed. You'll use your roaster far more regularly if you give it shelf storage next to the range.

If you can't provide storage spaces for these electrical appliances where they're convenient to use, get a table on casters which can be used to roll your equipment to a work position when you want to use it.

* * * * * * *

To Make Housework Easier (20 seconds)

Housework can be pretty tiring at times, but there are many ways the wise homemaker can make it easier. Household tasks can be divided into those that are done standing, sitting or kneeling. Since each type tires different muscles, vary the tasks to be done so you won't overtire one set of muscles. Vary the difficulty of tasks, too. For instance, when you plan to spend a hard morning washing or ironing, do something in the afternoon that will allow you to sit down. When you notice yourself getting too tired, lie down a short while. In 10 or 15 minutes, your fatigue will be gone.

* * * * * * *

Good Light Puts Shadows in Their Place (28 seconds)

When shadows interfere with your reading or your work at night, it's time to check up on your lighting. Too often it's your own shadow that gets in the way. Good light doesn't eliminate shadows in a room; it simply keeps them off your work. Placing lamps and light fixtures in the right relation to the work puts shadows in harmless locations. A central fixture in the room isn't enough. In addition there should be lamps around the sides of the room where work is to be done. The kitchen is a good example. If there is only a central fixture, you block your own light when you work at sink, range or counters. That's why it's important to have additional lights at work locations.

-jbn-

CLOTHING

Stretch and Stitch (32 seconds)

Tricot knit jersey continues to be a popular fabric. If you plan to make something of knit jersey at home this spring, there's a secret to success that you'll want to know. Stretch the fabric a little as you sew and keep the tension loose. This will make the seam as elastic as the fabric itself and will eliminate any ripple effect or broken threads in the seams. 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. Use a fine, sharp needle for machine stitching and hand-sewing. A coarse needle won't push through easily and may cut threads. You'll also find it's best to use mercerized cotton or fine cotton sewing thread 80-100 or silk thread in size A or finer.

* * * * * * *

Dress to Suit Figure Type (44 seconds)

So you have figure problems! Most of us do. But if you will analyze your figure carefully, you will learn to select pattern lines that emphasize your good points and that minimize your bad ones. For example, if you have a short or plump neck, the V-neckline will be most flattering. If your neck is long and thin, choose high necklines, perhaps softened with ruffles, a choker necklace or a collar in a contrasting color. If you are large over the hips, wear lines that draw attention to the upper part of your figure. Avoid tight fitting skirts which will emphasize your hips. Short women will want to wear lines that carry the eye up and down and will shy away from bold prints that overburden the figure. On the other hand, tall women will avoid up-and-down lines that add to their height. They can make an asset of their height by wearing the bold dramatic clothes that is not suitable to other types.

When you buy your next article of clothing or your spring outfit, take your figure problems into account. You'll be much more satisfied with the result.

-jbn-

Robert Rustadt
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Special
2/2/52

Mastitis Control Worth While, Tests Show

Cows suffering from mastitis produced all the way from 6 to 54 per cent less milk and 5 to 67 per cent less butterfat than their identical twins not affected by the ailment, University of Minnesota experiments show.

The conclusion is that it's usually well worth the time, effort and money required to prevent and control mastitis. M.C. Harvey, associate professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota, urges the following of practices to prevent udder injuries and promptness of competent treatment as the best ways to avoid losses from mastitis.

In these experiments, one cow in each pair of the sets of twin dairy cows used suffered from mastitis as the result of udder injuries.

It worked out this way in some individual cases:

With the twins identified as T-1 and T-2, the latter suffered from mastitis. T-2 produced 6465 pounds of milk and 266 pounds of butterfat during 356 days in milk, as compared with 6855 and 288 pounds for T-1. With prompt and complete treatment, T-2 was completely recovered for her next lactation.

T-10 was also a victim of mastitis. In a 382-milking period, she gave 9528 pounds of milk and 350 pounds of butterfat as compared with 11,867 and 420 pounds for her twin, T-9.

During the next lactation, 237 days in milk, T-10 had a milk production record of 4953 pounds of milk and 182 pounds of butterfat, while T-9 produced 7559 and 278 pounds.

T-10 lost the function of one quarter of the udder as the result of mastitis during the first lactation and only three quarters functioned during the second lactation. It was found that the three remaining quarters did nothing to compensate for the loss.

Having the same inheritance, identical twin cows which are not affected by disease produce almost the same amounts of milk and butterfat if environment and feeding are the same. Therefore, the differences in production which show up when one of them is affected by mastitis may be regarded as reasonably accurate indications of the toll of the disease.

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Robert Haustadt
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota

2/.2/52

Special

Lambs Grow Faster
With Stilbestrol

The use of stilbestrol, synthetic female hormone, resulted in 50.1 per cent faster gains and 30.9 per cent lower feed costs when used experimentally with fattening lambs this winter at the University of Minnesota's branch experiment station at Morris.

The stilbestrol, in the form of a 15 mg. pellet, was implanted at the beginning of the feeding period under the skin of the lower jaw of part of the lambs fed at the station.

Apparently the substance stimulated the lambs' appetites. Animals which were treated ate more than those which were not but which were on the same ration. The result was a greater daily gain than could be expected from the small increase in feed consumed. The effect of the stilbestrol showed up right at the beginning of the trial and continued throughout the feeding period.

The average daily gains of the lambs in stilbestrol lots was .497 pound per day as compared with .331 pound for those on the same feed but without the hormone.

Average cost of gains in the stilbestrol lots was $13.10 per cwt., compared with $18.97 in the check lots, reports P.S. Jordan, animal husbandman at the Morris station.

The experiments began November 5, 1951, using whiteface western wether range lambs bought in Montana a month earlier. Averaging between 77 and 78 pounds, these lambs were housed in a long shed and were watered and fed inside. When they reached full feed, they were self-fed shelled corn. Salt was self-fed.

Low quality corn, medium quality first- and second-cutting alfalfa, first cutting alfalfa silage and poor quality corn silage were included in the feeds used in the experiment. The fact that all gains were substantially lower than might be expected was attributed to the low quality corn.

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RR

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 4 1952

Research Story

A U of M Ag Research Story
To all counties
For publication week of
February 11 and after

MASTITIS CONTROL WORTH THE EFFORT, UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL WORK SHOWS

It's usually well worth all the time, effort and money required to prevent and control mastitis in dairy cows.

County Agent _____ made this statement this week on the basis of results of recent experimental work at the University of Minnesota with identical twin cows.

Having the same inheritance, identical twin cows which are not affected by disease will produce almost exactly the same amounts of milk and butterfat if environment and feeding are the same. Therefore, the differences in production which show up when one of them is affected by mastitis may be regarded as reasonably accurate indications of the toll of the disease.

One cow in each pair of some of the sets of twin dairy cows used at the University for experiments suffered from mastitis as the result of udder injuries. It was observed that the cows having the disease produced all the way from 6 to 54 per cent less milk and 5 to 67 per cent less butterfat than their identical twins which were not affected by the ailment, reports M. C. Hervey, associate professor of dairy industry at the University.

Here is the way it worked out in some individual cases:

With the twins identified as T-1 and T-2, the latter suffered from mastitis. T-2 produced 6465 pounds of milk and 266 pounds of butterfat during 356 days in milk, as compared with 6855 and 288 pounds for T-1. With prompt and complete treatment, T-2 was completely recovered for the next lactation.

T-10 was also a victim of mastitis. In a 382-day milking period, she gave 9528 pounds of milk and 350 pounds of butterfat as compared with 11,867 and 420 pounds for her twin, T-9.

During the next lactation, 237 days in milk, T-10 had a milk production record of 4952 pounds of milk and 182 pounds of butterfat, while T-9 produced 7559 and 278 pounds.

T-10 lost the function of one quarter of the udder as the result of mastitis during the first lactation, and only three quarters functioned during the second lactation. It was found that the three remaining quarters did nothing to compensate for the loss.

Dr. Hervey urges the following of practices to prevent udder injury plus prompt treatment of affected cows as the best way to avoid losses from mastitis.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 4 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
February 11 or later

COUNTY WOMEN TO
ATTEND FAMILY
LIFE CONFERENCE

Representatives of extension groups in _____ county will attend the Family Life Conference to be held in _____ (place) on _____ (date), Home (County) Agent _____ _____announces.

Women who will attend the meeting include: (give names and addresses, including names of extension agents).

The conference in _____ is one of eight district meetings being held for the second year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service throughout the state in family life education. The Institute of Child Welfare at the University is cooperating in the series of meetings.

"Emotional Growth of Children" will be the theme of the conferences. Principal speaker will be Mrs. Pearl Cummings, parent education specialist in the Institute of Child Welfare. Group discussions will deal with problems relating to children's emotional growth.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 4 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
February 11

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Feed Reserves Dwindle — Feed reserves are becoming smaller. Keep your eye on the 1952 crop, and be ready to make timely changes in plans, says Harold Pederson, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota. More information on the farm outlook is contained in Extension Pamphlet 180. It can be obtained from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

* * * * * * *

Cash Crops Good Bet — Cash crops are a good bet for 1952 for the man who isn't short of feed for his livestock, according to G. A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. "And don't overlook this," he says: "Corn has been the most profitable cash crop in southern Minnesota for the last 12 years or more, provided, of course, that it has matured." Soybeans and flax are good cash crops, too. Farther north and west, wheat and barley come into the picture, says Pond.

* * * * * * *

Fence Facts — Modern power farming requires larger fields than those used in the past, and as a result some fences have been torn down or moved. Fence location and needs should be carefully planned in order to serve the present-day agricultural program, points out J. R. Neetzel, research associate in the University of Minnesota School of Forestry. A reduction in the amount of fencing can be made. At the same time, fences which are retained should be built to higher standards, he adds.

* * * * * * *

Bees Valuable — A. G. Peterson and F. G. Holdaway, University of Minnesota entomologists, encourage keeping of honeybees wherever practical. Bees are many times more valuable for their pollination activities than for the honey they produce. Honeybees are especially useful, because they can be moved from place to place and concentrated in areas where crops require pollination, the entomologists say.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 4 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
February 11 or later

WASHER GIVES
BETTER SERVICE
WITH GOOD CARE

Using and caring for your washing machine properly will pay off in more efficient and longer service.

Home Agent ____ _____ passes on some tips from Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, on how to care for this important piece of home equipment.

• Whether your washer is old or new the first step in proper care is to read the directions that came with it. Re-read the directions once in a while to be sure you are following instructions. Find out if the machine needs to be oiled, and if so where, and how much oil and what kind to use on your machine.

• If the washer has been standing in a cold place, bring the machine into a warm room the night before or fill with warm water about an hour before using. Otherwise the oil and grease may be so stiff they will overwork the motor and may cause a fuse to blow. Never pour hot water into a very cold porcelain enamel machine, since the sudden change of temperature may crack the enamel.

• Be sure the water level is even with the mark indicated on the inside of the washer. If water is allowed to get too high, it may drain into the gear case where it will do serious damage.

• Never overload the machine. Overloading strains the motor and prevents clothes from getting clean.

• Test the safety release on the wringer before you start.

• Fold in buckles, buttons and zippers to protect wringer rolls. Be sure the pressure is right if rolls are not self-adjusting. Too much pressure wears them out.

• Wash by the clock. If clothes are washed too long, dirt goes back into the clothes and electricity is wasted.

• After washing, release the pressure on the rolls of the wringer, wash them and wipe dry. Cover the wringer to protect rubber surfaces.

• Use a low-sudsing detergent in an automatic washer, particularly if it is the tumble-type.

• Add the detergent and clothes, a piece at a time, as the automatic washer is filling.

• Remove the agitator after washing and clean inside and outside of the tub, wiping it dry afterward. Pick the lint from the lint trap or drain screen. Leave lid slightly open.

• Disconnect cord, wipe it dry and wind loosely over hook on side of washer. Never leave the cord lying on the floor. -jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 4 1952

A U of M Ag Research Story
To all counties
For publication week of
February 11 and after

MASTITIS CONTROL WORTH THE EFFORT, UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL WORK SHOWS

It's usually well worth all the time, effort and money required to prevent and control mastitis in dairy cows.

County Agent _____ made this statement this week on the basis of results of recent experimental work at the University of Minnesota with identical twin cows.

Having the same inheritance, identical twin cows which are not affected by disease will produce almost exactly the same amounts of milk and butterfat if environment and feeding are the same. Therefore, the differences in production which show up when one of them is affected by mastitis may be regarded as reasonably accurate indications of the toll of the disease.

One cow in each pair of some of the sets of twin dairy cows used at the University for experiments suffered from mastitis as the result of udder injuries. It was observed that the cows having the disease produced all the way from 6 to 54 per cent less milk and 5 to 67 per cent less butterfat than their identical twins which were not affected by the ailment, reports M. C. Hervey, associate professor of dairy industry at the University.

Here is the way it worked out in some individual cases:

With the twins identified as T-1 and T-2, the latter suffered from mastitis. T-2 produced 6465 pounds of milk and 266 pounds of butterfat during 356 days in milk, as compared with 6855 and 288 pounds for T-1. With prompt and complete treatment, T-2 was completely recovered for the next lactation.

T-10 was also a victim of mastitis. In a 382-day milking period, she gave 9528 pounds of milk and 350 pounds of butterfat as compared with 11,867 and 420 pounds for her twin, T-9.

During the next lactation, 237 days in milk, T-10 had a milk production record of 4952 pounds of milk and 182 pounds of butterfat, while T-9 produced 7559 and 278 pounds.

T-10 lost the function of one quarter of the udder as the result of mastitis during the first lactation, and only three quarters functioned during the second lactation. It was found that the three remaining quarters did nothing to compensate for the loss.

Dr. Hervey urges the following of practices to prevent udder injury plus prompt treatment of affected cows as the best way to avoid losses from mastitis.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 4 1952

To all counties
A "BALANCED FARMING" story
For publication week of
February 11 and after

TREATMENT SAVES LEGUME, GRASS SEEDS

Treatment of legume and meadow and lawn grass seeds with an approved chemical protectant in order to guard against rot and damping off diseases is a job that can be done during the winter, reminds R. C. Rose, University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist.

Treatment will probably save more money in the long run than stepping up the planting rate in order to offset non-germination of diseased and rotted seeds, says Rose.

Causes of seed decay are soil organisms, and rot is favored by cold, wet weather, planting seed too deep and cracked and broken seed coats. Perfect weather conditions are almost impossible, says Rose, so it is necessary to protect the seed before planting it by coating it with a fungicide.

Two chemicals that have given good results are Arasan and Spergon. Both can be used either as a dry dust or as a wettable powder. The wettable powders are for use as a slurry or wet mix method. Many farmers will find the dust method better suited to their conditions, according to Rose. Nowadays many elevators are equipped to treat seeds, he points out.

If no commercial machine is available, a rolling milk can or revolving barrel will mix the seed and dust thoroughly, if the container is not filled more than half full. Rose recommends using the following amounts of chemicals.

Soybeans-- 2 ounces of either Arasan or Spergon per bushel.
Alfalfa or clover-- 8 ounces of Arasan or Spergon per hundredweight.
Grasses-- 8 ounces of Arasan or Spergon per hundredweight.

These chemicals may be applied any time during the winter or just before seeding. Inoculation of treated legume seeds can be done immediately before seeding, and the fungicides will not reduce the effectiveness of the inoculation.

Rose warns that, while using seed protectants pays in the long run, different lots of seed may show wide differences in response to treatment, as may the same lot planted under different conditions. Don't expect big increases in stand in every lot treated. Some lots may not show any benefits, he says.

More detailed information will be found in Form PL 12, "Seed Treatment Improves Legume Stands," by R. C. Rose, which is available from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1952

Immediate Release

FARMERS' RECEIPTS, EXPENSES HIT NEW HIGHS

Both cash receipts and expenses of Minnesota farmers reached new high marks in 1951, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist reported today.

Rex W. Cox, associate professor of agricultural economics, said that cash receipts of Minnesota farmers from the sale of farm products reached a new peak last year of 1,391 million dollars, topping 1950 by 14 per cent and the previous record, in 1948, by 4 per cent.

At the same time, cash expenses in 1951 rose nearly 12 per cent above 1950, the previous high, according to Cox. As a consequence, the actual increase in net cash income over last year was only moderate, he added.

Cash receipts from crops dropped sharply, from 337 million dollars in 1950 to 304 million in 1951. But those from livestock, livestock products and dairy products increased substantially from 517 million dollars in 1950 to 646 million in 1951.

For the second consecutive year, receipts from the sale of cattle and calves exceeded those of hogs. Marketings of cattle were down somewhat, but, with market prices of cattle and calves averaging 31 per cent and 25 per cent higher, respectively, total cash receipts from cattle and calves were larger than in any previous year--323 million dollars in 1951 as compared with 257 million in 1950.

Receipts from hogs in 1951 were 304 million dollars as against 246 million dollars in 1950. Sheep and lamb receipts rose from 14 million dollars in 1950 to 19 million last year.

Dairy products receipts in 1951 were 238 million dollars, compared with 207 million in 1950 and 260 million in the high year of 1948. Receipts from eggs reached a new high of 137 million dollars in 1951. Receipts from chickens were up slightly to 24 million dollars. Turkey receipts hit a new high of 32 million dollars in 1951.

Livestock accounted for almost half of the total 1951 receipts, crops about one-fifth and dairy products less than a fifth.

Additional information concerning Minnesota farmers' receipts and expenses in 1951 is contained in an article by Professor Cox in the latest issue of Farm Business Notes, publication of the University of Minnesota division of agricultural economics and the agricultural extension service.

A-8701-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1952

Immediate Release

EGGS, PORK, DRY BEANS PLENTIFUL

Eggs, pork and dry beans are the plentiful foods which should be selling at reasonable prices this month, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Department expects hens to produce 4 to 6 per cent more eggs in February than they did a year ago. Egg prices are low now for this time of the year and normally they decline in February.

Supplies of frozen pork in cold storage totaled 359 million pounds at the start of this year, about 66 million pounds more than a year ago at the same time. Marketings from the large spring pig crop have passed their peak but will continue to provide ample supplies of pork in February.

Navy beans and baby limas are the varieties of dry beans in best supply in the Midwest.

Fresh oranges, canned and frozen orange juice will continue plentiful during February. The record orange crop from Florida promises to be even larger than expected earlier. Dried prunes and raisins are abundant, and stocks of canned apple juice are also large.

Fish buyers in February will find frozen rosefish fillets and canned tuna among the more reasonably priced offerings because of big stocks of both on hand.

Nonfat dry milk solids, cottage cheese and buttermilk are the dairy foods the Department indicates as most abundant.

Stocks of honey, rice, pecans and almonds also are large.

A-8702-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1952

Immediate Release

DON'T KEEP MEATS TOO LONG IN FREEZER

Pork which is purchased now for the home freezer or locker will keep satisfactorily for four to six months, J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota, said today. Pork is still a good buy for the freezer.

