

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 1, 1952

4-H STATE FAIR SPECIAL

PIG DEMONSTRATION CHAMPS NAMED

McLeod and Dakota boys won pig demonstration honors in 4-H club competition at the Minnesota State Fair Monday.

Edmund Hurke, 20, of Plato, McLeod county, was named champion individual pig demonstrator, and Dick Fox and Martin Fox, 18 and 16, respectively, ^{Rowena, Dakota county,} were announced as ~~the~~ top team pig demonstrators. ~~They~~ The Foxes demonstrated a farrowing pen, and ~~large~~^k parasite control in swine.

Blue ribbon individual demonstrators: Donald Olson, Madison; Clifford Bussler, Brownton; Robert Mensch, Truman; Richard Gospart, Nicollet.

Blue ribbon team demonstrators: John Safferer (^{TT}Monticello) and Donald Hager (Waseca).

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LE SUEUR COUNTY BOY CHAMP DAIRY DEMONSTRATOR

Gerald Fahring, 21, of Cleveland, LeSueur county, is the ^(1952 State Fair) 4-H champion individual dairy demonstrator.

He demonstrated "Crossing a Cow for Showing."

Blue ribbon winners in this contest: Roger Marti, Sleepy Eye; Walter Schmitz, Brainerd; Dale Forseth, Farley; Wayne Radke, Owatonna; Gene Barduson, Danvers; Vada Sharkey, Hanley Falls.

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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

SHEEP DEMONSTRATION CHAMPIONS ANNOUNCED

An Itasca county 4-H girl and two Faribault county boys received top ratings in 4-H sheep demonstrations at the State Fair.

They were Audrey Moestoller, 16, Deer River, who won championship in individual demonstrations, and Dale ~~and~~ Ripley, 17, and his brother Robert, 11, Winnabago, who won purple ribbons with their team demonstration on blocking a lamb.

Blue ribbons in individual 4-H sheep demonstrations went to ~~George~~ George Schwartz, LeSueur; Edward Hartog, Hills; Richard Westphal, St. Paul; and Marlys Shelstad, Doran.

Iyle Habban and Kenneth Daugherty/^{of Henville}were named blue ribbon team.

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TRAVERSE COUNTY GIRL WINS BEEF DEMONSTRATIONS

A 19-year-old girl from Traverse county, Joyce Putnam, Tintah, won championship honors in 4-H beef demonstrations at the State Fair. She showed how to groom a calf.

Blue ribbon winners in 4-H beef demonstrations were Gary Jones, Jacksons ~~and~~ and Judy Carlson, Cokato, individual; and Udell Parson and Thoris Mickelson, Morris, team.

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4-H STATE FAIR SPREAD

MARTIN COUNTY TEAM CHAMPS AT LIVESTOCK LOSS PREVENTION

A team of Martin county boys ^{carried off the 4th} ~~took~~ ^{livestock loss} prevention demonstration championship at the State Fair. The team members were Jim ^Rforth, 17, and Darwin Anthony, 16, both of Granada.

They showed methods of preventing swine losses through injuries.

Blue ribbon winners in this contest were:

Duane Sohn and Darrel Sohn, ^E Blue Earth; and Marilyn ^{gard} ~~Kokonski~~ and Carl

Johnson, St. Peter.

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HOPKINS BOY TOP POULTRY DEMONSTRATOR

~~Twenty-year-old Fred Dvorak of Hopkins, Hennepin county, is the 1952~~

^{4-H State Fair} ~~champion poultry demonstrator. His topic was "From Pen to Pan."~~
Twenty-year-old Fred Dvorak of Hopkins, Hennepin county, is the 1952

Blue ribbon winners in the poultry demonstrations were:

Vivian Bohmback, ~~St Akelay~~; Nancy Davis, ^{Winn} Lynd; Cherry Johnson, St. Hilaire;

Duane Anderson, Ruthton; Robert Hoff, Sacred Heart; ~~Wodore~~ ^{Wodore} Storck, Morris.

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BREAD TEAM WINS TRIP TO CHICAGO

A trip to Chicago to attend the National 4-H Club Congress is in store for the championship 4-H oral bread demonstration team at the State Fair. Members of the winning team are Marilyn Hagemester, 15, 6427-41st avenue North, Minneapolis, and Judy Albrecht, 15, 6324 Rockford Road, Minneapolis.

Both girls are members of the Victory Robins 4-H club. Marilyn has carried the bread project for four years, Judy has taken it for three years.

King Midas Flour Mills, Minneapolis, will award expenses of the trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago.

Blue ribbon teams named in 4-H oral bread demonstrations are Betty and Marcia Seymour, Alden; Patricia DeBlieck and Mary Rogers, Tracy; Muriel Schultz and Delores Johnson, Zumbro Falls.

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DEMONSTRATION ON RASPBERRY PLANTING WINS IN FRUIT DIVISION

A demonstration on planting and transplanting raspberries by 15-year-old David Pansch of Graceville, Big Stone county, received top placing in the 4-H fruit division at the State Fair.

David helps take care of the family's large strawberry and raspberry plantings, which this year yielded more than 400 quarts of strawberries and 130 quarts of raspberries.

Blue ribbon winner in the 4-H fruit demonstration was Mary Ann Peterson, Faribault.

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FIRE CONTROL DEMONSTRATION WINS FORESTRY COMPETITION

It's a long ways from a planting of multiflora roses to a demonstration on "How to Control Your Fire", but 14-year-old Imogene Nelson, E Westbrook, made that step in her forestry project and became state-4-H forestry demonstrating champion at the Minnesota State Fair.

Imogene became interested in forestry when her dad made a planting of the roses. Her interest grew, and finally she prepared her demonstration for the county and now the State Fair.

Norlin Hein, New Albin, Iowa, competing for Houston county, was awarded a blue ribbon for his forestry demonstration.

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BELLE PLAINE BOY CHAMPION GRAIN DEMONSTRATOR

Marvin Mueller, 18, Belle Plaine, has been doubly rewarded for his efforts with his 12-acre 4-H oats plot.

His grain demonstration at the Minnesota State Fair was chosen as the outstanding grain demonstration in the 4-H competition today. What's more his 12 acres of oats

netted him slightly over \$200 profit on his 4-H project. Marvin planted Shelby oats, and sprayed part of his field with 2,4-D to control weeds.

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4-H STATE FAIR SPECIAL

GOODHUE COUNTY WINS HERDSMANSHIP TROPHY

Goodhue county 4-H livestock exhibitors Monday won permanent possession of a loving cup trophy for good herdsmanship at the Minnesota State Fair.

This year the Goodhue county exhibitors won the herdsmanship award for the third year in a row, giving them permanent possession of the cup. They were selected for the honor on the basis of having kept stalls and mangers used by their animals neat and clean at all times.

McLeod county exhibitors placed second in the contest, with Nicollet and Carver counties tied for third. The trophy was presented to Goodhue county at a 4-H assembly Monday ~~at the University of Minnesota extension~~ ^(by Roger Leighton, University of Minnesota extension) dairyman and chairman of the judging committee for the contest. Melroy Holst, ^(of Goodhue) a representative of the 20 Goodhue county club members who exhibited livestock at the Fair, accepted the prize in behalf of 4-H clubs in his county.

Other counties winning blue ribbons in the herdsmanship contest were Benton, Rosseau, Carlton, Scott, Dakota, Meeker, Morrison, Washington, and Wright, ^{Sibley,}

The trophy is awarded by the Minnesota State Fair Board.

CHAMPIONS ANNOUNCED IN 4-H FOOD PREPARATION DEMONSTRATIONS

Winners in 4-H food preparation demonstrations at the State Fair have proved that they can prepare nutritious meals at low cost.

Named champions in the older group of food demonstrators were Glee Harms, 14, ~~xxxxxxx~~ Granada, individual; and Patricia Lucius, 16, Hampton, and Lois Schwartz, 17, Northfield, team. Glee showed how delicious but low-cost meals could be prepared from homegrown products, a demonstration similar to one her mother gave 18 years ago. Patricia and Lois demonstrated glamorizing hamburgers.

Purple ribbons in the younger group of food preparation demonstrators, aged 10-~~12~~¹⁴, went to Judy Hokeness, 13, Rushmore, individual; and to Patty Eblen, ~~13~~, and Kaye Anderson, 14, Austin, team. Calling her demonstration "Eat to be Pretty," Judy prepared foods which help her to avoid skin trouble. Patty and Kaye showed how to make different types of salads and how to garnish them attractively.

Blue ribbonsto individual demonstrators in the older group went to Carol Schmidt, Eagle Lake; Lois Bloemke, Springfield; Mary Jenkins, Winnebago; Linda Eckblad, Welch; Mavis Pigman, Worthington; Phyllis Breberg, Dawson; Carol Truckenmiller, Lake Benton; Lettie Beasley, Lynd; Norma Johnson, Guckeen; Joyce Larson, Hadley; Audrey Vulcan, Mankato; Joan Schlanger, Clitherall; Lois Ukkelberg, Clitherall; Joan Fehrs, Willow River; Carol Muehlstedt, St. Paul; Mary Beth Nyquist, Oklee; Corinne Welledorf, Ellsworth; Ardelle Quiser, Hibbing; Elizabeth Palmer, Hibbing; Ethel Gustafson, Cloquet; Margaret Lund, Adolph; Joyce Lahti, Meadowlands; Betty Jean Hanson, Clarissa; Jeane Deal, Wheaton; Mary Hillier, Excelsior; Mari Lu Luetke, Waconia.

Two teams in the older group received blue ribbons: Ruth Skaaden and Ione Hegseth, Spring Grove; and Margaret Halverson and Janice Halverson, Middle River.

Blue ribbons to individual demonstrators in the younger group went to Margaret Olson, Tamarack; Caren Costello, Blackduck; Ilene Anderson, Rush City; Gail Sykora, Storden; Romell Johnson, Farwell; Joan Thompson, Kandiyohi; Geraldine Jensen, Raymond; Barbara Berg, Orleans; Joan Nelson, International Falls; Beverly Blegen, Lake Benton; Gail Aune, Hendricks; Janice Hibma, Brewster; Mary Jane Powelson, St. Cloud.

Blue ribbons for team demonstrators in the younger group went to Carol Ann Pfeil and Beverly Pfeil, Worthington.

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ARRANGEMENTS OF GLADIOLUS WIN DEMONSTRATION HONORS

Showing how to make attractive arrangements of gladioli, Marianna Fricke, 15, Lakefield, won top honors in 4-H home beautification demonstrations at the State Fair.

Marianna has been active in the home beautification project for five years, and during that time has done much to improve the appearance of the home grounds. Her principal interest is her gladioli. She planted over 100 of them this year.

Blue ribbons in 4-H home beautification demonstrations went to Stanley Dupre, Hugo; Marie Sykora, Windom; Willa Christianson, ~~Wabasha~~ Brainerd; Leann Johnson, Albert Lea; Janet Judin, Standfield; Leo Pelzel, Heron Lake; LaVonne Sederberg, Kandiyohi; Jean Mathison, Lake Benton; Jack Burk, Lake Benton; Emeralda Tove, Hutchinson; Tyla Gemill, Alpha; Jerome Bengtson, Grove City; Evelyn Gustafson, St. Peter; Margaret Sather and Lou Ann Restad, Pelican Rapids; Thelma Selness, Glenwood; Duain Vierow, St. Paul; Dick Bucher, St. Paul; Corrine Anderson, Lamberton; Mary Ann Ekberg, White Rock, S.D. (Traverse county); LaVonne Statesbury, Hastings; Margaret Ottum, St. James; Ellen Halbakken, Rothsay.

HENNEPIN COUNTY 4-H WINS RABBIT CHAMPIONSHIP

^{Dorn, 14,}
Earl Dorn of Minneapolis showed the championship rabbit exhibit in 4-H competition at the Minnesota State Fair, it was announced today.

Blue ribbon winners in rabbit competition were Jerry Backus, and ~~Backus~~ Zarzowski, Robert Zarzowski, Lake Elmo.

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TOP HOLSTEIN COUNTIES NAMED

Nicollet was selected as the top Minnesota Holstein county in 4-H dairy exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair, it was announced today.

A prize of \$25 from the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association goes to 4-H clubs in that county to use in their work. In order to win this prize, the county had to have four blue ribbon animals on exhibit in 4-H competition at the State Fair. Nicollet county won the third prize in this competition at last year's Fair.

Second prize of \$15 went to McLeod county, with third prize of \$10 to ~~Olsted~~ Olsted county.

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CHAMP SOIL CONSERVATION DEMONSTRATOR NAMED

Sixteen-year-old Jerome Gernes of Winona in Winona county was named today as champion 4-H soil conservation demonstrator at the Minnesota State Fair.

As part of his soil conservation project, Jerome outlined a crop rotation system for the home farm. It consists of two years of hay, one year of corn and one year of small grain. It enables the upland to be kept in alternating strips of hay and corn and hay and grain. ^{The} Gernes farm ~~is~~ consists of rolling land, and these strips help keep the soil from ~~is~~ washing away, in addition to giving better crop yields, ~~is~~ says Jerome.

The Gernes farm is ~~is~~ laid out in contour strips. Jerome also selected pasture land and made plans for improving it. "The prosperity of the farmer depends on conservation of the soil," he believes. Jerome is a member of the Wilson Fireflies 4-H club. He has carried the conservation project three of his eight years in 4-H club work.

Blue ribbon soil conservation demonstrators:

Larry Murphy, Winnebago; Blaine Kurth, Hendricks; ~~St~~ ^o Erlend Carlson, Main-
toosh; Ralph Burski, Sauk Rapids; Mary ^o Lyn ~~is~~ Talbert, Rice.

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CHAMPION CLOTHING DEMONSTRATOR FROM NOBLES COUNTY

Adding attractiveness to a dirndl skirt by showing how to apply a decorative stitch to it won top honors for Betty Wass, 17, Worthington, in the 4-H clothing demonstration division at the State Fair.

The champion clothing demonstrator estimates that she has saved over \$150 in the four years she has taken the 4-H clothing project. There is almost nothing she would rather do than sew, Betty says.

4-H
Blue ribbons in/clothing demonstrations went to Evelyn Jackman, Aitkin; Zola Belle Holmes, Bemidji; Yvonne Kavanaugh, Appleton; Beverly Butson, Good Thunder; Loretta Oswell, Carlton; Rhoda Senechal, Sabin; Kathryn Esala, Brandon; R'Dene Nerling and Karen Ritter, Alexandria; Maysel Ann Haase, Blue Earth; Sonja Ims, Dennison; Marian Nelson, Red Wing; Janice Boyer, Menahga; Jean Benham, Park Rapids; Carol Ridgeway, Cohasset; Dorothy Jean Gillie, Williams; Elin Henriksen, Arco.

Mary Ann Hytry, Fairmont; Adele Johnson, St. Peter; Alice Thompson, Rushmore; Joyce Baumgartner, Wilmont; Joan Freese, Pipestone; Kathryn Slane, Pipestone; Carol Beardshear, Hibbing; Janis Heinz, Albany; Jean Erdahl, Donnelly; Alice Nyrness, Granite Falls.

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CLAY COUNTY BOY TOP TRACTOR DEMONSTRATOR

Alvin Swanson²⁰ of Moorhead, Clay county, is the top 4-H tractor demonstrator at the State Fair. He demonstrated "Fuel Care and Conservation."

He has done most of the servicing and repair work on the two tractors used on the farm. He gives credit to a 4-H tractor maintenance school held in Crookston last spring for his knowledge of tractors.

Tractor demonstration blue ribbon winners: Gerald Bostrom, I saanti; James Gorman, Jr., Hamel; Randy Bergan, Williams; Verda Pepin, Syanville; James Sward, Pine City; Dale Brule, Red Lake Falls.

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FREEBORN COUNTY GIRL BEST GARDEN DEMONSTRATOR

A 15-year-old girl from Wells, Freeborn county, is the champion State Fair garden demonstrator this year. She is Lorraine Collins, who demonstrated the propagating of plants by use of cuttings.

Her Lorraine's 50 by 150 foot garden has been estimated to be worth as much as \$500.

Blue ribbon garden ~~winer~~ demonstration winners were: Bill Webb, Mapleton; Jean Locmer, Elbow Lake; Phyllis Landberry, 319 Madison Ave., Minneapolis; Don Zibell, 1611 W. County Road B., St. Paul; and Sharon Nelson and Mari Klucas, both Sebeka.

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IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY FOODS STRESSED IN WINNING DEMONSTRATIONS

Three girls who are convinced of the importance of adding more milk and other dairy products to their families' diets received purple ribbons in the 4-H dairy foods demonstrations at the State Fair.

Named champion in individual demonstrations was Marlene Meyer, 16, Spring Valley, who showed how to make ice cream.

Championship in team demonstrations went to two sisters, Virginia Leen, 20, and Shirley Leen, 17, Jackson, who showed how dry milk can add more nutrition to the diet with few calories. They called their demonstration "Magic Powder."

Blue ribbons in individual demonstrations in 4-H dairy foods went to Genevieve Carter, Bemidji; Dorothy Ward, Mapleton; Nancy Meyer, Caledonia; Aldyne Carlson, Williams; Janice Nobel, Winnebago.

Teams winning blue ribbons were Donna Anderson and Ruth Calli, Cromwell; Alice and Janice Sorenson, Hallock; Gladys Vigen and Donna Johnson, Thief River Falls; Janice Ewing and Doris Carlson, Beltrami; Francine Yerich and Estelle Holmen, Aurora.

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COOKING
15-YEAR-OLD WINS FROZEN FOODS/CONTEST

A 15-year-old Washington county 4-H girl who prefers to freezer rather than can foods because it is much faster won a purple ribbon in the 4-H frozen foods cooking demonstrations at the State Fair.

Diane Smith, Stillwater, received the championship for her demonstration of how to cook two different vegetables which she had frozen herself. She will receive a \$50 bond from Coolerator company, Duluth. Diane has a record of freezing 141 pints of fruit and vegetables and 103 pounds of meat in two years.

Blue ribbons in the 4-H frozen foods cooking division went to Donna Mae ~~Hakkinen~~ Dahltorp, Lake Crystal; Ardelle Tjentland, Storden; Kathryn Nelson, Blue Earth; Andrienne Schwier, Fountain; Darlene Richards, Herman; Edith Hoff, Perley; Joan Thompson, Dalton; Joyce Parsons, Northfield; and Mary Lou Wanous, Owatonna.

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News Bureau
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September 3, 1952

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

(These shorts are intended as fillers
for your radio programs or your newspaper
columns. Or adapt them for news stories.)

In this issue:

Canning Jars for Freezing
Eat a Sun-Drenched Tomato
Early Apples Have Many Uses
Good Harvest of Wealthy Apples
Fan on the Job

Dirt out of Rugs
Treatment for Chintz
New Non-Woven Fabric
New Waffle Knit
Fall Fashions for Juniors

Canning Jars for Freezing

Many homemakers who have stocks of glass canning jars would like to use these for home freezing, both as an economy and as a convenience. But many wonder whether the glass will break at low freezing temperatures.

A study at the Massachusetts Experiment Station showed that glass is quite durable at freezing temperatures and jars can be used to hold fruits in syrup or sugar for freezing, also dry-pack vegetables, meats and poultry, and even apple juice. But there was considerable breakage in freezing brine-packed foods in canning jars.

Most convenient for freezing are the wide-mouth jars with two-piece metal lid closures. The flat lid allows for stacking in the freezer, and these lids may be re-used for several seasons. Zinc covers became distorted in freezing and some reports indicated that they absorbed off-flavors and odors from strong-flavored foods.

Homemakers who use glass jars for freezing need to allow enough headspace for the food to expand - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for pints and 1 inch for quarts. To prevent breakage, jars should stand upright and be placed in the freezer a few at a time with space around each for circulation of air and even freezing. The least breakage occurred in jars placed at the center of the freezing compartment away from the freezer plates.

Thawing also should be even. Slow thawing in the refrigerator is recommended as best, especially for fruit. For more rapid thawing, place the jar in cold, slowly running tap water.

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.

Eat a Sun-Drenched Tomato

Did you know that tomatoes grown in the home garden or in the field are one of the best and cheapest sources of vitamin C at this time of year? Nutrition specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have found that these tomatoes grown in full sunlight contain about twice as much vitamin C as winter and fall greenhouse tomatoes.

A medium-size garden tomato will supply nearly half the vitamin C needed daily, and a third of the vitamin A. Since the body can't store a supply of vitamin C, nutritionists recommend one or more servings a day.

Even when it's canned as a vegetable or as a juice, the tomato retains its high vitamin value better than most foods. Most of the canning, of course, is done when tomatoes are at the peak of their vitamin value, so the canned products are likely to be just as good a source of vitamin C in winter as the fresh hothouse tomatoes.

* * * * *

Early Apples Have Many Uses

If you have early apples that won't store well, you'll want to find many ways of using them. Canning applesauce is one good way to preserve them for future use. Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests some other uses: apple jelly, apple butter, combining apples with green tomatoes for mincemeat, canning apple juice to combine with other fruit drinks. And of course, there are dozens of apple desserts your family will enjoy now - apple crisp, apple dumplings and the ever popular green apple pie.

* * * * *

Good Harvest of Wealthy Apples

There's a good supply of Wealthy apples in Minnesota this year and quality is good. The Wealthy is a fine apple for dessert, baking, pie, sauce and freezing. Two of the other early apples, the Duchess and the Beacon, are excellent for pie, sauce and freezing.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Fan on the Job

A portable electric fan can be a convenience as well as a comfort in the house. You'll run it on hot days to cool off the house, of course, but it has many other uses.

For example, a fan can hasten the thawing of frozen fruit or meat. Leave the food in its tight wrapping while the breeze helps thaw it. The fan can also help in defrosting the home freezer, by blowing warm air in and cold air out.

Use the fan, also, to help dry clothes on an indoor clothes line or rack; to hurry the drying of wax, varnish, shellac or paint. Set the fan in front of an open window in the laundry or kitchen to clear out smoke, steam or odors, but be sure it stands steady on a wide enough surface so it won't tip or fall. You can even help prevent mildew and mustiness in hot damp weather by directing a fan into clothes closets or dresser drawers.

* * * * *

Dirt out of the Rugs

Most small cotton scatter rugs are easy to wash in the machine. But if you have a large room-size cotton rug, too big to put in the washing machine, shampoo it frequently to keep surface dust from getting too deep into the nap. The dry suds treatment, applied whenever necessary, will keep the colors bright. This treatment is the technique of brushing only the suds into the nap and then quickly wiping them up with a clean white cloth and moving on to the next overlapping patch. Use a synthetic detergent, whipping it up so you use the dry foam in cleaning. The precaution you need to take, of course, is to avoid getting the rug too wet.

* * * * *

Treatment for Chintz

If you have glazed chintz draperies and the time has come to wash them, be sure to avoid soaking them. Some chintz fabrics have a permanent glaze that will last the lifetime of the curtain. Others which lose their shiny surface the minute they're washed should have a light starching. Another thing to keep in mind about chintz -- don't twist or rub it, and avoid wrinkling it. When it comes to ironing, have the glazed side next to the iron.

CLOTHING

New Non-Woven Fabric

Soon you'll see a new member of the family of non-woven absorbent fabrics offered as an interlining material. It will consist of wool, camel hair and other soft fiber lint impregnated with latex. The fabric is said to feel like chamois, to have excellent wear quality and to be very much less expensive than chamois.

* * * * *

New Waffle Knit

For late fall or early winter a new waffle knit fabric has been promised for civilians. It is expected to be available first in a variety of types of underwear for children and men and later in outer wear. The waffle knit is a result of three years of co-operative research by the Navy and industry. It will be seen in cotton and eventually in a variety of natural and synthetic fibers. The 100 per cent cotton fabric is reported to have excellent insulation qualities and at the same time is light in weight.

* * * * *

Fall Fashions for Juniors

In the fall silhouette, for juniors, the smock is new for 1952. It is most typical in the straight-cut dress but also to be seen in the jumper and chemise dress. Another silhouette is typically slim and emphasizes especially the dress and jacket of the spencer and boxy type as the main costume. Jackets, it is reported, will be particularly fashionable in tweed, poodle, fleece and chinchilla fabrics.

A slightly different costume will be a skirt and blouse with jacket -- and then too, the sweater-top dress.

Waistlines may seem to wander; however, for the most part, they will be natural. The closely molded midriff will be seen as well as waistlines cinched by elasticized stitching and supplemented oftentimes by detachable cummerbunds.

Hip yokes on skirts are a majority choice for the middy silhouette.

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CAPTION FOR MAT -- These four outstanding soils and livestock experts will appear on the program of the third annual Livestock and the Land Institute to be held at Albert Lea, September 25. From left to right they are: E. F. Ferrin, chief, animal husbandry division, University of Minnesota; J. C. Holbert, president, Iowa Beef Producers' Assn.; W. M. Beeson, Purdue University feeding expert; and Robert Salter, chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

COMPLETE PROGRAM SET FOR LIVESTOCK-LAND INSTITUTE

Grass and livestock will share the spotlight Thursday, September 25, at the third annual Livestock and the Land Institute, at Albert Lea, Minnesota.

The story of how grasses and legumes fit into profitable livestock farming will be told by farm experts, by farmers themselves, and by special exhibits.

Headlining the Institute program will be Dr. Robert Salter, chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. Dr. Salter recently succeeded the famous "father" of modern soil conservation, Hugh Bennett, as head of the Service.

William Beeson, professor of animal husbandry at Purdue University, will be on hand to tell about his widely discussed Purdue Supplement A for beef cattle.

Other well-known speakers for the day include Mel Cohee, Milwaukee. Soil Conservation Service, P. E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, and Maurice Soultz, assistant director of the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service.

Completing the program will be two conservation-minded farmers. Gale Davis, Nemaha, Iowa, and Logan Thompson, Plainview, Minnesota. They will tell their story of conservation and livestock production, with colored pictures giving a full account of key operations.

E. F. Ferrin, chief, animal husbandry division, University of Minnesota, and J. C. Holbert, president, Iowa Beef Producers' association, will put on a special livestock demonstration using cattle, sheep, and swine. They will tell how these livestock can be fitted into the livestock enterprise on the farm.

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Immediate Release

NEW SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS PLANNED

Pipestone county farmers will vote on the establishment of a soil conservation district on September 23, M. A. Thorfinnson, secretary of the Minnesota Soil Conservation Committee, announced today at University Farm.

Thorfinnson was reporting on the action taken by the committee at a recent meeting.

The committee also received petitions from Redwood county asking for hearings on forming a district. Two meetings were set for the county to give farmers the opportunity to express their opinions, to ask questions, and to discover the extent of interest in a district.

Meetings scheduled for Redwood county include Lamberton, September 23, and Lucan, September 24.

The committee also approved the referendum adding Alaska and Maple Ridge townships to the Beltrami County district.

Thorfinnson also reported that the Minnesota Flying Farmers team of Kenneth Butler, Hutchinson, Delbert F. Anderson, Starbuck, and James A. Sylling, Spring Grove, recently was chosen as the team doing most for soil conservation in the U. S. They were honored at the National Flying Farmers' Convention at Auburn, Alabama.

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Immediate Release

SEVERAL HUNDRED WOMEN EXPECTED AT SHORT COURSE

When the thirteenth annual Farm Bureau Women's short course is held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota September 10-12, it will mean back to school for several hundred rural homemakers from all parts of the state.

For many of these women the three-days' refresher course is their annual vacation from home responsibilities. Some of them have attended the Farm Bureau Women's short course every year.

Following a welcome by Mrs. Lewis Minton, state home and community director of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, Wednesday morning (September 10), Mrs. Marie Daugherty, director, Associate Women of the American Farm Bureau, Chicago, will address the group on women's civic responsibilities. A tour through the new east wing of the Home Economics building is scheduled for the afternoon.

Thursday morning's program will be devoted to discussions of health, library facilities and fire prevention by authorities in those fields. The group will also hear a talk by Dr. Harold Macy, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, on his trip to Latin America. Luncheon speaker will be Dr. Arnold Lowe, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, Minneapolis.

Dr. Ralph Casey, director of the University School of Journalism, will talk Thursday afternoon on methods of influencing voters' attitudes.

A smorgasbord dinner at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis, a tour through the Institute and a program under the direction of Dr. Nils G. Sahlin, executive director, have been planned for Thursday evening.

The short course will continue through Friday morning.

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Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

September 5-6--State and National Soil Conservation Days and Plowing Matches, Dodge County.

September 5-6--Soil Conservation Air Tours, Dodge Center, in connection with State and National Soil Conservation Days and Plowing Matches.

*September 8-13--Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

*September 8-13--Artificial Insemination Short Course. University Farm, St. Paul.

**September 8--Soil Conservation Field Day, Rock county.

*September 9--Swine Feeders' Day, University Farm, St. Paul.

*September 10-12--Farm Bureau Women's Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

*September 15-16--Animal Nutrition Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

**September 16--Yellow Medicine and Lac qui Parle counties' Soil Conservation Field Day.

***September 22-27--Dairy Herd Improvement Association Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

September 23--Livestock Day, West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

September 25--Livestock and the Land Institute, Albert Lea.

September 26-27--Annual meeting, Minnesota State Horticultural Society. Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis.

**September 30--Land Use Judging Contest, Rock county.

**September 30--Land Use Judging Contest. Roseau county.

**September 30--Soil Conservation Field Day, Lincoln County.

**October 2--Land Use Judging Contest, Lake of the Woods county.

October 3--Hybrid corn and Soybean Field Day, West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

*October 3-November 14--Short Course for Foreign Students (women), University Farm, St. Paul.

**October 4--Land Use Judging Contest, Olmsted county.

October 5-11--National Fire Prevention Week.

**October 6-9--Junior Livestock Show, South St. Paul.

October 10--Fall Field Day (corn, soybeans, hogs, sheep, cattle), Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca.

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

**Details from county agent's office

***Details from either county agent's office or Short Course Office, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-9008-rr

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

Immediate Release

BIGGEST ONE-DAY SHORT COURSE TUESDAY

The University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture's biggest one-day short course will be held on the St. Paul campus Tuesday, September 9, when 1,200 farmers and others will attend the 30th annual Swine Feeders' Day.

The program will get under way in the campus livestock pavilion at 10 a.m.

A feature of Swine Feeders' Day this year will be the formation of a "30-Year club." Several men who have attended the course every one of the 30 years of its existence will be honored with a citation and awarded the club's purple ribbon, according to J.O.Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Guest speaker at Swine Feeders' Day will be Damon Catron, associate professor of animal husbandry at Iowa State College. He will explain why hogs need less protein when fed balanced rations.

University of Minnesota experimental hog feeding trials will be reported by E.F.Ferrin, animal husbandry chief, and L.E.Hanson and R.M.Anderson, animal husbandry division staff members. They will discuss trials in limited feeding of gilts, pig starters for suckling pigs, use of B vitamins, antibiotics and arsanilic acid in rations and the use of farrowing stalls and artificial sow's milk.

Additional results of University research will be presented by L.M.Winters, professor of animal husbandry, on swine breeding experiments, and L.E.Carpenter, associate professor of animal husbandry, on swine experiments at the Hormel Institute, Austin.

Field observations on the value of artificial sow's milk will be reported by H.G. Zavoral, University extension livestock specialist. P.A.Anderson of the animal husbandry division staff will present a hog carcass demonstration.

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

FOR RELEASE
After 3 P.M.,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

FARM CAMPUS LIBRARY CORNERSTONE CEREMONY

What will farmers and scientists of generations far in the future think of the "modern" agricultural developments of 1952?

That was a question which University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture staff members were pondering today (Friday) as they watched a cornerstone ceremony at the new St. Paul campus library.

At the ceremony this (Friday) afternoon, 40 different publications and other documents and 20 vials of seed of grain, grass and legume varieties now being grown in the state were deposited in the cornerstone. Most of the publications describe University agricultural research or currently recommended farming practices.

Presumably, when this building has outlived its usefulness and is to be replaced by a more modern structure in the distant future, these mementos will be removed, inspected and regarded with curiosity by a generation comparing its own advanced stage of agricultural development with that which existed way back in 1952.

Among the documents deposited in the cornerstone were scientific and professional articles written by Dr. C.H. Bailey, dean of the University's Department of Agriculture; Dr. Harold Macy, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station; and Dr. Henry Schmitz, former dean of the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine, who is now president of the University of Washington.

Presiding at the ceremony was Director Macy. Addresses were given by Dr. Bailey and Dr. T.C. Blegan, dean of the U. of M. Graduate School. Dr. E.B. Stanford, head librarian at the University, and Harald Ostvold, St. Paul campus librarian, deposited the documents and seeds in the cornerstone.

The new library building, now getting its finishing touches, is a 140 by 60 foot structure of three stories plus a penthouse. It has a capacity of 140,000 volumes and seats 500 students. The building will be formally dedicated during Farm and Home Week, January 13-16, 1953.

A-9010-rr

SEPTEMBER FEATURES PLENTIFUL FRUITS

The plentiful foods which will be available at markets this month offer a varied choice of good buys for family meals, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Pears, peaches, table and Concord grapes and apples are the fruits that will be particularly abundant in September, for canning, for eating out of hand, for desserts and salads.

For fruit desserts, there will be plenty of honey for sweetening. For salads, shoppers will find generous supplies of lettuce.

Home and market gardens will be producing large quantities of tomatoes for home canning, as well as other vegetables such as cabbage, squash, potatoes and cauliflower.

For main dishes for September meals, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's abundant foods list offers a choice of stewing hens, turkey and fresh fish. This month will see plenty of both the small broiler-fryer type turkeys and the larger hens and toms on the market from a record crop.

The Department of Agriculture reports that supplies of salad oils, cooking and table fats will be large and reasonably priced. Lard will be an especially good buy for September cooking.

4-H FARM FIRE SAFETY CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Wesley Larson, 16, Kenyon, and Carol Lokensgard, 17, St. Peter, were named winners in the Minnesota 4-H Farm Fire Safety contest, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Each will receive a \$50 defense bond for outstanding work in inspecting farms for fire hazards.

Larson is a member of the Wanamingo Wide Awakes 4-H club, Goodhue county. He has been a 4-H'er seven years, participating in the safety project for six years. As junior club leader in safety this year, he inspected seven farms for fire hazards.

Miss Lokensgard, a member of Norseland Senior 4-H club, Nicollet county, made nine fire inspections. She has been a 4-H club member seven years and has taken part in the safety activity two years. She was a member of her club's safety committee, which made 35 farm fire inspections.

Both Larson and Miss Lokensgard will compete for national awards in the 4-H Farm Fire Safety contest. National winners will receive a \$100 cash award, a plaque and an expense paid trip to the next annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, sponsors of the contest.

County fire prevention winners, who receive \$5 cash awards, are: Benton--Harvey Maier, Sauk Rapids and Barbara Blood, Rice; Brown--Maynard Bakken, Hanska and Donna Ganske, Sleepy Eye; Carver--Lorraine Rasmussen, Excelsior; Goodhue--Norlene Lawson, Kenyon; Hennepin--Patricia Paetzel, Minneapolis.

Houston--Owen Hegge and Thelma Ihe, Spring Grove; LeSueur--Leo Stangler and Lorraine Stangler, Kilkenny; Nicollet--Donald Webster, St. Peter; Olmsted--James Rabehl, Rochester; Wadena--Marlene Mattila, Sebeka.

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

Immediate Release

McKERROW SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

Outstanding work they have done in 4-H livestock projects will mean scholarships for Raymond Wallace, Jr., 15, Backus, and John Lindstrom, 18, Braham, and a chance to continue their education in agriculture.

The two boys have been awarded this year's McKerrow scholarships of \$100 each. Chosen from a list of 4-H members recommended by county agents in all sections of the state, Wallace and Lindstrom were selected on the basis of their long-time records, their systematic increase in the size of their livestock projects and evidence of their need for financial help to continue school.

Both of the scholarship winners have been active in 4-H work, Lindstrom for 10 years and Wallace for six. They have held the offices of president and vice-president of their local clubs and have many different projects to their credit. Since both boys are interested in dairy animals, they have carried dairy projects since they have been in club work and have learned how to raise better quality animals.

Lindstrom plans to use his scholarship to enroll in agriculture at the University of Minnesota. Wallace will continue his education at the North Central School of Agriculture, Grand Rapids, where he has completed his freshman year.

The \$100 scholarships ^{are} awarded each year to help deserving and financially needy 4-H club members to attend either the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture or one of the University's branch schools of agriculture. They were established in 1929 in honor of the late William A. McKerrow, long-time secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association. The scholarship fund originated from surplus indemnity funds built up in conjunction with the Junior Livestock show, held annually in South St. Paul.

The boys were selected for the scholarships by a committee consisting of John Olson, president, Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association; J.S.Jones, secretary, W.S.Moscrip and Norris Carnes, vice presidents of the association; E.F.Ferrin, chief of the animal husbandry division and W.E.Morris, extension animal husbandman, University of Minnesota. Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, is adviser to the committee.

A-9013-jbn

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 4, 1952

SPECIAL TO So. Minn. dailies

Immediate Release

CAPTION FOR MAT -- Gale Davis, Nemaha, Iowa, (left) and Logan Thompson, Plainview Minn., know that a good soil conservation program and livestock farming work hand in hand. These two farmers will tell how they make livestock pay in a grassland farming program at the third annual Livestock and Land Institute at Albert Lea, Minn., September 25.

LIVESTOCK PLAY SOIL CONSERVATION ROLE

Two farmers who have proved that you don't have to sacrifice either soil or income if you have the right combination of livestock and grass will appear at the Livestock and the Land Institute at Albert Lea, September 25.

The two farmers, Logan Thompson, Plainview, Minnesota, and Gale Davis, Nemaha, Iowa, will tell how their balanced livestock programs convert large amounts of grass and legumes into livestock products. Thompson owns his farm, and Davis is a renter.

Thompson started in 1931 on borrowed money. Today his 273 rolling acres are operated under a complete conservation plan. He operates it on the contour, with much of it strip-cropped, and follows a four-year rotation of corn-grain-2 years alfalfa-clover hay.

His Angus cows calve in the spring, and the calves are allowed to run with the cows until fall. The feeder calves are wintered on a heavy roughage ration of hay and grass silage. The next spring and summer they're fattened on pasture and grain and sold in late summer or early fall. Cows are wintered on corn stalk fields and hay and grass silage only. Thompson also raises hogs and sheep.

Demonstrating that good conservation-livestock farming can be carried out on rented ^{land}, Davis operates 160 acres. Better than a fourth of the place is in alfalfa-brome-clover, used for hay and pasture.

He buys 30-40 head of good quality feeder calves in early fall and sells them the next August or September. He roughs them through the winter with a supplement of light grain feeding to get a daily gain of one to one and one-fourth pounds. He feeds alfalfa-brome hay and corn silage.

The Livestock and the Land Institute program will also include speeches by R.M. Salter, chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, and William Beeson, Purdue University feeding expert.

The Institute is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension services of the University of Minnesota and Iowa State College; the Farm Bureau federations of both states; the Soil Conservation District associations of Minnesota and Iowa; the Iowa Beef Producers' association; the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association; the U. S. Soil Conservation Service; and Wilson and Co., Inc., Albert Lea.

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

SPECIAL to 20 So. Minn. counties.
AGENT: For use in your county for
advance publicizing of ram sale
day. May also be used in nearby
counties with co-operation of
other county agents at your
discretion.

RAM SALE DAY SCHEDULED

In order to help farmers improve the quality of their sheep flocks, a ram sale day will be held beginning at _____ on _____ at _____, County Agent _____ announced this week (today).
(time) (date) (location)

At the _____ county event -- one of a series of ram sale and exchange days being staged throughout the state during September and October by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service -- leading breeds of rams will be offered.

Rams will be brought in by special truck, and breeders and producers may buy, trade or sell at private treaty.

"A purebred ram will produce wider, deeper and better-fleshed lambs that will mature earlier and fatten more quickly," stated W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, in a recent conversation with County Agent _____.

Morris will be at the _____ county event to discuss sheep problems.

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SCHEDULE of ram sale days for southern counties:

Sept. 15, truck leaves U. Farm; Sept. 17, Goodhue county (Zumbrota); Sept. 18, A.M., Wabasha county; Sept. 18, P.M., Olmsted county; Sept. 19, Mower county; Sept. 20, A.M., Fillmore county; Sept. 20, P.M., Winona county; Sept. 22, A.M., Blue Earth county; Sept. 22, P.M., Watonwan county; Sept. 23, A.M., Martin county; Sept. 23, P.M., Faribault county; Sept. 24, A.M., Freeborn county; Sept. 24, P.M., Waseca county; Sept. 29, Brown county; Sept. 30, A.M., Cottonwood county; Sept. 30, P.M., Murray county; Oct. 1, Nobles county; Oct. 2, A.M., Rock county; Oct. 2, P.M., Pipestone county; Oct. 3, A.M., Lincoln county; Oct. 3, P.M., Lyon county.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 5, 1952

ATTN: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR SEPTEMBER

By L. C. Snyder and
O. C. Turnquist
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables

1. Sow a cover crop of winter rye early this month on areas where crops have already been harvested. This will aid in controlling erosion during the winter months and will provide good organic matter to the soil when plowed or spaded under next spring.
2. When the tops of onions begin to break over at the neck, they can be pulled and topped. Cure the bulbs in shallow crates in a garage or shed for a week to ten days. Then store in a cool, dry place.
3. Squash and pumpkin should be mature before harvested. If the skin resists the thumbnail near the stem end of the fruit, it's a sign of maturity. Cure in small piles in the garden for about two weeks. Cover the fruits if frost danger appears.
4. Don't harvest your carrots and beets for winter storage until your storage room has been cooled to lower temperatures. Frost will not hurt them while in the garden.
5. Destroy the vines of your potato plants about 10 days before harvest to set the skin and reduce the amount of skin feathering. If potatoes are infected with blight, delay digging until the diseased tubers have rotted in the ground.
6. If frost is predicted, harvest the mature green tomatoes. This is the stage when the fruits are a very light green or almost white. Such fruits can be kept from one to six weeks if temperatures are at 50°F. Ripe tomatoes may be stored for some time in the refrigerator.
7. Pot up a plant or two of parsley and chives for use in the kitchen during winter months. In addition to furnishing material ^{for} seasoning and garnishing, they make attractive house plants for the kitchen.