Like all other meat, and poultryas well, pork will have a better flavor if it is not kept too long in freezer storage, according to Winter. Locker users or home freezer owners who complain that they do not like the taste of frozen meat are probably guilty of keeping it too long, he declared. Poor wrapping material may also be responsible for loss of flavor.

Beef and lamb will usually store satisfactorily from eight to twelve months if wrapped in good frozen food wrapping paper such as aluminum foil or one of the laminated papers and if kept at 0°F. The best way to get a close, tight package, which is important in preventing freezer burn and rancidity from developing, is to use the druggist's wrap.

Veal, turkey and poultry, except broilers, should not be kept more than six to eight months; fresh pork, ground beef and cut-up poultry, four to six months; ham, unsliced bacon, unsalted ground pork, beef liver, hearts and kidneys, three to four months. Wieners and most cooked meats will not keep over two or three months, while sausage that is seasoned keeps less than a month.

The storage times mentioned apply to storage at 0°F under average conditions.

A-8703-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1952

CONFIDENTIAL: Hold for release until 6 p.m., Thursday, February 7, 1952

ALBERT LEA YOUTH WINS JUDGING CONTEST

Harold Collins, freshman from Albert Lea, was named grand champion in winter quarter agricultural judging contests at the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine Thursday evening.

Collins received the Sonstegaard gold medal watch award at the 13th annual All-Ag awards banquet in Coffman Memorial Union. The contests were sponsored by the Ag. Club commission.

Omar Nelson, sophomore from Kensington, was named reserve champion and received an engraved key chain. He was also top poultry judge.

Winner of the combination general livestock and dairy cattle judging contest was Edward Frederick, junior from Eagle Lake. He received the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association plaque and a knife and chain.

Champion crops judge was Richard A. Johnson, junior from Alexandria. He was presented with a rotating loving crop trophy, a cup for permanent possession and the American Society of Agronomy key.

Winners in divisional livestock and livestock products judging contests were:

General livestock--Roger Sorenson, sophomore, Louisburg, who received the coveted Tomhave award.

Dairy cattle--Merle Schwartau, Red Wing, senior. He was awarded the Finley trophy, another prized cup award.

Dairy products--James Loosen, Long Lake, a junior. He received a desk set.

Meats--Ronald Covey, junior from St. Paul, won a carving set.

A-8704-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1952 Immediate Release

TOWN TAMES OLD MAN WINTER

The town of Shelly, in the Red River Valley, has tamed Old Man Winter. Once plagued with huge snow drifts, up to 30 feet high, that virtually buried the town during mid-winter blizzards, Shelly today can take winter in stride.

A town shelterbelt, planted in 1948, is already protecting the town against the worst ravages of winter. Trees in the shelterbelt are as much as 20 feet high and cut down the force of the wind and blowing snow.

This minor miracle in taming the climate is the result of the joint efforts of the townspeople, their local county agent, and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The University has helped several other towns plan similar protection.

Together, these groups worked to establish a shelterbelt in the shape of a huge "L" on the west and north sides of the town. The belt is 150 feet deep and nearly a third of a mile long.

The project was largely conceived by Arthur Wollertson, then president of the Shelly Chamber of Commerce. He was aware that something had to be done to protect the village from the fierce, cold northwest winds and drifting snow. Wollertson contacted Oswald Daellenbach, who at that time was serving as Norman county agent. Together, they worked out an outline of how the problem could be solved by a tree windbreak which would permanently protect the town and contribute to its beauty.

The idea was discussed at length at a joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and the village council. As a result, a feferendum was held, with an almost unanimous vote to purchase the land north and west of town.

Wollertson appointed a committee to work with Daellenbach and Ray Wood and Parker Anderson, University extension foresters. Together they planned the arrangement and site of the trees.

From the beginning the project was shared by all. Everyone who could, helped plant almost 4,000 trees and shrubs in 1948. In following years, several "Hoeing

(more)

bees" were organized and groups of townspeople gathered and cultivated the trees.

Prudent planning in the beginning and intelligent care of the belt since have paid off for Shelly. After only four growing seasons, the cottonwood and willow are about 20 feet high. Even the slower-growing elm and ash are over head-high.

In the beginning an oft-heard remark was, "I'll never live to see those trees do any goodd." This statement is voiced no more. In four short years the shelterbelt has proven itself.

Marvin Smith, who succeeded Wood as extension forester at University Farm, says that this is added evidence of the value of shelterbelts for both farms and towns. Persons who wish help on such shelterbelts to cut down the force of winter in their own locality should contact their county agent.

-hm- A--8705

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1952

~~Immediate Release~~

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WOOL GROWERS TO MEET AT BRAINERD

BRAINERD, Minn.--Nearly 600 are expected to attend the annual meeting of the Minnesota Co-operative Wool Growers Association at Brainerd February 16.

W. E. Morris, secretary of the association and extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, announced today that the morning program, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in the Brainerd junior high school auditorium, will be devoted to sheep management and marketing problems.

Included will be talks, demonstrations and displays showing effective practices for flock care and management, according to Morris. Anyone interested in sheep may attend, he said.

On the morning program will be Morris, Ralph Braford and Carol Plager of Hormel & Company, Austin; and Roger Davis of Brook Park, a custom sheep shearer.

The afternoon will be devoted to association affairs, with Carl Nadasdy of Minneapolis, association manager, scheduled to report on 1951 business of the organization and to discuss the wool situation. A panel discussion and business meeting will be the day's final events. Panel members, who will be men scheduled to speak earlier in the day, will answer questions from the audience.

The program is being arranged jointly by the Wool Growers, the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Hormel & Company, with the co-operation of the Brainerd Civic Association. A-8708-rr

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1952

Immediate release

AMERICAN DIETS IMPROVE

Americans as a whole are better fed than they were 15 years ago, though many diets are lacking in important food elements, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

Improvement in American diets has come through the use of less of the high calorie foods but more of the so-called protective foods furnishing protein, vitamins and minerals. Research and education are largely responsible for this improvement, the University nutritionists believe.

Compared to the period before World War II, people in the United States are eating 19 per cent more meat, poultry and fish; 42 per cent more eggs; 11 per cent more fruits and vegetables; 20 per cent more dairy products except butter. But they are eating 24 per cent less potatoes and 17 per cent less grain products.

In spite of the progress that has been made toward better diets, many groups and individuals are still below par nutritionally. The extension nutritionists point out that this is of special concern in the present emergency when the national effort calls for well-nourished workers on farms, in industry and in homes.

Surveys show that nutrients most likely to be low in rural and city diets are calcium, vitamin A and vitamin C, which are supplied by milk, vegetables and fruit. According to recent studies, even when families can afford to buy most of the fruit and vegetables they need, they generally do not make as good choices or eat as much of these foods as when they have their own gardens and a stock of home-preserved food.

A-8706-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1952

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For Release
FRIDAY NOON, FEBRUARY 8
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W. M. MYERS NEW U AGRONOMY CHIEF

Will M. Myers, agricultural administrator with the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Beltsville, Md., has been named professor and chief of the University of Minnesota division of agronomy and plant genetics.

Dr. Myers' appointment, which was considered by the University Board of Regents Friday morning, will be effective July 1.

He will succeed H. K. Hayes, who will retire June 30. Dr. Hayes has been a University staff member since 1915 and has been chief of his division since 1928.

Dr. Myers is a native of Bancroft, Kansas. He obtained his B. S. degree from Kansas State College in 1932 and his M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Minnesota in 1934 and 1936, respectively. While working for his advanced degrees at the University of Minnesota, he served as an instructor of agronomy.

Dr. Myers returns to Minnesota after earning an international reputation for his research achievements and with a background of high ability in administration, teaching and extension work.

In addition to his administrative post with the Bureau of Plant Industry, he has been serving simultaneously as head agronomist in charge of the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases of the Bureau.

Earlier he served as senior geneticist at the U. S. Regional Pasture Research Laboratory at Pennsylvania State College, and his research in forage crops there is regarded as being of direct practical benefit to farmers in many parts of the U. S. During his career, he has also done research in the rust resistance of flax, wheat breeding and other fields.

He is program chairman of the Sixth International Grassland Congress, to be held at Pennsylvania State College, August 17-23, under sponsorship of the U. S. government and FAO.

In 1946-47, he was head of the agricultural research branch of the Agricultural Division, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, SCAP, at Tokyo, Japan.

In 1948, Dr. Myers became the first to receive the Stevenson award for farm crops research from the American Society of Agronomy. He received the University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement award in May, 1951. Because of his leadership he was asked to prepare a comprehensive discussion of the genetics of forage crops which occupied two complete numbers of the Botanical Review in 1947.

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A-8707

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1952

Immediate Release

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A-8708-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1952

Immediate Release

AG EXTENSION INFLUENCES 135,000 IN STATE

Nearly 135,000 farm families adopted new or improved practices on the farm or in the home as the result of agricultural extension work in Minnesota in 1951.

That estimate came today from P. E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, after reviewing reports from county extension agents over the state. The annual report of the Minnesota Extension Service, containing figures and facts on extension work in the state last year, is on its way to Extension Service headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The report shows that 134,789 different Minnesota farm families plus 27,344 other families, were influenced by some phase of the extension program in 1951.

The number of farms on which changes in practices have resulted from the extension agricultural program is given as 110,667. The extension home program resulted in changes in 56,809 farm homes.

County extension workers--agricultural, home and 4-H agents--upheld their reputations in 1951 for being the "busiest people in the county." During the year, Minnesota farmers and homemakers made 216,589 visits to county extension offices for information. They called the offices 180,027 times by telephone, and the agents themselves made 75,030 farm visits.

Agricultural extension work, Director Miller explained, is actually teaching beyond the class rooms and laboratories of the college. In Minnesota, it is a four-way co-operative effort by local people, county governments, the University of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The extension agents, who are members of the University academic staff, carry out a local program planned by the farmers and homemakers themselves.

Telephone calls, farm visits and office calls were not the only evidences of extension agent activity in 1951. Four-H club membership held up well, with a total of 49,480 boys and girls enrolled during the year. The 4-H program reached 27 per cent of the eligible farm youth in the state in 1951.

County agents continued in 1951 to place major emphasis on soil conservation, and 10 new assistant agents in soil conservation were provided for as the result of appropriation of funds by the state legislature. Educational work on brucellosis control has also been emphasized during the year, and county agents have worked closely with farmers in helping to devlop a grassland farming program and to improve weed control methods.

A-8709-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1952

Immediate Release

WAR DECLARED ON FOREST TENT CATERPILLAR

Mobilization for all-out war against the forest tent caterpillar this spring and summer in northeastern and north central Minnesota is under way.

Co-operating in leadership of the state's most intensive effort to control the tree-defoliating insect are pilots of planes equipped for spraying and dusting, state entomologists, county agricultural agents, county commissioners, foresters, civic leaders and others.

It is estimated that this year some 11 million acres in the state will be infested with the forest tent caterpillar, says J.W. Butcher, forest entomologist in the State Entomologist's office at University Farm.

It has been found that when more than a few acres are involved, air spraying is a much cheaper and more effective method of fighting the pests than ground spraying. With training provided by the State Entomologist's office, pilots are much better prepared to fight the caterpillars this year than last, and, in view of the terrain and extent of the area infested, the biggest part of the control job will probably be done by the fliers, according to A.W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist.

Control projects are usually undertaken on such high value property as towns, resorts, camping areas and farmsteads.

During February and March, 24 sessions on tent caterpillar control will be held by state entomologists in connection with annual county pest control meetings.

Those interested in having aerial spraying done should contract with pilots early, according to Buzicky. Information concerning pilots equipped to do this kind of work may be obtained from Glen Degner, chairman, Minnesota Airport Operators Association, Owatonna. Pilots interested in spraying should contact local airport managers or the State Entomologist's office, University Farm, St. Paul.

Information concerning the forest tent caterpillar may be obtained from county agents, farm, state and federal foresters or the Office of the State Entomologist at University Farm. Ask for Circular Number 152, "Forest Tent Caterpillar Control," issued by the Office of State Entomologist.

A-8710-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1952

Immediate Release

PLANT SWEET SPANISH ONIONS NOW

If you've never had any success growing the big sweet Spanish onions that are so popular with hamburgers, the secret is to plant them now.

According to Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, sweet Spanish onions will grow very successfully in home gardens in this state if seed is sown in flats before the end of February. He recommends the variety Utah Sweet Spanish, which is generally available in seed stores.

Before planting, treat the seed with Arasan by dropping a pinch of the fungicide into the seed packet and shaking vigorously. Turnquist says it is better to sow the seed in rows about two inches apart and half an inch deep than to broadcast it.

Water the onions when the soil is dry, but don't waterlog them. Keep the flats in a well-ventilated place. If the seedlings start to rot at the base as they come up, sprinkle a little Arasan around the plants.

When the plants have grown so high in the flats that the leaves start bending over, cut them down to a height of about 4 inches. Otherwise tops will get tangled, plants will be spindly and hard to transplant and damping off disease may set in.

The Spanish onion plants should not be transplanted until they are moved into the garden. They should be set out as soon as the garden is prepared and spaced about three inches apart in the garden row. Gardeners who have more plants than they need can set them close together, then thin them out and use the small ones for green or boiling onions. Sweet Spanish onions do not store well.

Celery is another vegetable that should be planted now in flats, according to Turnquist. He recommends Utah Pascal or Emerson Pascal varieties. Celery plants must be transplanted into another flat when they are about one and a half inches tall, before setting out into the garden.

A-8711-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1952

Immediate Release

37th, 38th COUNTIES ASK BRUCELLOSIS TESTS

Cattle owners in Kanabec and Meeker counties have filed petitions with the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board to have area blood tests conducted on all cattle in their counties.

According to Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, who is working closely with county agents in the educational program for brucellosis control, more than 67 per cent of the cattle owners in these two counties signed the petitions.

They became the 37th and 38th counties to file petitions for the tests. Thirty-four counties have already been tested. Pine county will start testing this month and Cottonwood county later in the year.

Wayne reports great interest in most of the 51 counties which have not been blood tested or have not petitioned for tests. Petitions are being circulated in Morrison, Todd, Mille Lacs, Wabasha and Carver counties. Several others are arranging to start petitions soon.

A-8712-rr

DAIRY HERDSMEN'S COURSE SET

A refresher short course for dairy herdsmen will be conducted for the first time on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota March 3-8 by the University dairy division.

Eligible for the course will be those who have had at least one year of experience as dairy herdsmen. The latest information on breeding, feeding, housing, milking and general management and herd health maintenance will be presented.

The program will consist of four hours of lectures in the mornings, with demonstrations and laboratory work in the afternoons. Additional information may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-8713-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1952

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FOR RELEASE:
11 a.m., Tuesday, Feb. 12
* * * * * * * * **** **

EXTENSION CITED AS ALLY OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service was pictured today by its chief as an ally of private enterprise.

Speaking this (Tuesday) morning at the annual convention of the Central Livestock Association in the St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, P.E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, said that he conceived of the Extension Service "as promoting private enterprise."

"Obviously, the co-operative is one important form of private enterprise," he added. "But there are others--the private businessman on Main street, the local bank and the local feed mill, as well as the larger corporations engaged in the business of buying the farmers' products or selling him goods and services."

Examples of business groups cited by Dr. Miller as having received the co-operation of the Extension Service included feed, seed and fertilizer dealers, livestock marketing groups and processors, poultry and egg processors, canners and others.

Dr. Miller said the Extension Service likes to co-operate with business because "we recognize that the farmer is influenced in his decisions by the many day-to-day contacts he makes with the people who serve him."

He stated that "Our extension people have adopted the policy of assisting all of these commercial people to become unofficial salesmen for good agricultural practices. The alert dealer must render the farmer a service and not merely sell him goods. He recognizes that the farmer will have more confidence in him if their relationships are on that basis."

Dr. Miller said he had observed that county agents are conducting more and more of their activities in co-operation with local businessmen--those engaged in private business as well as representatives of co-operatives. "Today there is no reluctance on the part of either industry or educational people in teaming up for constructive purposes."

A-8714-rr

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 11 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
February 18 or after

USE WARM, NOT
HOT WATER TO
WASH ICE TRAYS

The kind of care and attention given the home refrigerator will affect its operation, useful life and appearance, says Home Agent_____ _____.

Proper care, in the first place, will keep it attractive throughout its useful life. The exterior should be kept clean by periodic washing with clean warm, soapy water followed by a clear water rinse. Polish with a clean, dry cloth. Never use a greasy dishcloth on the outside of the refrigerator. The finish can be protected by the use of a combination lacquer cleaner, polish and wax. Never use harsh abrasives or polishes that are not specifically designed for use on enamel surfaces, cautions Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Wipe up spilled foods in the refrigerator immediately. The longer the surface is exposed to acids, the greater is the chance of acid stain. Keeping metal shelves clean and free of food acids will also help prevent destruction of the metal finish. Wiping off the outside of containers before putting them into the refrigerator will help keep shelves clean.

A refrigerator performs most efficiently when the freezer unit inside the cabinet has little or no coating of frost. Defrost when the frost is a quarter of an inch thick. Thicker frost slows down cooling and causes the motor to work overtime. Follow directions that came with the refrigerator if you want to speed up defrosting. Never use a sharp or pointed instrument to remove frost or ice from a freezer unit.

To prevent refrigerators from overworking and frost from forming rapidly, open the refrigerator door as seldom and as briefly as possible by planning ahead to take out or put in all foods for a meal at one time. Let warm food cool before it goes into the refrigerator and keep most foods covered. Steam or moisture from food causes frost to form quickly on the cooling unit.

If the refrigerator has ice trays with quick-release mechanisms, it is best to fill the trays with water to about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the top. This practice will put less strain on the mechanism when the cubes are removed.

Water to clean the trays and grids should be warm but never hot, as hot water tends to remove the wax coating put on the surface to make removal of ice cubes easier. -- JBH-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 11 1952

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

ORLON WELL
SUITED AS
CURTAIN FABRIC

The name Orlon keeps reappearing in advertisements as more products reach the retail merchants. What is there about Orlon, one of the new man-made fibers, that makes it different from other manufactured fibers?

According to Home Agent _____ _____, Orlon, though much like nylon, is more resistant to sunlight. Therefore, Orlon is a better fabric to use when the product is exposed to sunlight a great deal. Curtains, awnings and automobile tops from Orlon are especially satisfactory. Studies show that curtains made of Orlon are especially durable because they are resistant, to both heat and light.

Because Orlon is such a new fiber, enough plants to manufacture it in great quantity have not yet been built. That's why a large amount of Orlon is not seen on the market. This year a new plant will be opened up to produce "Orlon staple". Orlon will then be made into more articles like men's and ladies' suits, coats, blankets, sweaters, upholstery and draperies.

Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that shirts and blouses made from Orlon have a feeling of body not found in some other fabrics of the same weight. They launder easily, dry quickly and, like nylon, need little or no ironing. Orlon is also being used in combination with nylon in fabrics. It can be expected to give long wear.

Other new man-made "miracle" fibers we hear so much about are now becoming available, too. The consumer needs to know what advantages these fibers have over the natural fibers--cotton, linen and wool. In what situation would a suit of Dacron be more satisfactory to one of wool? What is the advantage of socks made from Dynel? Many questions come to mind about the synthetic fibers, for the products are so new that the consumer has had little opportunity for experience with them. And since she often must pay more for them, the consumer is entitled to know what advantages to expect.

In future articles Miss (Mrs.)_____ will tell some of the differences be-
(Home Agent's name or Miss Scheid)
tween these fibers and why they are particularly suited to special uses. -- mm-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 11 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
February 18 and after

CONSIDER BARLEY AS LIVESTOCK FEED

In these days of tight feed supplies, barley should not be overlooked as a possible ration for all species of livestock, it was suggested to _____ county farmers this week by Agricultural Agent _____.

According to information received by the county agent from L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, many corn belt feeders are inclined to underrate barley as a feed. It is an excellent feed for cattle, sheep and swine, he said.

For cattle and hogs, it should be ground or otherwise processed. Sheep make the best use of whole barley, unless their teeth are poor.

For sheep, 100 pounds of whole barley has the same feeding value as 87 pounds of corn. For fattening cattle, ground barley has a relative value of 88 per cent, for dairy cattle (as 40 to 60 per cent of the concentrate), 100 per cent, and for hogs, 91 per cent of the feeding value of corn, on a weight basis.

Barley of low test weight has lower feeding value than heavy barley. Barley infected with scab is safe for feeding to cattle and sheep but should not be fed to hogs.

Dr. Hanson also pointed out that good quality cattle fattened on corn usually bring a slightly higher selling price than cattle of similar quality fattened on barley. Long-fed cattle are likely to tire of a liberal barley ration sooner than of corn. There is also occasional minor trouble with bloating in fattening cattle fed barley as the only grain. This can be overcome by mixing some corn with the barley.

Barley-fed hogs produce firmer carcasses than those fed corn. Niacin deficiency never occurs when barley is the only grain in the hog ration.

Less supplement is needed with barley than with corn for hogs, because barley is higher in protein. However, the protein in barley is not of good quality and the saving in protein supplement is not as great as the difference in protein content between corn and barley.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 11 1952

A U. of M. AG RESEARCH story
To all counties
For publication week of
February 18 and after

MCP, TCA EFFECTIVE
IN KILLING WEEDS,
U EXPERIMENTS SHOW

Agricultural Agent _____this week passed along some results of University of Minnesota flax weed control research for _____county farmers to keep in mind for the 1952 crop season.

In three years of comparison, MCP has proved to be less injurious to flax than 2,4-D when equivalent amounts of the two substances have been used, reports R. S. Dunham, chairman of the weed research committee at the University. At the same time, MCP has been equally effective on wild mustard, lambsquarters and pigweed.

Although the cost of using MCP is approximately a dollar an acre, the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station is recommending that it be substituted for 2,4-D as being safer for flax varieties susceptible to 2,4-D and on all varieties where the stand of weeds is spotted, as well as when areas of nearly weed-free flax are sprayed.

Foxtail and other annual grass weeds can be controlled satisfactorily in flax with TCA, reports Dunham. Although most grass weeds in flax were killed in the Minnesota tests by 8.8 pounds of TCA (acid equivalent) per acre, a more economical rate is from 4.4 to 7 pounds.

TCA and 2,4-D are entirely compatible when mixed, so that both grass and broad-leaved weeds can be controlled with a single spraying. Spraying should be done when a maximum amount of grass seeds have germinated and the greatest number of seedlings are less than 3 inches tall.

The cost of TCA per pound is still high, but the expense per acre is not excessive in flax. The corrosive action of TCA on some metals, expecially aluminum, has been largely overcome by the addition of a corrosion inhibitor to the formulation.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1952

Immediate Release

NURSING PROGRAM ACCREDITED

The program of instruction in practical nursing and home management carried on jointly by the University of Minnesota School of Nursing and the School of Agriculture at University Farm has been granted full accreditation by the Minnesota Board of Examiners of Nurses.

This announcement was made today by J.O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture. He pointed out that the program has now completed one year of operation under provisional accreditation.

Purpose of the program is to prepare young women interested in rural health to serve as practical nurses in homes and institutions and as managers of homes.

Graduates of the course receive a certificate in home management and practical nursing and may then apply to the Minnesota State Board of Examiners of Nurses to take the examination leading to a license as a practical nurse.

Additional information may be obtained by writing the School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-8715-rr

MISS BIESTER TO DIETETIC MEETINGS

Alice Biester, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, will attend a number of professional committee meetings in Chicago February 14-19, including a meeting of the council of the American Dietetics association.

As chairman of the professional education section of the American Dietetics association, she will also confer with the ADA headquarters staff about programs of her section for the annual ADA convention to be held in Minneapolis in October.

While in Chicago, Miss Biester will attend a meeting of the technical committee of experiment stations in the North Central Region in connection with the regional nutrition project concerned with nutritional status and dietary needs of population groups.

A-8716-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
~~January 21,~~ 1952

SPECIAL J F Herald

2/12

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND FEED OUTLOOK

by
Harold Pederson
Extension Economist in Marketing
University of Minnesota

Dairying in Minnesota has become a stable farm enterprise. Prices will hold up or even rise, but costs will offset these increases. At the same time the selling trend from butter to whole milk will continue.

The number of livestock--especially cattle--on farms is building up steadily. Hog numbers will go down though. Watch the feed supply closely.

Feed reserves are becoming smaller. Keep your eye on the 1952 crop and be ready to make timely changes in your plans.

Dairy production hasn't fluctuated much in recent years, but market prices for milk and milk products have jumped around considerably. At times price supports were used to stabilize the market. At present, however, producers are receiving an average of 13 per cent more for dairy products than a year ago, and prices are expected to hold or exceed present levels. A firm market is expected for all dairy products.

Increased costs are likely to affect any gains from higher prices of dairy products. Some of the increased costs will come from barn and milkhouse improvements made by farmers who want to qualify for marketing whole milk instead of cream. Costs may also increase for dairy processing plants in areas where efforts are made to meet the demands of new buyers.

The number of cows in Minnesota dropped 16 per cent from 1940 to 1950, but milk production per cow went up 17 per cent. Dairy products manufactured in Minnesota factories changed, too, as is shown in the following table for 1940 and 1950.

Big changes are under way in the dairy business.

	1940	1950
	1000 lbs.	
Butter, including whey butter	311,153	251,389
Cheese	16,272	52,841
Condensed and evaporated milk	46,422	51,149
Nonfat solids (human food)	18,457	160,232
Nonfat solids (animal food)	7,014	2,282
Ice cream	8,153	18,068

The average person ate about 141 pounds of meat last year. Of this, 74 pounds were pork (not including lard), 57 beef, 7 veal, and 3 lamb and mutton. In 1952 more beef is expected, so there will be another three or four pounds of red meat per person.

BEEF AND SHEEP--Herds have become larger in recent years, with the result that fewer animals have been sent to the slaughtering plants. Fewer cattle were slaughtered last year than in any year in the past ten. Slaughter was at an 18-year low for calves and the lowest in a century for sheep and lambs. But the present low rate of slaughter and the large breeding herds and flocks are setting the stage for a future increase in slaughter.

Unless we happen to get a drouth, there is a good chance that the number of cattle on farms will continue to climb, passing 100 million head by 1955. This would be much above the 85 million head reached in 1945 during the last expansion!

The number of sheep and lambs raised for slaughter, plus those kept for breeding, may continue to increase for the next few years. But they aren't likely to hit the 1884 peak of 51 million.

HOGS--The hog crop this past year was the largest since the record one of 1943. This year will see fewer hogs raised, but slaughter will hold up at least until July because of the large number still on farms.

Hogs use more grain than the other meat-producing animals, so the rate of disappearance of this year's soft corn and the progress of next year's feed grain crops will be watched closely by hog producers. Pork is our largest single source of meat,

so any marked reduction in hog slaughter would quickly raise prices or hold them steady.

Farmers who have a choice of feeding or selling their feed will be especially interested in the feed situation. The huge crop of 1948 caused a lucky surplus which still hasn't been fed up. However, this surplus isn't likely to last many more years. Actually the livestock and poultry we now have, plus increases during the year, are expected to eat more feed than we will raise this summer. This means another dip into our reserves.

Feed production, of course, varies greatly by years and may change this picture. For instance, we produced 95 million tons of feed in 1947, and in 1948 production jumped to 138 million tons.

HOW U.S. PRODUCTION AND USE OF FEED GRAINS VARY OVER THE YEARS

	Average 1927-31	Average 1937-41	Average 1947-51	1951
	million tons			
Production				
Feed grains	97	99	121	119
By-product feeds	13	16	21	21
Other grains fed	4	4	5	6
Total	114	119	147	146
Uses				
For livestock	104	105	128	137
Other uses	10	12	18	19
Total	114	117	146	156
Animal units of grain-consuming livestock*	154	153	170	181
	tons			
Grain fed per animal unit	.67	.69	.76	.76

*In figuring animal units we call a cow, feeder steer, heifer, or bull one unit. Other livestock then are compared to these cattle according to the amount of feed they use. Here are the equivalents: 2 other cattle, 7 sheep, 14 lambs, 5 hogs, 10 pigs, 100 hens, or 1,400 pounds of turkeys.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1952

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SPECIAL to Grand Forks Herald

Immediate Release

FIT FERTILIZERS TO CROP AND SOIL NEEDS

By C.O. Rost
Chief, Division of Soils
University of Minnesota

The fertilizer grades and ratios recommended for use in Minnesota in 1952 are essentially the same as those recommended in 1951. The grades and ratios recommended are based on a large number of experiments and observations.

While the supplies of raw materials used in making up the various fertilizer grades may vary from year to year, the needs of crops growing on our fields remain essentially the same.

You get yields when there are plenty of plant nutrients in your soil and when plant nutrients are in the right proportion. This proportion differs from field to field, so you need fertilizers in which the different nutrients are in different proportions. This is shown by the fertilizer ratio. Thus, the 3-12-12 and 5-20-20 grades have the same ratio, namely: 1-4-4. For 6-24-12 the ratio is 1-4-2.

When material is scarce, manufacturers tend to produce the grades which are lowest in the material which is in short supply. Thus, if there is a shortage of potash, high-potash fertilizers are eliminated. This permits the manufacturer to prepare for sale a larger number of tons of mixed fertilizers. It may, however, prevent many farmers from obtaining a fertilizer of the correct ratio for their fields.

Certain crops such as small grains have a lower potash requirement than crops like alfalfa, corn, and potatoes. Even in times of shortages it would seem better judgment to fit the fertilizer to the needs of the soil than to change the fertilizer ratio to fit the supply of raw materials.

In 1952 there will be a shortage of superphosphate and already there has been some discussion of lowering the phosphate content of mixed fertilizers since the

supply of potash appears to be better than the supply of superphosphate. A general lowering of available phosphate in the fertilizer will lower its efficiency in proportion to the decrease. In Minnesota phosphate is generally the most needed fertilizer ingredient. It would seem wiser to maintain our present fertilizer grades and ratios and manufacture as much mixed fertilizer as the supply of superphosphate will permit. This should be used wisely to fit crop demands and the nutrient supply in the soil as shown by soil tests.

Wise use of fertilizers is good economy at any time regardless of available supplies of fertilizer. To use fertilizers economically you should consider these factors: (1) the crop to be grown; (2) the supply of available nutrients in the soil; (3) past soil management.

The requirements for different crops are fairly well known. Much less is known about the supplies of available nutrients that exist in the soil of different fields on the same farm. Too often the fertilizer is applied on the field which is least in need of it because the grower is thinking in terms of fertilizing a single crop. He applies fertilizer to the field on which he intends to plant that crop. It would be better long-run economy to fertilize the field most in need of fertilization. Soil tests will reveal which fields already have a good or fair supply of available nutrients and this will release fertilizer for fields on which the supply is inadequate.

When fertilizer shortages occur many farmers reduce the rate of application to stretch the supply. In general the rates of application of fertilizers used in Minnesota are very modest, and growers should give careful consideration to a general increase in crop yields generally will result.

Fertilizer grades and ratios recommended for Minnesota are listed in Folder 145 of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. You may obtain a copy from your county agent or by writing to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1952

SPECIAL to Gr. Forks Herald

Immediate Release

CO-OP POULTRY BUSINESS SOARS

BY: TRAVIS W. MANNING
Research Fellow, Agricultural Economics
University of Minnesota

Minnesota cooperatives are handling five and a half times the poultry products they did 15 years ago. And at the same time co-ops are taking an increasingly large slice of the poultry and egg business in the state.

These facts were brought out in the 1950 survey of the 1,341 farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives in Minnesota by the Division of Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota.

Of the 36 poultry and egg associations in the state, six were highly specialized, and the rest were more or less diversified--having one or more additional major enterprises. Eighteen of the diversified associations were originally dairy associations, but their dairy business had decreased as their poultry and egg business increased.

There were 67 associations whose second most important line of business was poultry and eggs--with these sales varying from 10 to 49 per cent of total sales. Fifty-eight of these cooperatives were dairy associations and nine were general merchandise stores. Altogether, there were about 160 associations handling poultry and eggs.

The large number of dairy cooperatives which have changed to poultry and eggs points up a special problem. The handling of poultry and eggs usually started as a special service to the patrons, and it is still treated as a minor sideline in many associations even though it has reached major proportions. Some of these associations are seriously lacking in proper facilities and trained personnel for handling poultry and eggs, and several of them are managed by buttermakers who have relatively little knowledge of the poultry and egg business.

In several instances, poultry and eggs were handled for patrons on a commission basis. These cooperatives served only as assembly points and provided no other marketing services. It was among these associations in particular that handling of poultry and eggs was often considered more bother than it was worth.

Among these and many of the other associations an important service to the patrons could be performed by developing the poultry and egg business into a major line. They could do this by using existing facilities more efficiently, adding new ones, and adding employees experienced in poultry and egg handling.

The total value of poultry products handled by Minnesota cooperatives in 1949 was $38.2 million. When business originating in other states and resales through other Minnesota associations were eliminated, net value was $32.8 million. The latter figure is the total value of poultry products marketed by Minnesota cooperatives for Minnesota farmers.

In 1936 the corresponding figures were only $5.9 million and $2.2 million. This shows a very significant increase, 545.5 per cent in total value and 1361.7 per cent in net value.

Eggs and turkeys seem to be the main factors in this big increase. The net value of eggs handled for Minnesota farmers increased almost 20 times, while the net value of turkeys increased nearly 65 times. However, the net value of chickens handled increased less than three times. (There is some discrepancy in these figures, because a complete breakdown of the 1936 value is not available.)

The 36 poultry and egg associations played an important part in the poultry and egg picture, handling $13.6 million of poultry products. When intercooperative transactions were removed, this figure was reduced to $13.1, which is 39.8 per cent of the net value of poultry and eggs handled by all Minnesota cooperatives.

Cash Farm Receipts Up, Too

Minnesota cash farm receipts from poultry products increased from $35.1 million in 1936 to $167.1 million in 1949. In the same period there was a remarkable increase in the proportion of total poultry products handled by cooperatives--from 6.4 per cent to 22.9 per cent.

The greatest increase took place in the proportion of turkeys handled, 2.4 per cent to 32.2 per cent, followed by eggs, 5.7 per cent to 17.8 per cent. Chickens, too increased from 8.2 per cent to 15.8 per cent. However, these figures do not represent

the actual percentage of poultry products handled, since cash farm receipts are on a farm price basis while sales by cooperatives are at somewhat higher prices.

These comparisons in the proportion of poultry products handled are significant because they point out that the poultry business of Minnesota cooperatives is increasing at a more rapid rate than the total poultry production of Minnesota farmers.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1952
18 + 21

Ardell
This for
farmed file
only.

SPECIAL GF
Herald
+ Pork Co.

PRODUCTION--NOT PRICE--KEY TO EGG PROFITS

Egg production, not egg prices, will spell the difference between making money on eggs or going in the red, Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

A state-wide study of 26 flocks conducted by Miss Cooke revealed that among the flocks studied, the high-return flock did better than average in all important respects--total eggs per hen, winter eggs per hen, summer eggs per hen, loss in hens and loss in chicks.

What this means, Miss Cooke says, is that the flock should be producing all year 'round. High production during the winter months is not enough.

Each hen in the high-return flock brought a return for labor of $2.73. Each hen in the average flock brought a return of $.90. What made the difference was production--each hen in the high return flock produced 248 eggs, whereas each hen in the average flock produced only 191 eggs.

"To be profitable layers, your hens should be averaging at least 200 eggs a year," Miss Cooke said.

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Cradell This for bound file folder only

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 1, 1952

12 + 21

SPECIAL G.F. Herald + Rock Co.

LABOR SAVING MAKES LARGER
POULTRY FLOCK PROFITABLE

A larger poultry flock is of value to all concerned, providing it can be brought about without a corresponding increase in labor requirement, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

It offers the opportunity to increase the farmer's "take home " pay from poultry, just because of the larger volume, she adds. But it also means better management, because the farmer has more invested and therefore gives the enterprise more attention.

Miss Cooke continues:

The farmer also seems certain to gain in the quality of eggs marketed. Many surveys have been conducted with show that the best eggs come from the larger flocks. Not only does the farmer get more for his eggs, but the step-up in quality is the best insurance we have of keeping consumer demand at a high level, she continues.

How to bring about this increased size of flock? Remember, it is desirable IF it can be done without a corresponding increase in labor. That's the place to start—use the labor-saving practices and equipment we already know about.

When a poultry producer uses built-up litter successfully, he can probably see the possibilities in a larger flock. It eliminates the weekly half-day chore of cleaning out and replacing litter. Then, if the same litter is left in the house from year to year, it greatly simplifies the annual job of getting the house ready for the pullets in the fall. In all probability, it makes it farm more likely that the pullets will be housed on time, because getting the house ready is so much simpler.

Those who use built-up litter like it because the poultry house is dryer, and there are not so many dirty eggs to clean.

Another labor-saver is the community nest. Many farmers say it cuts their egg-gathering time by one-third, or even a half. And egg-gathering is one of the most time-

consuming jobs. The community nest is a clean egg nest, too.

Dropping pits also belong in the labor-saving category. A pit 18 inches deep needs cleaning only two or three times a winter--compared with weekly cleaning of droppings boards. Of course, it's really not a pit, but a rack that sits on the floor.

Some people have had good success with no roosts at all. If you can make these work, you can eliminate even the two or three cleanings a winter.