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.

Fruits

1. Do not pick winter apples too soon.* They can withstand several light frosts. If left on the tree until maturity, they develop a waxy covering that keeps them from shriveling. Winter apples should be picked by mid-October or if temperatures lower than 27°F. are predicted.
2. Let grapes ripen on the vine unless frost is predicted. Cut the clusters from the vine with a pair of shears or a knife. Handle grapes carefully.
3. Keep spring-planted strawberries in rows by continued cultivation. Do not let the rows get wider than about 18 inches. Cut off late runner plants.
4. Fruit growers should profit from last winter's experience and mouseproof their trees now while the weather is still pleasant. A cylinder of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh hardware cloth will do the trick. Push the hardware cloth into the ground so the mice cannot crawl underneath.
5. Black and purple raspberries can be propagated by tip layering. Bend the tips of the canes over and cover with dirt. New plants will form at the tips. Currants and gooseberries can be propagated by mound layering. Scar the lower branches and throw dirt around the base of the plants.
6. Prune watersprouts from fruit tree and ^{any} sprouts that have grown up around the base of the tree.
7. Take steps to eradicate pocket gophers. They can kill young trees by eating off the roots.

Ornamentals

1. Dig gladiolus corms as soon as the tops have been killed by frost. Cut off the tops close to the corm. Cure in a well ventilated room before cleaning. Named varieties should be kept separate.
2. Lawns should be fertilized now to develop a good root system before winter sets in. A complete fertilizer high in nitrogen should be used.
3. Bring in the house plants early so they become accustomed to indoor conditions before furnace heat dries out the air. This gives a longer time for the plants

to adjust from moist conditions out of doors to the dry air of a furnace-heated house. Inspect the plants for aphids and red spiders. Clean up the pots and wash the foliage. Make cuttings of large plants of geranium and coleus.

4. This month plant all spring-flowering bulbs with the possible exception of tulips. Early planting insures good root development before winter.
5. Let tuberous begonia corms cure before removing from the soil. If in pots, set the pots in the basement for several weeks.
6. For earlier bloom, subject the Christmas cactus to a few cool nights (without frost) before bringing the plants indoors. The cool nights seem to aid blossom bud formation.

TIMELY TIPS for September 20

September and October are good months ^{to} lay out contour strips. You can lay them out through the grainfield now and plow on the contour. If a cornfield is in the way, that part of the strip can be laid out after corn is husked. --H.A. Therfinson.

Anemia prevention steps should be taken when pigs are raised on artificial floors. Sow udders may be scrubbed with an iron solution at least once daily or a special iron tablet given each pig the first few days of his life and repeated each week until it's on grain feed.--H.G. Zverval.

A poor pullet won't lay any more eggs just because prices are high. Under-sized, low-vitality poorly-feathered birds will be worth more in the pen than in the pen.--Cora Cooke.

End the permanent fence at the stream bank with an end or corner construction. The fence across the stream should be independent of these corners, and it can be made of inexpensive, temporary material.--J.R. Nectel.

It's a good idea not only to believe in sign^s but to heed those on the power take-off on the corn picker and other machines. They're signs for saving lives and limbs.--Glenn Prickett.

If sows are in the right condition when bred, a high number of twins may be born.--W.E. Morris.

(MORE)

Farmers should now be sending soil samples to University Farm soil testing lab, so they can buy their lime and spread it this fall. Testing now will also aid the farmer to purchase fertilizer early this fall and spread it before freeze-up or store it on the farm. If he waits until spring he may not get the kind he wants.

--P.M.Burton.

Use of superphosphate on built-up litter in poultry houses and in gutters of dairy barns reduces objectionable odors, reduces nitrogen losses from manure, helps absorb excess liquid, makes manure a better-balanced fertilizer.--Harold Jones.

An inventory now of your corn field may show these signs: lower leaves firing on poorly drained areas, firing of leaves on eroded hillsides or headlands, too-low stand of corn (population per acre). See your county agent if you find these signs.

--H.R.Duncan.

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University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 5, 1952

For release anytime

LIVESTOCK DEMONSTRATIONS ON LIVESTOCK AND LAND PROGRAM

Four lots of beef, two lots of ewes, and two lots of western feeder lambs will be used in demonstrations at the third annual livestock and the Land Institute at Albert Lea, September 25.

E. F. Ferrin, chief of the Animal Husbandry Division at University Farm, and J. C. Holbert, president, Iowa Beef Producers' Association, will use these animals in demonstrating how the livestock enterprise can be fit to the farm feed supplies and how different grades of livestock sell on the market.

The Livestock and Land Institute is held each year to demonstrate how livestock fit into a good soil conservation program profitably. How this worked out on two farms will be told by farmers themselves--Logan Thompson, Plainview, Minnesota, and Gale Davis, Nemaha, Iowa. Some of their livestock will also be used in the demonstrations.

Dr. R. M. Salter, chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, and William Beeson, Purdue University animal husbandman and originator of the famous Purdue Supplement A for beef, will be featured speakers of the day.

The Institute is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Services of Iowa and Minnesota; the Farm Bureau Federations of both states; the Soil Conservation district associations of both states; the Iowa Beef Producers' Association; the U. S. Soil Conservation Service; and Wilson and Company, Inc. Albert Lea.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 5, 1952

For release with mat
September 17 or after

CAPTION FOR MAT--O. B. Goodmanson, Wilson and Company (left) and Boyd DeMalignon, retail meat market operator in Albert Lea, will tell what happens to prices from the time a steer leaves the farm until it reaches the dinner table at the third annual Livestock and the Land Institute, Albert Lea, September 25.

FROM STEER TO STEAK--THE STORY OF MEAT PRICES

What happens to prices from the time livestock leave the farm until they reach the dinner table?

The answer to that and many other questions asked by farmers, city wage earners, and housewives alike will be given at the third annual livestock and the Land Institute, Albert Lea, September 25.

Boyd DeMalignon, Albert Lea retail meat market operator, will explain why some cuts of meat must be sold for over a dollar a pound while others sell at less than cost.

Working with DeMalignon will be O. B. Goodmanson, Wilson and Company, who will discuss costs involved moving meat from the farm to the retail market.

Obtaining these two men completes a full program of outstanding speakers and demonstrations, Cliff Cairns, show manager, said today. The purpose of the entire day is to show how a balanced livestock program can profitably use the grasses and legumes so necessary to soil conservation.

The entire program will be held in buildings at the Freeborn County Fair Grounds, Albert Lea.

The program will open at 9:00 a.m. with a speech by William Beeson, professor of animal husbandry at Purdue University and originator of the famous Purdue supplement A for beef cattle.

Next will be an actual demonstration with livestock on fitting livestock to the farm's feed supply, by E. T. Ferrin, chief of the University of Minnesota Animal Husbandry Division, and J. C. Holbert, president of the Iowa Beef Producers' Association.

Four lots of beef cattle, two lots of ewes, and two lots of western feeders will be brought into the ring for the demonstration.

Goodmanson and DeMalignon will complete the morning program with their demonstration on "What Modern Merchandising Means to Farmers."

Dr. R. M. Salter, chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, will make his first appearance in the Midwest since succeeding Hugh Bennett as chief in the afternoon.

How a well-balanced livestock program fits into a good soil conservation program will be demonstrated by two successful farmers, Gale Davis, Nemaha, Iowa, and Logan Thompson, Plainview, Minnesota. Working with Mel Cohee, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, they will show, with the help of colored slides, how they made livestock and conservation work together profitably.

Moderators for the two sessions will be Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, and Maurice Soultz of the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service.

The Institute is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Services of Minnesota and Iowa; the Farm Bureau Federations of both states; the Soil Conservation District associations of both states; the Iowa Beef Producers' Association; the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association; the U. S. Soil Conservation Service; and Wilson and Company, Inc., Albert Lea.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
September 15 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Are You an Ostrich? Some persons viewing the farm accident exhibits at the State Fair were like the traditional ostrich. They put their hands over their faces and walked away. The exhibit consisted of models of actual accidents similar to cases treated daily in Minnesota hospitals, says Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the U. of M. "Would it not be wise to face reality and prevent accidents before they happen? Or shall we ignore reality and continue killing small children and farm operators because of careless use of farm machines?" challenges Prickett.

* * * * *

Do the Opposite ... Speaking of the egg outlook, W. H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm, suggests that over a period of time it is better to move strongly into a line of production when the situation looks unfavorable, for the very reason that many people are discouraged and cut down or get out entirely. And it usually pays to go easy when the situation looks rosy. At such a time, due to optimism and expansion on the part of some, the future will usually be less rosy, says Dankers.

* * * * *

Economy Is the Word ... Economy is one of the main things to be considered in housing meat animals, according to E. F. Ferrin, animal husbandry chief at the University of Minnesota. "Open sheds of pole type construction are the best suited for beef cattle and sheep. Hogs need warmer buildings, but the pretentious, costly barn is out of date. An owner contemplating new construction for any kind of livestock should be certain to use modern plans. The old type fancy barns have high overhead costs. Economical, recently-designed structures pay for themselves by saving feed during the winter," says Ferrin.

* * * * *

Time's A-Wasting ... Time's A-wasting. Get your soil tested before the freeze-up. This will help you determine the grades and rates of fertilizer you will need next spring. See the county agent about taking soil samples to be sent to the soil testing laboratory at University Farm.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

For publication week of
September 15 or after

RUG CARE
SAVES
DOLLARS

Rugs and carpets represent a big investment in home furnishings, and _____
County homemakers are anxious to do all they can to preserve them.

Home Agent _____ suggests that rug care be organized on a daily,
weekly, semi-annual and annual scale.

Use the carpet sweeper daily to pick up surface dust, lint and stray crumbs,
she advises. A thorough cleaning once a week with the vacuum cleaner will remove
the sharp grit which has settled into the fiber of the rug. This is a good time to
move the furniture slightly to give crushed pile a chance to straighten out.

Semi-annually, shift rugs around to distribute wear evenly, vacuuming the
backs at this time. Have them cleaned by a professional cleaner once each year.

Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of
Minnesota, points out that new rugs can be expected to shed or "fluff" for perhaps
several months. Fluff becomes imbedded in the body of the rug when the pile is
clipped at the factory and the fluff gradually works itself out. She gives these
special suggestions on rug care:

1. Run the vacuum cleaner or carpet sweeper with the "lay" of the pile to avoid
a shaded or streaked appearance. The "lay" is the slope of the fiber as it is rolled
for packing at the factory.
2. Use cups under heavy pieces of furniture and furniture with sharp wooden cor-
ners to protect the pile and carpet from damage.
3. To change the flow of traffic through a carpeted room, move the heavy pieces
of furniture occasionally. While a rug can be shifted to distribute wear, a carpet
cannot. Thus it may be necessary to re-route traffic to take wear away from one
narrow path.
4. Use scatter rugs at spots receiving heavy wear, such as entrance doors. They
will save a large rug or carpet as well as add a decorative note.
5. Avoid shaking and beating since they are harmful to tufts and backing alike.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1952

To all counties
ATT: 4-H AGENT

For publication week of
September 15 or after

CURTAIN-MAKING
TIPS GIVEN TO
4-H'ERS

Four-H girls taking the home furnishings project may want to make curtains for their own rooms during the coming year. Curtains can add color and smartness to a room and are easy to make.

Be sure to select curtain material that is simple, that launders easily and is in keeping with the other furnishings in the room, cautions 4-H Club (Home) Agent _____ (Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota). You can purchase a number of kinds of fabric that would be suitable.

Dress fabrics offer a wealth of ideas for bedroom curtains. Look for bright plaids and stripes, big splashy patterns, bright solid colors or small calico prints. Gingham, denims, seersuckers, broadcloth, piques and percales are all suitable. Be sure to buy pre-shrunk material or shrink it yourself before cutting.

For something different, buy unbleached muslin and trim it with brush fringe for tailored curtains. Or plan to use plastic, but be careful to get the kind that is soft hanging, dull finished and that does not become hard with temperature changes.

Pick the color for your curtains carefully and make sure it blends with the color scheme of your room. You may want to pick up a color from the rug, a picture or a quilt. Perhaps you can plan a chair cushion or dressing table skirt to match. Choose yellows and reds if your room is on the north side of the house, and blues or greens if it is in a sunny place. Use light colors in a small room and brighter or darker colors in a larger one.

In planning the style of curtains, remember to keep them simple. Ruffles may not suit your personality. For a more tailored style, try draw curtains that can be pushed to the side in the daytime and pulled together at night, but make sure there is plenty of width so the curtains do not look skimpy.

-mm-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
September 15 or after

HOW TO GET
RID OF STUMPS

This may be the "chemical age", but it has not produced a chemical that will remove tree stumps satisfactorily.

That observation was passed along this week by Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester, through Agricultural Agent _____.

Smith cited tests of several chemicals conducted by the University of Illinois Department of Forestry. None of the chemicals tested worked satisfactorily.

But there are ways of removing dead stumps. They can be rotted out, burned out or dug out. The cheapest and easiest method is rotting, but it takes patience. Natural organisms will do the work for you.

Cut the stump at or below the surface of the ground, cover it with soil and keep that soil moist.

Successful burning of a stump in the ground is highly dependent on the weather. With just average rainfall, the problem of burning a dead, sound stump is about as tough as burning green wood.

A method that works, though, calls for removing the top and bottom of a five-gallon can and placing it on top of the stump. A fire of coke or charcoal is then built in the cap. When the fire burns out one part of the stump, the can is moved to another part.

If there are no neighbors to complain about the smoke, a 50-gallon drum or similar container could be set over the entire stump and a fire built with any fuel available.

When the job needs to be done "right now", digging the stump out is about the only choice.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1952

To all counties
For publication week of
September 15 and after

WILL YOU PICK
ANOTHER (Y)EAR?

Will you pick another (y)ear?

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, this week (today) used this typographical trick in an appeal to farmers to prevent accidents in picking corn this fall.

Prickett cited figures from a study of corn picking accidents which point to the fact that it is only the farmer himself or his hired help who can prevent these accidents.

The study shows that more than 50 per cent of these accidents were caused by using unsafe methods. Twenty-five per cent were caused by too much hurry, and ten per cent were caused by failure to use safety devices.

More than 85 per cent of corn picker accidents involved the husking and snapping rolls, indicating that they are two of the worst danger spots. Other hazards are the power take-off shaft, from tractor to picker and tractor to elevator, fires from leaky tractor fuel lines, and falls from the picker, wagons and elevator.

Prickett recommended following these rules in order to save life and limb this year during corn picking:

1. Always stop snapping and husking rolls before cleaning them out.
2. Keep power take-off shield in place.
3. Train new operators in proper operation of tractor, picker and elevator.
4. Wear close-fitting clothes.
5. Never service, adjust or clean out picker while in motion.
6. Do not use stick or stalk to push clogs through rolls while in motion.
7. Be especially cautious during mid-morning and mid-afternoon--time out for coffee might help keep the operator more alert.
8. Don't take chances, especially when working late.

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

FOR P.M. RELEASE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

GOOD FUTURE SEEN FOR SYNTHETIC SOW'S MILK

A bright future for artificial sow's milk in raising baby pigs was seen today by two University of Minnesota animal husbandmen speaking at Swine Feeders' Day on the University's St. Paul campus.

L.E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry, reported on use of the artificial milk at University Farm, and H.G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman, told of observations on Minnesota farms.

The synthetic milk is made with cow's milk by-products, minerals, antibiotics and vitamins.

Both speakers pointed out that the use of antibiotics in feeding pigs to help prevent digestive disturbances has made feeding of the artificial milk practical. Both also indicated that several brands of the artificial milk now on the market can be expected to do a good job when properly used.

Some of these are priced too high to compete with the sow herself for economical production except in emergencies, it was noted. However, it is anticipated that improvement will be made in these products and that it will be possible in the future to buy them at lower prices.

Both Hanson and Zavoral warned that the use of artificial milk does not mean that sanitation, disease control and management of pigs can be neglected.

Hanson also reported that 77 sows gave birth to pigs in farrowing stalls at University Farm this year, with not one pig lost as the result of being laid on by its mother.

Reports on University of Minnesota experimental feeding trials were presented by E.F. Ferrin, animal husbandry chief, Assistant Professor R.M. Anderson and Dr. Hanson. Among the experimental results reported by these men was increased feed consumption and rate of gain by suckling pigs getting rations to which procaine penicillin had been added.

One trial, in which 20 milligrams of the penicillin were added to each pound of
(MORE)

feed, the pigs showed an average daily gain of .92 pound as compared with .66 pound for those not getting the antibiotic.

Other trials also showed superior gains for pigs getting procaine penicillin. However, when it was fed at the rate of only 2.5 milligram per pound of feed, there was no significant effect on either feed consumption or rate of gain. It was also found that feeding of procaine penicillin reduced scours in pigs.

Another experiment showed that pigs being fattened in drylot on a good mixed ration do not need additional riboflavin, niacin and calcium pantothenate.

Withdrawal of antibiotics from the rations of pigs when they reach 125 pounds in weight had only a temporary effect on their growth and did not reduce feed consumption for the fattening period as a whole, another experiment showed. This experiment, which produced results agreeing with similar trials conducted a year earlier, showed that the principal advantage of the feeding of antibiotics was an increased growth rate and greater uniformity of the pigs. The most important contribution of the antibiotics in this experiment was that of getting the pigs to market earlier.

Damon Catron, animal husbandman at Iowa State College, told the swine feeders that if they balance their hog rations with vitamin B₁₂ and other B vitamins and trace minerals, and add an antibiotic, they won't need the higher protein levels recommended in the past.

The most satisfactory level of protein to balance a hog ration that includes antibiotics seems to be around 14 per cent from weaning time to 75 or 100 pounds, about 12 per cent up to 150 pounds and 10 per cent from 150 pounds to market weight, said Catron.

L.M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry at the University, advised the swine feeders that they can lower costs of production and get a better product by systematic crossing and use of inbred hogs in their breeding programs.

He warned that there are many "counterfeit" inbred hogs, and urged farmers to get their breeding stock from a reliable source. No matter how good the breeding stock is, said Dr. Winters, the farmer must follow through with proper care and feeding.

Other U. of M. experts on the program were P.A. Anderson, associate professor of animal husbandry, who gave a hog carcass demonstration, and L.E. Carpenter, associate professor, who discussed swine research at the Hormel Institute, Austin.

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

Immediate Release

PEARS, PRUNES AND PEACHES GOOD BUYS FOR CANNING

Bartlett pears, Italian prunes and Elberta peaches are especially good buys for home canning right now, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Prices of peaches have dropped recently and prices of pears are lower this year than they were in 1951. Supplies of peaches, pears and prunes are liberal and quality is good, according to A.N. Nelson, federal-state market news reporter.

Most of the peaches now on the market are from Colorado, with a few in bushel baskets from Michigan. Present supplies of Bartlett pears are from Washington and California, Italian prunes from Washington and Oregon. Pears from Washington are being sold in 14- and 20-pound lugs, the most popular size for canning. California pears are available in 46-pound boxes.

University extension nutritionists give these directions for canning pears, prunes and peaches:

Pears: Scald just long enough to loosen skins, then plunge into cold water, drain, peel, cut into halves and core. To keep from darkening, place in a salt solution, using 2 tablespoons salt and 2 tablespoons vinegar to 1 gallon of water. Drain, then drop into thin to medium syrup which is boiling hot and just heat through. Pack hot in hot jars, cover with syrup and process for 15 minutes in a hot water bath.

Italian prunes: Wash, prick to prevent splitting of fruit, pack into hot jars, cover with hot medium syrup made of equal quantities of sugar and water and process for 20 minutes in a hot water bath. Or cook with sugar to taste, pack boiling hot in sterilized jars and process for 15 minutes in a hot water bath.

Peaches: Scald, plunge into cold water, drain, peel, cut into halves and remove pits. To keep from darkening, place in a salt solution, the same as for pears. If fruit is juicy, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar to each quart of raw fruit and heat to boiling. For less juicy fruit, drop into thin to medium boiling hot syrup, and just heat through. Pack hot, cover with syrup and process for 15 minutes in a hot water bath.

A-9014-jbn

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

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday 11 a.m.
September 10

WOMEN URGED TO ASSUME CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

An important part of a modern homemaker's job is to be well informed on local, state and national issues, several hundred women attending the Farm Bureau Women's short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota were told today. (Wednesday)

Mrs. Marie Daugherty, director of women's activities for the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, declared that "It's up to us to know what is going on in our country and other parts of the world, because all of this affects the welfare of our families." With modern conveniences and a good time management plan, the efficient homemaker can and should make time for civic duties.

Women can help meet their citizenship responsibilities, she said, by knowing all the local, state and national issues that affect the family; understanding the issues; voting and seeing that the neighbors vote; and informing others on the issue.

A-9015-jbn

EDUCATION IS ANSWER TO FIRE PREVENTION PROBLEM

FOR RELEASE
Thursday 11:30 a.m.
September 11

Women can make a real contribution to fire prevention by developing in young people a deep sense of personal responsibility to prevent fires, Leonard Lund, deputy commissioner, state fire marshal department, declared today (Thursday a.m.).

Lund spoke to several hundred women attending the Farm Bureau Women's short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. "If our children can be made fire conscious, a great step will be taken toward making our state more safe from fire in the future," he said.

Russell J. Schunk, state director of libraries, told the audience that there are 778,045 Minnesotans without public library service. Of these 766,015 are rural people.

Dollar for dollar, Schunk said, a county library will give more library service to rural people than any single small community library because it represents a pooling of financial resources. This cooperative service makes it possible to secure better books and more adequate professional library personnel. Twenty-four countries in the state now provide this type of cooperative library service.

A-9016-jbn

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

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FOR P.M. RELEASE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9
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(MORE)

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9/10/52

Special to
Roseau Co

U. OF MINNESOTA RESEARCH IN LEGUME SEED PRODUCTION

Progress of University of Minnesota research aimed at rehabilitating the legume seed industries of the state will be reported at the Legume Seed Production Institute at Roseau, September 19.

The reports will come from University Department of Agriculture staff members. As a result of research begun in 1950, the University is now in a position to advise farmers on how to control injurious insects of alfalfa and alsike clover.

The University scientists began work in 1952 to seek ways of controlling insects which injure sweet clover--principally the sweet clover weevil.

Work was started during the past season on the use of honeybees for pollinating alsike clover and alfalfa. The place of wild bees for pollinating alfalfa and other legume crops is also being studied. Pollination is one of the most pressing problems faced by the University researchers, and pollination of alfalfa is one of the most difficult of these problems.

Work on agronomic aspects and on diseases of alfalfa has been continued.

During the past season work on soil conditions and soil fertility and work on weed control was started.

The University program is a co-ordinated, co-operative effort of four divisions at the University--agronomy, entomology, soils and plant pathology.

Included are studies on the relation of soils and fertilizer to seed production, injurious insects and pollination. The work also includes investigations into crop culture, especially comparisons of the effects of seeding legumes in rows and by the broadcast method. Also being carried on is alfalfa breeding for resistance to injurious insects and diseases. Control of cuskgrass and broadleaved weeds in legume seed crop fields is also getting a share of attention.

The University staff members who have been working on this legume seed production research include the following men:

F. G. Holdaway, division of entomology. He is leader of the entomological work and chairman of the technical committee co-ordinating the work at the University. Dr. Holdaway is concentrating in his own work on the study of the soil in relation to injurious insects and pollination.

F. M. Burson, division of soils. His work on soil management problems in connection with legume seed production includes study of both the physical characteristics of the soil and its fertility in relation to various legume crops.

L. J. Elling, division of agronomy. His specialty in this work is crop management problems, including comparisons of row and broadcast seeding and dates for clipping the legume crops. He is also working on alfalfa varieties and breeding.

A. G. Peterson, division of entomology, is specializing in injurious insects of alfalfa and alsike clover and their control.

R. L. Fischer, division of entomology, is concentrating on pollinators and pollination problems, including wild bees for all legume crops and honey bees for alsike.

M. F. Kernkamp, and H. R. Nelson, division of plant pathology, are studying the diseases of alfalfa. They are giving special attention to black stem disease of alfalfa.

R. S. Dunham, division of agronomy, is working on weed control problems in connection with legume seed production.

B. A. Hays, division of entomology, is working on control of the sweet clover weevil and use of honeybees for alfalfa pollination.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 10 1952

SPECIAL

ITASCA COUNTY STAFF IN NEW QUARTERS

A. H. (Art) Frick has seen and helped make quite a bit of agricultural history in Minnesota during the nearly 33 years he has served as agricultural agent in Itasca county.

Just recently, he played his part in some more history-making when he and his staff moved into modern quarters in Itasca county's new court house. The old court house from which Art and his colleagues moved had been declared unsafe for the priceless records it contained, after more than a half century of service to the people of Itasca county.

The new structure, a handsome building of Mankato stone, trimmed with Cold Spring rainbow granite, is a functional and attractive home for Itasca county offices and courts.

The suite of offices assigned the county agricultural extension service occupies one entire corner of the first floor of the three-story building. The suite includes a general office, 15'9" by 22 feet; a 23' by 22 foot committee meeting room and smaller separate offices for the agricultural agent, assistant agent in forestry, 4-H club agent and the home agent. Facilities also include a bulletin nook, closet space and shelving and cabinets.

In addition to Agricultural Agent Frick, members of the Itasca county staff include Floyd Colburn, assistant county agent in forestry; Mrs. Cecilia Hanratty McLean, home agent; Albert Page, 4-H club agent; and Miss Ann Turek, office secretary.

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

Immediate Release

PROGRAM COMPLETED FOR LIVESTOCK-LAND INSTITUTE

How grasses and legumes fit into a program of profitable livestock farming will be explained by agricultural experts, farmers and special exhibits at the Livestock and the Land Institute at Albert Lea September 25.

Headlining the Institute program will be Dr. Robert Salter, who recently succeeded Hugh Bennett, famed as the "father" of soil conservation, as chief of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

William Beeson, professor of animal husbandry at Purdue University, will be on hand to tell about his widely-discussed "Purdue Supplement A" for beef cattle.

Other well known speakers will include Mel Cohee, Milwaukee, of the Soil Conservation Service; P.E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service; and Maurice Soult, assistant director of the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service.

Two farmers---Logan Thompson of Plainview, Minn., and Gale Davis of Nemaha, Iowa-- will tell the story of their conservation and livestock enterprises, using colored slides to give a full account of key operations. Thompson owns his own farm, and Davis is a renter.

Thompson started in 1931 on borrowed money. Today his 273 rolling acres are operated under a complete conservation plan. His Angus cows calve in the spring and are allowed to run with the cows until fall. The feeder calves are wintered on a heavy roughage ration of hay and grass silage. The next spring and summer they're fattened on pasture and grain and marketed in late summer or early fall.

Davis, who operates 160 acres, demonstrates on his farm that good conservation-livestock farming can be carried out on rented land. He buys 30-40 head of good quality feeder calves in early fall and markets them the next August or September. He roughs them over winter with a supplement of light grain feeding to get a daily gain of one to one and one-fourth pounds.

E.F. Ferrin, animal husbandry chief at the University of Minnesota, and J.C. Holbert, president, Iowa Beef Producers' Association, will stage a special livestock demonstration at the Institute, using cattle, sheep and swine. They will tell how these animals can be fitted into the livestock enterprise on the farm.

A-9018-rr

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

Immediate Release

OLMSTED COUNTY 4-H CLUB CITED FOR CONSERVATION

An Olmsted county 4-H club which has a record of planting 10,000 trees on the home farms of its members has been named conservation club of the year.

The Crusade Cruisers of Olmsted county/^{was}selected as the 4-H club which has done the most outstanding work in conservation in the state during the past year, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today. This is the third year a Minnesota 4-H club has been honored for its activities in conservation. Last year the Greenleaf 4-H club in Pennington county was named top Minnesota 4-H club in conservation.

Forty-one of the 54 members of the Crusade Cruisers are enrolled in the conservation activity; 16 members carry the soil conservation project. Besides devoting several club meetings during the year to conservation discussions and demonstrations, all the members practice conservation on their home farms.

Last spring a tree planting demonstration was held to show members proper ways to plant and care for trees from a nursery. About 10,000 trees were planted by members on their home farms.

Many members have built bird houses and bird feeding stations; some use flushing bars on mowers on their farms. One 4-H member in the club has cooperated in fertilizer plots with the assistant county agent in soil conservation. Another member competed in the county demonstration contest showing how contour strips are made.

As an award for conservation work, one of the adult leaders of the Crusade Cruisers will receive an all-expense trip to the State 4-H Conservation camp to be held at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca Park September 11 to 14. More than 100 4-H club members who have been active in the forestry and soil conservation projects and the conservation activity will attend the camp.

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

Immediate Release

PANEL DISCUSSIONS FEATURE OF ANIMAL NUTRITION SHORT COURSE

A series of panel discussions by noted animal nutritionists, veterinarians and feed industry men will be a feature of the 13th annual Animal Nutrition Short Course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Monday and Tuesday, September 15-16.

Attending the short course will be approximately 250 representatives of the feed industry, according to J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Subjects of the discussions will include drugs and medicated feeds, milk replacers for pigs and calves, antibiotics, arsenicals and detergents in feeds.

Also included in the program will be reports on University of Minnesota research in animal nutrition and related fields and discussions of problems in the manufacture and merchandising of livestock and poultry feed, according to L.E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University and chairman of the arrangements committee for the short course.

Speakers will include Dr. Sterling Brackett, American Cyanamid Company, New York City; B.M. Shinn, Armour and Company, Chicago; Dr. Robert Spitzer, Murphy Products Company, Burlington, Wisconsin; Dr. Gus Bohstedt, chairman, department of animal husbandry, University of Wisconsin; and Professor C.C. Culbertson, department of animal husbandry, Iowa State College.

Staff members at the University of Minnesota and members of the livestock feed industry will also take part in the program.

Co-operating with the University in conducting the short course are the Northwest Feed Manufacturers' Association and the Northwest Retail Feed Association.

A-9020-rr

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

Immediate Release

SLOAN HEADS POULTRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Dr. H.J. Sloan, chief of the poultry division at the University of Minnesota, is the 1952-53 president of the Poultry Science Association, organization of instructors, research workers and extension educators in poultry science.

He was elected at the recent annual meeting of the Association at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn. Dr. Sloan served as first vice president of the Association in 1951-52.

Among his duties as president will be to preside at the next annual meeting of the organization, scheduled for next August at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Dr. Sloan, who holds degrees from the University of Illinois and Cornell University, joined the University of Minnesota staff as a professor in 1936, and he became chief of the poultry division in 1948. Before coming to Minnesota, he served on the poultry research staff at the University of Illinois.

In research he has specialized in nutrition and market products, and his work has included the development of a free-choice system of feeding laying flocks.

A-9021-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 12, 1952

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE
MONDAY P.M., SEPT. 15
or after
* * * * *

U. TO TEST CHEAPER CATTLE FEEDS

University of Minnesota livestock feeding research aimed at improving returns to farmers and lowering meat costs to consumers was described today (Monday) at the annual Animal Nutrition Short Course on the St. Paul campus.

Representatives of the feed industry enrolled in the course heard E. F. Ferrin, chief of the animal husbandry division, reveal that the University expects to start a project this year at its Rosemount agricultural experiment station in which 40-45 steer calves will be wintered on rations consisting largely of such coarse roughages as corn cobs, hay and silage.

Better use of these roughages will enable farmers to salvage more of the nutrients that usually go to waste, according to Professor Ferrin.

The cattle are expected to be housed in a "pole-type" barn. In this type of shelter, which is considerably cheaper to build than the traditional kind of barn, the walls and roof are supported by preservative-treated poles rather than by a foundation. The barn will be open on the south side.

It has been found that cattle, especially beef animals, do not need as expensive^a type of winter-time shelter as used in the past, Ferrin explained.

He also reported that the University has 35 steers on pasture experiments at Rosemount this year. The experiments were set up to provide comparisons of such things as the value of fertilized and unfertilized pasture and rotation grazing vs. continuous grazing in a single area. Results will not be available until the cattle have been marketed.

Reporting on feeding experiments at the University's Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, Ferrin said that cattle have been fattened there with less expense when fed cull potatoes and straw than when traditional methods of feeding grain, hay and silage were used. Cattle feeding trials will be continued at Crookston this winter with dry beet pulp.

(MORE)

Lamb feeding experiments will be conducted at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris, for the 26th consecutive year. Experiments, mostly on the use of roughages, will be carried on with eight lots of 30 lambs each.

T. W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry at the University, pointed out in a talk at the short course that no product has been developed to date which will wholly replace milk in the diet of a young calf. The best "milk replacers" now being used for calves generally contain at least 50 per cent milk solids in the form of dried skim milk or dried whey or both, he said.

Milk replacers are usually dissolved in about 10 times their weight of water and fed twice daily at 100 degrees F., said Dr. Gullickson.

He recommended that along with the milk replacer good quality legume hay and up to 6 pounds daily of a good calf starter feed be given to calves.

B. S. Pomeroy, professor of veterinary medicine, told the feed men that each infectious and parasitic disease of farm animals should be handled as an individual problem and that there is no single method of controlling or eliminating all disease problems. Livestock disease control must be based on sound principles of management and sanitation and programs of immunization or the use of medicated feeds, Dr. Pomeroy said.

Also on the Animal Nutrition Short Course program today (Monday) were C. H. Bailey, dean of the University's Department of Agriculture, Sterling Brackett, American Cyanamid Co., New York City; M. L. Cooley, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; G. Bohstedt, chairman of the animal husbandry department at the University of Wisconsin; J. W. Thompson, farmer from Princeton, Minnesota; and A. T. Frank, Hennepin county farmer.

Other University of Minnesota staff members who spoke were M. O. Schultze, professor of agricultural biochemistry; and H. J. Sloan, chief of the poultry husbandry division.

The two-day course will end Tuesday afternoon.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 12, 1952

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE
TUESDAY P.M., SEPT. 16
* * * * *

ARSENICALS FIGHT DISEASE BUT DON'T HELP GROWTH

Substances containing arsenic were found to be valuable in disease treatment but not in promoting growth of hogs, two University of Minnesota staff members reported today (Tuesday).

Speaking at the annual Animal Nutrition Short Course on the University's St. Paul campus, R.M. Anderson, assistant professor of animal husbandry, reported that sodium arsenilate had little or no value in stimulating growth of pigs when it was used in recent University experiments.

L.E. Carpenter, associate professor stationed at the Hormel Institute, Austin, reported that more than 1,000 suckling pigs and 200 adult swine suffering from dysentery have been successfully treated with an arsenical at the Institute. Prolonged medication of this type should be avoided, however, since arsenicals are toxic, according to Dr. Carpenter.

In spite of the efficiency of the bovine stomach, both high producing dairy cattle and cattle being fattened for choice or prime beef need grains or other concentrates in addition to roughages, two out-of-state animal nutrition experts told the feed industry men attending the short course.

G. Bohstedt, chairman of the animal husbandry department at the University of Wisconsin, said that the dairy cow's digestive system, efficient as it is, cannot make concentrates out of roughages. He stated that, while the cows need grains or concentrates, these concentrates can be lower in protein when good legumes and grass silage are fed.

He added that with the feeding of more legumes, less calcium needs to be fed to the cow and that calcium in the form of ground limestone should be put on the land in order to help grow fine legume crops.

Dr. Bohstedt pointed out that while excellent milk production has been obtained under both experimental and farm conditions on forages alone, the average dairyman in most parts of the U.S. will probably continue to use as much grain or concentrate

(MORE)

feed as in the past.

C.C. Culbertson, professor of animal husbandry at Iowa State College, said that the feeder who expects to make fat cattle from low grade roughage supplemented with a little protein, minerals and Vitamins A and D is likely to be disappointed.

"He can use this feed combination in wintering cattle or in starting cattle on feed. However, he can't make choice and prime fat cattle unless he adds some grain or other energy feeds."

Dr. Culbertson reported that Iowa State College experiments have shown that good grade beef can be produced on a ration in which high cellulose feeds make up a considerable part of the ration. However, to get maximum efficiency from these feeds the ration must include adequate amounts of nutrients needed by microorganisms in the rumen (the first compartment of the stomach in cattle).

He also reported that Iowa experiments show that protein-rich meals may be replaced to a large extent in the ration of beef cattle by urea.

Others appearing on the program today, (Tuesday) the second and last day of the course, were:

R.R. Spitzer, director of research, Murphy Products Co., Burlington, Wis.; B.M. Shinn, research division, Armour & Co., Chicago; Eldon Roddis, manager, Roddis Feed Mill, Rochester, Minn.; E.C. Fuller, Nutrena Mills, Minneapolis; and J.F. Guzinski, secretary-treasurer, Rochester Production Credit Association, Rochester, Minn.

A-9022--rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 12, 1952

Immediate Release

RAM SALE DAYS SCHEDULED

Ram sale and exchange days at 40 locations in Minnesota have been scheduled for September and early October, it was announced today by W.E. Morris, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

In order to help farmers improve the quality of their sheep flocks, rams of leading breeds will be available for trade^{or}/sale. Specific arrangements as to time and place for the sale and exchange days are being made by county agricultural agents.

Schedule for the ram sale and exchange days, listed by counties:

Sept. 15--Itasca; Sept. 17--Goodhue; Sept. 18--Wabasha, Olmsted; Sept. 19--Mower; Sept. 20--Fillmore, Winona; Sept. 22--Blue Earth, Becker, Watonwan; Sept. 23--Martin, Faribault, W. Otter Tail; Sept. 24--E. Otter Tail, Freeborn, Waseca; Sept. 25--Beltrami, Todd; Sept. 26--Red Lake, Wadena; Sept. 27--Hubbard; Sept. 29--Brown, Mahnommen, Cass, Clearwater; Sept. 30--Cottonwood, Murray, E. Polk, Aitkin, Lake of the Woods; Oct. 1--Nobles, Kanabec; Oct. 2--Pine, Pennington, Rock, Pipestone; Oct. 3--Lincoln, Lyon, Marshall; Oct. 4--Kittson.

A-9024--rr

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

Don't just keep chickens that produce a few eggs. Make the chickens keep you, urges W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

White spots on tomatoes may be from sun scald. These spots, caused by the sun, may rot, but they are not a disease in themselves, according to R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm.

* * * * *

Eliminate fire hazards before they eliminate you, urges Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

The Big Three of poultry labor saving are built-up litter, community nests and automatic water supply, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

A good tile drainage system starts with good tile.

* * * * *

All pesticides are potential poisons. Follow directions when using them.

* * * * *

Today's successful farmer is a shrewd businessman and operates his farm on a sound financial basis.

* * * * *

One of the most effective fly control weapons available is the manure spreader.

* * * * *

When home-grown lumber is used, it should be well-sawed and then carefully dried if it is to find its best use for farm building needs, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

-rr-

When baking in glass, use a lower temperature than you would for metal - or shorten the baking time to avoid excessive browning.

* * * * *

Late-blooming chrysanthemums can be potted just before frost and brought indoors to finish their bloom.

* * * * *

Instead of re-potting the geraniums you planted directly into the garden this summer, take cuttings and root them in sand or vermiculite for new plants.

* * * * *

Fertilize lawns in September, so a good root system develops before winter sets in, advise extension horticulturists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Always press wool jersey on the wrong side over a damp cloth to avoid a shiny finish. Move the iron up and down following a lengthwise rib to prevent stretching, caution extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Adding a little lemon when making grape juice will brighten the color.

* * * * *

In the past 20 years, the number of counties in Minnesota which employ home agents has increased from 13 to 60.

* * * * *

One out of every three farm home accidents occurs between 5 and 8 o'clock in the evening, according to a recent survey. Since this is a high fatigue point in the day, homemakers should not try to crowd too much work into that period, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

For safety's sake, can all vegetables except tomatoes in the pressure canner, fruits in the hot water bath, warn extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 15, 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
September 22 or after

REMOVE SPOTS
FROM RUGS WHILE
THEY ARE FRESH

Spots on rugs and carpets are not only unsightly, but are often a source of serious damage.

Home Agent _____ says that they should be removed as soon as they appear for three reasons. First, they are more easily removed when fresh. Second, the cause of the spot may be forgotten if there is delay in removing it, and third, spots are often attacked by moths.

Use a soft, clean cloth or a blotter in removing spots from rugs. Blot instead of scrub, especially when the threads are twisted or nubby.

If the rug should become wet through to the back in stain removal, the surface should be blotted as dry as possible and the rug raised so that the back can dry in a current of air. Otherwise mildew may develop, weakening the back of the rug.

Each type of spot should be treated in a special way. Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, offers a few suggestions:

. Spilled food--Scrape it off immediately. Most food stains can be removed with warm water when they are fresh, but those from greasy foods may require a solvent such as carbon tetrachloride. Always try water first, but if the spot remains, let the water dry before applying the solvent.

. Animal spots--Wipe them up with warm water and blot dry while they are still wet. If a thorough job is done of removing the spot, there is less danger of discoloration.

. Wet paint--Remove with turpentine, which in turn can be removed with a dry solvent.

. Ordinary ink--Remove when wet by first blotting and then soaping it with water. Blot dry with a soft cloth.

. Blood--If it has not dried, blood can often be removed with cold water and blotting.

. Chewing gum and tar--First scrape it off with a dull blade and then apply cleaning fluid. Gum will work loose by this method and tar will be dissolved.