In feeding equipment, there's a sort of sandbox to replace those long, narrow feeders we've used so long. It's about 6 feet square and 10 or 12 inches deep. It rests flat on the floor--the hens get right in. One poultryman said that even with handfilling it cuts his feeding time in half. With overhead feed storage and chutes, this time could be reduced even more.

Then there's running water. Carrying water to chickens is one job that can be cut out entirely. When new poultry houses are built, pipes and drains should go into them.

Speaking of new houses, we've been learning a lot lately about the feasibility of making the houses much deeper. We've gone a long way since getting away from the old 16-foot house. Twenty-four foot houses are common, and many of the two-story houses are 28-30 feet deep. We visited one that was 44 feet deep.

For economy of construction, warmth, ease of ventilation and convenience of operation, such a house is far superior to narrower houses.

Another fairly new idea, in economy of construction, is omitting the concrete floor. With built-up litter left from year to year, there seems to be no really good reason for putting money into a concrete floor.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
~~January 31~~ 2/12, 1952

SPECIAL

'52 ANOTHER GOOD YEAR

Nineteen-fifty-two will be another good year for agriculture, says Harold Pederson, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota.

Pederson reports:

Our defense program definitely will affect 1952 farm income. In fact, defense spending next fall probably will be at the rate of 65 billion dollars a year, a rate 50 per cent greater than it was just a few months ago in July, August, and September. This may increase the income of city and town workers--making 1952 the fifteenth year in a row that their income has increased. But this higher income may not mean more spending, because there will be higher taxes and more saving.

The farmers' cost of production last year was the highest on record. What's more, it is expected to go up another five per cent this year. Such an increase, of course, is likely to offset any higher prices farmers receive. Actually, the purchasing power of the farmers' net income last year was the lowest in 10 years except for 1949 and 1950.

Yet when Mr. Farmer and his neighbors check prospects for 1952 carefully they are likely to say, "It's a good idea to try and produce as much as possible." Get needed supplies early. Last minute orders might cause temporary or local shortages.

RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
~~January 31~~, 1952

SPECIAL gF Herald

1/8

FAMILY LIVING IN 1952

by
Mary May Miller
Extension Home Management Specialist
University of Minnesota

The cost of living will continue to go up. We will have just about as much to spend on consumer goods as in 1951. Wages will be higher, but so will living costs and taxes. Our defense needs will cut down production of consumer goods. As a result, we will spend more on food and other soft goods and put more into savings and debt payments. Shortages and a large money supply will continue to push inflation.

FOOD--Housewives who have full purses and are anxious to buy will help to push up food prices. There will be more food on the counter, too, if we have a good crop season. As a nation we will be eating more meat (and there will be ceilings on it) and more fluid milk and ice cream, but less butter and cheese.

Because of the higher wages now paid, prices for canned goods, processed dairy products, and some cereals will go up a few cents per can or package.

There will be a large supply of oranges, cranberries, and grapes but less grapefruit and pears. Fats, oils, sugar, and cereals will be plentiful. There will be less canned fish but more fresh and frozen fish. There will be plenty of poultry and eggs.

CLOTHING--There should be plenty of clothing for 1952. There will be more textiles and shoes (both lagged in 1951) made to meet demand for better products.

There will be greater use of cottons for winter clothing--corduroys, cotton tweeds, flannels, velveteens, and cotton-wool mixtures. Prices for textiles other than wool will rise. Wool will be more plentiful this year, but rayon may be more scarce because of the shortage of dyes using sulfur.

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION--There will be fewer houses built in 1952 but more of them will be remodelled. Building costs will continue to rise. Shortages of copper, steel, brass and aluminum will cut down production and make it necessary to use substitutes. The

quality of paint may be lowered. Although there will be plenty of lumber products the problem will be to distribute them.

EQUIPMENT--The extension of rural electric lines always stimulates demand for appliances. A slump in the latter part of 1951 built up inventories of appliances. Now these inventories will help offset a cut in production made necessary by the defense effort. Some shortages will probably occur during the summer of 1952, and substitute materials will be used in appliances.

There is still much to be done to make farm homes convenient. Only 84 per cent of Minnesota farm homes have electricity, one-fifth have hot water, over half have electric pumps, 16 per cent have freezers, and 78 per cent have electric washers.

FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE-- With fewer new houses to furnish, the demand for furnishings will drop. Household textiles will be adequate, though the supply of rayon fabrics will be affected by the dye shortage because of a low sulfur supply. Production of furniture was cut 10 per cent in 1951 because of low demand. Restrictions on use of metals will further cut production of furniture and other products using metals.

AUTOMOBILES--Last year the demand for cars slipped because down payments were high and also because so many families had reasonably good cars. This year the demand may pick up. The trend toward two cars per garage may increase. Prices will be higher. Some models may not always be available. Output will be high but not as high as in 1951.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1952

SPECIAL to Gr. Forks Herald

TAILOR-MADE ANIMALS

by Harold Swanson
Agricultural Editor, University of Minnesota

Streamlined hogs . . . turkeys for small familes . . . midget pigs . . . hybrid chickens . . . inbred Shorthorns . . . and higher producing Holsteins.

These are the dreams that are coming true for those wizards of the genes -- animal geneticists working at the University's agricultural experiment stations. By scientific breeding these men are combining the best qualities of different breeds of barnyard animals into new and improved animals for the farmer and the consumer.

Most famous of these restyled animals is the Minnesota No. 1 hog. The farmer wants a pig that has large litters and gains weight fast and cheaply. The consumer wants a hog with less fat, more lean meat and ham. The No. 1 satisfies the demands of both.

The No. 1 was developed by Dr. Laurence M. Winters, professor of animal breeding, and his co-workers in 1936. The No. 1 combines the good points of both its parents -- the fertility and lean carcass of the English Tamworth sow, the high gaining power per pound of feed of the Danish Landrace hog.

The main use of this new longbodied, short-legged, reddish hog is in the practical down-on-the-farm crossing with other breeds to produce a faster gaining hog.

Also developed at the Agricultural Experiment Station is the No. 2 hog, result of crossing a Canadian Yorkshire with two lines of inbred Poland Chinas.

In one of the strangest breeding projects at the U, Winters and Dr. Lawrence Carpenter, associate professor at the Hormel Institute at Austin, are trying to produce a midget pig. They are doing this at the request of doctors at Mayo Clinic who recognize that the pig will be a better experimental animal than the dog because -- like it or not, its physiology more closely resembles that of humans!

Breeding work under Dr. Winters' direction is also being done with sheep. They, too, bear the famous Minnesota numbers -- marks of scientific breeding.

In addition, the University is maintaining several herds of Shropshire, Hampshire, ıd Columbia sheep. The Shropshire herd at the Northwest Agricultural Experiment Station at Crookston is said to be one of the best in the world.

Odds are that the turkey you ate for Thanksgiving dinner was a plumper, more tender and meatier bird than your grandfather ever had. Your turkey was the end-product of intensive breeding by state agricultural colleges, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and commercial breeders.

Today the University's turkey studies at Rosemount under direction of Hubert J. Sloan, chief of the Division of Poultry Husbandry, are aimed at a Minnesota type turkey, suited to the growing conditions in the state.

The ideal bird should have a long breastbone, wide breast and back, and well-rounded drumsticks, according to Robert N. Shoffner, associate professor of poultry husbandry.

Further along, Shoffner says, is the breeding work with chickens. Several highly inbred lines including the Minnesota Nos. 420 and 520 Leghorns and Minnesota No. 500 New Hampshires are especially promising.

By crossing or "hybridizing" strains, U scientists hope to combine the best advantages of several lines. In one crossing experiment, for instance, Shoffner is attempting to develop a better meat chicken for Minnesota's budding broiler industry. He is crossing a plump Cornish chicken with a White Rock, which has lighter pin feathers and so is more marketable.

Poultry husbandry maintains an experimental kitchen where eggs are tested for quality and where cooked chickens are tasted by a panel of "experts" from the division.

MuMh slower to develop are the beef and dairy animal breeding programs. This is because it takes much longer for cattle to mature.

Under direction of Alfred L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry, purebred Shorthorn beef animals are being inbred to develop lines that will gain weight faster in proportion to the amount of feed they consume.

Inbreeding lines now makes up the principal work in dairy breeding, according to rshall Hervey, associate professor of dairy husbandry. There are about 125 Holsteins at Rosemount and an inbred Guernsey line is being developed at Grand Rapids. As in hogs, poultry, and beef cattle, Minnesota is cooperating with other states in this dairy project.

"Specifically," Hervey says, "we are trying to develop high production and faster milking in these lines."

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1952
Feb 12

SPECIAL to G. F. Herald

POULTRY MARKET OUTLOOK

by
Harold Pederson
Extension Economist in Marketing
University of Minnesota

Egg and poultry production is still increasing and may set new records. High production may hold prices down. This means that holding down costs by efficient production is a must for poultry profits.

Americans ate more poultry and eggs last year than ever before. On a per-person basis it amounted to nearly 30 pounds of chicken (including broilers), 5½ pounds of turkey, and almost 35 dozen eggs.

POULTRY MEAT--Expansion here has included some big shifts within the industry. There has been a spectacular increase in commercial broilers, and an increasing percentage of Beltsville (small size) turkeys are being raised. The 1952 production of all poultry meat may exceed the 1951 record.

EGGS--Egg production in Minnesota has more than doubled since 1941. Both total egg production and the number of eggs laid per hen last year were the largest on record. These upward trends are expected to continue through much of 1952. However, there will be fewer chickens raised for farm flock replacement next summer. This may keep fall production near 1951 levels.

The income from eggs is approximately 58 per cent of the total farm income from poultry and poultry products.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 15, 1952

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FOR RELEASE
9 p.m., Tuesday, Feb. 19
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ECONOMIC HEALTH FUNDAMENTALLY GOOD, JESNESS SAYS

CROOKSTON, Minn.—The economic health of the United States is fundamentally good, O.B. Jesness, chief of the agricultural economics division at the University of Minnesota, told a Red River Valley Winter Shows audience here Tuesday evening.

Barring an all-out war which could destroy their way of life, Americans should see their levels of living rise to still higher points in the future, said Dr. Jesness. "We have the resources for this accomplishment. It is up to us to do the job."

He warned, however, that the outlays made necessary by the present defense program will demand sacrifices of United States citizens rather than create prosperity. While money incomes promise to remain at high levels, increased demands of armament for manpower and materials mean that there will be less of some civilian goods, stated the University economist. However, barring all-out war, no extreme shortages of civilian goods are now in sight, he added.

The speaker said that as defense appropriations turn into cash expenditures, the nation's budget again is likely to go into the red unless taxes are increased still more. Prospects for deficit spending add emphasis to the importance of economy in public spending, both for ordinary means and for defense purposes, he warned.

Dr. Jesness pointed out that the high level of economic activity brought about by defense spending will put more money at the disposal of Americans in spite of higher taxes. "How we handle that money will go a long way toward deciding how much inflation we will have."

The rank and file of Americans will continue to have an important "say" as to the amount of inflation the country will have, the economist said. "If we allow ourselves to get panicky and permit unbridled selfishness to rule, we could go on a buying binge which would drive prices up still more."

However, he said, there is reason to believe that Americans have learned something from their experiences in 1950, when panic buying resulting from the outbreak of the Korean war increased inflation, and that they will continue to save a sizable part of their incomes.

Dr. Jesness added that farm prices may share somewhat in any general price increase which may occur, but farmers are aware that such increases also add to their costs of operation. In such a situation, any considerable gain in net farm income does not appear likely."

A-8714-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 , Minnesota
February 15, 1952

Immediate Release

SOIL DISTRICT REFERENDUMS SET

Whether soil conservation districts may be organized in Hubbard, Morrison and East Otter Tail counties will be decided by farmers voting at town elections in those counties March 11.

If the majority of the eligible voters favor the step, the Minnesota State Soil Conservation Committee will have the authority to set up the new districts, said M.A. Thorfinnson, secretary of the State Soil Conservation Committee and extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota. The state has 53 soil conservation districts at present.

Annual elections of supervisors of existing soil conservation districts will be held over the state on March 11 in connection with regular town elections.

The State Committee has also scheduled hearings for March 14 on the proposed organization of a soil conservation district in northern Lake of the Woods county.

The hearings will be conducted by Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. They will be held at 2 p.m. in Baudette, in the village hall, and at 8 p.m. in Williams, also in the village hall. If the hearings are favorable, referendums on the question will be conducted later among farmers.

The State Soil Conservation Committee has been petitioned by farmers in Beaver and Bloomfield townships of Fillmore county to add these townships to the West Fillmore Soil Conservation district. The Committee has scheduled the question to be voted on at a referendum to be conducted at regular polling places in connection with town elections in the two townships on March 11. The additions would complete the organization of the entire county of Fillmore into soil conservation districts.

Another announcement by the State Committee was that the headquarters of the Benton county soil conservation district has been moved from Sauk Rapids to Foley.

Two members of the State Soil Conservation Committee, P.E. Miller, who is director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, and H.A. Flueck, state co-ordinator with the Soil Conservation Service, attended the Soil Conservation District Recognition program at Ames, Iowa, Thursday.

With 100 districts, Iowa is now the first state in the Upper Mississippi Valley to be 100 per cent organized into soil conservation districts.

A-8718-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 15, 1952

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FOR RELEASE
6:30 P.M., FRIDAY, FEB.15
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W.E. PETERSEN KNIGHTED BY DENMARK

William E. Petersen, the University of Minnesota's world-famous professor of dairy husbandry, was knighted in behalf of the king of Denmark Friday evening (Feb. 15).

Acting for King Frederick IX of Denmark, Andrew Johnson, Danish consul in Minneapolis, bestowed on Dr. Petersen the Knight Cross of the Order of Danneborg at a dinner meeting in the Campus Club at Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus of the University. Attending were Dr. Petersen's fellow University staff members and others.

The honor was awarded the professor in recognition of his distinguished scientific work and his contributions to scientific and cultural exchange between the U.S. and Denmark.

This was not the first international honor for the University dairy scientist. He has also received the coveted Borden award in dairy science and has been elected to the Royal Swedish Academy in Agriculture. In 1947 he went to England to aid that country with dairy production problems. A year later, he served in a similar capacity in Australia.

In 1949 he was selected as one of the 100 Living Great of Minnesota by the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Minnesota Territorial Centennial Commission. He is also listed in Who's Who in America.

A native of Pine City, he did all of his undergraduate and graduate work at the University of Minnesota. Except for three years on the staff of Kansas State College, he has been with the University ever since his undergraduate days. He joined the Minnesota Staff in 1921.

In addition to being an effective and colorful teacher, Dr. Petersen has done a large amount of research in the physiology of milk production, establishing himself as perhaps the world's leading authority in this field. He is the author of more than 300 popular and scientific publications accepted by scientists the world over as well as by Minnesota farmers.

Among his research projects has been the severing of a cow's udder and keeping it alive by connecting it with an artificial heart and lungs in order to study the secrets of lactation by altering the content of the blood stream.

He has also made valuable research contributions in establishing the best speed for milking, in determing what conditions are most favorable for milking and investigating the relationship between milk glands and udder injury. A-871-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 15, 1952

Immediate Release

STATE 4-H PIE QUEEN IN NATIONAL CONTEST

Minnesota's 4-H pie queen, 17-year-old Susan Riley, Floodwood, will compete for nationwide honors when she takes part in the twentieth annual national cherry pie baking contest February 21 in Chicago.

The St. Louis county girl was picked as state pie baking champion over 57 other contestants who represented their counties in competition at the Minnesota State Fair.

The national cherry pie baking contest, sponsored each year by the National Red Cherry Institute, will be held in the Morrison hotel in Chicago Thursday morning (Feb. 21).

Only one representative from each state may participate in the contest, which is limited to girls between the ages of 15 and 21. The national champion will receive a cash award of $150 and a trip to Washington, D.C., and New York City. Four regional winners will receive prizes of $75 each.

Minnesota's 4-H pie queen excels in bread baking as well as in turning out flaky pies. Since she was 13, she has won three trips to the State Fair to give demonstrations on making white bread, Bohemian rye bread and Slovenian nutbread. During the past year she has baked 167 loaves of bread and 42 dozen rolls, in addition to several dozen pies.

Evelyn Harne, state 4-H club agent, will accompany Susan to Chicago.

A-8719-jbn

ICE CREAM COURSE STARTS MONDAY

A short course on market milk and ice cream manufacturing will begin Monday and continue through February 28 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

It is the third in a series of short courses on dairy manufacturing. Others, on fundamentals of dairy manufacture and on butter manufacture, were held earlier in the year.

Instruction for the courses is furnished by the dairy division and co-operating divisions at the University.

A-8720-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 15, 1952

Immediate Release

USE RIGHT KIND OF PAPER IN FREEZING MEAT

If you buy meat for storing in your home freezer, don't let anyone convince you that ordinary meat wrapping paper will be a satisfactory wrap for the meat you buy.

That advice was given today by J.D. Winter, in charge of frozen food research at the University of Minnesota. Winter pointed out that the wrong kind of advice about wrapping meat for freezing is being given out constantly.

Meat wrapping paper and "freezer" paper serve two entirely different functions, according to Winter. Meat wrapping paper is made for wrapping fresh meats and is "sized" or otherwise treated to give it a finish that will provide strength and some resistance to water and grease. Such paper carries no special treatment that will give it the moistureproofness, airproofness and resistance to absorption of odors that a satisfactory freezer wrap must have.

Good types of wraps for freezing are laminated freezer paper, freezer aluminum foil, cellophane and other transparent films made especially for frozen foods.

Sometimes customers who buy meat to package at home are told to wrap pork chops in a single layer. This is wrong, says Winter, because the more compact the meat is wrapped the better it will keep in the freezer. Stack chops one on top of the other with a piece of parchment paper between each layer. Small sheets of thin parchment paper made especially for this purpose have been available commercially for many years and will be available at the retail level in the near future. Small pieces of freezer wrap may be used between each layer of meat if parchment paper is not available.

A-8721-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1952

SPECIAL to Farmer

TIMELY TIPS FOR MARCH 1

This is the time to look to your farm woodlot for lumber for summer building needs—that extra room on the home, the hog house, shed, dairy barn, poultry house. Use your "inheritance"—the timber you have inherited growing on your farm. — Parker Anderson.

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When building or remodeling, plan definite work centers, with all similar jobs concentrated in one place. For example, in a dairy barn plan for a feeding center, a cleaning center and a milk handling center. — S.A. Magnus.

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Start seed of annual flowers that require a long growing season before bloom. Lobelia, pansy, petunia, salvia and snapdragon are the ones usually planted indoors. Grow in a sunny window to avoid a spindly plant. — L.C. Snyder.

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The best chicks will not be too good this year. Prospects are good for early fall prices, so buy chicks from high-producing stock and get them started right away. — Cora Cooke.

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Moving corn to another crib may dry it enough so it will keep. Do it on a warm, windy day. Sort out the trash and worst ears. Have a screen in the elevator to remove loose kernels. — S.B. Cleland.

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Less than two pigs out of every three farrowed reach market age and weight. Weaning a larger number per litter can only be accomplished by doing many jobs well. Temperature control and sanitation are most important to newly-farrowed pigs. Use electric brooders and guard rails or farrowing crates. — R.M. Anderson.

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In these days of tight feed supplies, barley should not be overlooked as a possible ration for all species of livestock. Many cornbelt feeders are inclined to underrate barley as a feed. — L.E. Hanson.

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Plan now to seed down enough hay and pasture land to have ample ~~exchange~~ supplies of legume hay and hay crop silage for winter feeding and pasture. — Ralph Wayne.

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Now, before spring field work begins, is a good time to determine fencing needs. Before building new fences or repairing old ones make a careful study of their cost against present and anticipated future needs of the fence. — J.R. Neetzel.

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Spruce and pine transplant trees for shelterbelt planting can be grown in a garden plot for one or two years to good advantage. The extra growth and development will increase changes of survival when they are finally planted in the permanent shelterbelt. — Marvin Smith.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 16 1952

SPECIAL to Extension Service Review
and American Forests

SHELTERBELT PLANTINGS MAKE CONSERVATION HISTORY IN MINNESOTA COUNTY

(By R. P. Raustadt, Extension Information Specialist, University of Minnesota)

Conservation history will be made in Nicollet county, Minnesota this spring when the 45,000 of 80,000 trees are planted in shelterbelts. The first 35,000 were planted last spring.

When completed, the shelterbelts will protect more than 3,000 acres of farmland on the north, west and south sides of the county seat, St. Peter. If placed "end to end," these belts would stretch for nearly 10 miles, varying in depth. Some 30 farmers are involved in the project.

The idea for this big planting was born six years ago among a small group of farmers. At the request of these farmers, County Agent Fred Wetherill called a meeting to discuss the idea. At a later meeting, Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, was called in.

In fact, there were several meetings of farmers before the project got into actual operation--meetings of all the farmers in the county who were interested, meetings of farmers in local areas, meetings with the county agent and without him and meetings with Forester Anderson and without him.

At the early meetings, a thorough educational job was done. The importance and essentials of good windbreaks and how they would help the farmers and the city of St. Peter were pointed out.

A skeleton plan for the project was drawn up, and the farmers agreed to go in for shelterbelt planting on a voluntary basis in order to protect their own and others farms from the ravages of the wind. Part of the preparation for the project was to plat the whole area for which protection was desired. The location of belts and number of trees needed for each farm was carefully computed efore actual work got under way.

- more -

Trees were planted on or near the borders of fields. No fields were broken up, but were left at a desirable size for modern farming.

The rows of the trees in these shelterbelts run east and west and north and south, to break the force of northwest winds in the winter and the south and west winds in the summer.

Varieties being planted include spruce, northern pine, elm, ash, and, for fast growth, Caragana and cottonwood. The cottonwood will be removed when the faster growing species are large enough.

Trees were obtained at cost by the farmers from the State Nursery at Willow River. Costs of the seedlings ranged from .8¢ to 1¢ each.

When the planting got under way, extension foresters Anderson and Marvin Smith came out from University Farm, St. Paul, to help. It took 2½ days to plant the 35,000 trees last spring. Three tractor-mounted tree-planting machines were used.

In 10 years, predicts Anderson, you'll hardly recognise this part of Nicollet county. In fact, says the extension forester, good effects of the planting should be noticeable in five years. Benefits, in addition to the beauty of the matured plantings, will include the reduction of soil blowing, the catching and holding of snow until its moisture can be utilized by crops, and cutting the velocity of the cold winter wind.

It will all add up to a better economic position for the area's farmers and a more comfortable place to live in

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 18 1952

To all counties
For publication week of
February 25 and after

HARVEST 'SWEETEST
CROP OF THE YEAR'

_____ county farmers should harvest the spring crop of the sugar bush--"the sweetest crop of all"--during the first spring days of late March or early April, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Maple sap gathering and syrup making is big business and can mean more income for farmers owning hard maple groves. More than a half-million sap buckets are hung annually to catch the clear sap harvest of maple trees.

Although the present harvest is large, it is only a third of the sugar bush potential, Anderson says. At least three times that number of maples of suitable size could be tapped.

To harvest the sap, farmers should tap only trees of 10 inches in diameter or larger. To harvest, bore a hole 1½ to 2 inches deep (using a three-eighth inch auger) at a slightly upward angle about four feet above the ground. After the hole is bored, insert the metal "spile", hang the sap bucket on and let it drip.

A hard maple tree will yield about three pounds of sugar each season, depending on the tree itself and such factors as its location and limb structure. About 40 gallons of sap on the average are needed to make one gallon of syrup. A total of 100 good trees should produce at least 40 gallons of syrup or 300 pounds of sugar. At present market prices, the yield becomes a very substantial part of farm income.

-rhj-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 18 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
February 25 or after

DACRON CLOTHING
WILL SIMPLIFY
TRAVELING

Dacron, formerly known as Fiber V, will be the traveling man's dream.

Suits and shirts made from it can be packed into a suitcase without worry of wrinkling. They will maintain their press even when the wearer is caught in a rainstorm. Ink, mud or food stains can be removed easily by simply washing the fabric with water. In short, clothing made entirely from Dacron will always be smart looking.

Home Agent _____ _____ says that Dacron looks much like nylon and will probably be seen more and more in men's and women's suits, blouses, sweaters, socks and in curtains. Dacron washes and dries easily, requiring no ironing, for it does not absorb water. At present Dacron is appearing on the market to a limited extent.

How does Dacron differ from other synthetic fibers? According to Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, Dacron's big advantages lie in its ability to hold its shape through rainstorms and summer heat, in its uncrushability even when packed in a crowded suitcase and in the way spots can be removed with no difficulty. Because articles made from Dacron always have a neat appearance and are so easy to take care of, a small wardrobe of Dacron clothing would be ideal for the traveler.

Dacron can be dyed to almost any color and these colors will withstand soap and water well. They are fair to good in their fastness to light.

Because it will not absorb water, Dacron is not being used for fire hoses, ropes and industrial beltings.

At the present time a plant to produce Dacron is being built, and when it is completed in 1953, experimental production will be ended.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 18 1952

To all counties
ATT: 4-H Club Agents
For use week of
February 25

NATIONAL 4-H WEEK
TO BE OBSERVED
BY COUNTY CLUBS

March 1-9 will be a busy week for 4-H'ers in _____county as nearly (or more than) _____boys and girls who are members of local clubs observe National 4-H Club Week.

That is the week set aside by 2 million rural young people in this country to rededicate "heads, hearts, hands and health" to working together for a better home and world community. To help carry out the theme of National 4-H Club Week, "Serving as Loyal Citizens through 4-H", they will take an inventory of their work in terms of today's needs and see to it that they are ready to do their full share in helping to meet the nation's goals in producing food in 1952.

Open house meetings, exhibits and special programs will be featured in order to acquaint parents and eligible boys and girls with 4-H work. Four-H members will also speak as guests of adult groups and have special motion picture showings as part of the week's activities. (NOTE: Add or substitute any news on specific events planned for the week.)

Club (County) Agent ____ _____ invites rural boys and girls 10 to 21 years of age who are not members to attend 4-H club meetings during the week of March 1-9 and to take steps to join their local clubs where they can "learn by doing" the latest approved practices in farming and homemaking.

Commenting on club work in this county, _____ says that 4H'ers have made an excellent record of producing food for their own families and for families all over the world. Last year, _____(no.)club members in this county learned better methods of livestock feeding and management by raising their own animals. More than _____(no.)boys and girls had gardens or carried other field crop projects. Nearly _____(no.)4-H'ers learned how to bake bread and prepare balanced meals. Clothing projects taught _____(no.) girls to make and remodel their own clothes.

Many 4-H members have made their homes and home farms more efficient, more comfortable and more attractive through work they have done in such projects as farm mechanics and electrification, tractor maintenance, soil conservation and home beautification.

-jbn-mm-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 18 1952

To all counties
For publication week of
February 25 or after

NEW VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR COUNTY GARDENS

Some of the newer varieties of vegetables planted along with the old standard varieties will add new interest and satisfaction to _____county gardens this year, comments County Agent _____ _____.

More than 20 new vegetable varieties are being recommended for planting in Minnesota this year by Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. These varieties were all tested at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and its branches, as well as in home gardens in 25 counties this past year.

Among the new varieties suggested for planting this year are:

Wade bush snap bean, an all-American gold medal winner, resistant to mosaic. An improved Tendergreen type, it produces its crop over a long period and holds up well after it is picked.

Topcrop snap bean, noted for its high productivity and its mosaic resistance. It freezes well.

Cherokee wax bean, early and productive, with tender, fiber-free pods.

Perfected Detroit beet, an improved strain of Detroit Dark Red, with a deep red internal color. Crown is small so there is little waste from trimming.

Slobolt lettuce, a loose-leaf variety of excellent flavor which does not go to seed during hot weather.

Freezonian peas, a wilt-resistant variety which is one of the best for freezing.

Cherry Belle radish, a short-top radish with small, round roots which reach edible size quicker than other varieties.

Sweetmeat squash, a blue-gray, turban-shaped squash with very thick good-quality flesh and a small seed cavity.

Faribo Hybrid "R" squash, a heavy producer of orange, turban-shaped fruits which keep well.

Golden Rocket sweet corn, a good hybrid early-yielding variety, excellent fresh and for freezing off the cob.

Golden Freezer, midseason variety well adapted to freezing on the cob because of the small diameter of the ears.

Cherokee potato, resistant to both late blight and common scab. Tubers are white, thick and round. For best size and shape, they should be planted no farther than 10 inches apart in the row.

Niagara cucumber, a mosaic-resistant slicing cucumber.

New York State Pickling cucumber, a mosaic-resistant pickling cucumber.

Meteor tomato, a good early bush tomato, firm-fleshed with fine texture and pleasant flavor.

Other new varieties, as well as standard older varieties recommended for planting in Minnesota, are discussed in Extension Folder 154, "Vegetable Varieties of Minnesota." Copies are available from the county extension office. - jbn -

Note to Agent: Copies of the revised edition of Extension Folder 154 are being mailed to you this week.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 18 1952

A BALANCED FARMING story
To all counties
For publication week of
February 25 and after

HERE IS THE SCORE ON ALFALFA VARIETIES

Characteristics, both good and bad, of alfalfa varieties which may be offered to _____county farmers by seed salesmen were passed along this week by Agricultural Agent _____.

Information on the varieties came from L. J. Elling, research associate in agronomy at the University of Minnesota. Ranger and Ladak, he pointed out, are the two varieties recommended for the state by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Ranger is the most widely grown alfalfa today. It is resistant to bacterial wilt, winter hardy, has good forage yield, persists well on wilt-infested soil in Minnesota, and the supply of seed has increased steadily.

Ladak is a high forage-yielding variety, moderately resistant to bacterial wilt, although somewhat less resistant than Ranger, and is winter-hardy. There is less seed available of Ladak than Ranger, and Ladak has not been as widely accepted. It recovers slowly after cutting but yields nearly as well as Ranger and Grimm for the second cutting.

Grimm, once the most widely grown alfalfa in the northern states, is susceptible to bacterial wilt and last year was removed from list of varieties recommended for long-time stands in Minnesota.

In addition, there are several varieties being sold in the state which are not as well adapted to Minnesota conditions or have not been sufficiently tested to determine their adaptation.

Among these is Rhizoma, which was released by the University of British Columbia in Canada. Rhizoma is reported to spread by rhizomes (underground stems), but this characteristic has not been observed in Minnesota. It is susceptible to bacterial wilt, which will cause loss of yield due to thinning of stands after three or four years on wilt-infested soil. The asking price for Rhizoma is $2 to $2.50 per pound, compared with about 85¢ for Ranger, Ladak and Grimm.

Nomand is also reported to spread by rhizomes but is a low forage-yielding variety, and it is extremely doubtful that it will withstand Minnesota winters. It is moderately susceptible to bacterial wilt, and prices are even higher than for Rhizoma.

Talent appears to possess tolerance to the stem nematode, a pest in southern Oregon which is not important in Minnesota. It appears to be low in forage yield, susceptible to bacterial wilt and probably lacks the winter hardiness needed in Minnesota.

Buffalo is wilt-resistant but does not yield well nor maintain a good stand in this state.

-rr-

Farm News Bureau
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 25 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
March 3

NEW-BORN PIGS
NEED SPECIAL CARE

During March's blustery weather _____ county farmers should take special care with new-born pigs, _____ county agent, said today.

USDA specialists have found that five per cent more pigs are alive after farrowing in pens equipped with electric hovers, according to information received from H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

This is especially important, Zavoral said, because each pig lost costs farmers at least $4.

Pigs raised in pens equipped with electric hovers will average nearly a pound heavier at weaning time, he said.

Farrowing jackets will protect little pigs from being crushed. To get sows accustomed to the jackets, put them in once or twice prior to farrowing.

The bottom of the jacket need not be more than 10 inches from the floor for gilts. Jackets should be about 8 feet long but may be shorter, depending on the size of the sow and depth of the pens.

A 12-inch space on either side allows the pigs to nurse from either side. Heat lamps and canvas coverings can be effectively utilized in the smaller spaces on cold nights.

Sows may be left in the jackets for two or three days after farrowing until the greatest danger from crushing is passed. Afterwards a regular farrowing pen may be used.

Both sow and little pigs should be allowed to exercise in a larger space if the jacket is to be used for a longer period, such as a case in which the sows and pigs are moved from the jackets directly to pasture, Zavoral said.

Farmers wishing plans for farrowing jackets may see the county agent or write to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul, for the leaflet, "Farrowing Jackets."

-rhj-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 18 1952

Copied for research

To all counties
For publication week of
February 25 or after

NEW VEGETABLE
VARIETIES FOR
COUNTY GARDENS

Some of the newer varieties of vegetables planted along with the old standard varieties will add new interest and satisfaction to _____county gardens this year, comments County Agent _____ _____.

More than 20 new vegetable varieties are being recommended for planting in Minnesota this year by Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. These varieties were all tested at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and its branches, as well as in home gardens in 25 counties this past year.

Among the new varieties suggested for planting this year are:

Wade bush snap bean, an all-American gold medal winner, resistant to mosaic. An improved Tendergreen type, it produces its crop over a long period and holds up well after it is picked.

Topcrop snap bean, noted for its high productivity and its mosaic resistance. It freezes well.

Cherokee wax bean, early and productive, with tender, fiber-free pods.

Perfected Detroit beet, an improved strain of Detroit Dark Red, with a deep red internal color. Crown is small so there is little waste from trimming.

Slobolt lettuce, a loose-leaf variety of excellent flavor which does not go to seed during hot weather.

Freezonian peas, a wilt-resistant variety which is one of the best for freezing.

Cherry Belle radish, a short-top radish with small, round roots which reach edible size quicker than other varieties.

Sweetmeat squash, a blue-gray, turban-shaped squash with very thick good-quality flesh and a small seed cavity.

Faribo Hybrid "R" squash, a heavy producer of orange, turban-shaped fruits which keep well.

Golden Rocket sweet corn, a good hybrid early-yielding variety, excellent fresh and for freezing off the cob.

Golden Freezer, midseason variety well adapted to freezing on the cob because of the small diameter of the ears.

Cherokee potato, resistant to both late blight and common scab. Tubers are white, thick and round. For best size and shape, they should be planted no farther than 10 inches apart in the row.

Niagara cucumber, a mosaic-resistant slicing cucumber.

New York State Pickling cucumber, a mosaic-resistant pickling cucumber.

Meteor tomato, a good early bush tomato, firm-fleshed with fine texture and pleasant flavor.

Other new varieties, as well as standard older varieties recommended for planting in Minnesota, are discussed in Extension Folder 154, "Vegetable Varieties of Minnesota." Copies are available from the county extension office. - jbn -

Note to Agent: Copies of the revised edition of Extension Folder 154 are being mailed to you this week.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1952

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FOR RELEASE:
2:30 P.M., THURSDAY, FEB. 21
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SOIL CONSERVATION MAY PROTECT FUTURE GENERATIONS

CROOKSTON, Minn.—In addition to yielding immediate returns in the form of profits from larger and better quality crops and improved livestock, soil-building practices may preserve and improve prospects for an adequate food supply for future generations, a prominent agricultural scientist said here this (Thursday) afternoon.

The speaker was C.H. Bailey, dean of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, a leading biochemist, who addressed a Red River Valley Winter Shows audience on "Relation of Chemical Content of Crop Soils and Human Nutrition."

The dean said that "We should be alert to soil deficiencies, however they may occur, and correct them by whatever means we can bring to bear. This may involve the direct addition of missing elements, such as phosphorus or sulfur, or it may involve appropriate cropping and control or prevention of erosion."

He also stated that, while preventing erosion is important, more U.S. soils probably owe any present deficiencies to composition of rocks, minerals and organic matter in their natural state than to erosion.

He added that inadequacies of human diets in this country are often due to improper choice of foods, rather than to some abnormality in an individual food item that can be traced to the soil on which it was produced.

"Nature protects the human population from the effects of soil deficiencies upon the diet to a considerable degree," said Dean Bailey. "Thus, if a soil is seriously lacking in one or more important plant nutrients, crops may either fail to grow on such soil or may produce such a reduced yield that the food value of the crop is not greatly different from normal. Likewise, if grains or forage grown on such soils are fed to livestock, the animals may either fail to grow or may appear so abnormal that they are not converted into human food."

A-8722-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1952

Immediate Release

FAMILY LIFE CONFERENCES SET

Eight family life conferences will be held throughout the state for county extension agents and leaders in the extension home program beginning February 26, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

For the second year the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is sponsoring the eight district meetings in family life education in cooperation with the Institute of Child Welfare at the University.

District meetings will be held in Rochester, in the First Methodist Church, February 26; at University Farm, Cafeteria Building, February 27; Grand Rapids, North Central School of Agriculture, February 28; Willmar, Bethel Lutheran Church, March 4; Fergus Falls, Bethlehem Lutheran Church, March 5; Crookston, Presbyterian Church, March 6; Mankato, First Baptist Church, March 12; and Slayton, Presbyterian Church, March 13.

Theme of the conferences is "Emotional Growth of Children." Principal speaker will be Mrs. Pearl Cummings, parent education specialist in the Institute of Child Welfare. Group discussions will deal with problems relating to children's emotional growth.

Nearly 200 representatives of rural groups have indicated that they will attend the first meeting in Rochester Tuesday.

A-8723-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1952

Immediate Release

HEAD LETTUCE NOW A GOOD BUY

Iceberg lettuce is currently one of the best buys in fresh vegetables in Midwest markets.

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today that prices of head lettuce have nosedived in the last few weeks.