. Unknown origin--It is always wise to try clear water first. If that is ineffective, there are several good carpet cleaners on the market which may be safely used to remove spots.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
September 15, 1952

To all counties
ATT: 4-H Agents
For use week of
September 22 or
after

MATTED PICTURES
LOOK WELL
ON WALLS

Making pictures more decorative on the walls where they are hung is one of the concerns of 4-H members who are taking the home furnishing project, says Club (Home) Agent _____.

A mat adds to the attractiveness of almost every picture, according to Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota. A mat not only gives character and significance to the picture itself but lends color, pattern and texture to the room as well, she says.

Miss Kirchner passes on some suggestions to 4-H members and others who are interested in matting pictures.

Although art cardboard in various colors is popular for matting, cloth also works well. Burlap, denim, and plaid gingham would all be suitable for a girl's room. But remember to frame only simple pictures such as silhouettes or line drawings with patterned mats.

When deciding how to mat a picture, keep in mind how the picture will look on the wall. Pictures and walls should never compete with each other for attention. If the wall is papered with a figure, a plain and rather wide mat which makes the picture stand apart from the wallpaper is best. Perhaps the wallpaper has a definite predominating color. It would then be possible to mat the picture in this color.

A patterned matting would be effective on a plain wall, but care should be taken to avoid competition between the mat and the picture itself. A simple flowered chintz matting would not look well with a flower picture, for example.

Here's one idea for the use of patterned matting in a 4-H girl's room. Try to imagine the attractiveness against soft blue walls of a group of pictures that have red and white gingham plaid mats, especially if the same material is used in a ruffle around the bedspread, the dressing table or at the window.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 15, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
September 22 and after

REVISED POULTRY HOUSING
SEWAGE BULLETINS ISSUED

Newly-revised publications of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service on poultry housing and sewage disposal are now available, _____ County Agricultural Agent _____ announced this week (today).

The publications are Extension Bulletin 121, "Poultry Housing", by Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, and Extension Bulletin 247, "Sewage Disposal and Water Systems on the farm", by D. M. Ryan, extension agricultural engineer.

Bulletin 121 includes a section on general principles of poultry housing, and specific information on straw loft houses, front-ventilated houses, foundations, floors, windows and doors.

A section on furnishing the house includes data on roosts, pits, nests, feeders, waterers and artificial lighting. There are also sections on remodeling and on management of the poultry house, including information on the use of built-up litter.

Bulletin 247 discusses such questions as the necessary parts of a good farm sewage disposal system, septic tank type, size, location, installation and maintenance. Also discussed are the questions of sizes and grades for house and outlet sewers, types of disposal fields, and trouble spots to look for in the system's operation.

Single copies of these bulletins are available without charge from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 15, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
September 22 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Early Lambs Pay -- Ewes bred by the first week in October give early March lambs. Early lambs often hit the market to get premium prices, W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, reminds _____ county farmers.

* * * * *

Make 'em Eat It All -- Fence small patches for hogs when they are turned into corn fields, suggests H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at University Farm. This will force them to do a more thorough job of eating the corn.

* * * * *

Check Dairy Feed Supply -- The dairyman should check his feed supply now and make plans for his entire winter feeding program. Generally speaking, it is best to feed a uniform ration all winter of the feed that's available rather than to make changes from time to time, says Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. The kind of concentrate feeds to buy will depend on the kind of roughage and home-grown grains available. See the county agent for details.

* * * * *

Need Bigger Posts? -- While 3-inch treated wood line posts are satisfactory for ordinary soil conditions, fences on very wet or very sandy soils should be built with 4- or 5-inch wood posts, suggests J. R. Neetzel, research associate in forestry at the University of Minnesota. These larger posts have greater overturn resistance and will not be affected by the pushing of livestock against the fence.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 15, 1952

To all counties
ATTENTION: 4-H Club Agents
For publication week of
September 22, 1952

ENTER
JUNIOR SHOW

_____ county will be represented at the Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul October 6-8 by _____ boys and girls, 4-H Club (County) Agent _____ reported this week (today).

Exhibitors from this county will show _____ beeves, _____ individual lambs and _____ trios of lambs. No hogs will be shown this year at the Junior Livestock Show because of restrictions imposed on account of the threat of vesicular exanthema disease of swine.

_____ poultry winners from _____ county have also won trips to the Junior Show but will not bring exhibits.

_____ county representatives at the show will be: (Exhibitors may be listed here, including poultry winners as well as beef and lamb.)

The county will be represented in the sheep shearing contest at the annual South St. Paul event by _____.

(THE FOREGOING PARAGRAPHS MAY BE REWRITTEN TO CONFORM TO THE LOCAL SITUATION IN THE EVENT OF NO POULTRY WINNERS ATTENDING OR NO SHEEP SHEARING ENTRANT.)

The sheep shearing contest will be held Monday, October 6, at 10 a.m.

Because of the fact that no hogs will be exhibited, quotas for cattle and sheep have been expanded somewhat, according to J. S. Jones, St. Paul, show committee secretary. The quota for beef animals has been set at 283 head; single lambs, 235; pens of lambs, 25 trios.

In addition to being sheep shearing contest day, Monday, first day of the show, will be preparation day, when exhibitors will put the finishing touches on grooming their animals. On Tuesday, beef judging will begin. Lambs and champions in all classes will be judged Wednesday.

_____ county exhibitors will join others from all over the state at the annual banquet in the Hotel Lowry, St. Paul, Wednesday evening.

On Thursday afternoon, 75 beeves, 70 single lambs and two trios of lambs will be sold at auction.

MID-SEASON APPLES NOW BEING HARVESTED

Harvest of mid-season varieties of apples is now in full swing in Minnesota, J.D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, said today.

McIntosh, Cortland and Northwestern Greening are the principal varieties being picked at the present time. Harvest of Wealthy and Minjon is nearly complete. Picking of the main crop of winter apples will start about September 25 and end about mid-October.

Winter reports the following information on the harvest, crop quality and uses of the mid-season varieties:

Wealthy. The crop is clean and has excellent size and color. Picking in southwestern Minnesota will continue until about September 20. Elsewhere it is about completed. The Wealthy is an all-purpose variety, good for baking, pie, sauce, jelly, freezing and eating out of hand.

McIntosh and Cortland. These varieties have unusually good size and color. Trees in southwestern Minnesota have a good crop and picking has already started there. Harvest in southeastern Minnesota and the Twin Cities area will continue until about September 20 to 25. Both of these varieties are noted for their excellent eating quality and in addition are good for pie, sauce, jelly and freezing. Cortland is especially good for salads because it does not discolor as quickly as other varieties.

Northwestern Greening. A good crop is reported in southwestern Minnesota, a fair crop in the southeastern part of the state. The picking season is about the same as for McIntosh and Cortland. This variety is best for pie, sauce and freezing.

Minjon. A new variety in limited supply, the Minjon closely resembles Jonathan in appearance. The relatively few trees carry a good crop in most areas of the state. Picking season this year was about the same as for Wealthy. The Minjon is a good variety for pie, baking, sauce, freezing and eating out of hand.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 16, 1952

Immediate Release

ANNUAL TOUR OF FRUIT BREEDING FARM

Visitors' Day at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, Excelsior, has been set for Saturday, September 20, Eldred M. Hunt, secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, announces.

The public is invited to attend the annual event, which is co-sponsored by the Horticultural Society and the Fruit Breeding Farm.

The University Fruit Breeding Farm is located approximately 25 miles west of Minneapolis, 5 miles southwest of Excelsior.

Beginning at 1:30 p.m., tours will be conducted by Fruit Breeding Farm staff members through the orchards and experimental plantings. The station has under observation 40,000 "first test" seedlings and more than 2,000 selections in advanced tests.

Established in 1907, the present farm consists of 230 acres. Its primary function is to develop varieties of fruits adapted to the climate of this region. To date, 62 varieties have been introduced, including such fruits as the Haralson apple, Red Lake currant, Latham raspberry and others which are widely grown not only in Minnesota but throughout the northern United States and Canada.

A-9026-jbn

University Farm
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 16, 1952

Immediate Release

MEAT PRICE STORY TO BE TOLD AT ALBERT LEA

The story of meat prices, from steer to steak, will be told at the third annual Livestock and the Land Institute at Albert Lea Thursday, September 25.

During a demonstration by Boyd DeMalignon, Albert Lea retail meat market operator, and O. B. Goodmanson, beef department manager, Wilson and Co., Albert Lea, answers to many questions in the minds of farmers, city wage earners and housewives will be answered.

Addition of these two men completes a full program of outstanding speakers and demonstrations, Cliff Cairns of Albert Lea, Institute manager, said today. Purpose of the full-day program is to show how a balanced livestock program can profitably use the grasses and legumes so necessary to soil conservation.

The entire program, beginning at 9 a.m., will be held in buildings on the Freeborn county fairgrounds at Albert Lea. It will begin with a talk by William Beeson, professor of animal husbandry at Purdue University, originator of the famous Purdue Supplement A for beef cattle.

His talk will be followed by a demonstration of fitting livestock^{to} the farm's feed supply by E. F. Ferrin, University of Minnesota animal husbandry chief, and J. C. Holbert, Washington, Iowa, president of the Iowa Beef Producers' Association. The Goodmanson-DeMalignon demonstration will complete the morning program.

Opening the afternoon session, Dr. R. M. Salter will make his first appearance in the midwest since succeeding Hugh Bennett as chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. Two successful farmers, Gale Davis of Nenaha, Iowa, and Logan Thompson of Plainview, Minnesota, will show, with the help of colored slides, how they make livestock and conservation work together profitably.

Moderators for the two sessions will be Maurice Soult, assistant director of the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service, in the morning, and Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, in the afternoon.

The Institute is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Services of Minnesota and Iowa; the Farm Bureau Federations of both states; the Soil Conservation District associations of both states; the Iowa Beef Producers' association; the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association; the U. S. Soil Conservation Service; and Wilson & Co., Inc., Albert Lea.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 16, 1952

Immediate Release

U. INSECT COLLECTION IN LIMELIGHT

National attention has been focused on the University of Minnesota entomology division's collection of insects as the result of an article in "Insects," the new Yearbook of Agriculture just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The article, on "Values of Insect Collections," was contributed by Dr. Clarence E. Mickel, chief of the Division of Entomology and Economic Zoology at the U. of M.

Dr. Mickel, a noted taxonomist, or student of the science of the differences and similarities among animal species, based much of the material in his Yearbook of Agriculture chapter on his work with the Minnesota insect collection, which is one of the largest among state universities in North America.

The collection, numbering nearly 2 million specimens, is housed in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus. About 80 per cent of the specimens are native to Minnesota, 15 per cent to other parts of the U. S. and 5 per cent to foreign countries.

The collection has been built by accumulations by University staff members, exchanges with other institutions, gifts from various sources and a small amount by purchase. About 85 per cent has been accumulated since 1922.

The insects, preserved on pins, in liquids and mounted on slides, is now in direct charge of Dr. Edwin F. Cook, instructor in entomology. It is often used for the benefit of county agents, state entomologists, schools and individuals who submit insects for identification. Extensive use of the collection is also made by University staff members and graduate students.

Dr. Mickel came from the University of Nebraska to join the Minnesota staff in 1922. In 1930, he studied in Europe on a fellowship. He was secretary-treasurer of the Entomological Society of America in 1936-44 and president of the Society in 1944-45. He is permanent president of the International Great Plains Conference of Entomologists.

In addition to nearly 50 papers contributed to scientific journals, Dr. Mickel has supervised the publication of 10 University of Minnesota technical bulletins which are based on the University's insect collection. These publications, known and highly regarded by scientists over the nation, are valuable for their descriptions, insect identification keys and biological information.

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, October 29, 1952

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

FARM BOYS INVITED

Bricks and blocks do not make a school, but well lighted, carefully planned buildings do help a lot when it comes to providing a place where students can be "exposed" to the accumulated information which represents the boiled-down experience of past generations. Neither can farming be learned from books, but why make mistakes which others have found costly, in the management of fields and flocks?

A good farmer today must be a business man who has an intimate acquaintance with the way nature operates in fields and flocks. He must also be something of an expert with grease gun, welding torch and machine tools to keep a mechanized farm running smoothly. Above all, he must fit his fist around a sharp pencil and know how to figure rations, costs, inventories and yields. Future farmers will need strong, well trained brains even more than they need strong backs.

Schooling will never make a genius out of a dolt, but it will enable almost any boy to develop the talents he has inherited, making him better able to face the future if he has absorbed some knowledge of past accomplishments. By reading, he can learn in hours what countless skilled farmers and research men have found out after a lifetime of trial and error. I'm all in favor of giving our young people as much training as their capacity and circumstances will permit.

Of course, a farm should be reasonably profitable to be enjoyable. That's one reward for hard work and skillful operation, but after all, the cash income is without much point unless it is well used. Farming is a way of life and there must be more than money to make it a happy, satisfying experience. A boy needs to know self discipline and be able to enjoy his work and association with living things-- plants, animals, his family and neighbors, if he is to be a substantial, contented, cooperative, helpful member of society. Here again, training can help.

I wish every boy and girl could at least finish high school. There are good schools, many with agricultural departments, in almost every community in Minnesota, but we still have too many boys who for one reason or another do not stay with their studies. Recognizing this, the University has set up a few special schools of agriculture in an attempt to reach these young people, mostly from farm families, whose help is necessary at home during the crop season. A brand new school of that kind is just being completed at the Waseca Branch Experiment Station, to serve southern Minnesota.

This school is especially designed for those who have missed or might miss the training offered in customary channels. Normally it will operate from the first of October to the last of March, leaving six months for the crop season at home. It is obvious that if this course of study is to cover in six months about what most high schools do in nine, there will be more intensive work and longer hours for students. Farm boys will find that this comes naturally. Most of the students will live in dormitories, right at the school, so that actually they will be "on the job" 24 hours a day.

The courses taught will include the standard "Readin', Ritin' and 'Rithmetic which every business man must master as fundamental, but in this school with huge shops and livestock facilities, there will also be courses in welding, carpentry, meats, livestock, dairying, crops, soils and farm management. The doors are large enough to bring in a combine, tractor or corn picker to overhaul and adjust. Beef, sheep and hogs can be dressed, cooled, cut up and eaten, right in the school rooms. The aim is to combine book study with learning by doing. The cost is surprisingly low.

Since the building isn't entirely completed, only boys can be taken this first year. There is dormitory space for 100 to start the first class on January 5, 1953. Applications have been coming in so fast already that the list should be complete soon. Some of the students will be older than eighth grade graduates--farm boys who have dropped out, but now want to go on and get further training in their chosen profession. There is no upper age limit for those who want to work. When the home economics department is completed and more dormitory space provided, there will be room for girls as well as boys. The class rooms are adequate for an enrollment of 400 to 450.

This is a new experiment in agricultural education. Similar schools have been in operation for years at Morris, Crookston, Grand Rapids and St. Paul. The new school will follow their general plan of operation, which has proven successful, but with the whole school under one roof, all new and modern, there will be room for new ideas as well. Bernard Youngquist, the principal, is already on the job and he will be glad to interview prospective students or take their applications by mail. Address B. E. Youngquist, Waseca, for further information.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1952

FOR RELEASE
FRIDAY P.M., Sept. 19 or after

U. TEAMWORK HELPS SOLVE LEGUME SEED PROBLEMS

ROSEAU, Minn.--How close teamwork among University of Minnesota agricultural research workers is making progress in solving problems involved in rebuilding the Minnesota legume seed production industry was told here today (Friday).

The occasion was Roseau's annual Legume Seed Production Institute. Speakers were University Department of Agriculture staff members and state and local leaders.

The University program of legume seed production research is a co-ordinated, co-operative effort by four divisions--agronomy, entomology, soils and plant pathology --it was brought out.

Representing the University administration on the program was T.H. Fenske, associate director of agricultural administration.

Representing the entomology division were F.G. Holdaway, leader of the entomological work and chairman of the technical committee co-ordinating legume seed research at the University, and A.G. Peterson and R.L. Fischer. P.M. Burson represented the soils division and W.M. Myers, chief, and L.J. Elling represented the agronomy division. R.R. Nelson spoke for the plant pathology division.

Others engaged in this research who did not appear on the program are M.F. Kernkamp, plant pathology; R.S. Dunham, agronomy; and B.A. Haws, entomology.

(MORE)

As a result of research begun in 1950, the University is now in a position to advise farmers how to control injurious insects of alfalfa and alsike clover.

University scientists began work this year to seek ways of controlling insects which injure sweet clover, principally the sweet clover weevil. Work was also started the past season on the use of honeybees for pollinating alsike clover and alfalfa. The place of wild bees for pollinating alfalfa and other legume crops is also being studied.

Research on agronomic aspects and on diseases of alfalfa has also been continued this year, and work was started this last season on soil conditions and fertility in relation to legume seed production, injurious insects and pollination.

The research on legume seed production problems also includes investigations into crop culture methods, especially comparisons of the effects of seeding legumes in rows and by the broadcast method. In addition, alfalfa breeding to develop resistance to injurious diseases and insects is being carried on. Control of quackgrass and broadleaved weeds in crop fields is also getting a share of attention.

Also on the Legume Seed Production Institute Program were:

A.R. Lee and Charles Christianson of Roseau, chairman and secretary, respectively, of an advisory committee of legume seed growers; Selvin Erickson and D.B. Franklin, Roseau, seed growers; Richard Radway, Roseau county agricultural agent; E.G. Bayuk, commissioner, Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission; and Myron Clark, state commissioner of agriculture.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1952

Ab 5
CAPTION FOR MAT — O. B. Goodmanson, Wilson and Co. (left) and Boyd DeMalignon, retail meat market operator in Albert Lea, will tell what happens to prices from the time a steer leaves the farm until it reaches the dinner table, at the third annual Livestock and the Land Institute, Albert Lea, September 25.

FROM STEER TO STEAK—THE STORY OF MEAT PRICES

What happens to prices from the time livestock leave the farm until they reach the dinner table?

The answer to that and many other questions asked by farmers, city wage earners, and housewives alike will be given at the third annual Livestock and the Land Institute, Albert Lea, September 25.

Boyd DeMalignon, Albert Lea retail meat market operator, will explain why some cuts of meat must be sold for over a dollar a pound while others sell at less than cost.

Working with DeMalignon will be O. B. Goodmanson, Wilson & Co., who will discuss costs involved moving meat from the farm to the retail market.

Obtaining these two men completes a full program of outstanding speakers and demonstrations, Cliff Cairns, show manager, said today. The purpose of the entire day is to show how a balanced livestock program can profitably use the grasses and legumes so necessary to soil conservation.

The entire program will be held in buildings at the Freeborn County Fair Grounds, Albert Lea.

The program will open at 9:00 a.m. with a speech by William Beeson, professor of animal husbandry at Purdue University and originator of the famous Purdue supplement A for beef cattle.

Next will be an actual demonstration with livestock on fitting livestock to the farm's feed supply by E. F. Ferrin, chief of the University of Minnesota Animal Husbandry Division, and J. C. Holbert, president of the Iowa Beef Producers Association.

Four lots of beef cattle, two lots of ewes, and two lots of western feeders will be brought into the ring for the demonstration.

Goodmanson and DeMalignon will complete the morning program with their demonstration on "What Modern Merchandising Means to Farmers."

Dr. R. M. Salter, chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, will make his first appearance in the Midwest since succeeding Hugh Bennett as chief, in the afternoon.

How a well-balanced livestock program fits into a good soil conservation program will be demonstrated by two successful farmers,--Gale Davis, Nemaha, Iowa, and Logan Thompson, Plainview, Minnesota. Working with Mel Cohee, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, they will show, with the help of colored slides, how they made livestock and conservation work together profitably.

Moderators for the two sessions will be Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, and Maurice Soultz of the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service.

The Institute is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Services of Minnesota and Iowa; the Farm Bureau Federations of both states; the Soil Conservation District associations of both states; the Iowa Beef Producers' association; the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association; the U. S. Soil Conservation Service; and Wilson & Co., Inc., Albert Lea.

file

SPECIAL to trade papers

Immediate Release

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 16, 1952

A-B-C'S OF DAIRYING TO BE TAUGHT

The A-B-C's of dairy processing--Analysis, Bacteriology and Chemistry--will be among the subjects taught in the Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture Short Course to be given by the University of Minnesota Dairy Division January 5-31, 1953.

Students attending the course, to be held on the University's St. Paul Campus, will receive a background of fundamental material to help them understand modern-day handling and processing of dairy products. Basic subjects to be taught during the four-weeks course include the bacteriology, chemistry, engineering, sanitizing and sterilizing and mathematics of dairying.

As part of the over-all course, an applied course in Buying Milk and Cream will teach dairy analysis and problems in assembling products.

To help the student improve himself in his relationship to the business community, two subjects, Effective Communications and Group Management, will be offered. The first is designed to help the student listen, speak, read and write. The second will give him background in the conduct of meetings.

Enrollment in the Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture Short Course will be limited by available facilities to 30 men. Selection will be made on the basis of an examination to be mailed the prospective student on receipt of his application. Fee for the course is \$35.

Other short courses to be presented by the Dairy Division are on the High-Temperature-Short-Time Pasteurization of Milk, December 9-11, 1952; Manufacture of Dry Milk, February 2-7, 1953; and Cheese Manufacture, February 9-14, 1953.

Application blanks for the Fundamentals course or any of the others listed may be obtained from the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1952

Immediate Release

DHIA SCHOOL STARTS MONDAY

A six-day Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors' Training School will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota beginning Monday, September 22.

Registration will be held in Coffey hall from 8 a.m. to noon, with classes starting at 1 p.m. Monday.

The course will cover such subjects as weighing, sampling and testing of milk, keeping records, figuring cost of feed and value of product, breeding and herd improvement.

There are openings for DHIA supervisors in many counties of the state. Anyone completing a week's training and demonstrating ability to do the work required may expect to be placed in a position within a reasonable period, according to Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at the University.

Additional information may be obtained from county agents or the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-9030--rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1952

Immediate Release

CLINIC TO BE FEATURED AT LIVESTOCK-LAND INSTITUTE

The University of Minnesota, Iowa State College and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service will contribute exhibits to a special "clinic" which will be part of the Livestock and the Land Institute at Albert Lea Thursday, September 25.

Announcement of the University of Minnesota's part in the clinic was made today by P. E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Experts from both the U. of M. and Iowa State College, as well as the Soil Conservation Service, will be with the exhibits at all times to answer farmers' questions on livestock problems.

Included in the exhibits will be pictorial layouts of the farms of Logan Thompson, Plainview, Minn., and Gale Davis, Nemaha, Iowa, who will explain their livestock and conservation farming operations at the Institute.

There will also be exhibits on the latest methods of making silage and hay, rotations and good land use, labor-saving systems and beef cattle housing.

As announced earlier, the featured speaker at the event will be Dr. Robert Salter, chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

The Institute is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota and Iowa State College Agricultural Extension Services, the Minnesota and Iowa Farm Bureaus, the Iowa Beef Producers' Association, the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, the Iowa and Minnesota associations of Soil Conservation districts; the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, and Wilson and Co., Albert Lea.

A-9031-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1952

Immediate Release

GARDEN EXPERT TO SPEAK AT HORT SOCIETY MEETING

Fleeta Brownell Woodroffe, garden editor for Better Homes and Gardens magazine, will be a featured speaker at the 86th annual meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society in Minneapolis Sept. 26-27. Sessions will be held at the Hotel Curtis.

Miss Woodroffe will speak at the luncheon meeting Saturday noon (Sept. 27) on "Secrets of America's Best Gardens" and will show color pictures taken of gardens from coast to coast. Miss Woodroffe has been photographing gardens for more than 30 years and has been writing about them for the past 23 years. She is author-editor of the Better Homes and Gardens Garden Book.

Other speakers who will discuss various aspects of ornamental horticulture during the two-day session include Robert G. Cerny, architect, Thorshov and Cerny, Inc., Minneapolis; Mrs. Martha Crone, curator, Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden, Theodore Wirth Park, Minneapolis; Stanley Hampl, Holm and Olson company, St. Paul; E.L. Lehman, Lehman Gardens, Faribault; H.E. Kahlert, Minneapolis; and A.H. Flack, Minneapolis.

Staff members from the University of Minnesota who will take part in the discussions are W.H. Alderman, Leon C. Snyder, Orrin C. Turnquist, R.E. Widmer, all of the horticulture division, and Harold Jones, extension soils specialist.

Exhibits on display during the meetings will feature indoor and outdoor vines, African violets, flowers in season, as well as arrangements by professional designers and individual arrangements of flowers, fruits and vegetables by garden club groups.

A--9032--jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1952

Pres.

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FOR RELEASE
FRIDAY P.M., Sept. 19 or after
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U. TEAMWORK HELPS SOLVE LEGUME SEED PROBLEMS

ROSEAU, Minn.--How close teamwork among University of Minnesota agricultural research workers is making progress in solving problems involved in rebuilding the Minnesota legume seed production industry was told here today (Friday).

The occasion was Roseau's annual Legume Seed Production Institute. Speakers were University Department of Agriculture staff members and state and local leaders.

The University program of legume seed production research is a co-ordinated, co-operative effort by four divisions--agronomy, entomology, soils and plant pathology --it was brought out.

Representing the University administration on the program was T.H. Fenske, associate director of agricultural administration.

Representing the entomology division were F.G. Holdaway, leader of the entomological work and chairman of the technical committee co-ordinating legume seed research at the University, and A.G. Peterson and R.L. Fischer. P.M. Burson represented the soils division and W.M. Myers, chief, and L.J. Elling represented the agronomy division. R.R. Nelson spoke for the plant pathology division.

Others engaged in this research who did not appear on the program are M.F. Kernkamp, plant pathology; R.S. Dunham, agronomy; and B.A. Haws, entomology.

(MORE)

As a result of research begun in 1950, the University is now in a position to advise farmers how to control injurious insects of alfalfa and alsike clover.

University scientists began work this year to seek ways of controlling insects which injure sweet clover, principally the sweet clover weevil. Work was also started the past season on the use of honeybees for pollinating alsike clover and alfalfa. The place of wild bees for pollinating alfalfa and other legume crops is also being studied.

Research on agronomic aspects and on diseases of alfalfa has also been continued this year, and work was started this last season on soil conditions and fertility in relation to legume seed production, injurious insects and pollination.

The research on legume seed production problems also includes investigations into crop culture methods, especially comparisons of the effects of seeding legumes in rows and by the broadcast method. In addition, alfalfa breeding to develop resistance to injurious diseases and insects is being carried on. Control of quack-grass and broadleaved weeds in crop fields is also getting a share of attention.

Also on the Legume Seed Production Institute Program were:

A.R. Lee and Charles Christianson of Roseau, chairman and secretary, respectively, of an advisory committee of legume seed growers; Selvin Erickson and D.B. Franklin, Roseau, seed growers; Richard Radway, Roseau county agricultural agent; E.G. Bayuk, commissioner, Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission; and Myron Clark, state commissioner of agriculture.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 18, 1952

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

(These shorts are intended as fillers for your radio programs or your newspaper columns. Or adapt them for news stories.)

In this issue:

Saving Quality in Eggs

Methods and Machines

Space Behind Laundry Tubs

Special Care for Stuffed, Frozen Turkey

Children's Diets

New Fall Fabrics

A Stitch in Time

Watch Details

SAVING QUALITY IN EGGS

Jarring or jouncing eggs is one way of breaking down their quality, say specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The delicate structure inside the egg needs to be protected. Even if jouncing does not crack or break the shell, it may cause the white of the egg to lose much of its firm, upstanding quality. Commercial shippers have learned this and know that it pays not only to keep eggs cold but also to hold them as firmly as possible in transit. That's why they pack eggs in specially constructed containers, and stack the cases lightly when loading trucks or railroad cars.

So the homemaker is advised to choose a location in the refrigerator where eggs get as little jarring as possible. As for temperature, the rule is to keep eggs cold but above freezing--around 45 degrees F.

Storing eggs, large end up, is recommended to keep the yolks well-centered. A clean, covered container will reduce loss of moisture through the pores of the shells and also prevent eggs from absorbing off-flavors and odors.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Methods and Machines

A housewife's labor-saving equipment will give full returns for the money invested in it only if her methods keep pace with her machines. Household equipment specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say that it pays to change ways to suit new appliances. Old habits may handicap or even harm new equipment.

Dealers give demonstrations of the use of new appliances and instruction booklets to go with them, but they can't hand out a set of new habits to each purchaser. Many report that some purchasers don't bother to study the booklets or even keep them for reference.

Laundrying is an example. Women who don't realize how precision pays in using a washer may overload it, use the wrong detergent or not measure the detergent carefully - which can mean a poor washing job and also strain on the machine.

One old tradition worth banishing when a new automatic washer comes into the house is the weekly washday. It's much more efficient and economical generally to spread the washing through the week, doing a load a day instead of four or five loads a day. This is less of a tax on the hot water supply and has other advantages. Many mothers have found that by washing oftener, their growing children need fewer clothes. Thus frequent washing saves clothing expense and also closet space.

SPACE BEHIND LAUNDRY TUBS

Standing space behind laundry tubs is recommended by housing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to ease work when a non-automatic washer is used. Most tubs are installed smack against the wall, but if they were placed 21 to 24 inches out, the housewife could use the swing-arm wringer with less stretching, reaching and inconvenience.

Studies of washing procedures with the non-automatic machine show that for greatest convenience, the homemaker should have space for standing on three sides of the tub when she is using the wringer. The washer occupies the space in the front and center of the twin tubs. Oddly enough, the simple solution of setting tubs out from the wall to give standing space behind seems to have occurred to very few homemakers and home designers. Also needed is standing room at both ends of the tubs.

FOOD

STUFFED, FROZEN TURKEYS NEED SPECIAL CARE

Maybe you're planning to buy turkeys now while they're plentiful and freeze them for use later. If you are, here's a word on stuffing them from Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. She says that turkeys can be stuffed before freezing but that you must use a special dressing. Furthermore, length of life of turkeys in the freezer will be shortened to four to six weeks when stuffed. Let's say that you intend to have a big dinner party in four to six weeks, however, and that you want to save time by stuffing your bird now. Here are Miss Rowe's directions for a special dressing that will freeze successfully:

1. Precook all vegetables you want to use in the dressing.
2. Use soft bread rather than dry bread.
3. Blend with melted fat rather than liquid. Liquid, when frozen, forms a ball of ice inside the turkey, making timing for cooking difficult.
4. Use salt sparingly, for it speeds up rancidity.
5. Freeze the giblets in a separate package instead of using them in the stuffing.

When you plan to cook the frozen turkey you can pop it into the oven defrosted, partially defrosted or entirely frozen. The finished product won't be much different, but the length of cooking time, naturally, will vary.

Dried or Fresh Dill

Some homemakers are asking whether you can use dried dill in dill pickles or if the dill must be fresh and green. Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, says that the fresher the dill is, the better and more pronounced the dill flavor will be in the pickles. However, when fresh dill is not available, dried dill may be used, or even dill seed.

CLOTHINGNew Fall Fabrics

Watch for many new blends of fibers in clothing this fall. Jersey will be seen again, and one of the fall offerings will be a wool and orlon blend. Nylon and orlon blends are expected on the market, as well as nylon and dacron combinations with a highly textured surface. For a basic blouse fabric a blend of silk and nylon will be available in a few solid colors.

A Stitch in Time

Look over fall garments before using them to see if there are places that need strengthening. Well-placed stitches can save patching and darning later on and help the whole family get the best possible service from your clothes. Here are some suggestions from Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota:

1. Replace broken, knotty, drawn or crooked stitching.
2. Stitch narrow seams deep enough to hold. Finish edges that tend to ravel by overcasting or, if needed, edge stitch before overcasting.
3. Wind matching thread of loosely done chain stitched ready-made hems on a card for use as re-hemming thread.
4. Re-enforce placket ends with extra stitches or sewed on tape stays if needed.
5. Fasten dangling threads after putting through to the wrong side by tying or when long enough by threading in a needle and fastening to the inside of the garment.
6. Re-sew loose buttons with strong thread leaving a shank of thread so that the button can slip under the buttonhole without straining the cloth. Re-sew snaps or hooks and eyes securely with thread that matches.

Watch Details

Whether you buy or make a dress or other outer garment, detail should be well done. Stitching lines need to be straight or to follow edges. Buttons used in closing should be functional and be sewed on with enough shank so as to be easy to button. Buttonholes should be durable. Worked or machine-made buttonholes are right for wash garments. Hand-finished, bound buttonholes are associated with quality designed to be dry cleaned.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1952

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FOR RELEASE
SUNDAY, Sept. 21
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NEW FRUIT VARIETIES BEING DEVELOPED

EXCELSIOR, Minn.--Several new hardy fruit varieties, now under test at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm here, are expected to be released in the next year or two, guests attending the annual Visitors' Day learned yesterday (Sat).

Visitors saw thousands of first-test seedlings and selections in advanced experiments, all of them potential new varieties being tested in an attempt to develop high-quality fruits adapted to the climate of this region. They also saw orchards of fruits such as the Haralson and Beacon apple which have been developed at the University Fruit Farm, have met the rigid tests and been introduced to the public.

From 25 to 30 years are required to produce a desirable new variety and test it until enough is known about its characteristics to release it for home and commercial planting, University horticulturists told the visitors. Sometimes only one out of a thousand seedlings planted is kept for further testing.

Although the Fruit Breeding Farm has already developed and introduced 62 different varieties of fruits adapted to the climate of this region, University scientists are constantly striving to breed new varieties with improved characteristics. They are continuing the search for:

. An early apple with the eating and keeping quality of later apples. In the Beacon, a recent introduction, they made an improvement on the old Duchess variety, but University scientists are looking for a still better early apple.

. A late apple that will combine high quality, color and sales appeal with better keeping ability.

. Grapes that are hardy enough to withstand the winter without cover. Red Amber, Moonbeam and Bluejay, introduced by the University in recent years, are fairly hardy. However, the horticulturists are striving to combine hardiness with improved quality and production.

. Pears that are hardier, larger and have better keeping quality. The Parker, the Bantam and Golden Spice, recent introductions, do not store well.

. Cherries that are hardy. North Star, introduced in 1950, is the only true sour cherry that appears to be hardy enough for planting in Minnesota. Additional selections are being made at the Fruit Breeding Farm, in the search for cherry varieties that may surpass the North Star.

A--9033-jbn

TIMELY TIPS for October 4

It's not too early to make plans for the winter woodlot harvest. See your county agent if you wish guidance. -- Parker Anderson.

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The University of Minnesota dairy division is looking for more identical twin and triplet dairy cattle. If you know of any, contact Marshall Hervey at University Farm, St. Paul.

* * * * *

Only 6 counties remain to take action for the area test sign-up in the Minnesota brucellosis eradication program. Thirty-six counties are area blood-tested; 34 counties signed up and waiting for test; 7 circulating petitions; 4 scheduled to consider sign-up. -- Ralph Wayne.

* * * * *

If you plan to use sod or dirt to prevent anemia in little pigs, a supply should be obtained before it is actually needed. By that time the ground may be covered with several feet of snow. -- L.E. Hanson.

* * * * *

Fence-row fires damage steel posts and wire and reduce service life of untreated wood posts. These fires consume some dead vegetation, damage winter wildlife cover and have little if any beneficial effect on next year's crop of fence-row weeds. -- J.R. Neetzel.

* * * * *

Don't take chances when picking corn this year. -- Glenn Prickett.

* * * * *

Corn should not be picked for cribbing until the kernels have dried down to about 20 per cent moisture, unless means for artificial drying are available. Keep in mind that it's difficult to dry corn artificially unless heat is used. --

Timely Tips for Oct. 4

If you fence small patches for hogs in corn, they'll do a better job of eating the corn clean. -- H.S. Zavoral.

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By taking delivery of fertilizer now, the farmer can help his dealer be better stocked. Most dealers do not have adequate storage space and cannot keep any great supply on hand. -- P.M. Burson.

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Frost will not hurt carrots and beets. Leave them in the ground until mid-October, so that your storage room will cool off before they are placed in storage. -- O.C. Turnquist.

* * * * *

Picking up all windfalls under fruit trees and destroying them will lessen your insect and disease problems next year. -- L.C. Snyder.

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

Immediate Release

5,000 EXPECTED FOR LIVESTOCK INSTITUTE

Some 5,000 persons are expected to be on hand for the third annual Iowa-Minnesota Livestock and the Land Institute to be held Thursday, September 25, at the County Fair Grounds at Albert Lea.

The Institute centers on the experience of two farmers--Logan Thompson, Plainview, and Gale Davis, Nemaha, Iowa--in making soil conservation and livestock pay on their farms. They will explain their operations to the Institute.

Featured speakers for the day include Dr. Robert Salter, chief of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, and W.M. Beeson, Professor of Animal Husbandry at Purdue University.

Although the program centers on soil conservation and the profitable raising of livestock, one feature promises to be of interest to the housewives, farmers, and wage earners alike.

Boyd De Malignon and O.B. Goodmanson, Albert Lea, will tell what happens to prices from the time a steer leaves the farm until it is a steak on the dinner table. They will explain why some cuts cost the consumer well over a dollar a pound while others sell at a loss.

Rounding out the program will be a demonstration by E.F. Ferrin, chief of the University of Minnesota Animal Husbandry Division, and J.C. Holbert, President of the Iowa Beef Producers' Association. They will use several lots of steers and sheep to show how different grades of animals will fit into farm plans the coming year.

Presiding at the meeting will be Maurice Soultz, Iowa State College, and P.E. Miller, Director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The Institute is sponsored by the University of Minnesota and Iowa State College Agricultural Extension Services; the Farm Bureaus, soil conservation districts, and livestock producers associations of the two states; the U.S. Soil Conservation Service; and Wilson and Co.

A-9034-hbs

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

Immediate Release

WINTER APPLES NOW BEING HARVESTED

Harvest of winter apples has already begun in Minnesota, J.D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association and associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Picking of the Prairie Spy variety has already started and harvest of Haralson apples will begin this week.

Haralson, Delicious, Jonathan, Prairie Spy, Northwestern Greening and Fireside are the principal varieties of winter apples grown in Minnesota. The Haralson and Delicious have the largest acreages of any of the winter varieties in this state.

Winter gives the following information on time and size of harvest, crop quality and uses of the winter varieties:

Haralson. There is a fairly good crop of this variety in southern Minnesota. Color and fruit size are good. The Haralson is an all-purpose apple, good for pie, baking, sauce, jelly, freezing and eating out of hand.

Delicious. Crop volume in Minnesota is smaller than normal, though there will be a fair supply in southeastern Minnesota. Size and quality will be very good. Picking will start about September 30. The Delicious is a good apple for salads and eating out of hand.

Jonathan. The crop is rather light, nationally and in this state. Size and quality are very good. Harvest will start about October 1. The Jonathan is a good variety for practically every use: dessert, pie, baking, sauce, jelly and freezing.

Prairie Spy. Picking of this relatively new Minnesota variety has started. It is the best keeper for home storage, but should not be stored at temperatures below 36° F. Characterized by its pleasant flavor, the Prairie Spy is especially good for pie and freezing, though it is also excellent for baking, sauce, jelly and eating out of hand.

Fireside. Harvest will start soon after October 1. Apples are coloring well on the trees and will be ready to eat as soon as picked. Fireside is a new Minnesota variety of excellent eating quality, similar to Delicious. It is best used as a dessert apple.

A-9035-jbn

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 22, 1952

To all counties
For publication week of
September 29 or after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Separate Hens, Pullets -- Division into separate pens is desirable where both hens and pullets are kept. However, in the average farm flock it is not a good practice to keep both old and young hens, for this means units will be too small for efficient handling. It's better to replace the entire flock each year so that only one pen is required, says Cora Cooke, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist.

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What Size Septic Tank? A large enough tank is the most important part of any sewage disposal system. A tank of 850-gallon capacity is the minimum size recommended, regardless of the size of the family. Any added cost in installing an extra-size tank will be repaid in 20 years, according to Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Don't Feed Rats -- Rats and mice move to an available food supply in the fall. The way to keep these pests away is to see that they do not have access to food or shelter on your farm, says H. L. Parten, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

When to Pick -- Corn should not be picked for cribbing until the kernels have dried down to about 20 per cent moisture, unless means for artificial drying are available, reminds M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. Keep in mind, though, that it's difficult to dry corn artificially unless heat is used, he says.

* * * * *

Pig Care Still Vital -- H. G. Zavoral and L. E. Hanson, animal husbandmen at the University of Minnesota, warn that the use of artificial sow's milk does not mean that sanitation, disease control and management of pigs can be neglected.

Res. + CA file

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

FOR RELEASE
TUESDAY P.M., Sept. 23 or after

DAIRY CATTLE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT MORRIS

MORRIS, Minn.—Latest information on milking, breeding, disease control and selection and feeding of dairy cattle was brought to farmers attending the annual Livestock Day at the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment Station at Morris today (Tuesday).

Speakers were W. E. Petersen and M. C. Hervey, professors of dairy husbandry; I. A. Schipper, dairy research fellow; M. L. Armour, extension agronomist; and H. H. Searles, extension dairyman—all from the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

A milking machine was used by Dr. Petersen to milk out a freshly removed cow's udder obtained from a packing plant. He showed how tissues are damaged when the machine is left on after milk has stopped flowing.

Dr. Petersen urged farmers to: (1) stimulate milk flow by washing teats with warm water before starting milking, (2) start milking one minute after milk let-down occurs, (3) have the milking machine in good working order, (4) do stripping by manipulation of teat cups, and (5) get the machine off as soon as milk stops flowing.