Liberal supplies of iceberg lettuce are being shipped to this area principally from the Imperial Valley of California but also from Arizona, Florida and Texas. Reasons for the present abundance are the near record-size crop in California, about a fifth larger than last winter's, and the fact that recent warm weather speeded the harvest.

Quality of the lettuce is good, according to Mrs. Loomis. Good quality, she said, shows up in heads that are fresh and green, firm and heavy for their size.

Head lettuce is valuable nutritionally principally for vitamins A and C. Deep green heads contain more vitamin A than pale-colored heads.

A-8724-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1952

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FOR RELEASE
9 P.M., THURSDAY, FEB. 21
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MILLER ASKS FOR FREER TRADE

CROOKSTON, Minn.—Dollars alone will not win the friendship of Europe, Paul E. Miller, Director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, declared tonight (Thurs., Feb. 21).

Speaking at the annual Red River Valley Shows at Crookston, Miller pointed out that the average European would rather be in a position to pay his bills than to lean continuously on American aid. Europe would like to close the dollar gap, and it feels it could do so if it could come into our markets on a much freer basis than now.

Miller based his observations on his work with ECA. He served as chief of the ECA mission to Ireland during the year ending July 1, 1951. Before that he had served as advisor to several western European governments on the improvement of their agricultural extension services.

Americans must face this issue--allowing Europeans to get dollars through trade rather than through aid--realistically if we are to establish sound and friendly relationships in Europe, Miller believes. Europe is grateful for the aid received but would rather earn its own dollars by trade with the United States.

Discussing Marshall aid, Miller said it must be judged in European recovery rather than in dollar aids to specified countries. Without this assistance it is generally agreed that Europe would have fallen into Communist hands and the Iron Curtain would have extended to at least the English Channel.

If American aid has prevented this castrophe, it has been a good investment.

Today these countries are striving not only for freedom and liberty but also for opportunity. Without this opportunity freedom will mean little. We must give leadership in providing this opportunity, Miller believes. A-8725-HBS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1952

Immediate Release

SCHOOL TO HOLD WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY BALL

The School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota will hold its thirtieth annual old-fashioned dancing party in the gymnasium on the St. Paul campus Friday, February 22, at 9 p.m.

University administration, leaders of farm organizations and School of Agriculture staff, alumni and students will be among the guests at the event.

A special student committee is planning the dance, assisted by staff members Jane Roberts, Ivar Glemming and J. A. Nowotny. Members of the student committee are: Marvin Wendland, Springfield; Carol Conoryea, 43 Front Ave., St. Paul; Marion Schumacher, Anoka; Emmett Stevermer, Easton; Edward Haeg, Mora; Gerald Connolly, Lanesboro; Richard Sapp, Kasson; Phyllis Giguere, South St. Paul; Marion Finckh, Worthington; Robert Kruger, Hayfield.

According to J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture, the old-fashioned dancing party is a traditional event of the school, held each year in observance of Washington's birthday.

A-8726-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1952

Immediate Release

U TO SPONSOR FAIR MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE

Organization and promotion of better county fairs will be the theme of the sixth annual fair management short course to be held March 3-5 on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

Guest speaker at a 6 p.m. banquet March 4 will be Rev. Melvin A. Hammarberg, pastor of Arlington Hills Lutheran church, St. Paul. He will report on observations of his 42-day trip around the world in an illustrated talk, "Like an Apple in the Sun."

The three-day session will include talks on local radio promotion, educational exhibits, safety rules and regulations, exhibition and classification of grain crops and livestock at county fairs, insurance and public liability problems, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The concluding session March 5 will include a question-and-answer period on problems of fair management and organization.

The course is open to all who register as representatives of a county fair organization. More information can be obtained by writing the Director, Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

A-8727-rhj

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1952

Immediate Release

RURAL YOUTH SETS DISTRICT CONFERENCES

Rural Youth groups in Minnesota will hold four district conferences in March and April, Kathleen Flom, University of Minnesota assistant state 4-H club leader in charge of Rural Youth, announced today.

The eighth annual series of district conferences will be held in Faribault, in Hotel Faribault, March 14-15, for southeastern Minnesota counties; in Marshall, at the Atlantic Hotel, March 21-22 for southwestern counties; in St. Cloud, at Hotel St. Cloud, March 28-29 for the central area; and in Thief River Falls, at the City Auditorium, April 4-5, for the northern district.

Each conference is planned around a central theme and will include talks, panels, group discussions, county reports and an exchange of ideas for local programs and group activities. At business meetings held during the conferences delegates will elect district officers.

Programs for the events are being planned by special committees and district officers who comprise the state Rural Youth executive committee. Members of the state executive committee are Russell Roth, Hokah; Elwood Jensen, Ellendale; Dorothy Stangler, Waterville; Robert Dieter, Brewster; Ethel Johnson, Benson; Bill Davidson, Beardsley; Eunice Nelson, Litchfield; Noel Haskamp, Aitkin; James Elsen, Rogers; Leonard Yutrzenka, Argyle; Robert Bergland, Roseau; and Betty Grover, Richfield.

A-8728-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1952

Immediate Release

FARM COSTS TO RISE, ECONOMIST SAYS

Rising farm operating costs will accompany higher prices for agricultural products in 1952, George A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, warns Minnesota farmers.

Though demand for farm products will continue strong this year, farmers must plan carefully to avoid unnecessary costs. Higher prices will not necessarily mean increased earnings for the farmer, Dr. Pond says.

Increased savings and good farming practices are important during a possible extended emergency period.

During 1952 Dr. Pond urges that farmers adjust their livestock program to meet the reduced feeding value of the 1951 crop so as not to draw too heavily on reserve feed supplies. Step up feed production to restore the balance between crops and livestock, he suggests.

Increase corn and decrease oats acreage, Dr. Pond advises. An average acre of corn produces more than twice as many pounds of digestible feed per acre as an acre of oats, and with less than 25 per cent more labor.

Cash crops should be profitable in 1952, especially on farms with limited amounts of livestock. Corn is the most profitable cash crop in southern Minnesota, provided it matures. Soybeans and flax also fit into the picture in this area. But, to increase both corn and soybeans may result in too much land in soil-depleting crops where soil conservation is a problem. Flax may be a better choice under such circumstances, says Dr. Pond.

For west central and northwestern counties, wheat and barley are cash crops to be considered, along with flax.

Continue high hay acreage. Clover and alfalfa are good soil-building crops and yield more pounds of digestible feed per acre than any other feed crop commonly grown except corn.

Dr. Pond urges dairy farmers to use caution in selling dairy herds. It takes a lifetime to develop a high-producing herd. Dairymen would find it difficult to get back into the business again if dairy prices were to improve.

Pond recommends beef breeding herds as a better risk than purchased feeder cattle. He also warns against cutbacks in hog production, as prices should be relatively high this year. He suggests that poultrymen be cautious about expansion requiring substantial new investments in housing and equipment.

Dr. Pond's suggestions are contained in an article in the current issue of Farm Business Notes, publication of the University of Minnesota divisions of agricultural economics and agricultural extension.

A-8729-rhj

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1952

Immediate Release

PROGRESS REPORTED IN BARBERRY ERADICATION

More than 69,000 square miles of land in Minnesota have now been cleared of harmful barberry bushes, in the fight to eliminate stem rust of small grain.

T. L. Aamodt, chief of the state plant industry division, reported today at University Farm that last year alone more than 5,000 square miles of Minnesota land were cleared of the harmful barberry.

Eighty-five per cent of the area of Minnesota is now free of rust-spreading barberries, an increase of 6 per cent over the year before. Some 12,000 square miles are yet to be inspected and cleared, however. Small uninspected areas remain in nearly all counties, but the heaviest remaining infestation is in the southeastern part of the state.

Aamodt praised the work done by county extension agents and state and federal barberry eradication crews in combating the host plant of the rust spores.

Eradication of over a million rust-spreading barberries from more than 9,000 Minnesota properties has been a major contribution toward the control of stem rust of small grains in the state, he said.

He urged property owners to assist in the search for susceptible barberries and to report them to county agents or to the office of barberry eradication at University Farm. Seventy-three Minnesota counties offer bounties ranging from two to ten dollars per property for such reports.

Harmful barberry is a woody shrub with bunches of bright red berries and saw-toothed edged leaves. The outer bark is gray with a bright yellow undercovering.

A-8730-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1952

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS CHOSEN FOR CAMP TRIPS

Three Minnesota 4-H boys and three girls have been awarded trips to national camps in Washington, D. C., and Shelby, Michigan, this summer, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Since selection of members for these trips is based on a high quality of 4-H leadership and achievement, the awards are among the most coveted honors in club work.

Chosen to attend the National 4-H Club camp in Washington June 18-25 are Marilyn Fahning, 19, Wells; Karla Bahe, 20, Hastings; Benjamin Peterson, 20, Fort Ripley; and Lyle Eggersgluess, 19, Glencoe.

Mary Lou Anderson, 17, Austin, and James Sample, Jr., 19, Spring Valley, are being awarded scholarships to the American Youth Leadership Training camp sponsored by the Danforth Foundation in Shelby, Michigan, in July and August.

The six award winners are all long-time 4-H members, having belonged to their local clubs from six to 11 years. During that time they have carried all the way from 32 to 76 4-H projects. They are junior leaders, active in helping younger members in their project work, and have held most of the offices in their local clubs.

Two of the group have held offices in the State 4-H Federation, Miss Fahning as president and Peterson as treasurer.

All the members have won blue ribbons for their project achievements on the county and state level. Three of them have won trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. As state dress revue queen, Miss Bahe won a trip to the congress in 1948 and the same year Miss Fahning went as a garden project winner. In 1950 Sample received a trip to Chicago as a member of the winning state meat animal demonstration team.

A-8731-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 22, 1952

SPECIAL to Grand Forks Herald

25

Fencing for Livestock

By John R. Neetzel, Research Associate, School of Forestry, University of Minnesota

Minnesota farmers use about 150,000,000 posts in farm fences. These are about 4.5 rods of field and pasture fence for each acre of farm land. About one week of each field season is spent building and repairing fences. Fences certainly are an expensive yet important part of the farm program.

Location and arrangement of fences today are largely determined by the agricultural practices of 20 or more years ago. Power farming requires larger fields and some fences have been torn down or moved. Fence location and needs should be carefully planned to serve the present agricultural program. A reduction in the amount of fencing can be made. At the same time, fences which are retained should be built to higher standards.

Fence improvement can best be accomplished upon a firm foundation of corners built with treated wooden posts. Small 3-inch treated wooden posts make good line posts. A tight network of heavy-duty wire adequately stretched and properly stapled provides an impenetrable barrier to livestock. Such a fence will give years of service with little maintenance and repairs. The good fence will cost a little more to build but in the long run will be the cheapest.

No discussion of farm fencing would be complete without mention of the mechanization of fencing which has occurred during the past few years.

Jacks and hoists have replaced the old rope stretcher for tightening fence wire. In many cases the farm tractor is now used to stretch the wire.

Numerous devices for rolling and unrolling wire have been developed.

The power digger has taken the back work out of digging post holes.

More recently the power driver has made it possible to rapidly set wooden posts.

The treated wooden post will give long service life. Using mechanical methods for setting, it will be used extensively in the farm fencing program for livestock.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 22, 1952

SPECIAL to Grand Forks Herald

BRUSH CONTROL ON MINNESOTA FARMS

By Henry L. Hansen, Associate Professor, School of Forestry, University of Minnesota

Brush is a problem on several millions of acres of land on Minnesota farms, parks, forest and roadsides.

On some types of areas brush performs a useful function in protecting rough, steep land from erosion; in stabilising stream banks; and in furnishing feed and shelter to wild life. However, on many areas brush is a problem and a nuisance. In pastures, it reduces the productive area for forage. Poison ivy is often common on farms, parks, roadsides and other areas where human contact is possible. Brush along roadsides costs public agencies thousands of dollars each year in roadside maintenance.

Chemical developments in recent years have made it possible to control brush much more easily than was the case when cutting the brush each year or rooting it out were the only means of control.

The full possiblilites of chemical methods of controlling brush have not yet been explored. Much of the brush control by means of chemicals is still of an experimental nature.

There are three common techniques for applying chemicals:

1. Foliage sprays using one of the commercial brush killers, which are mixtures of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. These are mixed in water and sprayed on the leaves.

2. Applications to the basal portions of the brush stems at the ground line. In this method the brush killers are mixed in oil rather than water.

3. Applications of Ammate in holes or notches cut into the trunks near the ground line. This is suitable for larger trees.

Single applications of chemicals are seldom successful in eradicating brush. Repeat treatments are necessary.

It is characteristic of many brush species such as hazelbrush, buckbruch, and prickly ash that they can reproduce after cutting or chemical treatment by means of suckers from their underground stems much like quack grass reproduces. For this reason their eradication is difficult.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1952

SPECIAL TO: Grand Forks Herald

25

Legume and Grass Mixtures

By A.R. Schmid, Associate Professor, Agronomy, University of Minnesota

During the past year, bloat has been a serious problem facing many farmers using legume-grass mixtures for pasture. Many of the bloat problems could be eliminated by getting more grass into the legume-grass mixtures.

Alfalfa-bromegrass mixtures frequently turn out to be mostly alfalfa, due to good stands of alfalfa and poor stands of bromegrass.

One of the reasons for poor bromegrass stands is that the brome is commonly drilled in with oats and much of the seed is buried too deep.

Recent experiments at University Farm have shown that this difficulty can be avoided by drilling shallow into a cultipacked seedbed. Cultipacking preceding drilling prevents the wheels and disks of the drill from sinking too deep. Drilling on a cultipacked seedbed has even worked well for small seeds such as alfalfa and timothy.

Another way to increase the amount of grass in a mixture is to include a grass that is easy to establish and grows quickly. Meadow fescue meets these requirements. A mixture such as alfalfa 8 lbs. per acre, bromegrass 5 lbs. per acre, and Meadow fescue 3 lbs. per acre should give more grass the first year after seeding than a straight alfalfa-bromegrass mixture.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1952

SPECIAL to Grand Forks Herald

55

Population Studies on the Corn Borer in Relation To the Timing of the Application of Insecticides in Controlling the Borers in Field Corn

H. C. Chiang

(Research Fellow, Entomology, University of Minnesota)

A simple and correct method of timing the application of insecticides is one of the requirements for the successful chemical control of an insect pest. It is even more critical in controlling the corn borer in field corn, because of the long periods of egg deposition and egg hatching of the borer and the low price of the corn crop. Correct methods of timing are developed by studying the activity and survival of the insect in relation to host, weather and other conditions.

Up to the present, applying insecticides 10 to 12 days after the first borer eggs have hatched has been the only recommended method for timing. This method is adequate if the egg hatching is checked accurately. However, since the first hatching may easily be missed by several days, and since such an error may reduce the efficiency of the insecticidal treatment, the method of timing based upon the first hatching may not be the most practical one. Alternatives are being sought by workers in various states on both field corn and sweet corn. For example, Dr. Apple of Wisconsin has worked on temperature cumulation of the season, Illinois investigators have worked on the tassel ratio. Minnesota is among the states which first studied the possibility of using leaf injury caused by corn borer as an index for timing the application of insecticides. This method is incorporated in both the Minnesota Bulletin and the North Central States Regional Bulletin on borer control. It has not been developed to a perfect stage, but the results of our studies up to the present indicate that it has some advantages over the method of checking first egg hatching.

The leaf injury is caused by the feeding of very young larvae; it is the earliest sign of the presence of active larvae on corn plants. It becomes noticeable on the leaves of the corn plants 4 to 6 days after it is made, and can be observed much more easily than the hatching of egg masses. The extent of the appearance of leaf injury in a planting is proportional to the level of borer population. Furthermore, the progress of its appearance in a planting is proportional both to the progress of larval hatching and to the survival of the larvae that have hatched. Thus, the increase in the number of plants showing leaf injury during the early summer would be an indirect indication of both the progress and the amount of egg hatching and also the natural survival of the hatched larvae. As a basis for estimating the probable establishment and potentital injury to the plant, the amount of leaf injury is a surer indication than the number of egg masses.

The percentage of plants showing leaf inj ry at the time the insecticide should be applied is set at 75 in the Regional Bulletin and 50 in the Minnesota Bulletin. This difference should be viewed as a latitude of operation rather than a discrepancy in judgement.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1952

SPECIAL TO: Grand Forks Herald

WIPE OUT BRUCELLOSIS IN CATTLE

By W.L. Boyd

Director School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota

Brucellosis (Bang's Disease) is a serious disease of livestock and man. It must be eliminated because it means . . .

* Costly losses of milk and animals

* Loss of markets for dairy products

* Undulant fever attacks on many humans

Brucellosis can be eliminated by your cooperation in the Minnesota Area Plan of control.

If your herd is free from brucellosis, you will wnat to know. Actually, three out of four herds in your county probably are disease free. Results of area testing in Minnesota show that 72 to 97 per cent of the herds in a county are negative on the first county-wide test.

But with up to 25 per cent of the herds infected, you never know when your clean herd might pick up the disease. It is to your advantage to see that the disease is eliminated.

HOW CAN I SPOT BRUCELLOSIS?

You can't tell by looking. The only symptoms you can see are abortion and a high percentage of retained afterbirth (85 per cent of all abortions are caused by brucellosis). Many infected cows never abort although they still pass the disease on to other animals. Therefore, the only sure way to spot brucellosis is by laboratory tests. There are two such tests--the blood (agglutination) test and the ring test.

THE BLOOD TEST requires a blood sample from each animal. If this sample reacts in the laboratory, the animal has brucellosis. This is the official Minne-

sets test.

THE RING TEST requires samples of milk or cream and is based on the same principles as the blood test. An antigen is added to the milk or cream. If a blue ring appears in the test tube, brucellosis may be present. The ring test may, in some cases, show reaction when no brucellosis is present. It cannot be used to spot the disease in bulls, heifers, and nonmilking cows. It is a quick, inexpensive, and fairly accurate way to locate most of the infected herds, however.

This year, mobile units ~~will~~ may be in your county making the ring test on milk and cream brought to creameries and milk plants. If your milk shows a positive ring test, you will be notified and advised to have your herd blood tested by the local veterinarian.

Final cleanup in your county can come only with the adoption of the Area Blood Test Program.

At present, funds are not available to cover all counties with the Area Blood Test Program. So the ring test is being carried on to locate infected herds and thus enable herd owners with infected cattle to take further action.

THE AREA BLOOD TEST PROGRAM

The official Minnesota Plan is the area test. ~~Since 1939, 34 counties have been tested.~~ Here are the steps in this program:

EDUCATION—Cattle owners, working with the county agent, set up a committee and start an educational program to let other farmers know about the disease and the program.

PETITION—When 67 per cent of the cattle owners in the county sign a petition to have blood tests of all cattle in the county, arrangements for blood tests are made by the State Livestock Sanitary Board.

COUNTY-WIDE TEST—All cattle, except steers, over two weeks old are tested free at state and federal expense.