Dr. Hervey exhibited a set of twins and a set of triplets from the University of Minnesota collection of identical twin and triplet dairy cattle, which is the largest in the U. S. He explained that the advantages of using identical twins and triplets in research is that these animals have exactly the same inheritance. Therefore, any differences that show up in a set of animals used in an experiment can be accounted for by environment. This makes the research results more reliable than would otherwise be possible, he pointed out.

Recent work by dairy researchers at the University of Minnesota with twins and triplets has shown that inheritance is even more important in dairy cattle performance than previously realized.

The University's collection of 30 sets of identical twins and 5 sets of identical triplets is being used for nutrition, hormone, milking and pasture management and other studies.

(MORE)

Dr. Schipper stated that 99.44 per cent of bovine mastitis, an infection of the mammary gland of cows, is initially caused by poor management of the animal. This disease is second only to brucellosis as a cause of financial loss to the dairy farmer, he said.

Dr. Schipper suggested treating cows for mastitis by milking out 10-15 streams from the infected quarter at two- or three-hour intervals. If this fails, call the veterinarian at once, he urged.

Professor Searles told the audience that good type is as important in dairy cattle as production, because conformation of the cow determines to a large extent how long she will last in the herd. The cows that make the most money for their owners are those that milk for 7 or 8 years instead of the average of four or less, he said.

Things to look for in selecting dairy cows are strongly-attached udders of proper shape, teats of proper size and placement for machine milking, and strong feet and legs to enable the animal to spend the time required in grazing to maintain milk production over a number of years, according to Searles.

Professor Armour pointed out that forage crops are among the most efficient feeds for both dairy and beef cattle. He reminded his listeners that in order to grow large amounts of corn per acre, legumes are needed in crop rotations. Armour exhibited samples of various kinds of roughage and discussed ways to preserve them for livestock feeding.

Allen W. Edson is superintendent at the Morris station. P. S. Jordan, animal husbandman at Morris, was in charge of Livestock Day activities.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
September 29 and after

WHAT'S LACKING
IN YOUR SOIL?

(NOTE TO AGENT: Edit this, as you wish, to make it conform to conditions in your part of the state.)

Use lime if your soil needs it—use more if it needs more. Apply more fertilizer, and suit it to the specific crop.

These are recommendations that the University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory at University Farm makes generally to Minnesota farmers after testing soil from more than 30,000 fields in every county of the state during the past two years.

In reporting these figures to County Agent (or Assistant County Agent in Soil Conservation) _____, Paul Burson head of the University soils lab, pointed out that phosphate levels vary widely in Minnesota, probably because phosphate has been used to a greater extent over the years than any other fertilizer.

Farms which have used phosphate over a period of years have a consistently higher level of it available in the soil. Many farmers, however, are not getting efficient returns from phosphate because while they built up the phosphate level they were reducing the nitrogen and potash levels.

Available potash levels are highest in the western part of the state and go downward as one goes east until reaching the soil areas of the Mower and Dodge county areas. The north central part of the state is another low point for potash. As one moves east from Dodge and Mower counties into the southeastern tip of the state, potash levels rise again as compared with western Minnesota.

In western Minnesota 10 to 12 per cent of the soils show a need for potash fertilizer; in south central Minnesota, 12 to 23 per cent; in the Mower and Dodge county area, 23 to 35 per cent. However, along the Mississippi River, in the southeastern part of the state, only 10 per cent or less of the soils need potash.

(more)

Potash levels are the lowest in the southeast-central and northeastern parts of the state. In some counties there, as high as 80 per cent of the soils tested show a need for potash.

In all parts of the state, farms that have been heavy growers of legume crops are the farms now showing need for potash.

The eastern one-third of Minnesota needs more lime than is now being used and at a generally higher rate per acre.

Some soils across southern and southwestern Minnesota also show a need for lime. But in this area no lime should be used unless there is real difficulty in getting and holding good yields and stands of legume crops such as alfalfa and sweet clover. Here lime should be used at present only as a test and not as a general practice.

Lack of nitrogen is coming to be a cause of limited crop yields in the state. When fields have not had manure or have not recently been in legumes, a fertilizer containing nitrogen will generally give a profitable return. This is especially true for crops like corn, grains, hay and pasture grasses.

Having your soil tested at the University Farm laboratory will help in getting better crop yields, said County Agent (or Soil Conservation Agent) _____. However, in order for the test to be interpreted properly, information is needed about the crops grown, the fertilizer, manure and lime used and other soil management practices.

Complete information and instructions on soil sampling and testing may be obtained from the county agent.

News Bureau
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Pres'

To all counties

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Lack of nitrogen is coming to be a cause of limited crop yields in the state. When fields have not had manure or have not recently been in legumes, a fertilizer containing nitrogen will generally give a profitable return. This is especially true for crops like corn, grains, hay and pasture grasses.

Having your soil tested at the University Farm laboratory will help in getting better crop yields, said County Agent (or Soil Conservation Agent) _____. However, in order for the test to be interpreted properly, information is needed about the crops grown, the fertilizer, manure and lime used and other soil management practices.

Complete information and instructions on soil sampling and testing may be obtained from the county agent.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Sept. 22, 1952

SPECIAL
To Northwestern counties

SUPERVISOR ON LEAVE

Evelyn Morrow, supervisor of the extension home program in the Northwestern district, who is know to many people in this area, has been grated a year's leave of absence for graduate study, Home Agent _____ announced today.

She will begin (began) her graduate work on September 29 at the University of Chicago in the School of Social Science, taking courses in public education.

Miss Morrow received a \$1,000 fellowship from the Farm Foundation, Chicago, to pursue her studies. She was one of seven Agricultural Extension Service workers in the country to receive such a Farm Foundation scholarship this year.

During Miss Morrow's absence, Judith Nord, home agent in West Otter Tail county, will serve as part-time home agent supervisor.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 22, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
September 29, 1952

**BERRY PLANTS
NEED PROTECTION**

If you want a crop next year from your raspberry and strawberry plantings, you'll need to give them special protection against injury this winter, warns County Agent _____.

Raspberries and strawberries are not hardy under Minnesota winters without some protection. Death of cane tips and drying of fruiting canes are evidences of winter injury.

_____ passes on some advice from Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, on "winterizing" raspberries and strawberries.

By the middle of October, _____ county gardeners should get their raspberries ready for winter. The only safe method of protecting them is to lay the canes on the ground and cover them with dirt. Complete covering protects the tops from drying out, and will prevent damage from rabbits. However, where the raspberries are planted in a protected spot or good snow cover can be depended on, tip covering should offer sufficient protection.

The chore of protecting the plants will be easier if excess canes are removed first. Cut out all old canes that bore fruit and thin out but do not cut back the new canes that are left. If raspberries are grown in hills, reduce the number of canes to about 8 per hill. If they are grown in hedge rows, narrow the rows to about 12 inches and thin the canes down to about four per foot of row.

A mulch will give sufficient protection for strawberries, but it should not be applied until after a few killing frosts, late in October or in early November. Before the plants have been exposed to a temperature as low as 20° F., cover the rows with two inches of clean straw or marsh hay. The flower buds which already have formed for next year's berry crop may be injured by temperatures as low as 20° F. However, the mulch will provide the needed winter protection and will prevent too early growth next spring. -jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1952

To all counties
ATTENTION: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
September 29, 1952

HONEY, TURKEY,
GRAPES OCTOBER
PLENTIFULS

Turkeys, honey and grapes will be three foods _____ county homemakers will want to feature in October meals, Home Agent (County Agent) _____ says.

Since they take top place on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful foods list for the month, they should fit well into the budget, as far as price is concerned.

For the third year in a row, farmers are raising more turkeys than they ever did before. The turkey crop for 1952 is the largest on record. This year's production includes a large number of small broiler-fryer birds.

This year's honey crop of a quarter of a billion pounds is also a big one. It is lighter in color and better in flavor than honey in an average year.

The grape crop this year is not as large as the record one of last year, but the Department of Agriculture estimates production at more than 3 million tons. The table grape crop is about a fifth greater than average production. Tokay, the large, brilliant red variety, and the smaller green Thompson seedless grapes are coming to market now. Concord grapes are available also, for jelly and juice.

Raisins will be plentiful because the pack this year is expected to be larger than that of a year ago.

October is apple time in the Midwest, the month when the apple harvest will be at its peak. That usually means seasonally low prices for apples for processing and eating fresh. Though the Minnesota commercial crop is smaller than it was in 1951, it is above the 10-year average.

In vegetables, carrots, cabbage, potatoes, squash and onions will be plentiful from home and market gardens. Canned sweet corn and canned peas should make these foods reasonable in price.

Protein foods which will be abundant, besides turkeys, include stewing hens, fresh and frozen fish, nonfat dry milk solids and cheddar cheese.

Stocks of salad oil and cooking and table fats continue to be large.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 22, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
September 29 or after

IT'S TIME TO PLAN
WINTER WOODLOT HARVEST

It's not too early to make workable and practical plans for the winter farm woodlot harvest, County Agent _____ pointed out this week (today).

As the result of proper management and cutting, income and actual material harvested from farm woodlots can add to the farm property, help educate the children, increase home comforts and boost the value of the farm, Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, pointed out to the county agent recently.

"Cut your timber with the future in mind, so as to keep the woods continuously productive," Anderson urges.

The University forester calls productive woods "the gold mines of the hills." "Eroding hills," he states, "endanger crops on the level lands below. Rushing waters cut deep into fertile soils, washing thousands of tons of topsoil into streams.

"Growing tree crops provide stability for hilly land, prevent erosion and help store water underground. Managed and protected woodlands offer income returns from steep hillsides without using needed food-producing lands."

Help in planning for better management of farm woodlots can be obtained through the county agent's office.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 22, 1952

To all counties
ATTENTION: 4-H AGENT
For use week of
September 29, 1952

BOYS AND GIRLS
10-21 INVITED
TO JOIN 4-H

All _____ county rural boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 are invited to join a 4-H club County (Club) Agent _____ said today.

Boys and girls who enroll by November 1 will get off to a good start in their projects and won't miss any of the activity planned for the fall.

Four-H Club work offers opportunities for education through project work. It also gives members a chance to make new friends and to participate in both club and community activities.

Each 4-H club is made up of boys and girls from 10 to 21 years of age who elect their own officers and hold monthly meetings. Meetings consist of a business session, a program with a project talk or demonstration, and recreation. Clubs also participate in other activities like parties, tours, socials and picnics. County 4-H clubs take part in contests and programs such as play and music festivals, fairs, softball tournaments, demonstration days and other events.

Projects are an important part of 4-H work. Each 4-H'er carries at least one project and keeps a record of it. He may choose one of the many offered in home-making, livestock production or crop production. Or he may enroll in one of the general projects such as junior leadership, home beautification, tractor maintenance, soil conservation or electrification. Each project is a definite, planned piece of work with its own set of requirements.

Competition in 4-H project work is keen and valuable awards are offered to winners in the form of scholarships, trips, bonds and cash prizes.

"The objectives of the 4-H club are to make better farmers, homemakers, and more responsible citizens," _____ said. "Four-H work gives boys and girls a chance to enjoy the fellowship of others in club activities, recreation and education."

Boys and girls interested in joining a 4-H club should contact one of the local leaders of the nearest club. Or they can see their county agent for more information.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
September 29 and after

WHAT'S LACKING
IN YOUR SOIL?

(NOTE TO AGENT: Edit this, as you wish, to make it conform to conditions in your part of the state.)

Use lime if your soil needs it—use more if it needs more. Apply more fertilizer, and suit it to the specific crop.

These are recommendations that the University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory at University Farm makes generally to Minnesota farmers after testing soil from more than 30,000 fields in every county of the state during the past two years.

In reporting these figures to County Agent (or Assistant County Agent in Soil Conservation) _____, Paul Burson head of the University soils lab, pointed out that phosphate levels vary widely in Minnesota, probably because phosphate has been used to a greater extent over the years than any other fertilizer.

Farms which have used phosphate over a period of years have a consistently higher level of it available in the soil. Many farmers, however, are not getting efficient returns from phosphate because while they built up the phosphate level they were reducing the nitrogen and potash levels.

Available potash levels are highest in the western part of the state and go downward as one goes east until reaching the soil areas of the Mower and Dodge county areas. The north central part of the state is another low point for potash. As one moves east from Dodge and Mower counties into the southeastern tip of the state, potash levels rise again as compared with western Minnesota.

In western Minnesota 10 to 12 per cent of the soils show a need for potash fertilizer; in south central Minnesota, 12 to 23 per cent; in the Mower and Dodge county area, 23 to 35 per cent. However, along the Mississippi River, in the southeastern part of the state, only 10 per cent or less of the soils need potash.

(more)

Potash levels are the lowest in the southeast-central and northeastern parts of the state. In some counties there, as high as 80 per cent of the soils tested show a need for potash.

In all parts of the state, farms that have been heavy growers of legume crops are the farms now showing need for potash.

The eastern one-third of Minnesota needs more lime than is now being used and at a generally higher rate per acre.

Some soils across southern and southwestern Minnesota also show a need for lime. But in this area no lime should be used unless there is real difficulty in getting and holding good yields and stands of legume crops such as alfalfa and sweet clover. Here lime should be used at present only as a test and not as a general practice.

Lack of nitrogen is coming to be a cause of limited crop yields in the state. When fields have not had manure or have not recently been in legumes, a fertilizer containing nitrogen will generally give a profitable return. This is especially true for crops like corn, grains, hay and pasture grasses.

Having your soil tested at the University Farm laboratory will help in getting better crop yields, said County Agent (or Soil Conservation Agent) _____. However, in order for the test to be interpreted properly, information is needed about the crops grown, the fertilizer, manure and lime used and other soil management practices.

Complete information and instructions on soil sampling and testing may be obtained from the county agent.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1952

Immediate Release

AG COLLEGE STUDENTS TO VIE IN DAIRY CONTESTS

Dairy products and cattle judging teams from the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture will compete in intercollegiate events at Chicago and Waterloo, Iowa, this month.

The dairy products judging team, accompanied by Dr. Elmer Thomas, coach, will vie in the Collegiate Students' International Contest in Judging Dairy Products at Chicago September 25.

Members of the team are Vernon H. Beddome, junior from Stillwater; Robert R. Farrar, junior, White Bear Lake; Richard D. Meyer, senior, Wayzata; and Tony Psychogies, junior, Minneapolis.

Accompanied by their coach, Howard Thoele, five men making up the dairy cattle judging team will compete in the National Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at Waterloo on September 29.

Members of the team are Edward Frederick, senior from Eagle Lake; Robert Barduson, senior, Danvers; Arnold Sandager, junior, Northfield; John C. Ripley, junior, Winnebago; and Milton Stensland, junior, Mabel.

A-9038-rr

U. STAFF MEMBERS ACTIVE AT WATERLOO

Two University of Minnesota staff members will take official part in events to be held at Waterloo, Iowa, in connection with the National Dairy Cattle Congress and National Belgian Horse Show, September 27-October 4.

H.R. Searles, extension dairyman, will serve as superintendent of the dairy cattle show, and A.L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry, will judge Belgian draft horses.

A-9037-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1952

Immediate Release

AWARDS TO BE GIVEN GARDENERS

Special recognition will be given to a number of Minnesota gardeners Friday evening (September 26) at the annual banquet of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society in Hotel Curtis, ^{Minneapolis,} E.M. Hunt, secretary of the organization, said today.

The banquet will be one of the events during the 86th annual meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society Friday and Saturday (Sept. 26-27) in Hotel Curtis.

Awards of merit will be presented to the gardeners for their achievements in the horticultural field, as well as their leadership in promoting gardening, orcharding and garden club work in Minnesota.

The two-day program will feature authoritative speakers and experienced horticulturists who will present how-to-do-it information and garden lore. Demonstrations and color pictures will also be a highlight of the meetings.

Speaker at Saturday's luncheon will be Fleeta Brownell Woodroffe, garden editor of Better Homes and Gardens magazine, who will talk on "Secrets of America's Best Gardens" and will show color pictures of gardens in various sections of the country.

Exhibits on display during the Horticultural Society ^{meeting} will include African violets, indoor vines, Minnesota fruits, specimen blooms of dahlias, gladioli, begonias, chrysanthemums, roses and clematis. Arrangements of flowers, fruits and vegetables by garden club groups and by professional florists will also be included in the exhibits.

The two-day session is open to the public.

A-9039--jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1952

Immediate Release

POTATO PLOTS TO BE HARVESTED

University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service potato variety demonstration plots will be harvested at three locations in the Red River Valley next week.

According to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist, potatoes will be dug on the Lincoln Thompson farm at Baker on Monday, September 29; on the Herman Skyberg farm at Fisher, Tuesday, September 30; and on the Kenneth Bothum farm, Donaldson, Wednesday, October 1.

The plots will be dug in the morning, and the potatoes will be kept in the fields for inspection by growers from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Turnquist and A. G. Tolaas, director of potato seed certification for the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture, will be on hand to answer questions regarding the varieties grown in the plots.

Each of the plots contains from 14 to 16 varieties of potatoes, including six new numbered selections. The plots are planted each year in order to make it possible for growers to become acquainted with the characteristics of new potato varieties, which are being introduced at an increasing rate.

Turnquist pointed out that it would be to the advantage of Red River Valley growers to spend at least a short time visiting the plots in their own localities.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1952

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE 2 p.m.
THURSDAY, Sept. 25
* * * * *

NEED FOR IMPROVED FARM LAND USE CITED

Albert Lea--Even though great progress has been made, there is still a major job of soil conservation and improvement to be done in the Midwest.

That's the belief of Dr. Robert Salter, chief of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Dr. Salter was featured speaker this afternoon at the third annual Livestock and the Land Institute.

"Livestock farming is the surest route to land protection and high production," he went on to say. He did point out, however, that grain farming, handled correctly, need not exploit the soil.

The first requirement for soil conservation in this area is the restocking of our land with organic matter and nitrogen and the improvement of soil structure," he said. "If this is done, total corn production can be increased while reducing acreage."

The entire Institute centered on showing how livestock can help save and build soil and still make a profit for the farmer.

Two farmers--Logan Thompson, Plainview, Minnesota, and Gale Davis, Nemaha, Iowa --told how conservation farming paid on their farms.

They pointed out that conservation practices actually increased their crop yields per acre. They explained how they made good use of grasses and legumes in feeding livestock profitably.

In the morning sessions, Dr. W. M. Beeson, professor of animal husbandry at Purdue University, declared that "A new era and pattern has been set for the greater and more efficient utilization of farm grown roughages and other feeds."

Beeson predicted that "Any improvement in the efficiency of producing beef will come in learning how to convert high cellulose feeds such as corn cobs, soybean straw, oat straw, cornstalks, corn silage, and grass silage into high energy feeds."

"We have only scratched the surface in converting dry roughages and pastures into beef," he said.
(MORE)

Need for improved farm land, etc.--page 2

Paul E. Miller, Director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, praised agriculture for increasing efficiency so greatly during the past few years.

"We are producing 40 per cent more farm products with 13 per cent^{less}/labor than we were before the war," Miller pointed out.

"Today farmers are producing 28 per cent more per acre and 23 per cent more per animal. Each farm worker today is producing 60 per cent more than he did before the war," he added.

E.F. Ferrin, chief of the University of Minnesota Animal Husbandry Division, went on to point out that sheep and hogs as well as beef are converters of grasses and roughages into human feed. Thus they enable farmers to use soil-saving grasses and legumes more widely than was once thought possible.

Since sheep numbers are low, the outlook for farmers raising sheep may be more favorable than for other livestock, he said.

O.B. Goodmanson, Wilson and Co., predicted that next year's beef supply may be the largest in our history if farmers continue to build up herds.

He also pointed out that nearly 80 per cent of the meat packer's dollar now goes to the farmer; nearly 10 per cent to payrolls; over 8 per cent for other expenses; 1.1 per cent for taxes; and 0.7 per cent for profits.

Another speaker, Boyd De Malignon, Albert Lea, declared that the daily decisions of Madam Housewife determine the price of retail cuts and in turn of beef carcasses and live cattle. Sponsors of the Institute were Iowa State College and University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Services; Iowa and Minnesota Farm Bureau Federations; the U.S. Soil Conservation Service; Iowa Beef Producers Association; Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners; Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts; Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association; and Wilson & Co., Inc.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1952

SPECIAL to veterinary
publications
Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA VETERINARY SHORT COURSE OCTOBER 23-24

Foot-and-mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis, and various swine and small animal diseases will be among the subjects to be discussed during the 29th annual short course for veterinarians on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota October 23-24.

Short course sessions will be preceded by registration beginning at 8:30 a.m. October 23, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota. Fee for the course is \$5.00, or \$2.50 for one day.

Following an address of welcome by C. H. Bailey, dean of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, research reports by members of the Minnesota veterinary staff are scheduled to be heard, according to J. P. Arnold, instructor of veterinary medicine at Minnesota, chairman of the arrangements committee.

Subjects for the afternoon session the first day will include malignant catarrhal fever, vesicular stomatitis and foot-and-mouth disease. There will be a Minnesota alumni dinner at 5:30 p.m. on October 23. At 8 p.m. on the same day, O. B. Jesness, agricultural economics chief at the University of Minnesota, will speak to a Twin City Veterinary Medical Society meeting on "Long Range Agricultural Prospects."

Subjects for the morning session the second day will include Pyometra in the bitch, canine distemper, Otitis in small animals and recent parasiticides for use on small animals

During the afternoon session, dysentery and Atrophic Rhinitis of swine, and use of the newer hog cholera vaccines will be discussed. In addition, there will be a panel discussion on swine disease, with A. H. Quin, head of the professional service division, Jensen Salsbery Laboratories, Kansas City, Missouri, as moderator.

Other members of the panel will be P. C. Bennett, diagnostician, Iowa Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Ames; F. J. Tobola, practitioner, Jackson, Minnesota; and R. A.

Page 2. University of Minnesota Veterinary Short Course

Merrill, H. C. H. Kernkamp and R. Fenstermacher, members of the University of Minnesota veterinary staff.

Other guest speakers scheduled for the two days include F. C. Driver, federal inspector in charge, BAI, St. Paul; G. E. Keller, field veterinarian, Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board; M. S. Shahan, head of foot-and-mouth disease research, pathological division, BAI, Washington, D. C.; Dale Sorenson, section of clinical medicine, department of veterinary science, University of Wisconsin; R. L. West, secretary and executive officer, Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board; and C. J. Rosell, practitioner, St. Paul.

Other University of Minnesota veterinary staff members to appear on the program include M. H. Roepke, D. H. Clifford, H. J. Griffiths, Harvey H. Hoyt, R. L. Kitchell, D. G. Low, G. W. Mather, B. S. Pomeroy, J. H. Sautter, A. F. Sellers and Alvin F. Weber.

Additional information on the course may be obtained from the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1952

PLEASE OBSERVE RELEASE DATE:
FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, 9 P.M.

AWARDS MADE TO GARDENERS

Nearly a score of Minnesota gardeners were honored this evening (Friday) for outstanding contributions to horticulture at a Minnesota State Horticultural Society banquet held at Hotel Curtis, Minneapolis, in connection with the organization's 86th annual convention.

Honorary life memberships were given to Mrs. Frank A. Jensen, Brainerd, for leadership in the promotion of horticultural development and community service, and to Curtis N. Rice, Jr., 153 Interlachen Road, Hopkins, for outstanding service and leadership in the promotion of horticulture in Minnesota.

Awards of merit went to 16 members: Mrs. Paul Amistadi, Chisholm; William A. Benitt, Apple Acres, Hastings; Mrs. Florence Bergeman, Brainerd; Francis L. Block, Ortonville; R.S. Bryant, Hopkins; Mrs. William R. Carter, 5021 Wooddale Lane, Minneapolis; John Fritzen, Duluth; Mrs. Melvin Hole, St. James; L.V. Jordan, 717 Brown avenue, St. Paul; G. Victor Lowrie, 4900 Aldrich avenue South, Minneapolis; Mrs. S.M. Marberg, Wadena; August Neubauer, Gilbert; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Oltman, Pencer; Ernest Shemild, Grand Marais; Henry P. Vollenweider, La Crescent.

They were cited for their leadership in garden club work and civic horticultural projects and for their service in the promotion of gardening and orcharding in Minnesota.

D.T. Grussendorf, Duluth, president of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, gave the awards.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1952

Immediate Release

TEN WIN TRIPS TO DAIRY CONGRESS

Ten Minnesota 4-H club members have won expense-paid trips to the National Dairy Congress at Waterloo, Iowa, September 27-October 4, as the result of their outstanding work in dairy judging, exhibiting and demonstrating.

A Beltrami county judging team is being sent to the Congress by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association. Members are Charles Schmitt, 16, Robert Vincent, 19, Wesley Schroeder, 16, and James Watson, 20, all of Bemidji.

The boys, winners of a Minnesota State Fair championship this year, will be accompanied by their coach, J.O. Jacobson, Beltrami county agricultural agent.

A McLeod county quality milk demonstration team, which also won a State Fair championship, will attend the Congress with expenses paid by the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company. Members of the team are Jane Mills, 13, and Marjory Mills, 12.

Philip Parsons, 18, Northfield, will also attend the Dairy Congress as a guest of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet. Philip, champion individual quality milk demonstrator at the State Fair, will put on his demonstration at Waterloo.

Bruce Kehret, 14, Austin, James Skaar, 15, Hayward; and Eugene Hanson, 14, Detroit Lakes, will attend the Congress as guests of the Minnesota Guernsey Breeders' Association and will exhibit their animals in the dairy cattle show there. All won blue ribbons at the State Fair.

The club members will be accompanied to Waterloo by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader.

A-9043-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1952

Immediate Release

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW OCTOBER 6-9

Youthful livestock owners in every county of Minnesota are counting the days until October 6.

That's the opening date for the annual four-day Junior Livestock Show, which will be staged in South St. Paul for the 34th time this year. More than 600 4-H boys and girls are expected to represent their home counties at the Show, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader.

No hogs will be exhibited this year because of restrictions imposed by the threat of "VE" disease of hogs. But quotas have been set for 283 beeves, 235 single lambs and 25 trios of lambs, according to J.S. Jones, St. Paul, show committee secretary.

In addition, approximately 70 4-H boys and girls will attend the show as the result of winning poultry honors in their home counties, but they will not exhibit their birds at South St. Paul.

The exhibitors will compete for championships with their animals, as well as for showmanship honors, and then watch as the top stock of the show goes on the auction block on the last day of the show.

A Monday feature again this year will be a sheep-shearing contest sponsored by The Farmer magazine of St. Paul.

Other honors to be given in connection with the show include achievement awards for good animal husbandry practices over a long-time period. These awards, in the form of U.S. savings bonds, will be given by the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company.

The Junior Livestock Show is financed by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, and business and professional people interested in promoting 4-H club work.

A-9044-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1952

Immediate Release

IFYE FROM SWITZERLAND TO VISIT STATE

An International Farm Youth Exchangee from Switzerland will arrive in Minnesota September 29 to visit farm families in the state, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

He is Heinrich Denzler, 24, Zurich, Switzerland. He has been in the United States since June 16 and will leave for home December 16. During his stay so far he has visited the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the National 4-H Foundation and has attended National 4-H Club Camp, all in Washington, D.C. He has also spent some time in farm homes in Maryland. He will be in Minnesota until December 10.

Denzler will first stay on the Walter Brown farm, Hastings, Washington county. He is interested in studying dairying, beef cattle and hogs in the United States.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program, under whose auspices Denzler is in this country, was developed by the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to promote better understanding between farm youths in this country and abroad. It gives rural young people from the United States and abroad a chance to live and work on farms in other countries and to observe rural life. The exchange program is dedicated to the belief that understanding is the foundation of world peace.

This summer Norma Gustafson, 4-H member from North Branch, was chosen as the I.F.Y.E. delegate from Minnesota to go to Denmark where she will stay until November. An International Farm Youth Exchangee from Germany, Friedel Steffens, visited Minnesota this summer.

Denzler lives on a 30-acre farm in Switzerland on which the family raises dairy cattle, fat stock and pigs, and grows potatoes, wheat, sugar beets, hay and fruit. He has attended high school and agricultural school in Switzerland, and studied practical dairying and fruit growing in Sweden and Denmark.

This year 90 delegates from the United States visited 23 countries under the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

A-9045-~~mm~~

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1952

Immediate Release

GERMAN AG. INFORMATION WORKERS TO VISIT STATE

A Norwegian and six German agricultural information workers will spend two weeks (September 29-October 9) in Minnesota observing how farm and home information is handled by radio and press in the state.

The group will be under the supervision of the Office of Publications on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. Plans have been made to visit several Minnesota communities, radio stations and newspapers.

The information workers are coming to Minnesota as part of the Mutual Security program and their plans are being made by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and by U.S. Land Grant Colleges.

The workers are also visiting Purdue University, Michigan State College, the Production and Marketing Administration in Chicago, and the University of Wisconsin. The group includes:

Ingjerd Aasnaes, sub-editor of the Farmers' Union Journal of Norway;

Willi Ernst Volling, press and radio worker with the German Agricultural and Home Economics Information Service;

Ruth Frieda Echle, radio worker for the state radio in Stuttgart;

Dr. Wolfgang Friedrich Clauss, press and radio service representative for the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Forestry, Schleswig--Holstein;

Dr. Fritz Meske, press agent for Farmer's Association, Hesse, and editor of the "Hesse Farmer";

August Hock, press work for Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Forestry for North-Rhine, Westphalia; and

Karl Schumann, consultant for Frankfurt Association of Agriculture Chambers.

A-9046-hbs

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1952

Immediate Release

CHICK SEXING MACHINE COMES TO STATE

One of the most difficult problems of the poultry business--determining the sex of newly-hatched chicks--may be made a lot easier as the result of a new device recently brought to Minnesota from Japan.

Eugene Fox, an employee of Dr. Kerr's Hatchery at Minneota, Minn., recently returned from Los Angeles, where he received a week's training in operating the chick sexing machine. After spending several days at the University, where poultry staff members observed its operation, he has taken the machine to Minneota.

It is claimed that the art of sexing chicks can be much more quickly and accurately learned with the machine than has previously been possible. This would make it cheaper for hatcheries to sex chicks.

The machine, a small cabinet containing electrical equipment, permits the operator to view the reproductive organs of the chicks as they appear through the intestinal wall. It was developed by Takeo Kizawa, a Japanese engineer.

T.H. Canfield, associate professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota, points out that several months' actual use of the device will be necessary before its accuracy and efficiency can be fully determined. University poultrymen plan to keep track of the performance of the machine at the Minneota hatchery.

Even with the new device, says Professor Canfield, the human element will be a factor in determining the sex of chicks, as it is necessary to see the reproductive organs of the bird. The machine does not automatically register "male" or "female". He believes that, according to present indications, it is more likely to supplement than to replace the work of present-day professional chick sexers.

Mrs. Josephine F. Nelson
Extension Ass't. Editor
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

4-H'ers Preach and Practice Conservation
Special to Conservation Volunteers

Four-H members are busy tackling one of the problems that looms large in Minnesota's future conservation.

For Minnesota's 4-H'ers are definitely conservation minded. They not only practice conservation, they "preach" it, through demonstrations and talks in their own club meetings and at community gatherings.

Any doubt that these young people are conservation conscious is quickly dispelled by a look at their record for 1951. During that year Minnesota club members planted 266,119 trees, 47 windbreaks and nearly 33,000 shrubs. They also established 189 forest tree nurseries. They showed their concern for protection of wildlife by building 1,705 bird feeders and more than 6,000 bird houses, establishing 1,249 bird and game feeding areas and by leaving nearly 10,000 miles of fence row for wild life use. Nearly 200 club members made and used flushing bars on their mowers.

Nor does their conservation record end there. They put soil conservation into practice on more than 33,000 acres of Minnesota land. The fact is, 4-H members are playing an increasingly important part in conserving valuable topsoil and water on America's farms for present and future production of food and fiber. Since the national 4-H soil and water conservation program was started in 1944, it is estimated that 4-H'ers in the nation have helped apply conservation practices on nearly a million and a half acres of farm land to stop erosion.

All of this conservation activity ~~on the part of~~ 4-H'ers is actually a part of their 4-H program. A Minnesota 4-H'er who is interested in conservation

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has the opportunity of carrying the soil conservation project, the forestry project and/or the conservation activity.

The soil conservation project is now divided into two phases, one for beginners and one for advanced members. In the advanced phase, members draw a map of the farm as it is and another of the farm as it should be. Then they carry out at least two practices of soil conservation, such as testing the soils on their home farms for acidity and alkalinity, planning a conservation program, introducing contour strips or planting shelterbelts.

In the forestry project, they learn how to grow trees, how to manage woodlots and shelterbelts on their own farms, participate in tree planting and fire prevention activities and develop a better appreciation of forests as a resource that must be kept growing.

The conservation activity provides 4-H members with an opportunity to develop greater knowledge and appreciation of nature and to protect and restore wildlife. For example, they learn to identify trees, birds, and wildflowers, build bird houses, bird feeders and game shelters.

Most Minnesota 4-H clubs carry conservation as part of their annual program, devoting at least one meeting to a speaker, demonstration or motion picture on the subject. In fact, conservation has assumed such an important place in the state 4-H program that three years ago the practice was established of citing each year the 4-H club with the best conservation record.

This year's outstanding 4-H conservation club, the Crusade Cruisers of Olmsted county, has a record of planting 10,000 trees on the home farms of its members. Forty-one of the members are enrolled in the conservation activity; 16 members carry the soil conservation project.

Last year's choice for the honor, the Greenleaf club in Pennington county, had a record of every member enrolled in the conservation activity. Emphasis

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was placed on building bird houses on every member's farm, especially houses for bluebirds, with the result that 35 bluebird houses were constructed that year. In addition, the club worked as a group on the project of starting and improving a park at the Thief Lake Game Refuge.

The first 4-H club to be named for its outstanding conservation work - that was in 1950 - was the Verona Lively Leaders of Faribault county. It had a record of planting 3,000 trees in two years, constructing 162 winter bird feeders, 92 bird houses and 18 bird baths and building 20 fish shelters. Their conservation program that year had activities planned for each month, including study and identification of trees, flowers and weeds, making conservation maps of the home farm, weed spraying, rodent control, putting out feeders and making bird calendars showing fall flight, winter feeding and spring arrival of birds. Another conservation activity adopted by the club was the study of the farm of each member. The 4-H'ers started by drawing a plan of the farm and indicating types of land. They made other maps of the farm showing location of game shelters, weed spraying, soil erosion, soil testing and fertilization. During the winter, members made game census maps of their farms. In their December roll call meeting, each of the lively leaders brings a Christmas wreath he has made for the birds. The wreaths are judged on beauty and on food value for the birds.

As an example of what individual 4-H'ers are doing in conservation, take Wilbert Glynn, 17, Wykoff, whose work in soil conservation has paid off in handsome dividends. Last year he was selected as one of eight national winners of \$500 scholarships in the 4-H contest in soil and water conservation.

Wilbert has worked with his parents, the Soil Conservation District and the county extension office in learning new and better methods of soil conservation. In the six years he and his family have been applying soil

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conservation practices to the home farm, they have increased yields of oats on the same ground from 35 bushels to 86 bushels per acre.

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

There's also Jerome Gernes of Winona, who was named champion 4-H soil conservation demonstrator at the Minnesota State Fair this year. As part of his soil conservation project, Jerome outlined a crop rotation system for the home farm. It consists of two years of hay, one year of corn and one of small grain. It enables the workland to be kept in alternating strips of hay and corn and hay and grain. The Gernes farm consists of rolling land, and these strips help keep the soil from washing away, in addition to giving better crop yields, Jerome says. He believes the prosperity of the farmer depends on conservation of the soil.

Or, for a different type of conservation activity, take Ervin Erling, Jr., 14-year-old boy from West Concord, Dodge county whose demonstration on making a bird house won him championship in 4-H conservation demonstrations of the 1952 State Fair. His enthusiasm for bird study is so contagious that it has spread to three generations of his family. First, Ervin interested his mother in birds, then his father. Now his brother has started collecting birds' nests and his little sister has started watching birds. Ervin got a grandfather interested in birds by asking him to build a bird house. Grandfather became so enthusiastic that he built a bird house for himself and put it up on his farm where Ervin's aunt and uncle also live. The result was that not only grandfather but aunt and uncle became enthusiastic bird watchers. When Ervin gave a bird house to his grandmother on the other side of the family, she and her family began noticing birds on their place. Now Ervin has all his relatives

saving pictures of birds for his scrapbook.

In many Minnesota counties 4-H'ers have been active in land use judging contests. These contests, sponsored by county agricultural extension offices with the cooperation of vocational agriculture teachers and Soil Conservation Service representatives, are designed to stimulate interest in soil conservation and management among the state's farmers of the future. In the contests, the land is judged on its physical features, production capabilities and needed soil and fertility conserving practices.

The annual State Conservation Camp, established 18 years ago, has been a vital force in maintaining interest among 4-H members on conservation. Held at the University of Minnesota's Itasca Forestry and Biological Station in Sertoma, the camp has been made possible through the generous support of Charles L. Horn, president of Federal Cartridge corporation. Each year about 100 outstanding conservation members - from every county in Minnesota - are selected for the trip to conservation camp. Besides rewarding outstanding young conservationists, the camp provides them with further material with which to continue their conservation activities. At each camp a program of classes is conducted in soil conservation, bird and plant study, forestry and crafts by authorities in these fields. Field trips and nature hikes are always scheduled. Thus, besides making the camp the outstanding event of the year for conservation-conscious 4-H'ers, Horn has provided club members with help and inspiration for their project work.

Of course as far as 4-H'ers are concerned, conservation is not limited to the conservation project and activity. Safety and fire prevention, the health activity, field crops, garden ~~and~~ fruit and every livestock project - each one stresses some aspect of conservation.

All in all, the work Minnesota 4-H'ers are doing augurs well for the future of conservation in ~~Minnesota~~ Minnesota.

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

Special to So. St. Paul Reporter
Release at will (9 items)

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW SIGHTS #1

Duane Backlund, 12-year-old 4-H beef club member from Detroit Lakes, hopes his Shorthorn calf will keep up its good record for being easy to lead when he gets the animal to the Junior Livestock Show. Duane reports the calf was very stubborn on the first go-round, but "it won't take him long to learn to lead."

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Wleanor Soeman, 16, of Lake Park, who will be a lamb exhibitor at the Junior Show this year, reports that she has been teased quite a bit about the odd names she gives her lambs. For example, this year, her ewe is "Honey," and her market lamb is "Laddie." Other years she has had "Butch," "Buddy," "Nevada," "Jill," and "Reno." At one time she considered naming them after states.

* * * * *

Regardless of how she comes out at the Junior Livestock Show, 16-year-old Katherine Rehm, Foley, will have learned some valuable lessons with her sheep project. This year for the first time, she had a good crop fixed up for the lambs. Other years the ewes and lambs ate together. Now the sheep shed is divided in half. In one half, into which only the lambs can enter, there is plenty of feed. Katherine and her brother, Lawrence, 13, raised their seven lambs together. "I think a group does better than one lamb," says Katherine. Both Katherine and Lawrence are showing Hampshire at the Junior Show this year.

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Earland Thomas, 17, of Lake Crystal, who will show his Hereford steer at the Junior Livestock Show, got into the 4-H beef project this year for the first time in a somewhat unusual way. He caught the animal in a calf's pen at the round-up days in Marquette last September. When he calls the calf this fall he will pay his sponsor, the Northern States Power Company, for him.

A beef calf can get along on its own, but it's taken care of it for a while, 18-year-old Sylvia Wagon of Steery Eye, has found. She kept her calf in a pen with her brother's and sister's calves and found out that when you coughed one animal the others wanted the same treatment. They know what it means if you cough calves, according to Sylvia -- only that one is "going places." Both Sylvia and her 18-year-old sister Ruth will show their Herefords at the Junior Livestock Show this year. At the county fair, Ruth was awarded a certificate for her beef achievements and won a train to the State Fair for livestock judging. Both have been in 4-H work five years and in the beef project four years. They are members of the Golden Gate Cowboys 4-H Club.

"Andy" got the nod when 17-year-old grandson of Comfrey decided which calf he would raise in his 4-H project. He will show his Hereford steer at the Junior Livestock Show this year.

William Allen, 15, and Bertie Allen, 17, of Newwood, are both interested in beef raising. They will show their Hereford steers at the Junior Livestock Show this year. Both obtained their calves at South St. Paul.

Larry Arthur Myers, 14, of Leaver, is in his first year of the beef project this year, but he already knows quite a bit about sheep as the result of observing the work of his two sisters and one brother. Larry, who plans to keep on with

the sheep project in order to help earn money for his education, will be at the Junior Show with Chroanshire.

* * * * *

One of the many things that 14-year-old Margaret Mae Polloff of Montevideo had to learn in her sheep project was dipping. She dipped her sheep at the same time her older brother, John, dipped his, as "last year I got a better dipping than the lamb. Now Southdown will be at South St. Paul for the Junior Show.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1952

To all counties
ATTENTION: 4-H AGENT
For publication week of
October 6, 1952

COUNTY 4-H
MEMBERSHIP GOAL
HAS BEEN SET

_____ county 4-H clubs are now conducting their annual membership drive.

A goal which the _____ clubs have set for the county is _____
(no.) (no.)
members, County (Club) Agent _____ announced. There are now
_____ 4-H'ers in the county. Goal for the state is 51,000 members.
(no.)

Both old and new members are enrolling for the 1953 4-H program in order to get an early start on project work and to participate in the coming year's 4-H activities.

In order to bring 4-H benefits to more boys and girls, each club has set up its own quota after considering the number of families in the community with potential 4-H'ers. Four-H members and leaders are now working to reach their club's enrollment quota by National Achievement Day, November 8.

The only requirements for joining a 4-H club are that boys and girls be between the ages of 10 and 21 and enroll for one or more of the 4-H projects offered. No membership fee is charged.

Project work covers a variety of fields such as crop production, live-stock production, homemaking, junior leadership, forestry and electrification. In addition, there are activities like health, safety, fire prevention and conservation. In all these projects, members "learn by doing", _____ says.

Four-H work gives rural boys and girls many opportunities for education, for new experiences and new friends. Boys and girls interested in joining a 4-H club should see their local club leader or county extension agent now.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
October 6

CLEAN UP OR
BURN DOWN?

Now is a good time to mobilize the farm family into a fire prevention squad, suggests Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Prickett points out that National Fire Prevention Week, October 5-11, comes at a good time of year to remind farm families of the dangers of fire during the winter. "Clean up the place so that it doesn't burn down and leave the family homeless during the winter months," he urges.

Take time to check and clean all chimneys, stove pipes and heating units, suggests the safety specialist. Replace all defective or worn equipment. Clean up the farm shop--have it free from grease and waste rags, and don't use flammable liquids to wash greasy parts. Clean the granary--grain dust is flammable.

Keep roofs in repair and the basement, closets and attic free of flammable materials. Store liquid fuels away from buildings. Have an electrical inspector check wiring, outlets and fuse boxes.

Prickett also urges caution when raking yards of leaves, weeds and trash. Build fires only on still days and build them away from buildings, where flames won't spread. Do not set fires when and where they may get out of control and burn fields and stored feed.

Protect wood yards and forests, especially when hunting. Don't be careless with matches or cigarettes, and be sure the campfire is completely out.

It also pays to be sure that the best possible fire protection is available. Keep a sturdy ladder handy to reach roofs. Have approved fire extinguishers available to stop fires when they first start, and see that all members of the family know how to use them.

If you are in a fire protection district, see that the fire department knows your correct location and the shortest and best all-weather road to your place. Keep a supply of water available for fire fighting.

Remember, Prickett adds, that in flash kitchen fires baking soda thrown at the base of the flame is a good extinguisher. Sand and soil are good outdoor extinguishers.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
October 6 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Build House Deep -- Build your poultry house deep, not shallow, suggests Cora Cooke, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist. A square house is the cheapest to build, most convenient and the easiest to light and heat, but it is not practical beyond a certain size. For more information, get Extension Bulletin 121, "Poultry Housing", from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

* * * * *

Lasting Power Important -- Good type in a dairy cow is important, because it determines to a large extent how long she will last in the herd, points out H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm. The cows that make the most money for their owners are those that milk 7 or 8 years instead of the average of four or less, he says.

* * * * *

Help the Cow -- Here are some ways you can help the cow do a good job of giving milk, suggested by W. E. Peterson, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota: (1) stimulate milk flow by washing teats with warm water before starting milking, (2) start milking one minute after let-down occurs, (3) have the milking machine in good working order, (4) do stripping by manipulation of teat cups, (5) get the machine off as soon as milk stops flowing in order to avoid damage to tissues.

* * * * *

Study Costs -- Records gathered on 33 farms in southern Minnesota in 1951 show that machinery costs averaged about \$6 per crop acre. This covers depreciation, interest, repairs and maintenance. Tractor costs averaged \$5.50. In addition, these farmers paid \$1.20 for custom work. Such high costs deserve careful study, points out S. A. Engene, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 29, 1952

To all counties
ATTENTION: HOME AGENTS

For publication week of October 6

**BIG SUPPLY OF
HONEY ON MARKET**

Honey should have top place on market lists this fall, Home Agent _____
(Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of
Minnesota) says. It is both plentiful and reasonably priced.

Honey adds a treat to toast, hot breads, pancakes and waffles, but it is also
good for baking, in sauces, sandwiches and making candy.

Supplies of honey are flowing as Minnesota beekeepers complete their fall
harvest. Minnesota is a leading honey producer in the Midwest.

Production of honey, nationally, this year will amount to over a quarter of
a billion pounds, or about 1-3/4 pounds per person.

Consuming more honey is important, _____ says, to insure the continuation
of beekeeping. Honeybees are essential to agriculture, since they pollinate about
50 important agricultural crops. Though the pollination job is often taken for
granted, its continuation depends on whether the people who have bees get a profit
from keeping them through the sale of honey.

Honey can be bought in four forms: liquid or extracted honey, comb honey,
creamed honey, which has been treated so it spreads rather than pours, and chunk
honey, consisting of pieces of comb with liquid poured over them.

Though honey flavors vary according to the kinds of blossoms bees visit,
distinct flavors are seldom marketed because bees naturally blend many of the
flavors in their storing processes. However, it is possible to obtain clover,
basswood and buckwheat honeys directly from many producers. Buckwheat is the
darkest of these.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 27, 1957

12151 to south St. Paul reporter
at 601-4411 (6 letters)

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW STORIES NO. 2

Here is a quotation on 4-H livestock work from 13-year-old John Halvorson of Montevideo, that speaks for itself: "I named my calf George. He is the tamest steer I have ever had. He looks so sad if you don't pet him. He is the best-built calf I have had, too. Calves are fun." He will be at the Junior Livestock Show.

* * * * *

Thirteen-year-old Ardelle Videman of Lindstrom, Chicago county poultry winner who won a trip to the Junior Livestock Show, got a lot of poultry experience this year, including some not directly connected with her own project. She and her sister each had 25 chickens of their own to care for, and they also took care of their parents' 450 birds.

* * * * *

Competition's the spice of life on the Lurs farm at Hawley. Twelve-year-old Vance Arlie Lurs is exhibiting a purebred Shropshire wether at the Junior Show. Her wether lamb won a white ribbon at the county fair last year, but he wasn't satisfied, because his brother got a purple ribbon on his Hampshire ewe lamb. Both his brothers entered their ewe lambs in the Futurity ewe lamb class at the Red River Valley Winter Show, Crookston, last year and each received a purple ribbon. At the Winter Show livestock sale, Vance purchased a registered Hampshire ewe. His wether lamb was awarded top placing at the county fair this year, so Vance is beginning to catch up with his brothers.

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Rhyllis Ladwig, 15, of Burnsville, got into the habit of taking her Hereford steer for walks in order to offset his tendency to blast. "He

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probably bloated just to get outside," says Thullia. One trouble with a market project, she observes, is that sooner or later they have to be sold. She says she just dreads the thought of having to sell her steer "after all the trust he puts in us." With the money she gets from her sale at the Junior Livestock Show, however, she plans to buy another baby beef and put the rest in the bank to help her through college.

* * * * *

Jerold Nelson, 13, of Robin is also to be at the Junior Livestock Show again this year with his purebred Shorthorn steer. He had already won two trips to the show, but he was too young to attend the first year. Another Robin 4-H boy, like Jerold, a member of the Work and Win club, is Larry John Nelson, 14, who has been to the Junior Livestock Show twice and the State Fair once.

* * * * *

Hazel Hite, of Wlyndon has carried the sheep project every one of her 10 years as a club member. During that time she has built her sheep flock from a single lamb to 17 head. She is showing a Southdown wether at the Junior Livestock Show this year. Dale Anderson, Englev, has carried the sheep project every year of the eight that he has been a club member, and now he has a flock of 36 ewes, including nine purebred Southdowns and 27 grade Shropshires and Southdowns.

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Four-H club work has taught Glen Harder, 19, of Mountain Lake to be patient and not to be over-optimistic. He points out that you have to have patience in training cattle for the show ring. A year ago Glen had what was considered one of the best calves to come out of Cottonwood county. This

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Angus was champion at the county fair and placed tops in his class at the Junior Livestock Show. In championship judging the animal ended up third high. He will be at South St. Paul this year with a Hereford steer.

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Stanley Bankrats, 14-year-old 4-H'er from Mountain Lake, will be back at the Junior Livestock Show again this year, this time with a Hereford steer. Last year his Shorthorn placed third in its breed class.

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

SPECIAL to So. St. Paul Reporter
Release at will (10 items)

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW SIDELIGHTS NO. 3

One of the veteran Junior Livestock Showmen who will be on hand again this year is Paul Augustine, 20, of Hastings. This will be his fourth trip to the Show with a calf. This year it's an Angus steer. His brother, 17-year-old Jerry, will show a Hereford steer at the Show this year.

* * * * *

Richard Fox, 14-year-old Rosemount 4-H boy who will exhibit a Shropshire lamb at the Junior Livestock Show this year, has had some "great experiences" in his 9 years as a club member -- 8 years as a sheep club member. During this period, he has won championship and reserve championship at his county fair and will be at the Junior Livestock Show for the fifth time. He believes in the 4-H motto, "Make the Best Better." Richard's 17-year-old brother, Martin, will be at the show this year with a lamb, too.

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James Ness, 15, of Kasson, who will be at the Junior Livestock Show this year with his steer, reports that he chose an Angus calf this year, so that he could learn more about this breed. He plans to go into partnership with his father in breeding of Blacks. James has been a club member four years, every year in the beef project.

* * * * *

Just feeding a calf is not enough, Robert Frakke, 15, of Kasson has learned. You have to feed the animal regularly and on time in order to get the most out of him, Robert says. He will show a Hereford steer at the Junior Show.

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Using good feed and having the birds on clean ground means more profit in the owner's pocket, Joseph Martinson, 18, of Kensington, learned from her 4-H poultry project work. She won a trip to the Junior Livestock Show this year.

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Ray Stevermer, 18, of Easton, figures that he has gained somethings that can't be measured in terms of monetary profit from his beef project. He believes he has learned more than \$50 worth of facts and also gained a year's experience which will be useful in future years. His Hereford steer qualified for the Junior Show this year. Ray's brother, Emmett, 20, will be at the show with a calf, too.

* * * * *

Paul Sabin, 16-year-old Junior Show exhibitor from Huntley, earned his 4-H project calf by working on a neighbor's farm. His employer was a breeder of purebred Aberdeen Angus, so Paul will show an Angus calf at the Junior Show.

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At 17 years of age, Richard Sample of Spring Valley has already compiled an impressive record of livestock raising and show experience.

During the past winter he helped care for 100 head of purebred beef cattle. This meant getting up early in order to do chores before going to school.

Last winter Richard attended the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago to help show cattle, and last summer he attended several county fairs and the State Fair to help show cattle. He also won a trip to the State Fair as the result of having the champion beef heifer at his county fair. He had the champion beef heifer at the State Fair last year, in addition to

(more)

being champion beef showman at both county and State Fair.

His record includes four beef heifers trips to the State Fair and a previous trip to the Junior Livestock Show with a steer. This year he will show a purebred Angus steer at South St. Paul.

Richard, in his ninth year in club work and his eighth in the beef steer projects, is in partnership with his father, J. Ivan Sample, in the Aberdeen Angus business.

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Arne Boyum, 13, of Peterson has penicillin to thank for the fact that he will show his Hereford steer at South St. Paul this year. The calf recovered from pneumonia in June after getting penicillin shots prescribed by a veterinarian.

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Kathleen Erickson, 13, of Mabel takes turns with her brothers in picking lambs for 4-H project work. This year it was her turn to get first choice. The fact that Kathleen is showing her Shropshire at the Junior Show this year indicates she did a good job of selection.

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA RURAL YOUTH TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eighteen Minnesotans will attend the national conference of the Rural Youth of the U.S.A. at the state 4-H club camp in Jackson's Mill, West Virginia, October 2-5, Kathleen Flom, assistant state 4-H club agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Miss Flom and Robert Pinches, state Rural Youth agent, are among those who will attend the meeting. Pinches is a member of the advisory committee for the conference. Miss Flom will attend a session of the national extension sub-committee on rural youth programs previous to the conference.

Others from Minnesota going to the convention are Marilyn Maatz, Ortonville; Gladys Rens, Correll; Celesta Schiltgen and Rita Schiltgen, Lake Elmo; Ruth Masterman, Stillwater; Earl Tank, Hastings; Harold Frost, Pine Island; Stanley Egger, Lorraine Bolduan, Betty Stromberg and Marie Alberts, Rochester; Willard Reiner, Hutchinson; Marilyn Nelson, Atwater; Irene Soder, Cosmos; Marcine Bendtsen, Austin; Helen Prieve, Faribault.

The Minnesota delegation will have charge of the recreation the first evening of the conference.

A-9047-jbn-

UNIVERSITY TEAM 3RD IN ICE CREAM JUDGING

With Robert Farrar, junior from White Bear Lake, leading the way, the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture dairy products judging team won third in ice cream judging in international competition in Chicago recently.

With 28 teams and 84 individuals competing, Farrar was top man in the ice cream judging. The Minnesota team also placed fifth in cheese judging, with Farrar fourth high in this contest. In over-all judging, the University placed sixth as a team and Farrar placed sixth as an individual. Coach of the Minnesota team is Dr. Elmer Thomas.

A-9048-rr-

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

Immediate Release

EUROPEAN HOME ECONOMISTS TO VISIT UNIVERSITY

The University of Minnesota will play host to 24 home economists from five European countries at a special short course on the St. Paul Campus October 3 to November 14.

The 24 women, from Austria, Denmark, Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands, are part of a group of 142 European farm leaders and technicians spending six months in the United States observing agricultural and homemaking techniques and studying ways in which agricultural services bring to farmers the knowledge they need to increase productivity.

The entire group of 142 Europeans spent a week in Washington, D.C., in orientation and visiting the U. S. Department of Agriculture, then divided into smaller groups to travel to six states. Twenty-four men and women have spent three months on Minnesota farms as members of the host farm families, and one month in county extension offices learning how county agents work to bring information to the farmer. The last part of their tour will be devoted to special short courses at Land Grant colleges, with all the women in the group attending the short course at the University of Minnesota.

The women will study home economics, dairy, poultry, horticulture and rural sociology. Some of the topics will include: nutrition in everyday life, functional art for the home, home management and work simplification, problems in household equipment, and time and energy management in food preparation.

Tours to points of interest are being planned as part of the six-weeks' short course. The European home economists will visit Pillsbury Mills, General Mills and Land O' Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis. They will have the opportunity to attend the Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul, and meetings of the Regional Future Farmers of America, the American Dietetic Association, the Minnesota Educational Association and the Minnesota Vocational Association. They will also visit Farmers' Union Grain Terminal Association in St. Paul and the University of Minnesota West Central School of Agriculture in Morris.

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

**October 1--Potato variety demonstration plots open to visitors, Kenneth Bothum farm, Donaldson, 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m.

**October 1-2--Junior Livestock Show, Duluth.

**October 2--Land Use Judging contest, Lake of the Woods county.

October 3--Hybrid Corn and Soybean Field day, West Central Experiment Station, Morris, 1:30 p.m.

*October 3-14--Short Course for Foreign Students (women), University Farm, St. Paul.

**October 4--Land Use Judging Contest, Olmsted county.

October 5-11--National Fire Prevention Week.

**October 6-9--Junior Livestock Show, South St. Paul.

October 10--Fall Field Day, Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca, 10 a.m.

*October 13-15--Farm Income Tax Short Course, Lowry Hotel, St. Paul.

*October 23-24--Short Course for Veterinarians, University Farm, St. Paul.

November 5-6--Red River Valley Potato Marketing Clinic and State 4-H Potato Show, East Grand Forks.

**November 8--National 4-H Achievement Day.

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*Details from Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul
**Details from county agricultural extension office.

A-9050-rr-

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

Immediate Release

MORE FERTILIZER NEEDED, SOIL INFORMATION BANK SHOWS

When a farmer gets his soil tested at the University of Minnesota soil testing laboratory, he not only receives recommendations for fertility practices on his own farm, but he makes a deposit in a huge bank of information.

This was brought out today by Paul M. Burson, professor of soils. Burson said that after testing more than 30,000 samples of soil at University Farm the past two years, it is evident that Minnesota farmers not only need to apply more fertilizer but to suit it to specific crops. Soils lab records also show that many fields need lime, and many which have been getting it need more.

The 30,000 tests also show that farms which have used phosphate over a period of years have a consistently higher level of it available in the soil. Many, however, are not getting efficient returns because, while they built up the phosphate, they were reducing the nitrogen and potash levels.

In western Minnesota 10-12 per cent of the soils show a need for potash; in south central Minnesota, 12-23 per cent; in the Mower and Dodge county area, 23-35 per cent. Along the Mississippi river, in the southeastern part of the state, only 10 per cent or less of the soils need potash. Potash levels are lowest in the southeast-central and northeastern parts of the state. In some counties in these areas, as high as 80 per cent of the soils tested need potash. In all sections, farms that have been heavy growers of legumes show potash deficiency.

The eastern one-third of Minnesota should have more lime, and at a higher rate per acre. Tests of some soils in southern and southeastern Minnesota also show a need for lime. However, in this area no lime should be used unless there is real trouble in getting and holding good yields and stands of legumes.

Lack of nitrogen is limiting crop yields on many farms. On fields which have not had manure or have not recently been in legumes, a fertilizer containing nitrogen will give a good return. This is especially true for such crops as corn, grains and grasses, says Burson.

More information on local soil conditions and how to sample soil and get it tested may be obtained from county agricultural agents.

A-9051-rr-

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW HIGHLIGHTS
NO. 4

Freeborn county "elater" lots" at the Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul this year will be Marjell and Virginia Abernathy, 11 and 13 years old, respectively, and Edith and Betty Jo Seymour, 12 and 14. The Abernathy sisters are from Albert Lea and the Seymour girls from Alden, both in Freeborn county.

Marjell and Virginia are showing heifers, and Edith and Betty Jo are exhibiting steers.

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"I had first choice on the Hereford steer, and I picked 'Butch'—he was so little and cute," reports Phyllis D. Benson, 16-year-old beef project member from Ellendale. But, "the way some of the kids talked, they thought I was off my rocker, as there were nicer and bigger ones. But I just liked him as soon as I saw him, and that was that."

Phyllis apparently knew what she was doing when she picked Butch, however, for he came through to qualify for the Junior Livestock Show.

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Henry Bollum, 18, and Curtis Bollum, 14, of Goodhue, found that keeping their 4-h beef calves in an open barn worked. During the winter the temperature stayed at about the freezing point, the calves kept good appetite and grew thick coats of hair. They also believe that this barn was a healthier place for the animals, because it was always clean and fresh and never became damp and stuffy. Both boys will exhibit purebred Shorthorn steers at the Junior Livestock Show this year.

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The big fat wether which Joyce Nielson of Welch will exhibit at the Junior Livestock Show this year is named "Nickels." Joyce said she originally wanted a ewe lamb, "but by the looks of 'Nickels,' I received a good substitute!" Her wether is "just crazy about" his block of mineralized salt, Joyce reports. Although he is a late lamb, he weighs more than her last year's lamb.

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Helen Bengemo, 17, of Kenyon found that it was a good idea to rotate sheep pastures every three weeks in order to help keep the animals free of worms. She is showing a wet ewe at the Junior Livestock Show this year, as is Uedwig, 16. Next year, Uedwig plans to enlarge his project to a trio of lambs.

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Shirley Erfert, 19, of Wendell says the market lamb is her favorite 4-H project, and that's not hard to believe. Shirley has won seven trips to the Junior Livestock Show in this project, "and every trip has helped me a lot to know more about my project. These trips have given me a chance to be with other 4-H club members, to see what they are doing in their projects and exchange ideas. Every year I hear of different methods of feeding, fitting, etc. I try them out and use the ones I like best to try and make my lamb for next year a better one." Shirley plans to continue with the sheep project.

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Here are various ways of getting started in a livestock project. Kenneth Schumacher, 16, of Anoka got his start when a neighbor gave his uncle an orphan ewe lamb and the uncle gave it to Kenneth. In 1951, when this ewe died after giving birth to a lamb, Kenneth fed the baby on a

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bottle. With the exception of one ewe which he purchased, all of Kenneth's sheep flock started with that original orphan ewe lamb. He won a trip to the Junior Show last year and will be on hand again this year with a Shropshire wether.

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Vernon Fruechte, 20, of Coladonis, who will show a Hereford steer at the Junior Show, was kept busy helping his father take care of 75 Montrose steers.

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One of the better records of Junior Livestock Show attendance is that of Fern Bullen, 15, of Coladonis. This is the sixth year she has taken part for a project, and she has won trips to South St. Paul three years. This year she is showing a purebred Southdown lamb, "Tagwood", at South St. Paul. Her brother, John, 19, is exhibiting a purebred Southdown at the Junior Show this year, too.

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Among those who are "taking another shot" at Junior Livestock Show championship targets this year is Nina Jean Schmitt, 15, of Park Rapids. Two years ago she won a trip to South St. Paul and got a blue ribbon. This year she will bring her purebred Hereford steer.

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James Schneider, 20, of Veron Lake was puzzled at one of the hazards that many stockmen faced this past year when he fed his 4-8 class Hereford steer. He found that he had to make some quick adjustments in his feeding program because of the fact that the soft corn he was using didn't put on much finish, although it was a cheap feed. He hopes to feed better corn another year. James' steer will be at the Junior Show this year.

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It doesn't pay to give expensive feed to a poor calf. Therefore, in order to make the best use of this feed, select a good calf. That's one of the lessons that George L. Lewis, Jr., Albia, has learned in his 4-H beef project. He will bring a purebred Angus steer to the Junior Show.

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In her sixth year in 4-H work and likewise her sixth year in the sheep project, sixteen-year-old Bernice Swartz of North Lake has won one trip to the State Fair and is making her third trip to the Junior Livestock Show this year. She has built up a flock of five Hampshire ewes in partnership with her father, Lawrence Swartz. She is showing a purebred Hampshire wether to South St. Paul, and is exhibiting, Larry, Jr.

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Nine years in the 4-H market lamb project and three trips to the Junior Livestock Show. That's the record of 16-year-old Patty Nielson of Jackson. A member of the Middletown Live Wires club, Patty has been in 4-H work 9 years. From a one-ewe beginning, she has built up a 10-ewe flock. She will bring a purebred Hampshire to South St. Paul this year. Patty says it isn't very hard to tame lambs if you play with them when they are little. "It helps a awful lot in showmanship if your lamb is tame." One of her methods of taming the lamb has been to give it apple leaves. "When I was up to the Junior Show I took leaves along, and when my lamb got uneasy during judging I slipped him a leaf," confides Patty.

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One day Merlin Hergle's two calves got loose, and he thought he would have a lot of trouble catching them. To his surprise, they stood still when he walked toward them and let him put halters on and then were easily led back to the pen. They had been led only once before this. Now he leads them both at the same time. Sixteen-year-old Merlin, from Hillman, is bringing an Angus steer to the Junior Show.

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University farm news
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 1, 1958

Special to St. Paul Reporter
Release it will (2 items)

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW SIDELIGHTS NO. 5

Tom and Jim Pinter of Hatlock, who have a flock of about 60 Hampshire sheep and lambs, report that this hasn't been an easy year to feed lambs in their area.

Early in the summer, there was a shortage of rainfall, which was hard on pastures. The weather was warm and dry and there was an abundance of flies. Lambs, like people, lose weight in hot weather, and they are annoyed by flies, they point out.

Nineteen-year-old Tom, who is bringing a Hampshire wether to the Junior Show, lists the following as the most important lessons he has learned in 11 years of the 4-H sheep project:

1. The importance of using a good purebred ram.
2. The need to flush the ewe flock with grain several weeks before breeding.
3. Early docking and castrating of lambs.
4. Treating the flock regularly for parasite control.
5. Knowledge of breed characteristics of the flock and keeping the best ewes.
6. Feeding mineral in winter for good wool growth and healthier lambs.
7. The benefits of green-feeding lambs at an early age to supplement milk.
8. Proper handling of wool.

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Nelford Olson, 15-year-old Audette 4-H boy, raised three Orana lambs for his dad in return for the privilege of selecting a wether from his flock to raise for a 4-H project.

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"For several days," relates Melford, "I watched the lambs in his flock. At last I chose a strong, vigorous lamb with a wide, deer body and a heavy leg. The lamb was almost two weeks old then. I marked him and left him with his mother in the pasture."

Melford had to rear his lamb when it was three and one-half months old in order to have it ready for the county fair. The animal refused to eat or drink for two days. Melford kept coaxing it with the choicest feed, and once it started eating it made up for lost time, with the result that the Shropshire wether came through to qualify for the Junior Livestock Show.

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Many stories can be told by 4-H staffers about their experiences in raising calves for their beef projects. One of these is the story of Arlie Treator, 16, of Milkenov, who won his animal in a calf scramble. He reports: "About a month after I had my calf, he seemed rather tame, so one afternoon I turned him loose in the yard. He seemed tame and walked around for a while. When I tried to catch him again, he ran, and over the fence he went. That night I had another calf scramble." Arlie is bringing the calf, a Hereford steer, to the Junior Show.

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John Traxler, 17, of Le Sueur, has been in 4-H club work nine years and in the beef project eight years. For the past three years he has been getting his calves at South St. Paul. This year he is bringing a Hereford steer to the Junior Livestock Show.

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There are several ways to teach a calf to lead. Among these is the trick used by Duane Kregel, 20, of Marshall. When he began to break the calf to lead, he led him to the water tank. Duane's Angus steer will be in the Junior Show competition. His 15-year-old sister, Evelyn, will exhibit an Angus steer, too.

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The way Donald Verneire's Polled Hereford steer, "Victor," came through to qualify for Junior Show competition brightened matters in the life of his owner and family. When Donald's father died, it was left for the 15-year-old boy to manage the farm. "I sure was busy," says Donald, "but Dennis, 9, and Richard, 11, helped with the chores. 'Victor' sure was lots of comfort to us."

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Fourteen-year-old Beverly Kramer of Everett got tired of hearing boys say, "Aw, heck, a girl can't feed a lamb or show one either." So she started out four years ago "to show those boys that a girl can raise and show a lamb just as good as the next guy." Her record beginning with 1948 has included a first prize single lamb and two championships, second and third place single lambs, first in showmanship, third place for Southdown breed at the Junior Show.

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JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW SIDWINDIA NO. 6

John Snyder, 21, of Madelia will be at the Junior Livestock Show this year for the eighth time. He won his first trip with a pig and all the rest with beef. John has showed the champion 4-H steer in Watonwan county seven times and the reserve champion twice. This is his last year in 4-H work. John, who is showing a purebred Angus steer at South St. Paul this year, farms 400 acres in partnership with his father, Martin Snyder. They have a herd of 80 purebred Angus cows, and own 125 cows and calves of his own which are worth \$4,800. His sister, 12-year-old Ruth, is bringing a purebred Angus steer to South St. Paul this year, too. She bought the calf from John. Ruth says she has been trying for a trip to the Junior Show for a long time and, of course, is very happy to have made it this year.

* * * * *

Richard Westphal, 17, of near St. Paul in Washington county, who is exhibiting purebred Southdown trio of lambs at the Junior Show this year, sold a ram and a wether from his sheep flock, and used part of the money to buy a fan for the barn, so that his sheep wouldn't get overheated in summer. Richard, the owner of a 65-head sheep flock, has been a club member eight years and has carried the sheep project seven years. At the Hancock State Fair in 1951, Richard's ewe lamb was grand champion in Southdown breed competition and reserve champion of the show.

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Ruth Carol Diewers, 14-year-old Lake City girl, it has been a story of steady progress in county fair show results with her lamb project, starting with a red ribbon, then a blue ribbon, a reserve championship and a grand

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employment. Carol, who is bringing her Shropshire wether to the Junior Show this year, has carried the market lamb project four of her five years in club work.

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Tom Nelson, 16, of Madison won a blue ribbon in Traverse county competition in his second year in the beef project. The following year he won the grand championship and lock of wool's ribbon. Last year, he won a reserve championship in the county and a blue ribbon at South St. Paul.

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Joyce Lutnow, 18, of Minnetonka, who is exhibiting a Hereford steer at this year's Junior Livestock Show, has won a senior beef honors for her second consecutive year with a Hereford in Futurity competition at the Red River Valley Winter Shows at Crookston in February last year. She also won the grand championship in cattle showmanship in the Crookston event last year. During her seven years of baby beef club work, Joyce has raised and sold 12 steers.

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Janet Lee Deming, 16, of Owatonna, who is showing a Southdown wether at the Junior Show, reports that while her brother had his lamb at the State Fair, Janet's lamb became lame and had to be culled. The two lambs had always been in the same pen before being separated on account of the State Fair.

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Robert Brustian, 16, of Luverne, reserve beef champion exhibitor at the 1961 Junior Show, as well as his brother, Peter, 16, will be back with steers at this year's Junior Show.

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Dorothy Dieter, 17, of Brewster, has enjoyed "Percy," the Shropshire wether she will show at the Junior Show this year, because "he is a pet but still not a pest. I only wish that I might have the same lamb next year, but there will never be another Percy."

* * * * *

Nineteen-year-old Karene Michals of St. Peter has been at the Junior Livestock Show every year since she was 12 years old with the exception of the year the event was cancelled because of polio. Probably her most embarrassing moment at the Junior Show was when her calf got tired of being in the show ring and started to lie down. "I was just horrified and was on the verge of tears," recalls Karene. She believes a rural 4-H club member has many more advantages than a city child and wouldn't trade her club experiences and her rural background. Karene is exhibiting an Angus steer at South St. Paul this year.

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Amy Weseman, 18, of Austin, who showed the grand champion trio of lambs at the 1951 Junior Livestock Show, will be at South St. Paul in the show competition. "Last year," reports Amy, "was really the peak of my winning and happiness when I received grand champion on my trio at Junior Livestock Show...after having had reserve champion for two years." Amy, who is beginning nurse's training this fall, is using prize money and sales proceeds realized over a 7-year period on her show to finance her education. This year she mixed all her own rations for her lambs.

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Robert Raustadt
Information Specialist
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Procaine Penicillin in Pig Ration
Brings Greater Feed Consumption,
Faster Gain in Suckling Pigs

St Paul
11/2/52

Procaine Penicillin in Pig Ration

Suckling pigs getting rations to which procaine penicillin was added consumed more feed and gained weight faster than those not getting this antibiotic in an experiment conducted by University of Minnesota animal husbandmen.

Forty-three litters of pigs were used in the experiment to study the value of procaine penicillin as a supplement to a simple pig starter.

Pigs in the control lot ate .61 pound of pig starter daily and gained an average of .66 pound per head daily. Top pig in this group weighed 50 pounds at weaning time, with the average weight per pig 35.1 pounds, reports L. A. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry.

Pigs getting 20 milligrams of penicillin per pound of feed consumed an average of .93 pound of pig starter daily and gained an average of .92 pound a day. The top pig in this group tipped the scales at 60 pounds at weaning time, with the average for the lot at 44.3 pounds per pig.

The penicillin had a marked effect in the weight distribution of the individual pigs at weaning time. Only one pig weighed less than 30 pounds in the lot getting 20 milligrams of penicillin per pound of feed. In the lot which didn't get the penicillin, five pigs weighed less than 30 pounds.

In the Minnesota experiments, the use of 5 or 10 milligrams of penicillin per pound of feed gave just about as good results as 20 milligrams. However, when the antibiotic was fed at the rate of only 2.5 milligrams per pound of feed, there was no significant effect on either feed consumption or rate of gain.

It was also found that the feeding of procaine penicillin reduced scours in the pigs, although it did not eliminate them completely.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1952

Des. FL.

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FOR RELEASE
After 5 p.m.
Friday, October 3
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U. CORN, SOYBEAN RESEARCH REPORTED

MORRIS, Minn.—Results of University of Minnesota research in corn and soybean growing were presented to farmers attending Hybrid Corn and Soybean Day at the University's West Central Experiment Station at Morris today (Friday).

J. W. Lambert, associate professor of agronomy, reported that University studies show that full-season varieties of soybeans yield more when planted in mid-May to late-May than when planted in June. However, earlier maturing varieties such as Flambeau and Ottawa Mandarin usually give satisfactory yields even when planted as late as June 15.

Dr. Lambert also reported that experimental data at three locations—Rosemount, Waseca and Morris—show that soybeans planted in rows 18 inches apart yield about 5 bushels more per acre than those planted in rows 42 inches apart.

M. F. Kernkamp, associate professor of plant pathology, said that University research workers have not been able to increase yields of soybeans seeded at usual rates for Minnesota by applying ordinary amounts of fungicides to seeds. However, treatment with fungicides resulted in greatly improved stands of beans if the seed was of poor quality.

When soybean seed germinates at less than 80-85 per cent, treatment with 2 ounces of Arasan or Spergon per bushel of seed is recommended, stated Dr. Kernkamp.

Gertrud Joachim, research fellow in agronomy, urged farmers to plant hybrid corn with the proper maturity rating for their particular zone. A hybrid adapted to the southern part of the state will not give sufficiently dry corn before killing frost in one of the northern zones, she emphasized. Information on maturity ratings of various hybrids may be obtained from county agents.

A. C. Caldwell, associate professor of soils, suggested that, in order to get bigger yields of corn, the number of plants per acre be fitted to the type of soil and that the soil be fertilized properly.

Also on the program was Frank Loeffel, research assistant in agronomy, who reported on the University's corn breeding program.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1952

Immediate Release

HONEY, TURKEY, GRAPES ARE PLENTIFUL

Three foods top the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful list for October—honey, turkey and grapes, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Homemakers will want to feature these foods in their meals often during the month, since, price-wise, they should fit well into the budget, Mrs. Loomis said.

This year's honey crop of a quarter of a billion pounds is a big one. It follows a record 1951 crop, of which there are still some stocks remaining to add to the new honey now being marketed.

The turkey crop for 1952 is the largest on record. For the third year in a row, farmers are raising more turkeys than ever before. A large number of the small, family-size broiler-fryer birds are included in this year's production.

The crop of table grapes is about a fifth greater than average production. Tokay, the principal table variety, will be on markets in volume this month, as will the smaller green Thompson seedless grapes. Concord grapes are available also, for jelly and juice.

Raisins will be plentiful because the pack this year is expected to be larger than that of a year ago.

October is the month when the winter apple harvest will be at its peak. That usually means seasonally low prices for apples for processing and eating fresh. Though the Minnesota commercial crop is smaller than it was in 1951, it is above the 10-year average.

In vegetables, carrots, cabbage, potatoes, squash and onions will be plentiful from home and market gardens. Ample stocks of canned sweet corn and canned peas should make these foods reasonable in price.

Protein foods which will be abundant besides turkeys include stewing hens, fresh and frozen fish, nonfat dry milk solids and cheddar cheese.

Stocks of salad oil and cooking and table fats continue to be large.

A-9052-jbn-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1952

Immediate Release

NEW HOME AGENT APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

New home agents have been appointed in six Minnesota counties within the past month, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the University of Minnesota extension home program, announced today.

They are Marjorie Erickson, home agent in Jackson county; Charlotte Fitch, Pine county; Gladys Peto, Mille Lacs county; Marilyn Stumpf, Fillmore county; Esther Gabrielson, Watonwan county; and Minda Herseth, Meeker county.

Mrs. Louise Danielson has been appointed assistant home agent in West Otter Tail county to work with Judith Nord, home agent, who will serve as part-time extension home program supervisor in the northwestern district for the coming year.

A-9054-jbn-

AG ENGINEERING PROF IN ISRAEL

Philip W. Manson, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota, is expected to arrive at Haifa, Israel, this weekend to help set up an agricultural engineering curriculum at the Hebrew Institute in Technology.

Working under auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Professor Manson is on leave from the University until January 31, 1953.

He is scheduled to arrive at Haifa after a week spent at FAO headquarters in Rome.

Professor Manson, a native of Minnetonka Beach, Minn., is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. He joined the University staff in 1929.

A-9055-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1952

Immediate Release

JUNIOR SHOW OPENING NEARS

Nearly 500 4-H boys' and girls' dreams of livestock show ring championships will be riding the highways of Minnesota this weekend.

They will ride in trailers and trucks with nearly 600 head of fat beef cattle and lambs which will be headed from all points of the compass to the 34th annual Junior Livestock Show, scheduled for Monday through Thursday (Oct. 6-9) at South St. Paul.

The animals qualified for the Junior Show by winning top honors in county competition over the state.

Vesper services will be held for club members in the livestock pavilion at South St. Paul Sunday evening. The youngsters will be housed in the Shippers' Club at the stockyards and in dormitories set up in South St. Paul schools.

The show will be officially open to the public Monday morning. On that day, exhibitors will put the finishing touches on preparing their animals, and a sheep-shearing contest, first competitive event of the four days, will begin at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, beef judging will begin. Lambs and champions in all classes will be judged Wednesday.

The annual Junior Show banquet will be held in Hotel Lowry, St. Paul, on Wednesday evening under the sponsorship of the St. Paul Association of Commerce and the St. Paul Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Top animals of the show will be sold at auction in the livestock pavilion beginning at 1:15 p.m. Thursday, with Joe Reisch of Austin as chief auctioneer. Other livestock in the show will be sold on consignment by South St. Paul commission firms Thursday morning.

Other events of the week will include assembly programs for exhibitors each day at 8 a.m., a movie for the club members Monday evening sponsored by the South St. Paul Civic and Commerce Association and a band concert and stage show Tuesday evening in the South St. Paul high school, sponsored by the Civic and Commerce Association and the Junior Chamber of Commerce of that city.

No swine will be exhibited at the Junior Show this year because of restrictions imposed by the threat of "VE" disease of hogs.

A-9057crr

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 3, 1952

ATTN: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

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

Vegetables

1. Harvest carrots, beets, turnips, rutabaga and parsnips before the ground freezes. Some parsnips can be safely left in the ground over winter and used early next spring. They are not poisonous if this is done.
2. Store root crops in earthenware crocks in a storage room between 32° and 40° F. Store only sound vegetables which have been washed and thoroughly dried.
3. Low temperature is the critical factor in successful storage of carrots. Less sprouting will occur if the tops are also removed with a small amount of the crown of the carrot.
4. Keep onions in a cool, dry place such as you may find in an attic or empty closet. They can also be stored in bags hung from the storage room ceiling.
5. Squash and pumpkins can be stored in the furnace room where the air is warm and dry.
6. Work over your potatoes before placing in storage. Remove blighted tubers or those with other serious defects. Store at 32-40° F. If the temperature is too low they may become sweet. Keeping them at room temperature a few hours will convert the sugar back to starch again. Around the first of January, treat your potatoes with one of the sprout-inhibiting substances for better keeping the remainder of winter.
7. Clean up the garden area. If refuse is free of disease or insects, don't burn it. Place it on the compost pile or plow it under.

Fruits

1. Fall planting of strawberries and raspberries is not recommended except on heavy soil types in northern Minnesota where spring planting might be delayed because of cold, wet soil. With good snow cover, fall planting should prove successful in northern Minnesota.
2. Tender grapes will need winter protection. Prune the vines to a single stem. Cut all lateral branches back to one or two buds. Bend the canes over and cover with soil.
3. Cylinders of hardware cloth have given the best mouse protection for apple trees. The cylinders should be at least 6 inches in diameter to allow growth of the tree. Push the cylinder into the soil so the mice cannot get underneath. The height will depend on the height of the lowest tree branch. When snow drifts over the top of the screen, mice can also go over the top and work on the tree. Do not use hardware cloth with meshes larger than 1/2 inch.
4. Winter apples should be picked before severe freezing weather. Store only sound apples. A temperature between 32 and 40° F. is best. Apples will store best in crocks or baskets lined with aluminum foil.
5. Strawberries should not be mulched until after the tops have been hardened by a few frosts. Apply the mulch before severe freezing weather. Blossom buds for next spring's crop are injured by temperatures as low as 20° F. A two-inch covering of clean straw or marsh hay should be sufficient.
6. The only way to prevent winter injury on raspberries is to lay the canes down and cover them with soil. Tip covering is sufficient where snow cover is dependable.

Ornamentals

1. There's still time to plant spring-flowering bulbs. Daffodils, crocus, hyacinths, snowdrops, etc., should be planted right away. Tulips can be planted any time before the ground freezes.

2. Clean up the flower border as the annuals and perennials are killed by frost. Keep the leaves raked up. All plant refuse, except that which is severely diseased, can be composted.
3. Tender bulbs such as cannas, tuberous begonias, tigridias, callas, caladiums, gladiolus, etc., should be dug before freezing weather. After curing, store in a cool, dry place.
4. Unless moisture conditions improve during October, it will be wise to water all shrubbery and evergreens to soak the soil before winter sets in.
5. Manure is still the best soil conditioner for the flower border. Make a liberal application and work it in before the ground freezes.
6. Roses need winter protection. All of the hybrid teas, floribundas and climbers are tender. Mound soil around the base of all tender rose bushes just before the ground freezes. Cover mounds with straw or marsh hay later after the ground has frozen.
7. Keep chrysanthemums dry over winter. The best way to do this is to transplant them into a frame that can be covered.

MINDRUM, MAGNUSON "FLUSTER-PROOF"

By Robert P. Reustritt
Extension Information Specialist
University of Minnesota

If there are any two men in the same organization in the state of Minnesota who have "fluster-proof" temperaments, they are Norman Mindrum, state 4-H club leader and Osgood Magnuson, district 4-H club work supervisor.

These two men, who will have heavy responsibilities again this year in seeing that the Junior Livestock Show is carried off smoothly, never seem to get flustered no matter how great the pressure is, and they are never too busy for a smile and a cheerful word.

Mindrum's job this year at the Junior Show will be the supervision of arrangements for assembly programs. His duties will also include taking charge of travel allowances for the club members who have won trips to the show and generally assisting Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader.

Magnuson is in charge of the judging of 4-H records of those competing at South St. Paul. In addition, he is in charge of the Achievement contest for those taking part in the show. In this contest, club members are selected to receive awards of U.S. savings bonds given by the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company for good animal husbandry practices over a period of years.

He is also in charge of the contest, in which county exhibitors' groups are honored for their excellence in herdsmanship at the Junior Show.

Other duties of these two men are too numerous to list. They step into the breach whenever they are needed to help keep matters moving smoothly at the Junior Show.

Both Mindrum and Magnuson were county agricultural agents before they joined the state 4-H club staff.