REACTORS ELIMINATED--All reactors are branded and the herd is placed under quarantine. The quarantine is lifted when all reactors are eliminated. Reacting cattle can be sold for slaughter only Usually this is handled in one of three ways. . .

1. All reactors are sold for slaughter immediately.

2. Reactors are segregated from all other cattle.

3. In some cases reactors are retained and certain practices carried out. These include calfhood vaccination and proper management so neighbors' herds won't be affected.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
February ~~27~~ 25, 1952

SPECIAL TO: Grand Forks Herald

LP-GAS IN THE FARM TRACTOR

By R.V. Keppel, Insturctor Agricultural Engineering, University of Minn.

LP-gas (propane-butane mixtures) has been used for many years in tractor, bus and stationary engines near petroleum producing areas. As storage and distribution facilities are expanded, this fuel is becoming pracitcable for use in farm tractors throughout the Midwest. Many manufacturers are marketing conversion kits for changing over present gasoline equipment, and a few companies are offering tractors which are factory equipped for utilizing LP-gas.

The chief advantage of LP fuel is its high octane (anti-knock) rating. This allows an increase in compression ration of 20 - 25 per cent over that normally used in gasoline engines, giving an increase in power output of 10 - 20 per cent.

Additional advantages claimed for LP-gas over gasoline are:

1). Less dilution of crankcase oil and longer intervals between oil changes.

2). Less carbon and lead deposits on spark plugs, cylinder head, and valves.

These factors combine to give a saving in maintainence cost reported to be 20-25 per cent.

Conversion of gasoline engines for efficient use of LP-gas should include the following items:

1). Increase the compression ratio to at least 8 to 1.

2). anifold.

3). onal fuel system with pressure tank, regulators and mixer for utilizing LP-gas.

Minor adjustments are quite important in their effect on performance and fuel economy and the conversion job should be handled by a competent experienced mechanic.

Several factors must be carefully weighed in decideing whether LP-gas should be used in preference to gasoline in a given locality. On a volume basis, the heat content of LP-gas is about 25 per cent less than gasoline, therefore the price of LP should not exceed 3/4 of the price per gallon of gasoline if the same heat value per dollar is to be obtained. Storage facilities are relatively expensive and the cost of conversion for the average tractor is about $200. These additional costs must be balanced by savings in fuel cost, increased power output, or lower maintainence cost if operation of LP-gas is to be economical.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 25 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
March 3 or after

DYNEL IS WARM
AND LIGHTWEIGHT
LIKE WOOL

Dynel is the new synthetic fiber that is being used for many of the same purposes as wool.

It will be desirable for many uses because it is light in weight and will not shrink under ordinary washing and drying conditions. This means that articles such as blankets and socks will give plenty of warmth with a small amount of bulk and will still be easier to wash than wool, according to Home Agent _____ _____.

Dynel is being used in the 100 per cent form for pile fabrics, blankets and socks, and in blends with cotton, rayon, nylon or wool. It is predicted that we will soon see Dynel used for bathing suits, sweaters and suitings.

"However," cautions Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, "Dynel is sensitive to high temperatures. Fabrics made from it should not be dried at a temperature above 170°F., as in a tumble dryer. But Dynel is a strong fiber and if handled correctly it will retain its original softness and fluffiness."

Dynel is not affected by moths and mildew. Its biggest advantage comes in its laundering and drying ability. A pair of Dynel socks that are as warm as wool will launder without danger of shrinking and, if wrapped in a towel to squeeze out the excess moisture, will dry overnight.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 25 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
March 3

LENTEN FOODS
HEAD LIST OF
FOOD PLENTIFULS

_____ county homemakers who must plan meatless Lenten meals in March will welcome the news that eggs, fish, cottage cheese and dry beans will be plentiful during the month.

According to Home Agent _____ _____, the U. S. Department of Agriculture predicts that egg production in March will be 3 to 4 per cent larger than a year ago.

Navy or pea beans and baby limas are the varieties of dry beans which will be most abundant.

Frozen fillets of ocean perch or rosefish will be in heavy supply during the month. Varieties of fresh fish will vary from time to time but there should be some varieties at reasonable prices at all times.

For planning economical meals with meat, homemakers can count on plenty of pork and chicken. Usually pork prices go up in March, but this year pork will probably be selling at budget prices all month because of heavy cold storage supplies and the many hogs farmers are still selling from the large 1951 spring crop.

Supplies of broilers and fryers will be about a fourth larger than last March.

Plentiful fruits for March include fresh oranges and grapefruit from the large crops in Florida and canned and frozen citrus products. Supplies of raisins are still big and so are stocks of canned applesauce.

Supplies of lard, vegetable shortening and salad oils are abundant. Lard prices have been lower so far this year than a year ago, and they are likely to stay that way during March.

Stocks of honey also continue to be large.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 25 1952

To all counties
ATT: 4-H AGENT
For publication week of
March 3

4-H TRAINS FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP

The 4-H club program is constantly demonstrating its success in developing character and in giving the best possible training for community leadership and for citizenship in the home, the community, the country and the world, according to County (Club) Agent _____ _____.

In a special letter written to 4-H clubs in connection with National 4-H Week, March 1-9, President Truman paid this tribute to club members: "Our country and the world need now, more than ever before, the kind of work you are doing to unite those pillers of strength in the interest of world peace."

County (Club) Agent _____ points out that Minnesota club members are making an important contribution toward working together for better understanding among people in this country and the world by:

- Corresponding with youth in other countries, learning something about the problems of rural people in other lands and at the same time giving them an insight into the American way of life.
- Supporting the International Farm Youth Exchange program, which gives a farm youth from this country the opportunity to spend a summer working with young people abroad and sponsors two foreign visitors to farms in this state.
- Participating in an exchange program with 4-H'ers from Mississippi, in an attempt to learn more about another section of the country.
- Taking part in a statewide radio speaking contest on "Learning to Live in My Community."

In addition, the 50,000 4-H members in Minnesota are playing an important part in producing and conserving food, in making their homes and farms more efficient, attractive and comfortable. The year-round they are working at improving their own health and cooperating in community activities to better health conditions in and around their homes and neighborhoods.

Special exhibits and programs during National 4-H Week will acquaint local people with the objectives of 4-H work.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 25 1952

A U. of M. AG RESEARCH story
To all counties
For publication week of
March 3 and after

2,4-D, MCP, TCA CONTROL WEEDS IN LEGUMES, U. FINDS

Trials of 2,4-D, MCP and TCA at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station show that it is practicable to use these herbicides for annual weed control in new seedings of legumes with companion crops under certain conditions.

That's the word received by County Agent _____ from R. S. Dunham, chairman of the weed control research committee at the University. Dunham reported the following:

Among the common legumes, red clover is the most resistant to injury from 2,4-D and sweet clover most susceptible. MCP has been slightly less damaging than 2,4-D, but the difference has not been pronounced in U. of M. trials. Red clover, however, is susceptible to TCA.

Both alfalfa and alsike clover are more susceptible to 2,4-D and MCP injury than red clover. But, at ¼ pound of the amine per acre, the injury was slight in the Minnesota tests, and broadleaf weed control was satisfactory.

Alfalfa is highly tolerant of TCA, showing no injury when sprayed at 8.8 pounds (acid equivalent) or less per acre. Alsike clover, however, is even more susceptible than red clover. Stands of annual grasses have been reduced in these seedings from 80 to 90 per cent by TCA at 8.8 pounds and by 50 per cent at 4.4 pounds.

Used as a companion crop, neither oats nor flax has been injured by ¼-pound per acre of either 2,4-D or MCP in the amine form. Spraying when the small grain is 8-10 inches tall and the flax 6-8 inches tall is recommended.

Established stands of legumes reacted much the same way as the new seedings. Red, alsike and ladino clovers were not injured by ¼-pound of 2,4-D or MCP amines. Sweet clover was practically eliminated, and alfalfa was only slightly affected.

Red and alsike clovers were severely damaged by TCA, but alfalfa, sweet clover and ladino proved tolerant to a 10-pounds-per-acre application.

Applications made in the spring when alfalfa was about 4 inches tall resulted in better weed control than following the first hay crop, but all legumes except sweet clover were more resistant to the herbicides during the latter period.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1952

Immediate Release

MORE DIE ON TRACTORS THAN IN AIRPLANES

The safety record of civilian airplane pilots in Minnesota was set today as a mark for farm tractor operators to aim at.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, pointed out that during 1951 a total of 37 persons lost their lives in accidents with farm tractors, while only 21 were killed in accidents involving civilian-operated planes.

Prickett said that the training of pilots and their strict adherence to safety regulations have contributed to this record in air transportation, and he urged farmers to observe safety rules in operating tractors.

The toll of tractor accidents could be reduced materially if all persons operating tractors were old enough, skilled enough and followed safe operating methods, according to Prickett. He urged following these rules:

Only one rider, the operator, on a tractor.

Drive at a speed which will prevent tipping.

Keep brakes serviced so that they will grasp evenly either when applied individually or locked together.

Remove tractor from shed when motor is started to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning.

Stop motor when refueling tractor.

Hitch loads to drawbar and start slowly to avoid tractor tipping over backwards.

Let tractor cool before opening cap of steaming radiator.

Keep tractor legally lighted when on the highway after dark.

A-8734-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1952

Immediate Release

NEW VEGETABLE VARIETIES RECOMMENDED

More than 20 new vegetable varieties are being recommended for planting in Minnesota home gardens this year, as a result of tests made by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station last year in 25 counties.

According to Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, the new vegetable varieties were tested at the Experiment Station at University Farm and four branch stations, as well as in test plots in home and commercial gardens in all sections of the state.

Though most of the new vegetable varieties showed promise in the 1951 tests, Turnquist cautions gardeners to remember that only time and experience can establish a variety's success. Home gardeners will get most satisfaction, he said, from planting a few of the newer varieties along with old standard varieties.

The new varieties, as well as standard older varieties recommended for planting in Minnesota, are described in a Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service publication just off the press, Extension Folder 154, "Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota." The publication is available from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

Among the new varieties suggested for planting in home gardens are:

Toporop snap bean, noted for its high productivity and its mosaic resistance. It freezes well.

Wade bush snap bean, resistant to mosaic. An improved Tendergreen type, it produces its crop over a long period and is slow to wilt after it is picked.

Slobolt lettuce, a loose-leaf variety of excellent flavor which does not go to seed during hot weather.

Freezonian peas, a wilt-resistant variety which is one of the best for freezing.

Cherry Belle radish, a short-top radish with small, round roots which reach edible size quicker than other varieties.

Faribo Hybrid "R" squash, a heavy producer of orange, turban-shaped fruits which keep well.

Golden Rocket sweet corn, a good hybrid early-yielding variety, excellent fresh and for freezing as cut corn.

Golden Freezer, midseason variety well adapted to freezing on the cob because of the small diameter of the ears.

Cherokee potato, resistant to both late blight and common scab. Tubers are white, thick and round. For best size and shape, they should be planted no farther than 10 inches apart in the row.

Meteor tomato, a good early bush tomato, firm-fleshed with fine texture and pleasant flavor.

Niagara cucumber, a mosaic-resistant slicing cucumber.

-8735-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1952

Immediate Release

HOME ECONOMICS STAFF TO CHICAGO

Five members of the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics staff are attending the Central Regional Home Economics Education conference in Chicago this week (Feb. 25-29).

They are Dr. Louise Stedman, director of the school, Dr. Roxana Ford, Dr. Ella J. Rose, Mrs. Clara Arny and Hedda Kafka.

Dr. Rose is regional representative of the American Vocational association research committee and will serve as chairman of the research group meeting Friday. Dr. Ford and Dr. Stedman will also serve as chairmen of discussion groups.

* * * *

A-8736-jbn

SEARCH FOR 4-H TALENT CONTEST ANNOUNCED

A statewide 4-H Search for Talent contest will be held for the third successive year, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Sponsor of the contest is the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, in cooperation with Cargill, Inc. Awards will be offered by the Minneapolis grain firm to county, district and state champions.

Five district contests will be held this year, instead of the usual four. County contests must be completed before June 1, and district events are tentatively scheduled for July and August, Harkness said. District winners will compete for the Minnesota championship when the state contest is held during the Minnesota State Fair.

Last year 123 4-H club members from 76 counties took part in the district contests. State winner was Dwight Malcolm, South St. Paul, marimba soloist.

8737
A-8735-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1952

Immediate Release

COLLEGE GRADS SERVE AROUND THE WORLD

Graduates of the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine have found employment in agricultural lines in all 48 states and several foreign countries.

This information comes from a preliminary report on occupational placement of 4,297 graduates of the college compiled by Keith McFarland, assistant to college dean, and Neil Pearson, administrative fellow in the college office.

More than three-fourths of the 6,339 persons who were graduated from the college since its founding responded to a detailed questionnaire. The oldest graduate reporting was in the class of 1882.

Residence studies of the graduates showed that two-thirds reside in Minnesota and adjacent states. In addition, graduates have gone to all 48 states, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Canada, Mexico and countries in Central America, Africa, Asia, Europe and South America. Slightly more than one per cent of the graduates actually live outside the United States.

Replies to the questionnaire were grouped into three main categories--agriculture forestry and home economics.

Graduates in agriculture most frequently reported employment as high school teachers of agriculture. Eighteen per cent of the total were agriculture teachers. Twelve per cent were employed as proprietors and managers of agricultural businesses, and another 12 per cent were privately employed in professional agriculture work. Ten per cent were employed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Forestry graduate reports showed that 31 per cent were employed by the USDA, the majority of these in the Forest Service. Approximately 15 per cent reported being engaged in other professional forestry work, in such positions as private foresters, range managers and others.

Homemaking was the most common kind of work reported by home economics graduates. About two-thirds were engaged exclusively in homemaking. An additional 10 per cent were professionally-employed in such capacities as home economics teachers in high schools, county extension home agents and dieticians. An additional 10 per cent were employed in private professional work of a home economics nature.

Persons engaged in fulltime farming represented 5.85 per cent of the total. Farming was listed as a secondary occupation by a large number of agricultural specialists and professional workers.

More than 58 per cent of fulltime workers were employed by local, state or federal agencies, usually in teaching or public service capacities. A total of 28.7 per cent were privately employed and 10.76 per cent were self-employed. These figures include home economics graduates who indicated fulltime employment other than homemaking.

A-8732-rhj

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 27 1952

ATTN.: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR MARCH

By L. C. Snyder and
O. C. Turnquist
Extension Horticulturists

Fruits

1. New everbearing strawberries confuse the would-be grower. Within the last few years, at least a half dozen everbearing strawberries have been introduced. It has been difficult for us to keep up with the procession and properly evaluate them.

   a. Red Rich- Introduced by Marion Hagerstrom of Enfield, Minnesota, continues to show promise. Developed on a sandy soil, it may do better on sandy soils than real heavy soils. A vigorous plant and a fine quality berry. A good freezer.

   b. Brilliant- A Michigan variety. A high-yielding variety of attractive, well formed berries. Similar to Gem and probably an improvement.

   c. Superfection- Another introduction from Michigan. The highest yielding everbearing variety in tests at Ames, Iowa. Similar to Gem in appearance.

   d. Streamliner- Overrated. Produces berries on short stems under the leaves. Hard to pick. Quality good.

   e. Zeckcellent- From Minneapolis. Looks good in originators patch. Not adequately tested.

   f. Brunnes Jewell- Recently introduced by Mr. Brunnes of Pequot Lakes. We have not seen this variety.

2. Interest grows in hardy sour cherries. The Northstar variety, introduced in 1951, will not be available in any quantity this spring because of floods in Kansas where it is being propagated. Supplies of this variety and Minnesota #66, slated for naming in the near future, should be improved by the spring of 1953. By that time we will know more about their hardiness.

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.

3. Apples in the north? Success in growing apples in northern Minnesota depends more on soil type than on variety or geographic locations. In our demonstration plantings we can report little success in growing apples north of St. Cloud on sandy soils that have a coarse sand or gravelly subsoil. Heavy, poorly drained soils in the Red River Valley have been equally difficult. A clay loam soil with good drainage is best. On such soils, any of the recommended varieties that mature their fruits should prove satisfactory. Erickson, Beacon, Minjon and Wedge have shown the greatest hardiness in the north.

4. Crabapples - Dolgo, Chestnut and Rescue are hardy enough for any section having soil conditions favorable for their growth. These crabs have succeeded on soil types where standard apples have failed.

5. Plums - South Dakota and Underwood have been the hardiest varieties in our test plantings. The European varieties such as Stanley and Mount Royal have not succeeded much north of the Twin Cities.

6. Check trees early for possible mouse or rabbit damage. Severely girdled trees can be saved by bridge-grafting. Cut scions now and store where they will remain dormant until the graft can be made the latter part of April.

Vegetables

1. Cool-season crops can be started indoors during the first half of March. These crops include head lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, and Brussels Sprouts. Don't be too hasty about starting tender crops. Pepper and egg plant can be started during the last half of March but tomatoes should not be planted until early April.

2. Treat all your vegetable seeds this year with Arasan to prevent seedlings from rotting off at the ground line. Keep your flats in a well ventilated place to keep disease down to a minimum.

3. Order your seeds early. Keep in mind that seed of some vegetables like onions, parsnips and parsley is not viable for more than one year.

4. If you have had trouble in growing potatoes in the garden because of late blight and scab, try the new Cherokee variety. Some seed houses are selling potato eyes of this new variety. Kennebec is also a blight-resistant variety worth growing. Space these varieties 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows.
5. A new snap bean known as Wade's Bush is worth trying. It is resistant to mosaic and mildew, and the long, straight pods are held off the ground on strong, erect plants. It produces over a long period and does not wilt as readily as other varieties.
6. Try Freezonian peas for both fresh use and freezing. It is a Thomas Laxton type which yields well and is much sweeter as a frozen product than most other varieties.
7. Extension Folder 154 will give further facts on new vegetable varieties.

Ornamentals

1. March is a good time to start seedlings of annual flowers that may not be available from the local greenhouse. Petunias, snapdragons, pansies, scarlet sage and Lobelia should be started now.
2. Don't overlook the new daylilies in the flower border. They come in a wide range of flower color, size and season of bloom. All are hardy and free of insect and disease troubles.
3. Two upright, pyramidal crabapples are being introduced this spring. These are the Sundog and the Strathmore. These should be very good where a tree is desired for a narrow place.
4. The Moraine locust is a thornless and seedless variety of honey locust. It should grow wherever the honey locust grows.
5. Start tuberous begonias late this month. Use a soil mixture high in organic matter or start in vermiculite soaked with fertilizer solution (1 teaspoonful) of a complete fertilizer to a quart of water. Pot in an acid soil mixture when tops are 2 inches tall. In starting have the top of the bulb level with the top of the rooting medium.
6. Prune shade trees. Cut off lower branches that interfere with traffic around the yard. Make all cuts close to the trunk. If the crown is very dense, thin out some of the branches so light can get through to the lawn.
7. Summer-flowering shrubs that bloom on new wood can be cut back now. The hydrangeas and summer-flowering spireas are shrubs belonging to this group.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1952

Immediate Release

ENJOY SPRING-FLOWERING SHRUBS EARLY

If you want to enjoy the blossoms of spring-flowering trees and shrubs weeks ahead of their natural blooming time, cut branches now and put them into water.

According to Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, apple, almond, buckeye, Deutzia, pear, plum, red maple, spirea and willow are among the woody plants that can be forced.

Dr. Snyder gives these directions for forcing branches of these plants:

Cut the stems on a mild day. Wrap them in a wet cloth and stand in a bucket of water over night so the moisture will soften the bud scales and hasten the opening of the buds. Next day put the stems in water in a deep container. Keep at room temperature out of direct sunlight. If the air is dry, moisten the stems occasionally by running lukewarm water over them. Within 10 days to two weeks, flowers should start to open on early flowering varieties.

To have continuous bloom, cut a few branches each week from now until spring. In cutting the branches, take wood with flower buds but be careful not to spoil the appearance of the plant, Dr. Snyder advised.

A-8738-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1952

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FOR RELEASE:
SUNDAY, MARCH 2 and after
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SCIENTISTS WAGE WAR ON POTATO BLIGHT

Newly developed "blight resistant" potatoes gave a good account of themselves in University of Minnesota tests in 1951, but that doesn't mean that the fight to solve the late blight problem is won.

According to Carl J. Eide and F.A. Krantz, professors of plant pathology and horticulture, respectively, at the University of Minnesota, parasitic races of the late blight fungus can appear on so-called blight resistant varieties of potatoes after they have been introduced and grown.

The professors point out that in 1951, in spite of a late blight epidemic in the area of Hollandale, Minnesota, one producer harvested 600 bushels per acre of Cherokee, a newly-developed resistant variety of potatoes.

But that doesn't mean that the late blight problem was solved. The disease was found on Cherokee in at least two fields last year in different parts of the state. Next year, if conditions are favorable enough for blight, there may be a lot more of it. On the other hand, there may be less. It is impossible to predict, say the scientists.

Cherokee is resistant to the races which have been common in Minnesota up to the present time, and may, therefore, retain its resistance for a number of years. It all depends on how prevalant the race or races become that can attack it. Present indications are that it is safer to plant blight-resistant Cherokee or Kennebec potatoes than any of the common varieties, but there can be no guarantee for the future.

The failure of new varieties to maintain blight resistance is caused by an increase in new or rare races of the blight fungus. Just why these new races appear is not definitely known, but the theory which Eide and Krantz say is best supported by genetic principles is that the new races arise at rare intervals by a process of mutation. This process is known definitely for many plant disease fungi.

The situation is similar to that of rusts of wheat and oats. It is necessary to study the number and distribution of the parasitic races continuously and try to breed against them as they appear.

Scientists have not given up hope of eventually having varieties of potatoes that will resist all races of the blight fungus that may arise, say Eide and Krantz. Already plant breeders and plant pathologists have located varieties resistant to a number of the new races and are combining them into single varieties resistant to all of the new races. Other sources of resistance are also waiting to be used.

The problem of licking the late blight problem is dealt with in an article by Eide and Krantz in the forthcoming issue of Farm and Home Science, publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. A-8739-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1952

Immediate Release

4-H CLUBS OBSERVE NATIONAL 4-H WEEK.

Minnesota's 50,000 4-H club members are continuing to play an important part in farm production, but in addition they are working for better understanding among people in this country and in the world.

More than 2,100 local clubs, of which these 4-H'ers are members, will observe National 4-H Club Week March 1-9 by taking inventory of their work in terms of today's needs. During the week they will also stress activities and display exhibits which carry out the theme, "Serving as loyal citizens through 4-H."

Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today that an inventory of their work for 1951 shows the increasing responsibility Minnesota 4-H members are taking in the field of human relations.

Last year, for example, marked the beginning of an exchange program with 4-H'ers from Mississippi, enabling club members from that state to visit farms in Minnesota and Minnesota 4-H'ers to go to Mississippi, in an attempt to learn more about another section of the country.

The 4-H clubs in the state supported the International Farm Youth Exchange program, which gives a farm youth from this country the opportunity to spend a summer working with young people abroad and sponsors two foreign visitors to farms in this state. In addition, individual members have learned much about the problems of rural people in other lands by corresponding with youth in other countries. At the same time they have given these youth an insight into the American way of life.

Nearly 1,000 members in the state have given serious thought to problems of community living by writing speeches and taking part in a statewide radio speaking contest on "Learning to Live in My Community."

The past year was also a big year of achievement for 4-H members in the state in community service as well as in producing and conserving food, in making homes and farms more efficient, attractive and comfortable.

Through such activities as health, safety and fire prevention, some 30,000 4-H members have assisted with community health programs and helped make communities safer by conducting safety surveys and campaigns.

The Minnesota 4-H members also include among their accomplishments:

- Raising 6,600 dairy cattle, heifers and calves, more than 4,000 beef animals, 8,000 hogs, over 8,000 sheep and nearly 400,000 chickens and turkeys.
- Planting more than 4,000 acres of gardens.
- Planting 266,119 trees, 33,000 shrubs, nearly 500 windbreaks, over 1,000 bird and game feeding areas.
- Canning and freezing more than 200,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables.
- Making nearly 6,000 home yards more attractive.

According to Harkness, 4-H work is helping to teach Minnesota young people the best scientific practices in farming and homemaking as well as their responsibility as citizens.

A-8740-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1952

Immediate Release

CHORAL CONCERT AND LEADERSHIP ASSEMBLY MARCH 5

Student leaders in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine will be honored at the annual choral concert and leadership assembly on the St. Paul campus Wednesday evening, March 5.

The Dean E. M. Freeman medal will be awarded to the student who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the St. Paul campus. Special awards of merit will go to 10 other student leaders.

E. G. Williamson, dean of students at the University, will speak on "Students In a Community of Scholars."

A concert by the St. Paul campus chorus of 52 voices, under the direction of Earl Rymer, instructor of music, will be a feature of the assembly. The choral program will include sacred music, spirituals and light music.

The spiritual, "Rock of My Soul," will be presented as a vocal solo by Carol Abraham, sophomore in agriculture from Olivia. David Hiemer, sophomore in education from Nelson, Wis., will present a piano solo, "Scherzo in B Minor," by Chopin. A vocal solo, "Beyond the Blue Horizon," will be sung by Walter Jones, sophomore in agriculture from Lake Crystal. Several other selections will be offered by the chorus.

The assembly will be held at 7:45 p.m. in the Coffey hall auditorium on the St. Paul campus. Members of the Ag Student council are making arrangements.

A-8741-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 29, 1952

SPECIAL to Farmer

Timely Tips for March 16

Although demand for farm products will continue strong this year, farmers must plan carefully to avoid unnecessary costs. Higher prices will not necessarily mean increased earnings. — G.A. Pond.

* * * * * *

Attack cattle grubs now so that they will not hatch into heel flies next summer. A good practice is to dust cube or derris powder containing 1 to 1½ per cent rotenone directly on the backs of cattle, rubbing it into the grubholes with a stiff scrubbing brush. — W.E. Morris.

* * * * * *

"Farm costs to rise," economists say. This rise can be offset by putting unproductive farm land to work contributing to farm income in the form of trees for needed fenceposts, building materials and marketable forest products. — Parker Anderson.

* * * * * *

Fence posts cut during the winter can usually be peeled easily during the first few weeks of the growing season. After this time, the bark sets and can only be removed with a drawknife or ax. -- J.R. Neetzel.

* * * * * *

Plan carefully when you put in new equipment. Be sure you get maximum convenience. Some truck-mounted feed carts built lately are inconvenient to use because the space for loading is too small. — S.A. Engene.

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Prune fruit trees now. Prune young trees to select wide-angled framework branches. In mature trees, remove all weak wood from the center. Trees that have grown too tall can be headed back. Remove branches that cross and rub each other. — L.C. Snyder.

A forty million dollar loss is taken annually by the livestock industry from bruising. There is good evidence that about half this damage occurs on the farm. — George Wisdom.

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Don't short change chicks on feeder space. Feeder space is cheap insurance that chicks will get all the feed they need. Allow one 4-foot trough for each 100 chicks to two weeks, one 8-foot trough per 100 from two to 10 weeks and two 8-foot troughs after 10 weeks. Fill daily for good consumption and avoid waste by never over-filling. — Cora Cooke.

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Permanent pastures respond well to manure. They make a good place to spread it after the surface dries and the fields are still soft. — S.B. Cleland.

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Brood sows may produce as little as 6 pounds of milk per day or as much as 15 or 16 pounds. The weight of a pig at 56 days is largely dependent on ability of the sow to produce milk. Pig starters may aid in obtaining heavier weights at weaning by supplementing the sow's milk. — R.M. Anderson.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1952

Research file

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FOR RELEASE:
SUNDAY, MARCH 2 and after
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SCIENTISTS WAGE WAR ON POTATO BLIGHT

Newly developed "blight resistant" potatoes gave a good account of themselves in University of Minnesota tests in 1951, but that doesn't mean that the fight to solve the late blight problem is won.

According to Carl J. Eide and F.A. Krantz, professors of plant pathology and horticulture, respectively, at the University of Minnesota, parasitic races of the late blight fungus can appear on so-called blight resistant varieties of potatoes after they have been introduced and grown.

The professors point out that in 1951, in spite of a late blight epidemic in the area of Hollandale, Minnesota, one producer harvested 600 bushels per acre of Cherokee, a newly-developed resistant variety of potatoes.

But that doesn't mean that the late blight problem was solved. The disease was found on Cherokee in at least two fields last year in different parts of the state. Next year, if conditions are favorable enough for blight, there may be a lot more of it. On the other hand, there may be less. It is impossible to predict, say the scientists.

Cherokee is resistant to the races which have been common in Minnesota up to the present time, and may, therefore, retain its resistance for a number of years. It all depends on how prevalant the race or races become that can attack it. Present indications are that it is safer to plant blight-resistant Cherokee or Kennebec potatoes than any of the common varieties, but there can be no guarantee for the future.

The failure of new varieties to maintain blight resistance is caused by an increase in new or rare races of the blight fungus. Just why these new races appear is not definitely known, but the theory which Eide and Krantz say is best supported by genetic principles is that the new races arise at rare intervals by a process of mutation. This process is known definitely for many plant disease fungi.

The situation is similar to that of rusts of wheat and oats. It is necessary to study the number and distribution of the parasitic races continuously and try to breed against them as they appear.

Scientists have not given up hope of eventually having varieties of potatoes that will resist all races of the blight fungus that may arise, say Eide and Krantz. Already plant breeders and plant pathologists have located varieties resistant to a number of the new races and are combining them into single varieties resistant to all of the new races. Other sources of resistance are also waiting to be used.

The problem of licking the late blight problem is dealt with in an article by Eide and Krantz in the forthcoming issue of Farm and Home Science, publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. A-8739-rr

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 28, 1952

Immediate Release

FEWER HOME ACCIDENTS THIS YEAR

For the second successive year there has been a decrease in home accidents in the state, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

According to tentative figures from the Minnesota Department of Health, 597 people were killed in home accidents in Minnesota in 1951 as compared with 660 in 1950. However, Prickett pointed out, home accidents still account for approximately a third of the accident fatalities in the state.

In the nation as a whole, about 30,000 persons are killed in home accidents each year and more than 4,000,000 are hurt, crippled or disabled. Last year some 50,000 Minnesotans suffered bodily injury from home hazards.

Most of the home fatalities result from falls in the house. A third of the fatal falls, according to Prickett, are from different levels or on stairs; two-thirds of them occur on the same level, from such causes as slipping on scatter rugs or highly polished floors or tripping over toys and other objects.

Other principal causes of fatal accidents in the home last year were fire, burns, explosions of combustible material, poisoning, loaded firearms and suffocations of children under 4 years of age.

The University safety specialist emphasized the importance of good housekeeping as an over-all preventive measure against falls, the number one killer in the home. He recommended keeping passageways and stairs clear of toys and other articles, anchoring throw rugs, installing hand rails, using non-skid wax on floors, keeping steps in repair and clearing walks and stairs of snow and ice.

A-8733-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 29, 1952

SPECIAL to weeklies

Immediate Release

AG[redacted]CHOOL COMMENCEMENT, ALUMNI ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED

Events in connection with the 63rd annual commencement and alumni reunion of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, St. Paul, will be held March 14, 16, 17 and 19.

The observance will get under way at 8 p.m. Friday evening, March 14, with the senior class play, "The Insect Comedy," in the auditorium of Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus.

Special reunions will be held Sunday March 16, from 1 to 6 p.m. by the following classes: 1891, 1892, 1896, 1897, 1901, 1902, 1906, 1907, 1911, 1912, 1916, 1917, 1921, 1922, 1926, 1927, 1931, 1932, 1941, 1942.

John Larson and Victor Dose, both of St. Paul, who are president and secretary, respectively, of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association, urge all alumni and former students of the School to attend the festivities. Alumni headquarters will be in Pendergast Hall on the St. Paul campus.

Speakers slated for meetings during the week include Dr. J.L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, who will address the annual alumni banquet March 17; Dr. Malcolm Willey, vice president, academic administration, of the University, who will speak at graduation exercises March 19; and Dr. Hugo Thompson, professor of philosophy and religion, Macalester college, who will give the commencement sermon March 16.

The commencement sermon will be given at 8 p.m. March 16 in the auditorium of Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus. The annual Alumni Association business meeting will be held at 1 p.m. in room 107 of the agricultural engineering building. The alumni banquet and program is scheduled for the School of Agriculture dining hall at 6:30 p.m. the same day.

There will be a reception on March 19 for members of the graduating class and their parents by Dr. and Mrs. C.H. Bailey and Dr. and Mrs. J.O. Christianson. Dr. Bailey is dean of the University Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Christianson is superintendent of the School of Agriculture. The reception will be held in the fireplace room of the home economics building.

Graduation exercises will get under way at 8 p.m. in the Coffey hall auditorium. Diplomas will be presented to graduates by Dean Bailey. Presiding over the capping ceremony for young women who have completed the course in Practical Nursing and Home Management offered jointly by the School of Agriculture and the School of Nursing of the University of Minnesota will be Mi[redacted] Katharine J. Densford, director, and Miss Eugenia Taylor, instructor, in the School of Nursing.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 29, 1952

SPECIAL

Immediate Release

ALBERT LEA MAN NAMED

Paul Petran, Albert Lea, Minnesota, was named vice president of the Vegetable Growers Association of America Processing Crops section at a recent meeting of the organization's executive board in Cleveland, Ohio.

Elmer J. Steil, DesPlaines, Ill., was named treasurer to succeed H. J. Driesbach, Linden, Ky., as treasurer of the Association. Driesbach retired from the position after 20 years service to the Association.

The 44th annual VGAA convention will be held in Tampa, Fla., December 3, 4, 5, 1952.

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University Farm News
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 29 1952

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

When building or remodeling on the farm, plan definite work centers, with all similar jobs concentrated in one place, says S. A. Engene, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

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Why not use your "inheritance"--lumber that you have inherited growing on your farm in the form of trees--to meet your building needs? This suggestion comes from Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm.

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The better the roughage, the more feed value per pound, says Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. High-quality roughage is also more palatable to dairy cattle, and they will eat more of it, and the more roughage a cow eats, the less higher-priced grain she will need, adds Wayne.

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Since Pearl Harbor, numbers of tractors on U. S. farms have increased 140 per cent, motor trucks 110 per cent, milking machines and combines 250 per cent and corn pickers 300 per cent. Horse and mule numbers dropped almost 55 per cent during the same period, points out Harold Pederson, University of Minnesota extension economist.

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It's a good idea to have a business center on your farm.

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Before building new fences or repairing old ones, make a careful study of their cost against present and anticipated needs.

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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 Agriculture Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

University Farm Homemaking Shorts

In selecting pans for top of the range cooking, look for flat bottom, straight sides, rounded corners, tight-fitting lid and a handle that won't get hot, advise equipment specialists at the University of Minnesota.

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A good way to shorten the life of your sheets is to use them as laundry bags.

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The 50,000 rural boys and girls who are members of 4-H clubs in Minnesota are among 2 million young people in the nation who are members of the largest rural youth organization in the world. They are celebrating their fiftieth anniversary this year.

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Eggs and oranges head the list of plentiful foods for March.

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Dry yeast can stand slightly hotter water than compressed yeast.

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Use a piece of heavy thread to cut the dough for cinnamon rolls.

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Prune fruit trees in late March or early April, advises L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

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When you buy dotted swiss fabric, make sure the dots will be permanent by checking to see whether they are woven into the material or pasted on.

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More than 6,000 adults in Minnesota are volunteering their services to their local 4-H clubs and spending what amounts to a total of 16 days a year in their 4-H activities.

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Robert Ronstadt
Information Specialist
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

3/1/52

Special file

2,4-D, MCP, TCA Control Weeds in Legumes

Experiments with 2,4-D, MCP and TCA by agricultural scientists at the University of Minnesota have shown that it is practicable to use these herbicides for annual weed control in new seedings of legumes with companion crops under certain conditions.

This is reported by R.S. Dunham, chairman of the weed control research committee at Minnesota. He reports that:

Among the common legumes, red clover is the most resistant to injury from 2,4-D and sweet clover the most susceptible. MCP has been slightly less damaging than 2,4-D, but the difference has not been great in U. of M. trials.

Red clover, however, is susceptible to TCA.

Both alfalfa and alsike clover are more susceptible to 2,4-D and MCP injury than red clover. But, at ¼ pound of the amine per acre, the injury was slight in the Minnesota tests, and broadleaf weed control was satisfactory.

Alfalfa is highly tolerant of TCA, showing no injury when sprayed at 8.8 pounds (acid equivalent) or less per acre. Alsike clover, however, is even more susceptible than red clover. Stands of annual grasses have been reduced in Minnesota seedings from 80 to 90 per cent by TCA at 8.8 pounds and 50 per cent at 4.4 pounds.

Used as a companion crop, neither oats nor flax has been injured by ¼-pound per acre of either 2,4-D or MCP in the amine form. Spraying when the small grain is 8-10 inches tall and the flax 6-8 inches tall is recommended.

Established stands of legumes reacted much the same way as the new seedings. Red, alsike and ladino clovers were not injured by ¼-pound of 2,4-D or MCP amines. Sweet clover was practically eliminated, and alfalfa was only slightly affected.

Red and alsike clovers were severely damaged by TCA, but alfalfa, sweet clover and ladino proved tolerant to a 10-pounds-per-acre application.

Applications made in the spring when alfalfa was about 4 inches tall resulted in better weed control than following the first hay crop, but all legumes except sweet clover were more resistant to the herbicides during the latter period.