(more)

Before coming to University farm in February, 1950, Mindrum was agent in Winona county for three years, where he built a smooth-running organization, with soil conservation, dairying, farm management and 4-H activities especially strong.

Mindrum was born at Rushford, Minn., and grew up on a farm in that community. He attended Winona State Teachers' College before enrolling at the University of Minnesota, where he received his degree in 1942.

Before entering the agricultural extension service, he served as agriculture teacher at Winona, Lewiston and Plummer and served in the U.S. Navy for two years. After leaving the Navy, he organized one of the first veterans' agriculture classes in the state, at Winona.

Last summer, Mindrum was named to receive a scholarship at the University of Maryland Institute for Child Study during that institution's summer workshop.

Magnuson, former agriculture agent in Chippewa county, was named to the state 4-H staff in August, 1947. He became acting agent in Chippewa county in 1944, after a short period as assistant agent in West Polk county. In November 1946, he took a leave of absence in order to complete work in agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

Before going into county agent work, Magnuson farmed in Traverse county for five years. He also helped his father operate a 480-acre farm in that county. Active in 4-H club work for many years, Magnuson has also served as an adult club leader. He helped organize the Rural Youth group in Traverse county and was its first president.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1952

To all counties
ATT: 4-H AGENT
For publication week of
October 13

4-H OFFERS
OPPORTUNITIES
TO RURAL YOUTH

A wide variety of projects is open to boys and girls in _____ county who join 4-H clubs this year, according to an announcement from County (Club) Agent _____.

"Four-H project work should spell opportunity to our young people", he said. "It gives them a chance to 'learn by doing' the best techniques in agriculture and homemaking as well as how to assume responsibility in community activities".

Projects open to 4-H members include such fields as livestock production and crop production, home economics and general projects like junior leadership, home beautification, tractor maintenance and soil conservation.

Through livestock production projects boys and girls learn to raise and care for beef and dairy cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry and rabbits. Last year Minnesota 4-H'ers raised more than 6,500 dairy cattle and 4,000 beef cattle. The pig and poultry projects were especially popular, with over 5,000 members participating in each.

Crop production offers opportunities for work with field crops, market and home gardens and fruit. More than 20,000 acres in field crops and 4,000 acres in home garden crops were cultivated last year by 4-H members in Minnesota.

Home economics projects give boys and girls a chance to develop skills in bread baking and food preparation, clothing, food preservation, home assistance and home furnishing. Last year Minnesota 4-H'ers made or remodeled more than 63,000 garments, preserved over 140,000 quarts of food and prepared more than 200,000 meals.

"Four-H projects teach rural boys and girls methods of work that will improve standards in agriculture and homemaking", Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said. "But more than that, 4-H work helps them to develop attitudes that will increase their enjoyment of rural life".

All boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 are eligible for 4-H membership. Those interested in joining should contact their local 4-H leaders or their county extension agents for further information.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1952

SPECIAL to the Farmer

LIVELY TIPS FOR OCTOBER 18

Vesicular exanthema disease of hogs appears to be almost licked. But don't feed uncooked garbage to hogs. -- W.L. Billings.

* * * * *

Farmers of medium or small size must watch their machinery investment. Re-tailed machinery costs for 1951 were obtained from 17 men farming 50-175 acres in Minnesota. Fourteen of these owned 1 or more of the larger harvesting machines-- balers, choppers, combines, pickers. Their costs for the year were almost 8 per acre. For eight farmers with only one or none of these machines, costs were 14 per acre. Their costs for custom work were only 3 per acre. -- O.A. Eugene.

* * * * *

Your 1953 tree planting program should begin to take shape now. If a shelterbelt planting is in prospect, don't overlook soil preparation now. The next few weeks will be your last chance to plow sod-covered ground and heavy soils. Plan, plow and order stock now. Plant next spring. -- Marvin Smith.

* * * * *

Don't let mice get your fruit trees this winter. Place a cylinder of 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth around the trees. Push the cylinder into the soil and fasten the overlapping edges. -- L.O. Snyder.

* * * * *

If you have early gullies that began to lay in July or early August, don't say that there is some tendency for them to slow or in October or early November. This need not be serious and sometimes is associated with a drop in crop weight. Increasing drain slightly often helps to keep heavy weight up at this season. -- W.J. Slow.

Buying cattle in the fall to graze on pastures the following year has these advantages: insures a supply of the right kind of cattle; utilizes roughness otherwise unmarketable; stockers can usually be bought in the fall for \$2-4 less per cwt. than in the spring. -- E.L. Harvey.

* * * * *

When you have finished using the plow this fall, put a heavy coating of grease over the moldboards before putting it up for the winter. This will prevent rust and eliminate difficulties in the spring in getting the plow to scour. -- J.W. Gates.

* * * * *

Squash and pumpkins should be cured in a warm, well-ventilated room for about two weeks before placing in winter storage. -- O.C. Turnquist.

* * * * *

Cows are creatures of habit. For best production, adopt and follow a regular schedule of feeding, milking and other dairy chores. -- Ralph Wayne.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 6, 1952

To all counties
For publication week of
October 12 and after

FILLERS FOR YOUR COLUMN and other uses

Treat Bossy Right -- Treat your dairy cows right, and they'll treat you right.

Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, urges that milk cows, especially fresh ones, be kept inside on cold, wet fall nights.

* * * * *

Have Seed Tested Early -- Early testing will guard against disappointment from getting reports on the seed too late to plant or sell it. According to J. L. Larson, State Seed Laboratory supervisor at University Farm, the load of work in the lab begins to build up in late December, reaching a peak in February and March. Dealers with hold-over seed should send samples for germination test before January 1. Farmers wishing to know germination before they clean their seed should send at least 1,000 samples. A quart is needed for purity test. All seed should be thoroughly cleaned before taking the sample for purity test.

* * * * *

What Makes a Good Cow? -- Things to look for when selecting dairy cows are strongly-attached udders of proper shape, teats of proper size and placement for machine milking, and strong feet and legs to enable the animal to spend the time required in grazing to maintain milk production over a number of years. That's a tip from H. R. Searles, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Watch That Garbage -- Indications are that both hoof and mouth disease of cattle and vesicular exanthema disease of hogs are just about "licked" in this area, observes W. A. Billings, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. But, he cautions, "don't feed uncooked garbage to hogs!"

* * * * *

Reason for Marketing Agencies -- Marketing agencies are necessary because Mr. Farmer cannot do all the things it takes to make Mrs. Consumer buy his product, points out D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing specialist at University Farm.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1952

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS OR
COUNTY AGENTS

TIME TO WINTERIZE
FLOWERING PLANTS

Many of the perennials that added so much beauty to _____ county gardens this summer and fall must be given special protection so they will come through for another year. Hybrid teas and climbing roses, for example, are not adapted to this climate without some winter protection.

Home (County) Agent _____ passes on some timely advice to local gardeners on winter protection from Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Hybrid teas and climbing roses are not adapted to this climate without some winter protection. The latter part of October or early November dirt should be mounded around each rose bush to the height of about 1 foot. Because each bush will require about a bushel of dirt, it is a good idea to locate a supply of dirt now. After the ground freezes solid, cover the mound of dirt with leaves, straw or marsh hay to a depth of another foot.

Climbing roses should be laid down and covered with dirt the last of this month. Then, when the ground freezes, straw or marsh hay should be added.

The best way to carry chrysanthemums over winter is to cut the tops down after they have been killed by frost, dig up the clumps and plant them close together in a cold frame about the first of November. If a cold frame is not available, plant the 'mums close together in the flower border and build a frame around them. The frame must be covered with sash or boards to keep the crowns dry over winter. Water the plants well when planting them in the frame.

Mulching perennials in the flower border is a good practice. Most perennial plants will benefit from a mulch of marsh hay or evergreen boughs applied this fall. Such a mulch prevents freezing and thawing that will damage plants. Any coarse, loose material may be used as a mulch. Leaves are not recommended, since they tend to pack down and smother the plants.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
October 12 or after

NOW IS BEST TIME
TO SPOT BARBERRIES

_____ county folks will find this the best time of year to cash in on the bounties paid for reporting barberry bushes and do their part in the eradication of this trouble maker.

This week County Agent _____ gave the tip that during the fall rust-susceptible barberry bushes, if present, are easily spotted along fence rows, in heavily wooded areas and pastures.

As host plant to stem rust, the barberry contributes heavily to the destruction of wheat, oats, barley and rye.

Elimination of barberry bushes is so urgent that a bounty payment of \$_____ will be made for reporting the location of bushes in _____ county. Reports of the bushes should be made to the county auditor or the county agent.

Barberry is easily spotted, because it stays green longer in the fall than most other shrubs and is especially easy to see after other plants have lost their green color due to frost, according to T. H. Stewart, area USDA barberry eradication leader with headquarters at University Farm, St. Paul.

Look for a woody shrub with bunches of bright red berries, spines on the branches and saw-tooth-edged leaves. The outer bark is grey and the under-covering bright yellow.

Approximately 85 per cent of Minnesota has been cleared of barberry, according to Stewart. But there are still plenty of bushes left to act as breeding places for new strains of crop-injuring rusts. Heaviest remaining infestations are in the southeastern part of the state.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 6, 1952

To all counties
For publication week of
October 12 and after

WHO GETS THE
CONSUMER'S DOLLAR?

The farmer now gets about half of the consumer's dollar spent for food, according to a new publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The publication is extension pamphlet 185, "Who Gets the Consumer's Dollar", by D. C. Dvoracek.

The pamphlet also tells what marketing costs cover and how the consumer and farmer benefit from each marketing service. Single copies of the publication are available from your county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

RP & RR

SHOOT THE GAME
---NOT YOUR PAL

"Don't point a gun at anything you don't expect to kill!"

That plea came this week (today) from County Agent _____ and Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. They reminded _____ county residents that guns are dangerous when handled carelessly and will kill a human being just about as easily as they will kill game.

Prickett said that reports indicate 18 persons were killed with guns in Minnesota homes in 1951, with 13 killed in the field or public places.

Keep guns away from small children, and take time to train young hunters how to hunt safely. Hunt with them rather than permit a group of youngsters to hunt together without supervision before they know how to handle a gun safely, Prickett urged.

He also pointed out that many sloughs are deeper this year than in other years and urged caution while hunting from a boat in order to prevent tipping and drowning. While hunting upland game in a party, do not cross in front of other hunters, and watch out for the other fellow, Prickett suggested.

Prickett urged use of these 10 commandments of gun safety: (1) Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun; (2) carry only empty guns, taken down or with action open, into auto, camp or home; (3) be sure the barrel and action are not obstructed; (4) carry the gun so you can control the direction of the muzzle; (5) be sure of your target before you pull the trigger; (6) never point a gun at anything you don't want to shoot; (7) never leave gun unattended unless it's unloaded; (8) never climb a tree or fence with a loaded gun; (9) never shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water; (10) don't mix gunpowder and alcohol.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1959

*Spring 1960
Farm
Magazine*

*University of Minnesota
Visit Mrs. Paul ...*

This summer Minnesota farm families in seven counties played host to visitors from Europe. Twenty-four young men and women spent three months on Minnesota farms learning how farmers here live and work together, and how they receive information from agriculture services to help them increase productivity.

The 24 men and women are part of a group of 140 young farm leaders and technicians from seven European countries brought to the United States by the Mutual Security Agency. They arrived in this country May 22 and will stay until November 15.

Cooperating with the MSA in planning their itinerary are the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Land Grant Colleges of Minnesota, Maine, Colorado, Missouri, Ohio and Vermont.

After arriving in this country the entire group spent a week in Washington D.C., in orientation and studying the Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. They then divided into six smaller groups to visit the individual states. The training program in the states was divided into three major periods--three months on the farm, one month in the county extension offices and six weeks at a special short course at the Land Grant college of the state.

The 24 men and women in Minnesota came from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway. They lived for three months as members of farm families in Clay, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, Redwood and Wilkin counties, studying not only the practices and techniques of their host farmers, but observed living conditions and the complete social organization of a typical Minnesota farm community. They worked on their host farms for board and room.

"These men and women weren't considered as hired hand," said J. A. Delphen, former county agent and group leader for the Europeans. "They were accepted as

sons and daughters, were taken to meetings, to parties and picnics, to church, and even to weddings and funerals like regular members of the family.

"Their actual work on the farm was a secondary thing. It simply gave them a place to stay while they were learning about us in the United States," Kelehan continued.

Some of them lived for the entire three months on one farm while others spent time on two or three different farms, getting to know as many different ways of farm operation and as many different communities as possible. They found many similarities and many differences in the way farmers in Minnesota and farmers in their home countries live and work.

In almost every case they found farms here much larger in size than in their home countries. In Norway, for instance, the average farm is 15 acres, meaning that the land must be more intensively cultivated in Norway than in Minnesota. Per Andreas Berg, assistant county agent in Norway, staying in East Otter Tail county, said that he was surprised at the amount of land we could allow to go to waste.

They found, too, that the natural resources in the United States were greater than those in their home countries and that high-speed mechanization was more applicable to farming here than abroad.

Each of the European men and women were interested in certain phases of American agriculture. Some wanted to study modern dairy farms with well planned breeding programs. Others wanted to be placed on farms growing grains, sugar beets, flax, or fruit legumes or on farms raising hogs or sheep.

After their three-months' stay on farms observing rural life from the farmers' point of view, the Europeans spent the month of September in their county agents' offices. There they learned how the county extension office works to give the farmer information he needs to improve agricultural techniques.

(more)

They went with the county and home agents on routine visits, attended agents' meetings, visited and talked with officials in farmers' cooperatives, farm organizations and private business concerns. They studied farm organizations from top to bottom—finding out who belonged, how they operated and their objectives.

The last part of the training program will be spent at special short courses at Land Grant colleges of the states visited. The groups will be re-divided according to interests. The University of Minnesota will play host to the 24 women under the program, giving them work in home economics, extension, poultry, dairy and horticulture.

During the summer the visitors were given two weeks of "free time" during which they could, if they liked, take extra tours to other parts of the continent. Some went to Canada, some to the western states and the national parks. One of them reported back after a trip West, "We were very surprised to meet the vast prairies in South Dakota. . . .I had got an idea that most of America looked like Minnesota, though I knew that I was wrong."

She continued, after returning to Minnesota, "Even we, the Europeans, felt that it was wonderful to be back home again. We are loaded with impressions and new ideas. I have learned more about America during these 12 days than five years at school in Norway ever would have taught me."

Most of them attended the Minnesota State Fair, staying in the 4-H Club building on the fair grounds. They met their friends and had an opportunity to see a big fair in the United States. Said a Danish man afterwards, "A fair here is not very different from a fair in Denmark except the 4-H exhibits, which we do not have. . . .In fact, we only have 4-H clubs in a few places.

The visitors from abroad have gained a great deal of insight into American rural life during their six-months' stay, but they have given Americans insight into their ways, too. The guests and the hosts both discovered that people on each side of the ocean think the same way. They want the same things for their homes and families and are both working toward a decent standard of living for them. The main differences lie in the way they accomplish these things.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1952

SPECIAL to Conservation Volunteer
Immediate Release

CONSERVATION QUOTES
from University Farm, St. Paul

Fall is a good time to clean fence rows of brush and vines, but NOT by burning.
--J.R. Neetzel.

* * * * *

Forest fires are a threat to the future economy of Minnesota as well as to the preservation of hunting, fishing and recreation areas. Make fire prevention your personal crusade.--Parker Anderson

* * * * *

Guns will kill a person just about as easily as they will kill game. Do not point a gun at anything you don't expect to kill.--Glenn Frickett.

* * * * *

Don't guess. Use a soil test. Your county agent has information and instruction blanks on how to sample soils properly for testing. The Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory at University Farm has adequate facilities to run these tests for you.
--Harold E. Jones.

* * * * *

It is only through grasslands that we have those resources necessary to feed the peoples of the world adequately. -- Will Myers.

* * * * *

When you boil it down, soil conservation is mainly a matter of good farm management. -- S.B. Cleland.

* * * * *

Burning may seem to be the best way to dispose of dead plant material, but fire removes organic matter which is necessary for good crop production. If it is plowed under or allowed to return to the soil naturally, this material gives back to the land some of the elements which were removed by its growth, and it also improves the moisture retaining ability of the soil.--F.R. McMiller.

In making soil and water conservation plans, remember that terraces are best constructed on long, gentle slopes where there is a large amount of runoff water. The graded terrace is not expensive and performs successfully on slopes up to 12 per cent. Do not construct terraces in short, steep slopes and irregular slopes with deep gullies or isolated knolls. This includes slopes over 12 per cent. --D.M. Ryan.

* * * * *

Use more lime if your soil needs it--and if you're using it now, use it at a higher rate. Suit the fertilizer to the specific crop. Apply more fertilizer. These are three recommendations that we in the University Soil Testing Laboratory can make to Minnesota Farmers after testing more than 30,000 fields in two years. For more information, see your county agent. --F.M. Burson.

* * * * *

For bigger yields of corn next year, plan to fit the number of plants per acre to the type of soil. Then fertilize properly to supply missing nutrients. How this can be done is described in Est. Folder 166. It's available from your county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul. --A.C. Caldwell.

* * * * *

If you haven't tried making silage from grasses and legumes, this winter would be a good time to discuss the matter with those who have. Advantages of hay crop silage, in addition to the fact that it is made from soil¹/₂-conserving crops, are: it enables you to avoid weather hazards and shorten the hay-making job; makes lower feed costs possible; the hay crop can be cut and stored when it had the most feeding value; less dry matter and protein will be lost when the crops are used as silage than when they are used as field cured hay; grasses and legumes make palatable feed to supplement short pastures. --H. R. Searles.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1952

Immediate Release

MORE SHORT-TERM CREDIT FOR FARMERS

The growing costs and investments of modern agriculture are causing Minnesota farmers to borrow increasing amounts of money on short-term credit, Reynold P. Dahl, agricultural economics instructor at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Commercial banks are the leading suppliers of short-term loans to farmers, and their share of this business has increased in recent years, according to Dahl.

On January 1, 1946, commercial banks held \$51,571,000 or 68 per cent of the short-term farm debt held by principal lending institutions in Minnesota. By January 1, 1952, these figures had increased to \$147,052,000 or 84 per cent of the short-term farm debt.

Dahl's survey of 16 Minnesota country banks found that none of the banks required loan applications, but borrowers were required to outline the purpose of the loan. Production loans held the highest priority.

Interest rates varied somewhat throughout the state. In the southern areas, the 6 per cent rate predominated, with some loans being made at 7 per cent. Interest rates of 7 per cent and 8 per cent were common in the northern areas. Somewhat higher risks may be an explanation for the higher rates in the west central, north central and northwest regions, said Dahl.

Interest rates have tended to increase somewhat in the past year. More than one-third of the banks surveyed reported increases in rates in the period March through September, 1951.

Most bankers said the increased demand for short-term loans was brought about by the higher cost of farm operation and the need for new and improved farm machinery. Soft corn in southwestern Minnesota increased the demand for feeder cattle loans.

Short-term agricultural loans made up 40 per cent of the combined loans and discounts of the country banks surveyed, according to Dahl.

The short-term farm credit situation is analyzed by Dahl in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, publication of the University of Minnesota Division of Agricultural Economics and the Agricultural Extension Service.

A-9061-rjp

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1952

Immediate Release

4-H GIRL WINS TRIP TO CLUB CONGRESS

A Minnesota 4-H club girl will receive a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 30-December 4 for her outstanding record in meat animal projects, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

She is Joyce Putnam, 19, Tintah, who has been selected as the 4-H meat animal demonstrator most deserving of the all-expense trip awarded by Wilson and company. The award was based on her long-time club record as well as on her meat animal demonstration at the Minnesota State Fair. She demonstrated the grooming of a calf.

The Traverse county club girl has been a 4-H member for 10 years. During the eight years she has been a beef project member, she has been raising Herefords. Last year the heifer she showed at the Crockston Winter Shows won grand championship over all breeds, as well as the grand champion showmanship and junior championship awards in the open class.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1952

Immediate Release

PROTECT BERRY PLANTS FOR WINTER

Minnesota gardeners who want their raspberry and strawberry plants to produce a crop of fruit next year were warned today to provide special protection for them against injury next winter.

Raspberry and strawberry plantings are not hardy under Minnesota winters without some protection, Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, said. Death of cane tips and drying of fruiting canes on raspberries are evidences of winter injury.

Raspberries should be "winterized" by the middle of October, according to Snyder. The only safe method of protecting them is to lay the canes on the ground and cover them with dirt. Complete covering protects the tops from drying out, and will prevent damage from rabbits. However, where the raspberries are planted in a protected spot or good snow cover can be depended on, tip covering should offer sufficient protection.

If excess canes are removed first, the task of protecting the plants will be easier. Cut out all old canes that bore fruit and thin out but do not cut back the new canes that are left. If raspberries are grown in hills, reduce the number of canes to about 8 per hill. If they are grown in hedge rows, narrow the rows to about 12 inches and thin the canes down to about four per foot of row.

A mulch will give sufficient protection for strawberries, according to Snyder, but it should not be applied until after a few killing frosts, late in October or in early November. Before the plants have been exposed to a temperature as low as 20°F., cover the rows with two inches of clean straw or marsh hay. The flower buds which already have formed for next year's berry crop may be injured by temperatures as low as 20°F. However, the mulch will provide the needed winter protection and will prevent too early growth next spring.

A-9059-jbn-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1952

Immediate Release

CHECK FIRE HAZARDS, U. SPECIALIST URGES

Minnesota rural families were called on today to make National Fire Prevention Week (October 5-11) the occasion for removing fire hazards in and around their homes and farmsteads.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, pointed out that National Fire Prevention Week comes at an opportune time of the year for removing winter-time fire dangers. "Clean up the place so that it doesn't burn down and leave the family homeless during the winter, he urged.

Prickett suggested these fire prevention measures:

Check and clean chimneys, stove pipes and heating units. Replace all defective and worn equipment. Clean up the farm shop--have it free from grease and waste rags, and don't use flammable liquids to wash greasy parts. Clean the granary---grain dust is flammable.

Keep roofs in repair and the basement, closets and attic free of materials which will burn easily. Store liquid fuels away from buildings. Have electrical wiring, outlets and fuse boxes inspected.

Be careful when raking weeds and trash. Build fires only on still days and away from buildings. Don't set fires where they might get out of control and burn fields or stored feed.

Be sure the best possible fire protection is available. Keep a sturdy ladder handy to reach roofs. Have approved fire extinguishers ready to stop fires when they first start, and see that all members of the family know how to use them.

If you are in a fire protection district, see that the fire department knows your correct location and the shortest and best all-weather road to your place. Keep a supply of water available for fire-fighting.

A-9060 -rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1952

Immediate Release

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The short-term farm credit situation is analyzed by Dahl in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, publication of the University of Minnesota Division of Agricultural Economics and the Agricultural Extension Service.

A-9061-rjp

8/52

On Minnesota's air-conditioned North Shore, near Castle Danger, scientists in the United States' only outdoor potato hybridizing laboratory are developing new and better potato varieties.

The 52-acre field laboratory actually is the University of Minnesota Potato Breeding Farm. Here Dr. F. A. Krantz, professor of horticulture, and two graduates assistants spend every summer developing new lines and varieties of potatoes.

Elsewhere in the United States, potato breeders work in greenhouses under artificial light to hybridize varieties. Not so in Minnesota. Krantz believes that the North Shore location offers Minnesota several unusual opportunities and advantages including:

1. Ideal climate--In potato breeding work it is necessary to get plenty of blooms that will not drop off. Castle Danger has a coastal rather than mid-continent climate. The humidity is high, the frost-free season fairly long, and the temperature constant usually between 54-68 during the summer. All this helps plants develop and retain their blooms.

2. Freedom from virus and ring rot--There is no concentrated potato growing area in the vicinity that might cause the spread of these troubles. Consequently seed stocks can be kept virus-free and new varieties can go out to growers clean.

3. Ideal place to test for late blight--The humid climate is favorable for testing against late blight, one of our most serious potato diseases.

4. Low cost--Actually nature is controlling humidity, temperature, and light in this area in an ideal way. Greenhouses to do the same job would cost much more. A square foot of ground in a greenhouse would cost more than 100 times as much as an equal area at Castle Danger. Or a 35' x 100' greenhouse would furnish 1/5 as much ground as 3 acres of land at Castle Danger and at a cost of at least 5 times as much.

5. Greater volume of work--More plants can be grown and more crosses tried

because more space is available than in the greenhouses. This enables the University to carry on one of the largest potato breeding projects in the world.

The 52-acre potato breeding farm, located on one-fourth mile of rugged shore line of Lake Superior, includes 12 acres in field plots. These plots are rotated, with three acres in potatoes and the remainder in grass to build the soil.

On three acres Krantz and his associates grow about 10,000 different kinds of plants. These have been obtained from about 300 different crosses. Each year 30-40 new hybrid families are developed. These crosses are being screened constantly with about 90 per cent being eliminated each year. It takes about six years from the time the first steps in breeding have been taken until all the screening can be completed. Then the pure seed stock must be increased so it can be distributed to growers.

NEW VARIETIES INTRODUCED

Today a large part of Minnesota's potato acreage is planted to varieties either developed by Krantz and his associates or introduced from other state experiment stations and tested by the University.

Since the University started potato breeding work in 1921, many new varieties have been developed. They include the first introductions—Warba and Red Warba—made in the early thirties. They were followed by Mesaba and Kasota and more recently by Chisago, Waseca, and Satapa.

In the early years, the odds against the breeder were almost hopeless, Krantz reports. Now with both knowledge and breeding stock built up, new potato varieties for the state will be coming faster and faster.

Potato breeding at the University was first located at University Farm. In 1925 the work was moved to the Northeast Experiment Station at Duluth. In 1929, the University leased land on the Ole Wick farm near Castle Danger for sugar beet and potato breeding work. The sugar beet work was discontinued in a short time, however.

Finally three years ago, the University purchased the land it now uses, and

the potato breeding work was moved ~~once~~ more--this time a matter of only rods rather than miles.

Castle Danger is the University's headquarters for breeding work only. Tests and increases are made at branch experiment stations at Duluth, Grand Rapids, and Crookston and at plots near Hollandale.

HOW ARE NEW VARIETIES DEVELOPED?

New varieties of potatoes just don't happen. They result from many years of painstaking work and a vast body of scientific knowledge accumulated over the years by scientists throughout the world. Using this accumulated knowledge, Krantz takes these steps:

1. Builds up a collection of plants--different varieties with desirable characteristics.
2. Crosses two different varieties with the characteristics he wants to combine. He does this by clipping the flower of one plant and transplanting its pollen to another. The fertilized flower dries up and a seed ball, which many people mistake for a tomato, forms.
3. Takes seed to University Farm in September and grows it in the greenhouse. Tubers are then formed and are taken to Castle Danger for planting the next spring.
4. Subjects potato varieties to rigid tests over a period of years.

WHAT'S THE PERFECT SPUD?

It's no easy job to develop a potato that's pleasing to the grower, to the grocer, and finally to Mrs. Housewife. Before a new potato gets the nod of approval from University scientists it must pass with flying colors many rigid tests.

It isn't enough that the new spud be good--it must be better. Dr. Krantz has developed hundreds of lines just as good as what we have--but only seven were so much better that they were worthy of releasing.

First, a new potato must yield well, not be too sensitive to hollow heart

and knobs, be attractive, have good cooking quality, have an upright vine, have a short stolon, and possess many other qualities.

Second, the new potato must be able to pass disease tests by plant disease experts, like the University's Carl Eide, professor of plant pathology.

For example, late blight resistance is one of the principal characteristics breeders are seeking. Just as wheat farmers constantly face new races of rust, potato growers face new races of late blight. The new variety, Cherokee, was thought to be resistant but along came a new strain of virus to attack Cherokee. Right now there are no varieties resistant to this new strain of late blight, but Krantz and Eide see promise in new lines now known only as 10 and 58 and a Cornell University selection called TI-5.

New varieties also face tests to measure their resistance to scab and virus "X", the two other diseases that cause great loss to Minnesota potato growers.

Thus, in many ways, nature's own air conditioned laboratory on the North Shore of Lake Superior is being used by University of Minnesota potato breeders in their search for better potatoes for Minnesota.

UNIVERSITY FARM NEWS
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
UNIVERSITY FARM
ST. PAUL 1. MINNESOTA

*For release: Wednesday, October 8 *

T. O. W. 1952

NEW 4-H OFFICERS
HELP WITH DRIVE (with mat)

Four Minnesota young people will take over the leadership of an organization of 50,000 4-H club members when they assume their duties as officers of the State 4-H Club Federation this month.

They are, left to right: Perry Peterson, Hayfield, vice president; Lenore Blake, Backus, secretary; Marilyn Humphrey, Floodwood, president; and John McKay, Delhi, treasurer.

These young men and women, along with other members and club leaders, are taking an active part in the annual 4-H membership drive now under way in this county and throughout the state. The State Federation officers declare that 4-H work has developed thousands of boys and girls into better citizens for home, community and country and has also shown them the way to greater enjoyment of rural living.

Climax of the membership drive is November 8, National 4-H Achievement Day.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 8, 1952

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

(These shorts are intended as fillers for your radio programs or your newspaper columns. Or adapt them for news stories.)

In this issue:

Special Care for Nylon, Orlon Curtains

Bulletin on Home Care

Milium Adds Warmth

Buying Overshoes

Take It Easy when Removing Spots

Many Ways to Serve Stewing Chickens

Speed Up Lunch Making

Children's Diets Need More Improving

Frozen and Thawed Meat Will Keep

Minnesota Apple Varieties

Tricks With Applesauce

Special Care for Nylon, Orlon Curtains

Fall housecleaning time gives homemakers a chance to get curtains washed and dried while the weather is good. When washing nylon or orlon curtains, it's best to follow the directions on the label, say University of Minnesota extension clothing specialists. They offer some general directions for these fabrics, in case the label has been lost.

Wash nylon and orlon in soapy water and avoid rubbing and wringing. Rinse thoroughly, then roll in a towel to remove excess moisture. Hang to dry over a stiff rod or pole, such as the curtain rod or shower curtain rod. If they are hung on a line they tend to droop in the middle where the line sags. Never use curtain stretchers for nylon or orlon curtains. It's not only unnecessary to stretch these curtains but may actually be harmful to the fibers.

Bulletin on Home Care

Do you wonder what to do about scratches or white spots on your dining room table? A University of Minnesota extension bulletin, First Aid for Your Home, will give you the answer. It's available in the county extension office. It gives valuable information on the care and repair of windows, floors, walls, household furnishings, household metals and utensils. It tells what to do for a window that sticks and how to clean Venetian blinds. It gives advice on removing grease spots from wallpaper and filling holes in plaster. Taking wobbles out of furniture and reviving limp bed pillows come in for discussion, too. This bulletin, First Aid for Your Home, will come to the homemaker's rescue in many a pinch. To obtain a copy, see your home agent.

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

CLOTHINGMilium Adds Warmth

A new, metal-insulated fabric for lining coats, called Milium, is now on the market. It is silvery on one side and nonsilvery, or natural, on the other. Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota say it's cool in summer, reflecting the sun's rays away from the body, and warm in winter, reflecting heat back to the body.

Milium is a porous finish and does not interfere with body perspiration and evaporation. In other words, it does not make the body uncomfortably hot or cold. And it adds warmth without weight to the coat. However, Milium does not necessarily eliminate the need for an interlining in the coat.

Buying Overshoes

Outfitting the family with overshoes for cold weather costs enough to make it pay to choose and care for them so they will last for several seasons, clothing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say. In women's overshoes, the fit of the heel is important. A small shoe heel can cut into the rubber of a wide overshoe heel, and a wide shoe heel can crush an overshoe heel too small for it. Instead of buying two pairs of overshoes, to suit high and low-heeled shoes, it may pay to investigate the various types of boots now made for women and teen-agers, that fit any type of heel. Some plastic boots have this advantage.

Take It Easy When Removing Spots

When removing stains don't rub too hard, for strenuous rubbing may do more harm than good, caution University of Minnesota extension clothing specialists. Rubbing, brushing or scraping may permanently mark or chafe the fabric. Choose the right solvent for the stain and for the fabric, then sponge lightly with a cloth just dampened in that solvent. Remember that several light applications generally work better than one heavy treatment. Treat fabrics gently to keep them looking like new.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONMany Ways to Serve Stewing Chickens

Now that stewing chickens are plentiful, it's a good time to can and freeze them and to use them often in meals this fall. Serve them fricasseed, with dumplings, creamed, in salad, in sandwiches or jellied.

University of Minnesota extension nutritionists say that stewing chickens need long, slow cooking. Cook them whole or in pieces for three or four hours. Either hold the water below the boiling point or cook by steam. After cooking, allow the meat to stand in the broth for 15 minutes, permitting water to go back into the tissues and giving a juicier product. Then take the chicken out of the water to cool at room temperature. It's important to refrigerate both the chicken and the broth as soon as possible, for warm weather causes them to spoil quickly.

Speed Up Lunch Making

If one of your jobs is packing a lunch for school children, you can speed up morning work schedules by making sandwiches for two or three weeks at a time and putting them into your home freezer. Wrap them separately in regular freezer wrapping paper so you can use them individually later. Then all that is necessary in the morning is to take them from the freezer and pack them in bag lunches. They will defrost in about three hours, just in time for eating. However, don't freeze them with garnishes such as tomato or lettuce. These can be sent in lunches separately. All sandwich spreads don't freeze satisfactorily, either. Jelly, mayonnaise and salad dressings used as spreads will soak into the bread. Hard-cooked egg whites develop off-flavors and change in texture. One other caution--don't keep sandwiches in the freezer too long. Use them within a month after storing them.

Children's Diets

Diets of children in this country have improved over the years, but there is still a long way to go to reach the goal of a good diet for every child, according to the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Studies show that children of high school age tend to have poorer diets than younger children, and girls poorer diets than boys, even in the same family. Adolescent girls fare worst of all.

When children's diets are inadequate, the nutrients most likely to be short are calcium, vitamin C and vitamin A. But mothers can help correct these deficiencies by seeing that the children get more milk and other dairy products, citrus fruit, tomatoes and green and yellow vegetables.

FOODFrozen and Thawed Meat Will Keep

The widespread belief that meat is more perishable after it has been frozen and thus for safety must be used more promptly than other meat did not prove true in recent research. According to experiments by William Sulzbacher, Bureau of Animal Husbandry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, meat which has been frozen and thawed spoils no more quickly than unfrozen meat - and may spoil even less quickly.

In his research, the scientist used ground pork and beef loin to which common spoilage organisms were added. He found that bacterial growth started immediately in the fresh meat but that the frozen and thawed meat resisted bacterial growth for 48 hours. Both the fresh meat and the frozen and thawed meat were kept in the refrigerator. The results, of course, may have been different if the meat had been frozen for a longer time. But the tests at least suggest that meat which has been frozen is no more perishable than fresh meat, and the housewife need not feel that for safety she must cook meat the minute it has been thawed, if she keeps it in the refrigerator.

Minnesota Apple Varieties

When you use apples in your cooking, select varieties that are best for the particular purpose, for not all varieties are good for every use, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. She says that good all-purpose apples are the Wealthy, Jonathan, Haralson and Prairie Spy varieties. Other varieties which are good for pies, in addition to these, are Northwestern, Patten Greening, Lakeland, Minjon, McIntosh and Victory.

Tricks With Applesauce

If you want to save time and still get good flavored applesauce, there's more than one way to do it, according to cooking specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For a large amount of sauce, simply wash, quarter and core the apples. Don't peel them. Cook until soft in a small quantity of water in a covered pan, then put the apples through a food press. The sauce will be smooth and slightly pinkish. Add a few grains of salt and sweeten to taste while still hot. Use ^{only} enough water to make sauce the thickness you like.

Another way to make applesauce is to pare quartered and cored apples. When they are cooked until tender, crush the pieces with a potato masher or stir until smooth. Again add salt and sweeten to taste.

For variety in flavors, try brown sugar or honey for sweetening. Or cook the apples with raisins, a few whole cloves or a stick of cinnamon. If the apples are mild, cook with a little lemon juice for tartness.

Res.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1952

FOR RELEASE
FRIDAY P.M., OCTOBER 10

BORER-RESISTANT CORN PERFORMS WELL

WASECA, Minn.--New "borer-resistant" hybrid corn varieties developed by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station gave good performances in experimental plots during the past growing season, it was reported here today.

The report came from E. L. Pinnell, associate professor of agronomy and plant genetics at the University. The occasion was the Fall Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Southern Experiment Station at Waseca, which is under the direction of R. E. Hodgson, superintendent.

Although yield data for the 1952 corn growing season was not yet available, Dr. Pinnell reported that on the basis of visual ratings Minhybrids 411 and 412 showed 30 to 40 per cent less damage from corn borers than other Minhybrids of the same maturity rating.

Minhybrids 411 and 412, developed as the result of work by University corn breeders and entomologists, are resistant to the larval feeding of the first brood of the corn borer. Seed of these two varieties will not be available to farmers generally until 1954.

Other new recommended corn varieties featured in the Waseca plots at the field day included Minhybrids 506, 507, 508, 409 and AES (Agricultural Experiment Station) 610.

AES 610 was approved last winter for distribution after several years of Minnesota trials and one year of trials in several other midwestern states. It is "borer-tolerant." That is, it shows a low percentage of stalk breakage from corn borer damage. AES 610 is the only hybrid corn variety given an AES number by the North Central Hybrid Corn Technical Committee for growing as far north as Minnesota.

Visitors at the Waseca Fall Field Day inspected corn and soybean plots and herds of cattle, sheep and hogs at the station.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1952

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1952

Immediate Release

YOUNG FRUIT TREES NEED PROTECTION

Young fruit trees should be given special protection soon against mice and rabbits to insure their coming through the winter without injury, a University of Minnesota extension horticulturist said today.

According to Leon G. Snyder, University horticulturist, damage to young apple trees from rodents was very severe last winter. To avoid a recurrence of similar damage, Snyder warned that steps should be taken to provide protection for fruit trees before bad weather sets in, preferably this month.

A cylinder of hardware cloth, 1/4- to 1/2-inch mesh, 18 to 24 inches high, placed around the base of the tree, will provide the most satisfactory protection against rodents, Snyder said. The hardware cloth should be pushed into the soil to a depth of about 2 inches and securely fastened with wire where edges overlap. Cleaning the grass away from the base of the tree will also help, since mice often nest in the grass. Poison grain under mulch or in mice runways is another control measure.

Since rabbits will feed in the tops of the trees when the snow gets deep, the tops of young trees should be wrapped with burlap.

Sunscauld can be prevented by wrapping the branches on the southwest side of the tree with either aluminum foil or burlap. Boards on the southwest side are also effective. Sunscald occurs in late February or March when the cells become activated by bright sunny days and then are killed in the cold nights that follow.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 9, 1952

Immediate Release

TOO EARLY TO STORE CARROTS

Carrots harvested now will not keep well if put into a warm storage cellar, Minnesota gardeners were warned today by Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Until the storage room has cooled off, carrots will store better in the ground as long as they can be safely left outside, he said. Heavy frosts will not hurt carrots, but they should be dug before the ground freezes. After the carrots are harvested, the roots should be washed and dried thoroughly.

Both carrots and beets store well in 10-gallon crocks or any container which will prevent excessive shriveling. Low storage temperatures, between 32 and 36 degrees, are the key to successful carrot and beet storage.

Containers should be covered with a burlap sack or piece of cloth to keep the air moist. If carrots are stored at higher temperatures, completely remove the crowns and store them in damp sand. Do not trim beets too closely. They will bleed unless at least one-half inch of the top is left.

Additional information on storing garden vegetables is contained in Extension Folder 172. Single copies are available from Minnesota county agents or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-9064-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1952

Immediate Release

HOW TO PREVENT TREES FROM BEING "UNDRESSED"

Act now if you want to protect your shade trees from an "undressing" next spring by the fall canker worm, Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, urged today.

Smith explained that after the first general heavy frosts, the adult wingless female canker worm emerges from the ground, ascends the tree trunk and lays her eggs on twigs and branches in the upper part of the tree. These eggs hatch in the spring, and the young larvae feed on the tree leaves.

The secret of preventing defoliation by these pests is to stop the wingless female from climbing the tree, according to the University forester.

Spraying the tree trunk from the ground line to 6 or 7 feet above the ground with a 5 per cent solution of DDT, completely encircling the trunk with a liberal application of the insecticide, makes a simple and effective barrier to the pests. Repeat the application in 10-14 days, especially right after a rain.

A-9065-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1952

Immediate Release

HONEY PLENTIFUL AND A GOOD BUY

Plentiful supplies of honey make this sweetening one of the good buys for consumers this month, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, Extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Honey harvest is nearing completion in Minnesota, which is one of the leading honey producing states in the Midwest.

Bees produced a quarter of a billion pounds of honey this year on a national basis. With the carryover from last year, there will be about 1-3/4 pounds of honey for each person in the country in 1952-53. Consumers have been eating about 1½ pounds of honey per person in recent years.

While prices of most foods have increased in the last few years, honey prices have remained about the same, Mrs. Loomis said.

Honey can be bought in four forms: liquid or extracted honey, comb honey, creamed honey, which has been treated so it spreads rather than pours, and chunk honey, consisting of pieces of comb with liquid poured over them.

Clover, basswood and buckwheat are the flavors most commonly found in Minnesota honey. However, many processors blend honey from different plants to get a more pleasing flavor.

Greater consumption of honey is important, Mrs. Loomis said, to insure the continuation of beekeeping. From the standpoint of the nation's food supply, the bee's most important work is pollination. Honeybees play a vital role in crop production, since they pollinate about 50 important agricultural crops. Though the pollination job is often taken for granted, its continuation depends on whether people who have bees get a profit from keeping them through the sale of honey.

A-9065-jbn

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 10, 1952

To all counties
Immediate Release

COUNTY 4-H'ERS
WIN AT JR. SHOW

A total of _____ purple, _____ blue, _____ red and _____ white ribbons were awarded to _____ county 4-H boys and girls for their club animals exhibited at the Junior Livestock Show last week, County Agent _____ said today.

(THE NAMES AND AWARDS OF ANY SPECIAL CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS SHOULD BE LISTED IN A PARAGRAPH HERE. ALSO SHOWMANSHIP AND BEEF AND LAMB WINNERS.)

The purple ribbons were awarded to superior animals selected from the blue ribbon class by the judges. Breed champions and reserve champions were selected from these superior animals.

Blue ribbon bees, and wethers were classed as excellent on the basis of quality, finish and conformity to a standard. A red ribbon placing denoted a classification of good, and white award winners were classed as meritorious.

Seventy-five of the top individual baby bees, 70 top individual lambs, and the first and second prize pens of lambs were sold at public auction the last day of the show. Other animals were sold by commission firm salesmen earlier.

Following are the _____ county animals sold at auction, listed with their 4-H owners, sales prices and buyers:

(PICK OUT COUNTY INDIVIDUALS FROM ATTACHED SHEETS.)

CATTLE

Owner	County	Buyer	Per lb.	Net Price
Stanley Pankratz	Cottonwood	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	2.50	2545.00
Lawrence Killion	Faribault	Dayton Co., Mpls.	.85	906.95
Ivan D. Harder	Cottonwood	1st Nat. Bank, St. P.	.55	504.35
Phyllis Hanson	Freeborn	1st Nat. Bank, Mpls.	.50	436.50
George D. Benda, Jr.	Jackson	B. F. Nelson, Mpls.	.45	421.20
Jerol J. Janssen	Jackson	Farmer, St. Paul	.40	403.60
Cletus Freking	Jackson	Geo. A. Hormel, Austin	.36	392.76
Donald Ackerman	Jackson	Star Tribune, Mpls.	.40	399.60
Emmett Stevermer	Faribault	Schunemans, St. P.	.37	376.66
Daryle Dawson	Nobles	Farmers Co-op., Worthington	.39	355.68
Eugene W. Mann	Rock	General Mills, Mpls.	.38	355.68
Marlis Krabbenhoft	Pipestone	Farmers Union Tr., St. P.	.40	386.00
Jannath Rahn	Cottonwood	Mpls. Honeywell, Mpls.	.41	389.91
Wilbur Weise	Faribault	American Nat. Bank, St. P.	.425	441.15
Floy Ahrenstorff	Jackson	B. F. Nelson Mfg., Mpls.	.40	417.20
Glen A. Harder	Cottonwood	St. Paul Fr. Marine, St. P.	.46	468.28
Roman Huiras, Jr.	Renville	WCCO, Minneapolis	.445	440.11
Vicky Blomgren	Faribault	Griggs Cooper, St. P.	.43	417.10
Raymond Miller	Freeborn	Schmidt Brewery, St. P.	.41	391.55
Betty Seymour	Freeborn	Waldorf Paper Co., St. P.	.41	379.66
Douglas Ahrenstorff	Jackson	Henry Brandtjen, St. P.	.38	364.80
Mervin Malo	Martin	1st. Nat. Bank, Fairmont	.46	472.88
Arden Johnson	Murray	West Pub. Co., St. P.	.42	427.56
Jay Hamann	Jackson	St. Paul Athletic Club, St. P.	.43	496.22
Betty Wass	Nobles	Midland Co-op Co., Mpls.	.41	463.30
Allen Osterman	Traverse	1st State Bank, Wheaton	.55	523.05
Leonard Wacholz	Freeborn	Kline Oldsmobile, St. P.	.40	388.00
John Ulland	Freeborn	Breda Inc., Mpls.	.42	401.10
Bruce Butman	Pipestone	Farmers U. Cen. Ex., St. P.	.42	448.14
Vance Peterson	Lac Qui Parle	Mpls M & St. L., Mpls.	.44	443.96
Walter Baustian	Rock	Land O' Lakes Cry., Mpls.	.40	401.60
Raymond Stevermer	Faribault	Gould Nat. Bat., St. P.	.46	461.84
John Snyder	Watsonwan	St. Paul Hotel, St. P.	.41	371.87
Duane A. Solvie	Pope	N. P. Railroad, St. P.	.41	393.60
Bill Webb	Blue Earth	Deere Webber Co., Mpls.	.42	385.14
Henry Bollum	Goodhue	Int. Harvester, St. P.	.42	344.40
James J. Schnieder	Jackson	Sears Roebuck, Mpls.	.39	389.61
Roger Carr	Faribault	N. W. Life Ins., Mpls.	.41	431.32
Conrad Hatlevig	Fillmore	F. W. Finberg Ins., St. P.	.40	411.20
Shirley Atwood	Murray	Hilex, St. Paul	.40	454.00
Myrna Michels	Nicollet	Red Owl Stores, Mpls	.43	463.11
Noel Rahn	Cottonwood	Ewald Bros., Mpls.	.40	347.20
Dale Mattson	Kandiyohi	General Mills, Mpls.	.44	388.52
Elmo Dorn	Lincoln	American Nat. Bank, St. P.	.42	380.94
Linus Liepold	Jackson	L. W. Hill, St. P.	.41	409.59
Paul Sabin	Faribault	Deere Webber Co., Mpls.	.42	440.16
Donald Dahl	Fillmore	St. Paul Disp., St. P.	.41	429.68
Kermit De Boom	Murray	Nicollet Hotel, Mpls.	.40	475.20
Myron Wiese	Jackson	Hilex Co., St. P.	.40	458.00
Doris Mangold	Nobles	Peavey Lbr. Co., Mpls.	.41	385.87
Marlene Rae Shebetka	Brown	N. W. Airlines, St. P.	.44	416.24
Philip McCay	Redwood	Kehne Electric Co., St. P.	.40	419.20
Sydney Magnuson	Freeborn	N. East Feed Mill, Mpls.	.40	382.00
William O'Connor	Jackson	Hoves Food Market, St. P.	.44	473.88
David Busse	Le Sueur	WDGY, Mpls	.40	403.60
Leo Wisdorf	Murray	Superior Packing Co., St. P.	.41	419.43

CATTLE Continued

Owner	County	Buyer	Per lb.	Net Price
Sondra Sprau	Mower	Franklin Co-op Cry., Mpls.	.40	443.00
Paul Dove	Yel. Medicine	Ottertail Power Co., F. Falls	.40	378.40
Daryl Scheerhoorn	Pipestone	Gr. Northern R.R., St. P.	.42	409.50
Merlie Ann Tetrick	Redwood	Kleen-Kar Service, St. P.	.41	371.87
Alice Thompson	Nobles	Deere Webber Co., Mpls.	.40	401.60
Ronald Myhre	Houston	J. I. Case Co., Mpls.	.41	397.70
James Bryan	Goodhue	D. W. Ohnen, Mpls.	.41	403.85
David Volkerding	Norman	Hamm's Bry. Co., St. P.	.43	450.64
Joan De Marais	Benton	Farmers Union Gr. Tr., St. P.	.42	462.42
Ronald Von Spreecken	Renville	American Nat. Bank, St. P.	.42	433.86
Everett G. Wherry	Mower	Dayton Co., Mpls	.41	373.92
Karen Gustafson	Big Stone	Joseph Wendell, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.41	413.69
Paul Augusting	Dakota	Gen. Dairy Equip., Mpls.	.41	393.60
Faith Seymour	Freeborn	Minn. Amusement Co., Mpls.	.41	467.40
Darlene Doring	McLeod	N. States Power, St. P.	.49	561.05
Roger Michels	Nicollet	Cohn & Levine, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.41	443.62
Michael Perry	Swift	Farmers Mchts Bank, Appleton	.43	425.27
Harold Gibson, Jr.	Big Stone	Peavey Lumber Co., Mpls.	.40	374.40
Kenneth Metzke	Redwood	Deere Webber Co., Mpls.	.41	449.36

LAMBS

Dennis Rahn	Cottonwood	N.W. Nat. Bank, Mpls.	7.00	574.00
Donald Smith	Hubbard	Frederick Martin Htl., Moorhead	3.80	330.60
Maurita Freking	Jackson	Far. Ozmun Kirk, St. P.	2.25	240.75
LaDonna Richards	Mower	Cardozo, St. P.	1.40	135.80
James Boesch	Blue Earth	L. S. Donaldson Co., Mpls.	1.45	113.10
Peter Rine	Faribault	St. P. Assn of Com., St. P.	1.45	133.40
Tom D. Winter	Kittson	Normandy Hotel, Mpls.	1.50	168.00
Clifford Pierce	Winona	Ret. Dpt. St. P. Assn of Com., St. P.	1.35	130.95
Amy Weseman	Mower	Am. Hoist & Derrick, St. P.	1.50	123.00
Shirley Mae Morris	Rice	House of Hastings, Mpls.	1.45	126.15
Philip Backberg	Todd	St. Paul Mercury & Indemn., St. P.	1.50	160.50
Nadene Michels	Nicollet	Maendler Brush, St. P.	1.50	153.00
Donald Baatz	Rock	Montgomery Ward, St. P.	1.45	133.40
Jack Morris	Rice	St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. P.	1.10	80.30
Patricia Skaurud	Norman	Northern Pacific, St. P.	1.10	127.60
David Dixen	Cottonwood	Deere Webber, Mpls.	1.10	112.20
Lawrence Koenig	Scott	M. L. Rothschild Co., St. P.	1.10	90.20
Donald Smith	Nobles	Weyand Furn. Co., St. P.	1.10	106.70
Forrest Mosher	W. Polk	Minn. Linseed Co., Mpls.	1.00	97.00
Dean Luhman	Goodhue	Osborne McMillan, Mpls.	1.00	116.00
Richard Baatz	Rock	N. W. Bell Tel. Co., St. P.	1.45	140.65
Virginia Abernathy	Freeborn	Coca Cola, Albert Lea	1.00	97.00
Patty Nielson	Jackson	Holm & Olson, St. P.	1.00	131.00
Robert Williams	Olmsted	Dayton Co., Mpls.	1.00	102.00
Ann Burnett	LeSueur	The Emporium, St. P.	1.40	114.80
Alden Lorents	Clearwater	Great Northern Ry., St. P.	1.25	121.25
Larry Freking	Jackson	Am. Hoist & Derrick, St. P.	1.00	107.00
Shirley Johnson	Stearns	Great Northern Ry., St. P.	1.35	124.20
Ronald Michels	Nicollet	Lowry Hotel, St. P.	1.10	80.30
Fred Barto	Rice	J. I. Case Co., Mpls.	1.10	101.20
Lois Ann Patten	Redwood	Jefferson Transp. Co., Mpls.	1.10	101.20

LAMBS Continued

Owner	County	Buyer	Per lb.	Net Price
Robert Koenig	Scott	Powers, Mpls.	1.10	85.80
James Lehmann	Rock	St. P. Book & Stat., St. P.	1.10	106.70
Josephine Gute	Steele	Cooks, St. P.	1.10	117.70
Eleanor Pender	Clay	Kellogg Company, Mpls.	1.00	107.00
Don Boge	Dakota	Stockyards Nat. Bk., So. St. P.	1.20	128.40
Juleen Boesch	Blue Earth	Williams Optical, St. P.	1.10	80.30
Beverly Blakeslee	So. St. Louis	Northern Pacific, St. P.	1.20	122.40
Patricia Potzler	Renville	J. I. Case Co., Mpls.	1.00	97.00
Beverly Jean Kramer	Lyon	Great Northern Ry., St. Paul	1.10	133.10
Martin O. Fox	Dakota	Swift & Co., So. St. P.	1.50	138.00
Gary Bigger	Becker	Deere Webber, Mpls.	1.10	112.20
Judy Gronwald	Martin	St. P. House Furn., St. P.	1.00	97.00
Leroy Sherman	McLeod	St. P. Term. Whse., St. P.	1.00	78.00
Gale Johnson	Roseau	Cargill Inc., Mpls.	1.10	101.20
George Schwartz	LeSueur	Cent. Warehouse Co., St. P.	.85	73.95
Kathleen Erickson	Fillmore	Mpls. Moline, Mpls.	1.00	107.00
LeRoy Wohlman	Redwood	B. F. Nelson Mfg. Co., Mpls.	.60	75.60
James Murphy	Waseca	Land O' Lakes Cry., Mpls.	1.00	92.00
James Stennes	Hubbard	Wander Bie's Cry., St. P.	1.00	121.00
Janet Nielson	Jackson	Our Own Hardware, Mpls.	.85	95.20
Yvonne Anderson	Freeborn	Field Schlick Co., St. Paul	.75	80.25
Richard Fox	Dakota	Drovers State Bank, So. St. P.	1.10	112.20
Harriet Schumelpefendig	Renville	Gen. Dairy Equip., Mpls.	.80	104.80
Donald Henkelman	Big Stone	Midway Nat. Bank, St. P.	.90	91.80
Dorothy Dieter	Nobles	Coca-Cola Co., St. P.	.85	82.45
Janet Lee Deming	Steele	J. L. Shiely Co., St. P.	1.00	87.00
Darlene Peterson	Yel. Medicine	Gen. Dairy Equip., Mpls.	.70	71.40
Delores Drescher	Freeborn	Stewart Paints, Mpls.	.85	95.20
Maxine Melbo	Winona	Golden Rule, St. P.	.80	89.60
Marvin Patten	Redwood	M. & St. L. Ry. Co., Mpls.	.75	65.25
Karen Hanson	Houston	B. F. Nelson Mfg. Co., Mpls.	.80	77.60
Arne Stoen	Pope	Weyerhauser Sales, St. P.	.75	69.00
Ray Barta	Rice	Ballard Storage, St. P.	.75	76.50
Isaac Kamrud	Pope	Anchor Serum, St. Paul	1.00	107.00
Jon Rademacher	LeSueur	Murray Cafe, Mpls.	.70	60.90
Edwar Myrah	Houston	Northern Pacific, St. P.	.75	84.00
Robert Pfeil	Nobles	Weyerhauser Sales, St. P.	.70	60.90
Mardel Abernathy	Freeborn	B. F. Nelson Mfg. Co., Mpls.	.60	61.20
Dean Ash	W. Polk	Deere Webber Co., Mpls.	.50	46.00

PENS OF THREE LAMBS

Virginia Moses	LeSueur	Swift & Co., So. St. P.	1.00	242.00
Naida Schilling	Free born	Swift & Co., So. St. P.	.55	149.60

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

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

It's possible to get "all wrapped up in your work" if you leave safety shields off moving parts of machinery.

* * * * *

Minnesota farmers cut 6,000,000-8,000,000 fence posts and more than a million cords of fuel wood annually from their woodlots.

* * * * *

Precipitation on the average varies from 20 inches in northwestern Minnesota to 32 inches in the southeastern part each year.

* * * * *

Eight states produce a surplus, as far as their own consumers are concerned, of beef, pork and lamb. They are Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota.

* * * * *

During the past 40 years, U. S. population has increased by some 60 million persons, but the number of persons engaged in food production, including meat, has declined by 8 million.

* * * * *

Used properly, manure increases crop yields, improves crop quality, cuts soil and water losses, builds soil tilth.

* * * * *

The University of Minnesota's collection of 30 identical twin and triplet dairy cattle used for research in the dairy division, is the largest such collection in the United States.

* * * * *

Agricultural marketing is a way of getting goods to Mrs. Consumer and getting her money back to Mr. Farmer.

-rr-

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

To remove green deposits on brass and copper, use salt dissolved in vinegar. Follow with a mild silver polish and wash thoroughly.

* * * * *

Clean leather chairs by applying saddle soap with a slightly moistened sponge or cloth. Polish with a soft cloth, then apply leather-conditioning dressing and allow to dry thoroughly.

* * * * *

Water all shrubbery and evergreens this month, to soak the soil before winter sets in, advise extension horticulturists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Honey, grapes and turkey head the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for October.

* * * * *

When you want to use honey as a sweetening, it is better to follow recipes calling specifically for honey than to substitute honey for sugar.

* * * * *

When making plaid dresses and skirts, be sure to match the designs at the seams, advise extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Avoid mid-morning fatigue by including protein in your breakfast menu, suggest extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. Eggs, meat, milk and whole-grain cereals are all good sources of protein.

* * * * *

An easy method of removing down from wild ducks is by the paraffin method. Melt the paraffin in a big pail of hot water and dip the picked ducks into the pail. When the paraffin has hardened on the duck, peel it off.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 14, 1952

A U. of M. AG & HOME RESEARCH story
To all counties
For publication week of
October 20 and after

WHEN'S BEST TIME
TO SPRAY BRUSH?

Is it better to kill worthless woody plants in pastures and woodlots by spraying the foliage during the growing season, or to do the job by applying herbicides to wood surfaces during the dormant season?

According to County Agent _____, this is a question each farmer must answer for himself. The basis of that answer will be: During a busy time of the year, will he be ahead as the result of savings in the cost of materials which are possible with foliage spraying? Or will he gain more by spraying cut surfaces or lower parts of trunks or stems during the off-season when he has more time?

It's too late now to kill brush by foliage spraying this year, Parker Anderson and Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension foresters, point out in passing along information on experiments by the University of Minnesota and other research agencies.

But "dormant spraying" can be done effectively in the fall and winter, especially in the fall. This means applying the spray either to cut surfaces or to the lower three feet of trunks or stems of small saplings or brush on which the bark is not heavy. In spraying trunks or stems, enough spray must be applied to encircle the stem and cause the liquid to drop off. University foresters emphasize that liberal application of spray to the basal stem and ground line is necessary.

In fall and winter spraying, kerosene or other fuel oil should be substituted for water. An effective herbicide is a combination of 2,4-D and 2-4-5-T at 6-8 pounds of the acid to 100 gallons of oil.

Foliage spraying, which must be done when leaves are fully developed, is cheaper from the materials standpoint, because as little as 2 pounds of the acid can be used per 100 gallons of water, and of course water is cheaper than oil.

University trials have given complete kills of hazel, alder and willow brush by use of 2,4-D and ammonium sulfamate applied to foliage. 2,4-D combined with 2,4-5-T was more effective than 2,4-D used alone in foliage spraying. Ammonium sulfamate may be used at the rate of 4 pounds to one gallon of water.

Effective combinations of herbicides for brush killing may be purchased under commercial brand names.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 14, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
October 20 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Check Corn Storage --- Make sure storage facilities are in good repair, suggests Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. Check the structure for signs of weakness and reinforce where necessary. Be sure that the roof will keep out rain and snow. In new construction, make the width of the crib according to the desired method of drying. If natural air is to be used, the crib should be 6-7 feet wide. If mechanical ventilation is planned, the crib may be 8-10 feet wide.

* * * * *

Trees and Cows -- Principles of managing a farm woodlot are similar to those of managing a dairy herd, points out Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. A good dairy farmer culls out poor producing and diseased cattle, and a good woodlot operator eliminates diseased, poor producing and "wolf" trees which prevent good, young trees from developing into high-producing "purebreds".

* * * * *

Sanitation Saves -- W. A. Billings, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, observes that outbreaks of vesicular exanthema (VE) disease of hogs, or foot-and-mouth disease cause much greater excitement than many diseases caused by lack of poor livestock sanitary practices. He points out that, while every precaution should be taken against VE disease or foot-and-mouth disease, ailments caused by poor sanitation cost livestock men much more than either of these diseases and that sanitation needs much more attention than it is getting.

* * * * *

For Safety's Sake -- Store all spray materials in tightly sealed jars, away from children, for use next year, suggests L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. And clean and store spray equipment.

* * * * *

Superphosphate Helps Manure --- Spreading superphosphate (0-20-0) in barn gutters will help to absorb liquid and odors, will cut ammonia losses and balance fertilizer nutrients, says Harold Jones, extension soils specialist at the U. of M.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 5, Minnesota
October 14, 1948

to Rock county news

Immediate release with net

GREGORY B. LUEHR IS CALIFORNIA, 4-H, YEA FARMER, FARMER

Farming, 4-H club work, Army service and vocational agriculture teaching are included in the background of Gregory B. Luehr, who will become (became) Rock county's new agricultural extension agent on October 20.

Mr. Luehr recently completed nearly two years as a first lieutenant with the U. S. Army and Air Force Recruiting Service at Sioux Falls, S. Dakota. He also spent nearly three years as an officer with the Army during World War II, serving in the South Pacific.

In addition, he has taught vocational agriculture in Winona county, Minnesota, and Cass and Ramsey counties, North Dakota. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture in 1942.

Mr. Luehr, who grew up on a livestock farm in Houston county, is a graduate of the high school at Spring Grove.

As a 4-H club member for six years, he took the potato, market herring and ton litter projects and demonstrated concrete and soil conservation. As an FF ^{boy} member, he was a member of both dairy and general livestock judging teams. He has also been a member of Rural Youth.

Mr. Luehr on a trip to the State Fair one year to give his concrete demonstration. It was the sale of his ton litter project at the county fair, he reports, that supplied him with the funds to start college. His family has always been active in their county agricultural extension program.

Mr. Luehr will bring his wife and two children to Luverne as soon as he locates suitable housing there. Mrs. Luehr is a former 4-H club agent in Winona county.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 14, 1952

To all counties
ATT: 4-H AGENT
For publication week of
October 20, 1952

CITIZENSHIP
AN IMPORTANT
PART OF 4-H

Teaching boys and girls better citizenship is one of the main purposes of 4-H club work, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, declared today.

"Each year 4-H clubs train thousands of Minnesota young people to be better farmers, homemakers and, above all, responsible citizens", he said. "Four-H work shows them how to assume a role of leadership in the home, the community, the nation and the world".

The 1952 theme for 4-H work is "Serving as Loyal Citizens Through 4-H".

 county members have worked to carry out this theme by participating in
(No.) activities promoting good citizenship.

Activities such as health, conservation, safety and fire prevention are teaching members an appreciation for the resources they are given to work with, whether the resources are good soil, good buildings or good health. Boys and girls also learn to assume responsibility for the welfare of people through participation in community health and safety activities.

The opportunity to hold office, to become junior leaders and to help younger members with 4-H work all serve to develop in 4-H'ers a sense of responsibility for others and to impress young people with the part they can play in community affairs.

The 1952-53 statewide 4-H radio speaking contest has as its theme, "What Responsible Citizenship Means to Me". Boys and girls who take part will crystallize their thinking on problems of concern to every community.

Citizenship on the national and international scale as well as the local level is promoted by 4-H club work. Each year an outstanding 4-H member from the state has the opportunity to go to Europe under the International Farm Youth Exchange program. This summer a group of Minnesota 4-H'ers traveled to Mississippi where they lived in the homes of 4-H members under an interstate 4-H club exchange program. These exchange programs are promoting better understanding on the part of young people of different states and nations.

"Parents who have boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 who are not club members will make a valuable investment in their children's future by encouraging them to join their local 4-H club," Harkness said. See the local club leader of the county extension office for more information.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 14, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
October 20, 1952

THERE'S MONEY
IN MANURE

Eight ways to get full value from manure are outlined in a new publication by Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Jones states that manure is a complete fertilizer, a ton of which is worth \$2 to \$7 in increased crop yields when applied to the soil.

Single copies of Folder 168, "Barnyard Manure", are available free of charge from County Agent _____ at _____, or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

According to the folder, a ton of average manure contains 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5 pounds of phosphate, 10 pounds of potash and 450 pounds of organic matter. According to Jones, manure is not a well-balanced fertilizer and should be supplemented with phosphate fertilizer at the rate of from 40 to 50 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate per ton of manure.

The liquid should be conserved by using plenty of bedding and tight gutters and floors in the stable.

Fermentation losses can be prevented by hauling immediately from the barn to the field or by adding a preservative such as superphosphate.

If manure cannot be applied directly, good storage facilities should be provided. A building with a tight floor is best for this purpose.

If manure has fermented, it is best to apply it to the land during a rain or work it into the soil immediately after application.

Frequent light applications of from 4 to 8 tons per acre are better than heavier infrequent applications.

Best returns from the use of manure can be obtained when it is used to improve soils low in organic matter, such as eroded slopes, sandy soils and those poor in tilth.

In addition, Jones says that use of manure should be accompanied by a good cropping system, liming acid soils and proper drainage and cultural practices in order to obtain the best results.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 14, 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
October 20 or 27, 1952

SWEET AND MOIST

Consider honey when you want to make something that will be both sweet and moist, says Home Agent _____ . Honey is plentiful and a good buy.

_____ points out that the last of October is Honey Week.

Because honey has the power of taking up moisture from the air, it may be used in some cakes, cookies, steamed puddings, quick breads or confections for a moist or "soft" texture.

Honey is a good choice for soft cookies but not for crisp or snappy cookies. It is used in fruit cake to keep it from drying out and may be used in some other cakes to keep them soft and also to give its own special flavor. For the softer candies, like nougat, caramels and turkish paste, part honey and part sugar may be used. Honey may be used to sweeten baked or soft custards. It also may be used in various sauces. In some recipes a combination of corn sirup and honey is used because corn sirup is less sweet and honey more sweet than sugar.

To use honey instead of sugar in a cake or cookie recipe, here is the rule: Replace the sugar with honey—cup for cup—but use just half the quantity of other liquid called for in the recipe. For example, if your recipe calls for one cup sugar and one cup milk, use one cup honey and one half cup milk. Other ingredients remain the same. When baking, keep the oven temperature moderate because mixtures made with honey brown more easily and high temperatures tend to change the flavor of honey.

To use honey instead of sugar in baked or soft custard, use the same measure of honey as sugar but reduce the liquid (milk) by one-third.

Honey was the main sweet of the world from most ancient times until well after the era of the Roman Empire and today is one of the most attractive and plentiful sweets, _____ says.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 20, 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENT
For publication week of
October 27

BUY A COAT WITH
THESE POINTERS
IN MIND

When buying a winter coat, Home Agent _____ advises approaching your selection from three ways--the style and suitability in your wardrobe, the price and the quality of the coat.

She passes on these suggestions from Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Style and suitability in your wardrobe--decide first whether the coat should be dressy, for work or for both purposes. The style of coat will depend on this decision. Then plan the color of the coat to go with the color scheme of your wardrobe.

Price--The amount to spend on a coat depends on your budget, but it is well to keep in mind the number of years of intended wear and divide the cost by this number. The cost of a good coat over a period of time may be less than the price of a cheaper one which has to be replaced more often.

Quality--The quality of a coat takes into consideration such things as fabric, fit, workmanship and finishing details. Look for quality by:

- . Checking the label for fiber content. The label must tell whether the coat is made from virgin wool, reprocessed or reused wool.
- . Examining the weave on the wrong side as well as the right. Long-wearing fabric will have a close, firm weave with about as many yarns in one direction as the other. The yarns will be even in size. The fabric will feel springy and alive.
- . Making sure the lining is preshrunk and of firm quality and the interlining is warm, lightweight and not bulky.
- . Checking the fit. See that the shoulder line is the correct width. Fold arms across the chest to check if the amount of material across the back is ample. Make sure sleeve length is right by bending the arm at the elbow, fist clenched and palm side toward the chest, then looking to see that the sleeve is even with the knob on the wristbone. If the coat is fitted, be sure the waistline sets on your natural waistline and that hip allowance is ample. When the coat is buttoned the fronts should hang evenly and there should be enough overlap for warmth.
- . Workmanship--Good workmanship is indicated by buttonholes neatly and firmly made, pocket reinforcement at the edges, taped armholes and facing edges to prevent stretching, and hem invisible from the right side.

Outline

Dr. Sloan is holding a Beltsville White fryer-roaster, weight about 4 pounds. On the table, left to right, are: mature Beltsville, about 9 pounds; large type, Broadbreasted Bronze hen, about 13 pounds; large type, Broadbreasted Bronze Tom, about 26 pounds. All weights given here are drawn weights.

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

SPECIAL to The Minnesotan

Immediate Release

U. RESEARCH MAKES TURKEYS BETTER TO EAT, BETTER TO GROW

You don't have to be a gourmet to know that turkey these days is better than ever.

Thanks to research work of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and various state agricultural experiment stations, your holiday bird in recent years has probably been more meaty, more tender, more tasty more appealing to the eye.

Staff members of the University of Minnesota's poultry division are hard at work to maintain and improve these qualities in turkeys while developing birds with better fertility, hatchability and growth rates.

As H.J. Sloan, poultry division chief, points out, University research has the double over-all objective of making turkey growing more profitable for the farmer while making more of these improved meat-type birds available to the consuming public at lower prices.

Turkey growers and researchers alike are well aware of the fact that consumer acceptance of turkey meat depends largely on getting the size bird which is suited to the number of people in the family and the heartiness of their appetites. Time was when it took a big family to get away with a whole turkey of the size offered on the market. But nowadays turkeys come in "assorted sizes." You can get either the traditional large-size Broadbreasted Bronze or the new and smaller Beltsville White.

Regardless of the size of the bird, what the farmer, the consumer and the research worker alike are looking for in the modern-day turkey are a long breast-bone, wide breast and neck and plump drumsticks. The ideal bird is the one which will develop the most meat per pound of weight.

While keeping this meat-type in mind, University poultry research workers are testing new lines of turkeys to find out which gain weight the fastest on the smallest amount of feed. Reduction of feed costs, which are the most important item of

(more)

of expense in producing turkeys, would mean a better deal for both the grower and the consumer.

In studying turkey nutrition, University poultrymen are seeking answers to such questions as how vitamins and antibiotics affect turkey growth and whether the birds prefer their meals in mash or pellet form.

Turkey research is conducted at the University's Rosemount agricultural research center, where a flock of 3,500 is grown each year and some 250 breeding birds are kept. At the Northwest Agricultural Experiment Station, Crookston, 400-450 birds are grown for nutrition and disease research under the direction of A.M. Pilkey, poultry husbandman. In addition, much of the turkey research is conducted in the processing, storage and feeding laboratories in Peters Hall on the St. Paul campus.

Dr. Sloan, who is in general charge of this work, has taken feeding experiments as his special responsibility. Robert Shoffner, associate professor, and Robert Berg, research assistant, are working on breeding research, and Milo H. Swanson, assistant professor, is supervising experiments in storage of turkey meat.

This work is in addition to that carried on by researchers in the University's School of Veterinary Medicine. They are concerned with stamping out such costly ailments as paratyphoid diseases, airsac infections, erysipelas, blue comb, black-head, Newcastle and sinusitis. Their over-all objective, like that of the men in the poultry division, is to make turkeys a more profitable enterprise for the grower and to make turkey a more plentiful and cheaper kind of meat for the consumer.

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

Immediate Release

IT'S BARBERRY HUNTING SEASON

Right now is a good time to cash in on bounties offered in many Minnesota counties for reporting the location of grain rust-spreading barberry bushes.

T.H. Stewart, area USDA barberry eradication leader at University Farm, St. Paul, pointed out today that rust-susceptible barberry bushes are easily spotted in the fall along fence rows, in heavily wooded areas and pastures.

As host plant to stem rust, the barberry contributes heavily to the destruction of wheat, oats, barley and rye.

Seventy-three counties in Minnesota offer bounties ranging from \$2 to \$10 per property for reports of barberry bush locations. Reports of the bushes should be made to the county auditor or the county agent.

Barberry is easily spotted in the fall because it stays green longer than most other shrubs and is especially easy to see after other plants have lost their green color due to frost, according to Stewart.

Look for a woody shrub with bunches of bright red berries, spines on the branches and saw-tooth-edged leaves. The outer bark is grey and the undercovering bright yellow.

Approximately 85 per cent of Minnesota has been cleared of barberry, according to Stewart. But there are still plenty of bushes left to act as breeding places for new strains of crop-injuring rusts. Heaviest remaining infestations are in the southeastern part of the state.

A-9066-rr

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

Immediate Release

FLOWERING PLANTS NEED WINTERIZING

Many of the flowering plants in Minnesota home gardens must be given protection this fall if they are to survive the winter, Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, warned today.

Roses and chrysanthemums are among the flowering plants which need "winterizing." Hybrid teas, floribundas and climbing roses are not adapted to this climate without some winter protection, and chrysanthemums are not dependably hardy, Snyder said.

As a matter of fact, most perennials in the flower border will benefit from a light covering of marsh hay, clean straw or evergreen boughs applied after the ground has frozen. Such a mulch prevents the alternate thawing and freezing that injures plants, especially in early spring. Oak leaves may be used as a mulch, but most other leaves are unsuitable since they are likely to pack down and smother the plants.

Snyder gives this advice on providing protection for roses and chrysanthemums:

Prune back the tops of hybrid tea and floribunda roses. The latter part of October or early in November, mound dirt around the base of each rose bush to the height of at least a foot. Each bush will require about a bushel of dirt. After the ground freezes solid, cover the mound of dirt with leaves, clean straw or marsh hay to a depth of another foot.

Lay climbing roses on the ground and cover with dirt the last of this month. When the ground freezes, add straw or marsh hay.

The best way to carry chrysanthemums over winter is to cut the tops down after they have been killed by frost, dig up the clumps and plant them close together in a cold frame about the first of November. If a cold frame is not available, plant the 'mums close together in the flower border and build a frame around them. The frame must be covered with sash or boards to keep the crowns dry over winter. Water the plants well after transplanting them in the frame.

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

Immediate Release

SECRET TO KEEPING APPLES IN HOME STORAGE

Consumers who are buying apples by the bushel to store at home will have less trouble with shriveling and spoilage if they select varieties that keep well and if they keep storage temperatures low.

Minnesota apples which keep particularly well in storage, according to Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, include the Haralson, Fireside, Prairie Spy, Northwestern Greening and Victory.

Store only apples which are well matured, free from disease, insect injury and bruises. Bruised apples will not keep well.

Low temperature and moist air are the secrets to good keeping, the University horticulturist says. Apples will keep much longer just above freezing than at higher temperatures. A temperature between 35° and 40°F. is ideal. For every 10° rise in temperature you cut storage life in half.

Lining the boxes or bushel baskets with oiled paper or aluminum foil will cut down moisture loss. Keeping the apples in crocks will also hold in the moisture.

A-9068-jbn

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

FAMOUS FORESTER RETURNS TO U. OF M.

A famous authority on forestry problems who was a student and staff member at the University of Minnesota a half century ago has returned to serve as a guest professor in the Minnesota School of Forestry.

He is Dr. H. H. Chapman, professor emeritus in the Yale University School of Forestry. During the fall quarter this year he is teaching a course in forest evaluation and finance and is advising graduate students on thesis problems.

Dr. Chapman received his bachelor of science degree in 1896 and his bachelor of agriculture degree in 1898 from the University of Minnesota. From 1898 to 1903, he was a superintendent of the University's North Central Experiment Station at Grand Rapids.

He is the author of more than 500 publications on forestry and related topics, in addition to having written text books on forest measurement, management and valuation. Dr. Chapman, who received the degree of Master of Forestry from Yale University in 1904, was awarded the Honorary Doctor of Science degree by the University of Minnesota in 1947 for his outstanding contributions to the field of forestry.

Dr. F. H. Kaufert, chief of the Minnesota School of Forestry, points out that Dr. Chapman's career covers a period during which practically all of the accomplishments in forestry in the U.S. have taken place. "His contributions to forestry in Minnesota are exemplified by the establishment of the Chapman plantation at Grand Rapids in 1898," says Dr. Kaufert. The Chapman plantation is known as one of the oldest and finest plantings of its kind in the nation.

Dr. Chapman is best known, however, for his contributions to southern forestry. After 30 years of continuous research, he recommended the use of fires as a tool in obtaining regeneration of southern pine.

Dr. Chapman was influential in passage of the Morris Act of 1902, which gave the U.S. Bureau of Forestry its first practical experience in forest management and which inaugurated national forests in Minnesota.

Other Minnesota School of Forestry staff changes include the return of Professor A. E. Schneider, who has been on leave of absence the past year to take graduate work at the University of Washington. Merle P. Meyer, who has a Master of Forestry degree from the University of California and has been employed by a mapping and forestry service, has joined the staff as an instructor. Walter Wallin, a graduate of the Minnesota School of Forestry in 1950, has also been named an instructor. He has just been released from the Army.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 16, 1952

SPECIAL to Minnesota newspapers

Immediate release - with mat

OUTLINES for accompanying mat: This map shows the stage of progress in early October in each of the Minnesota counties in the current campaign to eradicate brucellosis.

(EDITOR: You may wish to check with county agent on late developments in your county. If progress in your county has resulted in a condition other than that indicated on the map, you may wish to call attention to this/in your news story.)
change

MINNESOTA CATTLEMEN FAVOR ANTI-BRUCELLOSIS EFFORTS

Action taken by Minnesota cattle owners during the past year shows them to be overwhelmingly in favor of the brucellosis eradication campaign now being brought to ward completion in the state.

Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, points out that 11 months ago, 34 counties had all cattle blood tested for brucellosis; two counties were on the waiting list for the test; three were circulating petitions for the test; and 48 had not started action.

In contrast, 70 counties had filed petitions with the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board early in October this year for blood tests of all cattle in the county. Of these, 36 had all cattle blood tested at least once. The remaining 34 were on the waiting list for the test.

In early October, 17 of the state's 87 counties remained to file petitions. Of the 17, eight were circulating petitions, with many nearing completion of the sign-up. The eight counties were Olmsted, Faribault, Douglas, Rice, Dodge, Fillmore, Dakota and Lyon. Nine counties had not started petitions--Winona, Steele, Blue Earth, Martin, Jackson, Nobles, Rock, Pipestone and Murray. In several of these, arrangements had been made for meetings to consider action for circulating petitions.

Rapid progress in the Minnesota brucellosis eradication drive has been largely the result of a well-developed educational program carried on by county agents to acquaint cattle owners with the facts on this serious disease. Once they knew the facts, they were not slow to take action, Wayne observes.

Many farmers have assisted in organizing and carrying out county campaigns. Petitions have been circulated by from 4 to 8 men in each township, with more than 4,000 Minnesota farmers volunteering their time in behalf of the program during the past year.

-rr-

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

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 16, 1952

Immediate Release

OLMSTED COUNTY 4-H CLUB NAMED SAFETY WINNER

The Cascade Cruisers 4-H club, Olmsted county, has been named winner in the southeast district 4-H safety activities program, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The group was cited for carrying on the most outstanding safety campaign of 4-H clubs in eight southeastern counties during the past year, with 11 special meetings on safety. Club members gave 11 safety talks and 14 demonstrations, wrote 15 newspaper and two magazine articles, took part in four radio broadcasts and one television performance, all on safety topics. Thirty-five members participated in the safety activity.

The Cascade Cruisers club found and corrected nearly 550 safety hazards on farms and in homes, made and exhibited 108 safety posters, presented or arranged 24 community safety programs and conducted two safety surveys. One of their biggest community campaigns was to make arrangements for the cleaning up of a township road which was littered with hazardous debris.

A 14-year-old member of the club, George Rabehl, Rochester, was named grand championship winner in safety demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair. He gave his demonstration, "Safe Lifting," at 13 meetings to a total attendance of 925, and appeared with it over television.

As an award for winning first place, the Cascade Cruisers club will send Lyndon Geselle, Rochester, adult leader, to the National 4-H Safety Congress in Chicago this month.

Awards for the contest are provided by radio station KROC, Rochester.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 16, 1952

Immediate Release

AUNE FIRST COUNTY AGENT TO RECEIVE SAFETY AWARD

Ray Aune, agricultural extension agent at Rochester, Olmsted county, next Tuesday will become the first county agent in the nation to receive the Award of Merit, highest award of the National Safety Council.

The presentation will take place in Chicago in connection with the 40th National Safety Congress and Exposition, October 20-24.

Aune, county agent in Minnesota since 1924 and in Olmsted county since 1936, will receive the award for his outstanding work in safety education in the Olmsted county agricultural extension program.

In 1948, he initiated a "Non-Accident Farm Safety Award" for farmers doing an outstanding job of practicing safety in the county. Next year he plans to provide a safety award for families that have been accident free for five years.

During the past year he issued monthly safety literature and program materials for 4-H clubs and Farm Bureau units. In addition, newspapers and radio stations in the county have carried his safety messages.

"Mr. Aune's efforts have undoubtedly prevented many accidents and have thus contributed to the happiness and welfare of rural people in Olmsted county," according to Maynard H. Coe, Chicago, director of the farm division of the National Safety Council.

An Award of Merit will also be presented Tuesday to P. F. Loughrey, past president of the Automobile Safety Club, Winona. Under his guidance, the Winona Council has promoted stunts calling attention to hazards that have received nationwide publicity and have won seven state and national awards.

Known in Winona county as "Mr. Safety," Loughrey started an annual survey in 1946 to locate farm people in the county who had been accident victims. He has also promoted safety among schools, churches and other organizations.

Another Minnesotan, W. T. Foley, associate editor of The Farmer magazine, St. Paul, received the National Safety Council's Award of Merit at a Duluth gathering in August this year. An active member of the Minnesota State Farm Safety Committee since its organization in 1942, he has promoted farm safety in the columns of The Farmer and was one of the pioneers in developing district conferences in Minnesota for training rural leaders in farm safety.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 16, 1952

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA HAS ONLY OUTDOOR POTATO BREEDING LAB IN U.S.

CASTLE DANGER, Minn.--New and better potato varieties are being developed here on the North Shore of Lake Superior in the only outdoor potato hybridizing laboratory in the United States.

In a 52-acre field laboratory at the University of Minnesota's potato breeding farm, Dr. F.A. Krantz, professor of horticulture, and two graduate assistants spend every summer developing new lines and varieties of potatoes.

Elsewhere in the U.S., potato breeders work in greenhouses under artificial light to hybridize varieties. But Dr. Krantz believes his outdoor laboratory offers several advantages as compared with a greenhouse. These include:

1. Ideal climate. In potato breeding work it's necessary to get plenty of blooms that won't drop off. Castle Danger has a coastal rather than mid-continent climate. The humidity is high, the frost-free season fairly long, and the summer temperature usually between 54-68. All this helps plants develop and retain blooms.
2. Freedom from virus and ring rot. There is no concentrated potato growing area in the vicinity that might cause the spread of these troubles.
3. Ideal place to test for late blight. The humid climate is favorable for testing late blight, one of Minnesota's most serious potato diseases.
4. Low cost. A 35' by 50' greenhouse would furnish only 1/25th as much ground as three acres at Castle Danger and at a cost of at least five times as much.
5. Greater volume of work. With more space, more plants can be grown and more crosses tried. Thus the University can carry on one of the world's largest potato breeding projects.

The potato breeding farm includes 12 acres in field plots. On three acres of this, Dr. Krantz and his associates grow about 10,000 different kinds of plants obtained from about 300 crosses. Each year 30-40 new hybrid families are developed. About 90 per cent of the new crosses are discarded each year.

Today a large part of Minnesota's potato acreage is planted to varieties either
(more)

page 2--Minnesota has only outdoor potato breeding lab, etc.

developed by Krantz and his associates or introduced from other state experiment stations and tested by the University.

Since the University started potato breeding work in 1921, several new varieties have been developed. They include the first introductions--Warba and Red Warba--made in the early thirties. These were followed by Mesaba and Kasota and more recently by Chisago, Waseca and Satapa.

U. of M. potato breeding work was done first at University Farm, later at Duluth, then on rented land at Castle Danger. Finally, three years ago the University purchased the land it now uses at Castle Danger, a short distance from the rented land.

Castle Danger is the University's headquarters for breeding work only. Tests and increases are made at branch experiment stations at Duluth, Grand Rapids and Crookston and at plots near Hollandale.

New varieties of potatoes don't just happen. They result from many years of painstaking work and a vast body of scientific knowledge accumulated over the years by scientists throughout the world. Using this knowledge, Krantz takes these steps:

1. Builds up a collection of plants--different varieties with desirable characteristics.
2. Crosses two different varieties with the characteristics he wants to combine. He does this by clipping the flower of one plant and transplanting its pollen to another. The fertilized flower dries up, and a seed ball, which many people mistake for a tomato, forms.
3. Takes seed to University Farm in the fall and grows it in the greenhouse. Tubers thus formed are planted at Castle Danger the next spring.
4. Subjects potato varieties to rigid tests.

It's no easy job to develop a potato that's pleasing to the producer, the grocer and to Mrs. Housewife alike. Before a new spud gets the nod of approval from University scientists it must pass with flying colors many exacting tests.

It isn't enough that the potato be good--it must be better. Dr. Krantz has developed hundreds of lines just as good as what we have, but only seven have been so much better as to be worth releasing.

A new potato must grow and yield well, cook well, be attractive looking and possess many other qualities. What's more, it must be able to pass disease tests by plant disease experts such as the University's Carl Eide, professor of plant pathology.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 16, 1952

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE
SATURDAY NOON, OCTOBER 18
* * * * *

MILLER SERVES ON FOREIGN SERVICE BOARD

Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, is in Washington, D.C., to spend until December 12 as a member of one of the selection boards which recommend promotion of Foreign Service Officers of the U.S. Department of State.

Each selection board is composed of four Foreign Service officers and two public members. Director Miller was nominated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a public member of one of the boards.

In recent years Director Miller has served as chief of the ECA mission to Ireland and as an adviser to several Western European governments on the improvement of their agricultural advisory services. In January this year, he took part in the Third National Conference of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO in New York.

A9073-rr

CLELAND TO OUTLOOK CONFERENCE

S.B. Cleland, agricultural extension economist at the University of Minnesota, will attend the 30th annual Outlook Conference of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., Monday through Friday next week.

The conference brings together representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics from both Washington and the states.

Economic outlook material developed at the conference will be brought back to Minnesota for use in the educational program of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

A-9074--rr

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

SPECIAL to The Farmer
Immediate Release

TIMELY TIPS for November 1

In order to keep down lice and mange mites in winter, beef cattle should be dipped or sprayed before it gets too cold. Rotenone powder, DDT, Methoxychlor and Benzene Hexachloride (lindane) are good insecticides. Directions on the container should be followed carefully. -- A.L. Harvey

* * ** * *

Protect woodlots and forests when hunting. Don't be careless with matches or "smokes." Be sure the campfire is completely out. -- Glenn Prickett.

* * ** * *

Worthless woody plants in pastures and woodlots may be killed in the fall and winter, especially in the fall, by spraying herbicides on the cut surfaces or lower trunks. For more information, see your county agent. --Parker Anderson and Marvin Smith.

* * ** **

Wood posts for driving can be sharpened easily and rapidly with the circular wood saw. Four short cuts made on sides of the butt end of the post make a satisfactory point. A blunt point about 3/4-inch square is preferred. Posts should be sharpened before treating. -- J.R. Neetzal.

* * ** * *

Apply mulch to strawberry plants before severe freezing weather. A two-inch covering of clean straw or marsh hay should be sufficient. -- L.C. Snyder.

* * ** * *

— Harvest carrots, beets, turnips, rutabaga and parsnips before the ground freezes. Some parsnips can be safely left in the ground over winter and used early next spring. They are not poisonous if this is done. --O.C. Turnquist.

(MORE)

There is good demand for dairy products, so the dairyman owning cows with ability to produce will be well paid for providing the feed a cow needs. -- Ralph Wayne.

* * ** * *

When picking boars or gilts for the breeding herd, consider the size of the litter from which they came and the weight at 56 days, if this information is available. If possible, they should be out of large litters. --H.G. Zavoral.

* * ** * *

Extra care and consideration when first-calf heifers go into the milking string may pay off in less trouble and more milk. Usually, confinement to stalls or stanchion, ^Nbar feeding and close contact with the dairyman are strange experiences to the heifers. If not managed with care, they may become nervous and not let down their milk as they should. -- H.R. Searles.

* * ** * *

Testing alone does not increase dairy cow production. A principal difference between the herd owner who tests and the one who does not is that the former has records to guide him in herd management, whereas the latter merely guesses. -- Ramer Leighton.

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

Special to Weekly Papers

Release Week of October 20.

RURAL ARTS SHOW TO BE PART OF FARM AND HOME WEEK

A Rural Arts Show will be held January 13 - 16, 1953 in the new library, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota, J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The show, to be held in connection with the dedication of the new library, will take place during Farm and Home Week at the University.

Exhibits at the Rural Arts Show will be all original work in all types of painting, sculpture and wood carving. Anyone living in Minnesota towns or rural areas may enter, Harald Ostvold, St. Paul campus librarian and chairman of the committee on arrangements, said.

There will be no limit on the number of entries one artist may contribute. The best and most interesting work will be selected for exhibit and artists will receive a certificate of exhibition.

Aaron Bohrod, artist in residence at the University of Wisconsin and internationally known painter of the Midwest rural scene, and Mrs. Ruth Stalle, who is widely known in Wisconsin for her work with rural artists, will be at the St. Paul campus during the show to discuss the problems of rural artists and to act as critics and instructors. They will be available for meetings with individual artists.

All persons interested in the Rural Arts Show are invited to write for further information or entry blanks to Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 20, 1952

A U. of M. AG & HOME RESEARCH story
To all counties
For publication week of October 27
or after

CORN YIELDS RISE FOLLOWING SOD CROPS

Worthwhile gains in corn yields following one-year sod crops and following legumes grown with grain are reported as the result of University of Minnesota experiments on eight farms in the state since 1949.

Big increases in corn yields following various one-year sod crops--ranging from 33 to 69 per cent--are striking when compared with yields of corn following oats, University researchers point out.

Plots which had sweet clover plowed down at the hay stage showed some advantage over medium red clover but no particular advantage over another legume alone or over legume-grass plots where the hay was removed.

According to University soils and crop experts, the experiments show that it may not be practical to lose a year of crop production by plowing under a sweet clover crop in the hay stage, especially where moisture is plentiful.

The researchers also point out that on many Minnesota farms, particularly in the southwestern and western parts of the state, it's hard to grow enough one and two-year meadows in the rotation to build up the soil because of the large size of farms and insufficient livestock. But the deficiency in acreage of legumes can be offset to some extent by growing legumes in the grain which precedes the corn.

Increases of 7.1 to 12.8 bushels per acre, or 21 to 31 percent, in yields of corn in Minnesota experiments in which corn followed various legumes grown with grain are "rather astonishing" when you consider the limited amount of growth made by a small-seeded legume during the seeding year, the scientists have observed.

The Minnesota crop rotation experiments also indicate that medium red clover and cheap common alfalfa should make good catch crop substitutes for sweet clover, which has become increasingly difficult to use because of sweet clover weevil damage in the state. Lack of hardiness in common southern alfalfa is not a hazard in this case because of the fact that only the growth made during the seeding year is used for plowing down for corn.

Results of these crop rotation experiments are reported by A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy; R. F. Crim, extension agronomist; and C. O. Rost, chief, soils division.

The trials were conducted on the farms of Arnold Losleben, Brown county; Vern Immer, Cottonwood county; Robert Keller, Murray county; Charles V. Simpson, LeSueur county; George Fausch, Rice county; Arne Stenlund, Goodhue county; Nicholas Weyrens, Grant county; and Alfred T. Putnam, West Otter Tail county.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 20, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
October 27 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Easy Does It -- University of Minnesota Extension Dairy Husbandman H. R. Searles suggests putting first-calf heifers with the milking herd about a month before they freshen. This helps them get used to new management practices, stalls and milking stalls.

* * * * *

Seeing Is Eating -- Shearing faces of lambs helps them find the feed trough, points out W.E. Morris, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Adjust Picker -- A properly adjusted corn picker gathering chain will prevent snapped ears from tumbling off the snapping rolls to the ground. D. W. Bates, extension ag. engineer at the University of Minnesota, recommends timing the gathering chains so finger links on one side are spaced midway between finger links on the other side. The slip clutch must be just tight enough for ordinary work but loose enough to slip when the picker becomes clogged. Snapper roll adjustment depends on condition of your cornfield. With normal foliage, stalks standing, and moisture ideal for snapping, adjust for medium roller clearance.

* * * * *

Rat-proof Cribs -- To rat-proof corn cribs, put a 2 ft. strip of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh hardware cloth around the bottom. Above this, put an 8-in. strip of tin. For the bottom of the crib, put the hardware cloth below the wooden crib floor. These suggestions come from H. L. Parten, extension entomologist at University Farm.

* * * * *

Trees and the Future -- Protect, conserve, reforest and soundly manage lands suited to tree growing, in order to farm more profitably and assure a continuous supply of materials that go into a big list of essential products, urges Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 20, 1952

A U. of M. Ag & HOME RESEARCH story
To all counties
For publication week of October 27
or after

FOLDER TELLS HOW TO FATTEN LAMBS

Effectiveness of basic rules for profitable lamb fattening has been confirmed by 42 feeding trials during 25 years at the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment Station at Morris.

County Agent _____ this week (today) called attention to results of these trials which are contained in a newly revised University of Minnesota agricultural extension publication, "Fattening Lambs," by W. E. Morris, extension livestock specialist at University Farm, and P. S. Jordan, associate professor of animal husbandry at the West Central School and Station.

According to the publication, which is listed as Extension Folder 37, the ideal feeder lamb is short-legged, smooth and compact of body and weighs 60-70 pounds. It can be either native or western-bred, and good results may be obtained with either whitefaced or blackfaced lambs.

Upon arrival at the farm, feeder lambs should be watered, rested and slowly filled on roughage before being started on grain. Shelled corn heads the list for fattening lambs, and whole barley runs a close second. Lambs will handle ear corn well if it's scattered on the ground. Ground ear corn has given about the same results as barley.

Morris and Jordan state that legume hay is the best roughage for fattening lambs, but non-legumes may be used if properly supplemented with both a protein supplement and lime. From .3 to .5 pounds of oil meal per head per day is enough.

The advantages of a protein supplement in balancing the ration are that lambs gain faster, require less grain, attain a higher finish and generally sell higher.

Morris and Jordan recommend vaccination for over-eating when lambs are used to harvest a corn field or when heavily fed in drylot.

In two years of trials, 15 mg. pellets of the hormone stilbestrol implanted under the skin increased the rate of gain by 50% and reduced feed cost by 30%. However, the carcasses were somewhat coarser and graded lower than those of well-managed lambs which did not get the hormone. In other words, stilbestrol stimulated growth rather than fat

Extension Folder 37, "Fattening Lambs," is available from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

RJP & RR

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 20, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
October 27 or after

SEED DIRECTORY
NOW AVAILABLE

Names and locations of 650 dependable sources of seed of crop varieties recommended by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station for growing in this state are listed in a publication just off the press.

This publication, County Agent _____ announced this week (today), is the 1952 Registered and Certified Seed Directory of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

This year for the first time both registered and certified seed growers are listed in the directory. Registered seed traces directly to foundation stock and is eligible for the production of certified seed under regulations of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. Certified seed is not eligible for re-certification but is intended only for commercial production.

One of the highlights of the directory is a listing of 10,000 acres of Redwood flax, one of the best varieties to be introduced to Minnesota in some time. Redwood is a good yielder, high in oil content and does well in all flax producing areas of the state. points out Ward Marshall, who is in charge of seed certification for the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

Among the oat varieties listed, the old standby is Bonda, which has stayed at the top in popularity for several years. There is a good supply of both registered and certified seed of Bonda. The newest oat variety, Branch, a Wisconsin introduction, is late in maturity but gives excellent yields. There are also fair to good supplies of Ajax, Andrew, Clinton, James, Mindo and Shelby oats.

Kindred or "L", the predominant barley variety, is adequate in supply. Lee wheat and Blackhawk soybeans, two other newer varieties, also have sizable listings in the directory.

Marshall summed up the supply situation by saying that prospects for seed other than corn are very good for 1953 planting. Seed of small legumes and grasses is limited as far as Minnesota production is concerned. However, most of this kind of seed is usually imported from other areas for Minnesota use, and no shortage from outside sources is expected.

The supply of certified seed corn is excellent, with growers reporting far above average yields. The new station hybrids are listed in the 1952 directory -- Minhybrid 409 and AES 610.

Free copies of the 1952 Registered and Certified Seed directory are available from the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 20, 1952

To all counties

Att: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For publication week of
October 27

TRIBUTE PAID TO
FRIENDS OF 4-H

Parents of 4-H club members, adult leaders and many others in _____ county are making an important investment in today's youth and the future through their support of 4-H clubs, County (Club) Agent _____ says.

In paying tribute to the work of these men and women, _____ points out that many of them are among the busiest farmers and homemakers in the country; yet they are sufficiently interested in young people to be willing to spend time helping them with their activities.

This year more than 6,000 adults in Minnesota-- ~~(no.)~~ in this county-- are volunteering their services to their local 4-H clubs, giving, in time alone, what amounts to a total of 16 days a year to their 4-H club activities. In addition to spending some time in training for their work, they help members plan their program for the year, attend regular club meetings, visit the homes of members to give assistance with demonstrations and accompany members when they go to club events outside the community.

Many of the local leaders are parents of 4-H boys and girls. However, scores of parents who are not local leaders also play a vital part in the success of 4-H clubs through encouragement and advice given to their sons and daughters.

Many local businessmen are giving invaluable support to 4-H work and many of its activities, too, _____ says. Together with parents and 4-H leaders, they are making an important contribution to their communities through their support of a worthwhile program such as that offered by the 4-H Club which trains boys and girls to "learn by doing" through a wide variety of activities and projects in homemaking and agriculture.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
October 20, 1952

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For publication week of
October 27 or November 3, 1952

COLOR CLINIC
OPEN TO COUNTY
HOMEMAKERS

A Homemaker's Color Clinic, open to all women in _____ county will be held in the assembly room of the Dayton Company's store, Minneapolis, on the twelfth floor, on Tuesday, November 11. Sessions will be at 10:45 a.m. and at 2:45 p.m.

The Dayton Company and the Farm Journal magazine are sponsoring the clinic, in cooperation with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, according to Home Agent _____.

The program will include the demonstration and discussion of proper use of color in the home and basic decorating principles. Wrong as well as pleasing combinations of pattern and color will be shown in rugs, drapery fabrics and wall color in room displays.

Catharine Nutt, home furnishings editor, Farm Journal, will conduct the program on color and home furnishings. In addition to her demonstrations on use of color and pattern in the home, she will create actual room color schemes, using favorite colors which reflect an individual's personality. Concluding the program, color schemes of actual farm homes will be shown on the screen.

Homemakers who are interested in attending the color clinic may obtain tickets, free of charge, at the county extension office.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 20, 1952

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A U. of M. Ag & HOME RESEARCH story
To all counties
For publication week of October 27
or after

FOLDER TELLS HOW
TO FATTEN LAMBS

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According to the publication, which is listed as Extension Folder 37, the ideal feeder lamb is short-legged, smooth and compact of body and weighs 60-70 pounds. It can be either native or western-bred, and good results may be obtained with either whitefaced or blackfaced lambs.

Upon arrival at the farm, feeder lambs should be watered, rested and slowly filled on roughage before being started on grain. Shelled corn heads the list for fattening lambs, and whole barley runs a close second. Lambs will handle ear corn well if it's scattered on the ground. Ground ear corn has given about the same results as barley.

Morris and Jordan state that legume hay is the best roughage for fattening lambs, but non-legumes may be used if properly supplemented with both a protein supplement and lime. From .3 to .5 pounds of oil meal per head per day is enough.

The advantages of a protein supplement in balancing the ration are that lambs gain faster, require less grain, attain a higher finish and generally sell higher.

Morris and Jordan recommend vaccination for over-eating when lambs are used to harvest a corn field or when heavily fed in drylot.

In two years of trials, 15 mg. pellets of the hormone stilbestrol implanted under the skin increased the rate of gain by 50% and reduced feed cost by 30%. However, the carcasses were somewhat coarser and graded lower than those of well-managed lambs which did not get the hormone. In other words, stilbestrol stimulated growth rather than fat.

Extension Folder 37, "Fattening Lambs," is available from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

RJP & RR

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 20, 1952

Re. gaud

A U. of M. AG & HOME RESEARCH story
To all counties
For publication week of October 27
or after

CORN YIELDS RISE FOLLOWING SOD CROPS

Worthwhile gains in corn yields following one-year sod crops and following legumes grown with grain are reported as the result of University of Minnesota experiments on eight farms in the state since 1949.

Big increases in corn yields following various one-year sod crops--ranging from 33 to 69 per cent--are striking when compared with yields of corn following oats, University researchers point out.

Plots which had sweet clover plowed down at the hay stage showed some advantage over medium red clover but no particular advantage over another legume alone or over legume-grass plots where the hay was removed.

According to University soils and crop experts, the experiments show that it may not be practical to lose a year of crop production by plowing under a sweet clover crop in the hay stage, especially where moisture is plentiful.

The researchers also point out that on many Minnesota farms, particularly in the southwestern and western parts of the state, it's hard to grow enough one and two-year meadows in the rotation to build up the soil because of the large size of farms and insufficient livestock. But the deficiency in acreage of legumes can be offset to some extent by growing legumes in the grain which precedes the corn.

Increases of 7.1 to 12.8 bushels per acre, or 21 to 31 percent, in yields of corn in Minnesota experiments in which corn followed various legumes grown with grain are "rather astonishing" when you consider the limited amount of growth made by a small-seeded legume during the seeding year, the scientists have observed.

The Minnesota crop rotation experiments also indicate that medium red clover and cheap common alfalfa should make good catch crop substitutes for sweet clover, which has become increasingly difficult to use because of sweet clover weevil damage in the state. Lack of hardiness in common southern alfalfa is not a hazard in this case because of the fact that only the growth made during the seeding year is used for plowing down for corn.

Results of these crop rotation experiments are reported by A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy; R. F. Crim, extension agronomist; and C. O. Rost, chief, soils division.

The trials were conducted on the farms of Arnold Losleben, Brown county; Vern Immer, Cottonwood county; Robert Keller, Murray county; Charles V. Simpson, LeSueur county; George Fausch, Rice county; Arne Stenlund, Goodhue county; Nicholas Weyrens, Grant county; and Alfred T. Putnam, West Otter Tail county.

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

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

(These shorts are intended as fillers for your radio programs or your newspaper columns. Or adjust them for news stories.)

In this issue:

Cleaning the Range
Take Care of Dressmaking Shears
Mending Pin Stripes
Time to Press
Teen-Agers Need Better Food

Pheasant in Cream
Duck Done to a Turn
Bountiful Raisins
Eat Plenty of Salads Now
Turkeys are Now Plentiful

Cleaning the Range

A clean kitchen range looks and cooks better and lasts longer than one that is allowed to gather grease, spilled food and dust. Reflecting surfaces must be kept shining to do their job of giving off heat. A clean range also helps keep the kitchen clean and free of unnecessary smoke and odors.

Here are a few pointers on cleaning and care of ranges from household equipment specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Wipe up spills and splatters promptly with a dry cloth or paper. Grease comes off most easily when fresh and hot. Acid foods should never be left on because they may eat into enamel surfaces or hasten rusting of metal. Other foods may scorch until they are difficult to remove.

Wash the metal and porcelain on the range frequently with a cloth moistened in warm suds, but only after the stove is cool. A wet cloth on a hot surface may crack enamel and is a hazard to hands. Go easy on water so it doesn't drip and cause rust or streaks.

To remove scorched-on food in the oven, apply dilute ammonia with a cloth or set a dish of ammonia in the closed oven overnight to let the fumes loosen the soil. Then scour lightly with very fine steel wool or fine scouring powder and wash off.

Leaving the oven open to cool after baking helps keep it clean and fresh and prevents rusting from closed-in steam.

-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.

CLOTHINGTake Care of Dressmaking Shears

Shears intended for sewing should be reserved for sewing only. This piece of advice comes from extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota. Using dressmaking shears for cutting other materials, such as paper, hair or flowers, dulls them and makes them unsuitable for sewing, they say.

Dressmaking shears should be kept well-sharpened and in good repair. If they should need repairing, take them to a reputable repair shop or send them directly to the manufacturer. Occasionally use a drop of sewing machine oil on both sides of the screw which holds the blades together. If rust or dark spots appear on the blades, rub them smooth with sandpaper or steel wool and then rub with oil.

* * * * *

Inconspicuous Mending of Pin Stripes

Pin stripe material has a way of wearing, and of showing a conspicuous "bald" area in places such as knees, elbows or trouser seats. It's possible to mend and reinforce such worn areas so they are inconspicuous, according to Eves Whitfield, University of Minnesota extension clothing specialist.

For reinforcement, baste rayon lining pieces of the proper size underneath the places to be re-striped. Then thread the machine, using thread that matches the fabric on the spool and white for the striping on the bobbin. Experiment with the top tension until the white bobbin thread is drawn to the surface and gives the same effect as the stripe. Stitch along the old stripe lines, leaving the thread ends to pull through and tie on the inside. * * * * *

Time To Press

"Good pressing" may make a garment look professional just as poor pressing may ruin its appearance. Good pressing retains the original texture and finish of the fabric. When you are sewing, it's important to press seams and detail at convenient intervals as well as to give them a "finishing press". But failure to press following construction processes can't be covered up in a "finishing press," because then it's impossible to press the places that need attention.

Remember, too, that over-pressing is as bad a fault and as conspicuous as the failure to press at the right time during construction.

FOODTeen-Agers Need Better Food

American teen-agers, noted for their interest in science, seem to have overlooked a subject that could be most valuable to them--nutrition. According to nutritionists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, children at the teen-age level are growing rapidly and need to eat "scientifically" to keep up with their development. However, according to studies by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the opposite is true. Teen-agers tend to have poorer diets than younger children, and adolescent girls fare worse than boys.

In one study of 30,000 school children, those aged 12 to 17 years came out shortest on milk, green and yellow vegetables and citrus fruit.

Modern high school children learn to make many of their own decisions, including what they will eat. Therefore, it's important that they understand the reasons for getting a balanced diet. The U. S. Department of Agriculture nutritionists suggest that teen-age clubs and groups make a special project of the practical science of what to eat and why.

* * * * *

Pheasant in Cream

Pheasant will be gracing many tables this fall. Since pheasant is similar to chicken except that the meat is drier, most methods of cooking chicken are also suitable for pheasant. Young birds can be fried in the same way as chicken. But a good way to prepare older pheasant is to cut it into serving-size pieces, dip it in flour, salt and pepper and brown it in lard, chicken fat or a combination of these with butter. Then pour sweet or sour cream over the pheasant, or a gravy made with pan drippings. Cover the pan and bake at 325° F. until tender. This may take two or three hours, depending on the tenderness of the bird. A short while before taking the pheasant out of the oven, remove the cover to give the bird a chance to brown.

** ** ** ** **

Duck Done to a Turn

Duck hunters agree there's no taste treat like wild duck - if it's properly cooked. Since wild duck is darker and drier than domestic duck, it may be roasted with strips of bacon or thin slices of salt pork on the breast to add fat. Stuff the cavity with quartered apples or with onions and roast in a uncovered pan at 325° F. for about 2 hours, or longer if you like duck well done.

CONSUMER MARKETINGBountiful Raisins

Raisins will be plentiful on markets this month, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This year's crop of California grapes is large and much of it will be dried for raisins

Raisins have many a place in the lunch that is carried to school or work. They are convenient to eat out of hand and they're good as sandwich fillings. For example, mix seedless raisins with peanut butter and grated carrots, or with chopped cabbage or celery with salad dressing. Try raisins, cream or cottage cheese and chopped nuts for another sandwich filling. Raising cookies are favorites for lunch boxes, and so is gingerbread with raisins, baked in muffin tins.

* * * * *

Eat Plenty of Salads Now

This is the season for crisp, delicious fall salads. Homemakers will find plenty of salad favorites, such as lettuce, cabbage, cucumbers, onions, celery, radishes, green peppers and tomatoes in their fruit and vegetable markets.

It would be wonderful if we could save some of these salad makings for use during the winter months in the home freezer. But, according to University of Minnesota extension nutritionists, salad vegetables don't freeze successfully. Some may turn limp or wilted, others flabby and soft. Flavor may be affected, too. So nutritionists advise eating plenty of them now while they are fresh and crisp.

* * * * *

Turkeys Are Now Plentiful

Turkeys are a good buy this month, and if you have a home freezer it's wise to store them now for use later. Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, University of Minnesota extension consumer marketing agent, says that this year's crop outnumbers last year's by about 15 per cent, and that birds are 10 per cent heavier than they were last year. Both small and large birds will be on the market--small ones that are just right for the family's Sunday dinner and large ones for big dinner parties.

From

Robert Remstedt
Information Specialist
Department of Agriculture
University of Minnesota

October 21, 1952

SPECIAL to AGE

USE OF AGENTS' COLUMNS GRASS IN MINNESOTA

The initiative and resourcefulness which mark good county agricultural extension workers, plus a little help from the state information staff, has resulted in steady growth during recent years in the use and acceptance by editors and readers of personal newspaper columns by Minnesota county agents.

At the present time, about 65 agricultural, home and club agents in the state are writing these columns. While we have repeatedly pointed out the advantages of personal columns as an effective extension information tool, we have never advocated substituting them for news stories. Whenever the columns are published they are used in addition to news stories.

Without exception, the agents who are writing these columns report that they enjoy doing so. At first, some of them were afraid they were biting off more than they could chew, but they found that because they could write more freely, more personally and cover a wider range of topics, it wasn't nearly as difficult as they had feared. They found that they could use many items in a column that somehow weren't suited to news story treatment and that the columns provided an additional and highly effective means of reaching their farm families.

An inducement for county agents to use personalized headings on their columns has been the help we offer with the planning, layout, art work and engraving. The financial arrangement has been to charge the counties for the expense of art work and engraving but to furnish free enough mats for all papers in the county.

Several agents use their own pictures in the headings, and we encourage this, especially in the case of agents new to the county, in order to help them get acquainted. Other agents use, instead of the photo, a farm or home scene or some other illustration typifying their county.

Two agents use an outline map of the county in the heading--J. I. Swedberg, ag. agent for Redwood county, and Gladys Peto, home agent in Wille Lake county. These are counties, incidentally, which have a distinctive outline. The map of Wille Lake county includes part of the shore line of Wille Lake, one of the biggest of Minnesota's 10,000 lakes.

In Beltrami, one of Minnesota's northern counties, where lakes average about one to the mile, and the tourist trade is big business, Agricultural Agent J. C. Jacobson's column bears the title, "The Lakeland Farm Picture." This one-column heading, enclosed in an old-fashioned picture frame, is illustrated with a farmstead scene in the foreground and lake shoreline and evergreen trees in the background. Here is a case in which an agent used a heading which was not only appropriate to his agricultural subject matter but also appealed to the county's civic pride.

In the column, "This Question of Farming," written by Agricultural Agent Richard Radway in Roseau county, the main agricultural enterprises,^S dairying and legume seed and grain growing, are plugged with drawings of a dairy cow head, clover leaf and sheaf of grain.

Occasionally an agent is able to do some punning with his column name. Lawrence Stever, agricultural agent in Traverse county, calls his column "Cutting a Path." The heading is illustrated with a beaver gnawing through a stand of saplings.

In the case of D. T. (Deke) Grussendorf, agricultural agent in South St. Louis county, the agent's nickname is used. That nickname helps veteran agent Grussendorf to be more effective in his work, because it gives him a friendly, man-to-man approach. You get that impression not only from the column title, "Deke's Dept.," but also from the big smile he wears in the picture used in the heading. White space around Deke's "mug" and a farmstead scene plus a by-line of white letters in a solid black background were used with good effect in this heading.

Duke consented to use the title with some misgivings, but he was "tickled" when he saw the finished product.

No less pleased was Club Agent Bob Horton (There's the nickname again.), also of South St. Louis county. He asked for assistance with a column heading after he saw how Duke's came out. A simple name, "B-H Topics", was chosen for Bob's column. But a thumbnail picture of Bob was included inside the "T" of the word "Topics." The title words were made up of white spaces in a solid black background.

You will have noted that most of the column headings mentioned here so far are combination line drawings and half-tones. These, of course, are more expensive than either one or the other of the combination. A good heading can be made with only a line drawing and may be fully effective in counties where the agent does not feel his picture is needed to help him become acquainted.

One of the neatest county agent column headings in Minnesota is a plain line drawing used by C. J. Campbell, agricultural agent in Kitten county. It shows the legend, "Farm and Home Comments," on a slab of wood nailed to a post, with the by-line tucked into the space underneath the slab. Plain line drawings may be more practical, if not more artistic, than screen-type cuts.

Some of our column headings may be a bit too elaborate. In counseling with agents, however, we shy away from outright dictating of our personal preferences. We do urge them not to try to get too much into the heading. One-column rather than two column headings are used in most cases in order to enable the newspaper make-up man to get them into the available space more easily.

We also urge both the agent and the artist to make the illustrations simple and to allow for generous use of white space. This is especially important in reproducing from stereotyped cuts on newsprint, where fine detail might be lost in heavy ink. We also suggest to agents that they watch the way the headings reproduce in the paper and that they diplomatically suggest re-casting or offer new

sets when the plate appears worn or dirty. Half-tones, of course, present a problem when the "cast" is used over and over, as the small spaces between the dots may become filled up with dirt or ink so the dots broken so that the picture does not come out clearly. Original plates of column headings are kept on file in our office and ready for requests from agents for use later.

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

Immediate Release

SHORT COURSE FOR VETERINARIANS

A registration of 100 is expected for the 29th annual Short Course for Veterinarians on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Thursday and Friday (October 23-24), it was announced today by J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Short course sessions will be preceded Thursday by registration beginning at 8:30 a.m. Following an address by C.H. Bailey, dean of the University's Department of Agriculture, research reports by members of the staff of the Minnesota School of Veterinary Medicine will be presented, according to J.P. Arnold, instructor of veterinary medicine at the University and arrangements chairman for the course.

During the remainder of the two days, the veterinarians will hear the latest information on various animal diseases. There will be a Minnesota veterinary alumni dinner in the Ag Union on the St. Paul campus at 5:30 p.m. Thursday. At 8 p.m. Thursday, O.B. Jesness, chief of the agricultural economics division at the University, will speak on "Long Range Agricultural Prospects" at a Twin City Veterinary Medical Society meeting in Peters hall on the St. Paul campus.

A feature of the short course will be a panel discussion Friday afternoon on swine diseases, with A.H. Quin, head of the professional service division, Jensen Salsbery Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo., as moderator. Other members of the panel will be P.C. Bennett, diagnostician, Iowa Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Ames; R.J. Tobola, practitioner, Jackson, Minn.; and R.A. Merrill, H.C.H. Kernkamp and R. Fenstermacher, members of the University of Minnesota veterinary staff.

Other guest speakers scheduled for the short course include F.C. Driver, federal inspector in charge, Bureau of Animal Industry, St. Paul; G.E. Keller, field veterinarian, Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board; L.O. Mott, pathological division, BAI, Washington, D.C.; Dale Sorenson, department of veterinary science, University of Wisconsin; R.L. West, secretary, Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board, and C.J. Rosell, practitioner, St. Paul.

Other University veterinary staff members to appear on the program include M.H. Roepke, D.H. Clifford, D.G. Low, H.J. Griffiths, H.H. Hoyt, R.L. Kitchell, G.W. Mather, B.S. Pomeroy, J.H. Sautter, A.F. Sellers and A.F. Weber.

A-9075-rr

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

Immediate Release

FOREST FIRE DANGER CITED

Hunters, campers and picnickers were urged today by Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, to help prevent forest fires this fall.

With lack of rain and tinder-dry leaves, the danger of fire in the woods is especially acute at present, according to Anderson.

He pointed out that preventing forest fires means not only preservation of hunting, fishing and recreational areas but also protection of Minnesota's economic future, as timber is one of the state's most valuable natural resources. Forest crops are becoming more and more valuable as a world-wide timber shortage develops, he said.

Ninty-two per cent of forest fires are caused by human carelessness, said Anderson in urging that campfires be completely extinguished and that matches, cigarettes, cigars and pipe ashes not be disposed of before being sure they have been put out.

A-9076-rr

ROADSIDE WEED MOWING URGED

A special effort to complete mowing of roadside weeds and brush before heavy snowfall, especially on township roads, was urged today at University Farm by Sig Bjerken, supervisor of weed control, Minnesota State Department of Agriculture.

He pointed out that roadside mowing will make snow removal easier this coming winter and thereby help keep roads open for school buses, trucks and the general public.

Bjerken urged everyone to assist county and township boards in getting this job done.

A-9077-rr

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

Immediate Release

BROTHERS WIN TRIP TO CHICAGO

Two brothers from Dakota county have been awarded trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago December 1-4 for their championship meat animal demonstrations as a team.

They are Richard Fox, 19, and Martin Fox, 17, of Rosemount, members of the Happy-Go-Getters 4-H Club, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

They will receive all-expense trips to Chicago awarded by the Cudahy Packing company.

The boys were given special recognition at a recent 4-H Dakota County Achievement program in Farmington.

Their outstanding records in meat animal production were considered in selecting them for the trip to Chicago. Though they have carried a variety of meat animal projects, the pig project is their favorite. In the five years in the pig project they have raised purebred Poland Chinas. They have adopted approved practices in feeding young pigs, vaccinating and balancing hog rations and have learned the importance of rotating pastures every year to keep pigs on clean ground.

The Fox brothers won state championship in the pig division at the Minnesota State Fair with their demonstration on making a farrowing pen.

A-9078-jbn

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

Immediate Release

NEW COUNTY AGENT BEGINS WORK

Gregory D. Luehr, former teacher of agriculture at Winona, began his duties this week as agricultural extension agent in Rock county.

He succeeds Howard Newell, who resigned to enter business.

Luehr recently completed nearly two years in the army, in addition to three years in service during World War II.

Itasca and Benton counties have employed new home agents recently. Mrs. Edna K. Jordahl, formerly of LaMoure, N. Dak., is home agent in Itasca and Marlys Simons, Cloquet, is home agent in Benton county.

Agricultural agent appointments of the past summer include:

George Gehant, Jr., in Lac qui Parle county; Clayton Grabow, Mille Lacs county; Wayne Weiser, Blue Earth county; Richard D. Herman, Kanabec county; Douglas Mossberg, Wabasha county.

Two men have been named as assistant agents in soil conservation--Lowell Hanson for Jackson county, and Curtis P. Klint for Norman county.

Martin Korsman is the new 4-H club agent in North St. Louis county.

A-9079-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1952

URGENT to TC dailies, wire serv.

FOR A.M. RELEASE

PEACE, OCT. 24

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS DISSENTED, ECONOMIST SAYS

Farmers should not let government price programs occupy their attention to the exclusion of other phases of the nation's economy, said O.B. Jesness, chief of the University of Minnesota agricultural economics division, Friday night.

Dr. Jesness was speaking at a meeting of the Twin City Veterinary Medical Society on the St. Paul campus in connection with the annual short course for veterinarians being held there Thursday and Friday.

"Farmers should not let price programs monopolize their attention," declared Dr. Jesness. "They need to be concerned with military and fiscal policies and with programs of labor, industry, business and government which bear on the stability and the level of activity in the rest of the economy."

He stated that "The attention given government price supports in the political campaign may tend to exaggerate the role which these play in the immediate situation."

Dr. Jesness pointed out that during and since World War II prices of farm commodities on which supports have been available generally have been above support levels. "Supports during this period have served as standby protection rather than being the direct determinants of prices in the market place. Contrary to widespread opinion, they havenot played a major role in the inflation we have had, in the high cost of living or in farm income," the University economist stated.

He went on to say that "If there should be an easing in market demand, a slowing down in foreign aid and further expansion in agricultural output, the surplus situation can easily return. If that should happen, price supports will assume a more significant role if they are continued at the present level."

"Political emphasis may cause us to lose sight of the fact that 90 per cent price supports are required today by law only on the six so-called 'basic' commodities, and some additional support is specified for specific lines. If such a program is to be continued at its present level for a period of time, it seems inevitable that it must be broadened to provide more general coverage."

Dr. Jesness continued by saying that "It is rather evident that 90 per cent price supports have political appeal. No sudden abandonment is in sight. However, there is good cause for believing that before too long the nation may have to face up to a choice between level of price supports and strict control of production. It is difficult to see how we can maintain high price supports generally for a period of time and not provide controls necessary to make them work without undue strain on the treasury."

Dr. Jesness told the veterinarians that the major determining factor in the agricultural situation will continue to be the level of non-agricultural activity and income. "Stability at a high level of output in non-agricultural lines will maintain a good demand for farm products for consumption and for industrial use, will provide a supply of goods needed by farmers and will open job opportunities for farm people not needed in agriculture."

He declared that the dependence of agriculture on the health of the rest of the economy is greater than ever before, this dependence and will continue to increase.

Commenting on prospects for a depression, Dr. Jesness said that "Nothing akin to the storm clouds of the 1930's is visible on the horizon today. If depression strikes, we are better equipped with programs to deal with such a situation than formerly. Our understanding of what is involved is better. Moreover, conditions are basically better than they were years ago."

"This should not be interpreted to mean that we have run out of problems. Change always will be with us. In fact, we cannot have progress without changes."

Page 3 Fern price support role, etc.

Changes frequently are unsettling. Often they are costly. However, they should not be beyond our means to handle if we employ discretion and judgment."

From
Robert Raustadt
Information Specialist
Department of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Special
One-Year Sod Crops
Boost Corn Yields

10/21
One-Year Sod Crops Boost Corn Yields
Crops and soils men at the University of Minnesota have found that worthwhile gains in yields of corn can be obtained following one-year sod crops and following legumes grown with grain.

Experiments on eight farms in the state over the past several years show big increases in corn yields following various one-year sod crops--ranging from 33 to 69 per cent. These are striking when compared with yields of corn following oats, the Minnesota researchers point out.

Plots which had sweet clover plowed down at the hay stage showed some advantage over medium red clover but no particular advantage over another legume alone or legume-grass plots where the hay was removed.

According to the Minnesota scientists, the experiments show it may not be practical to lose a year of crop production by plowing under a sweet clover crop in the hay stage, especially where moisture is plentiful.

They also point out that in some ^{parts} of Minnesota it's hard to grow enough one and two-year meadows in the rotation to build up the soil, because of the large size of farms and insufficient livestock. But the deficiency in the acreage of legumes can be offset to some extent by growing legumes in the grain which precedes the corn.

Increases of 7.1 to 12.8 bushels per acre, or 21 to 31 per cent, in yields of corn in Minnesota experiments in which corn followed various legumes grown with grain are "rather astonishing" when you consider the limited amount of growth made by a small-seeded legume during the seeding year, the scientists have observed.

The Minnesota experiments also indicate that medium red clover and cheap common alfalfa should make good catch crop substitutes for sweet clover, which has become increasingly difficult to use in Minnesota because of sweet clover weevil damage. Lack of hardiness in common alfalfa in this case is not a hazard, because only the growth made during the seeding year is used for plowing down for corn.

Results of these experiments are reported by A.R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy; R.F. Crim, extension agronomist; and C.O. Rest, chief, soils division.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1952

Immediate Release

STORY OF 50 YEARS FARM RECORDS TOLD

Food is being grown more efficiently today in Minnesota and other states because of an accumulation of farm management records started 50 years ago under the direction of University of Minnesota agricultural experts.

The story of the 50 years, during which 12,453 farm records have been collected was told today by George A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics. Dr. Pond has been working with the records ever since joining the University staff 35 years ago.

He pointed out that the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has the distinction of being the pioneer in farm management research in the U.S. Only New York and Illinois, with studies started some 40 years ago, have a wealth of farm management research data comparable with that available from farm record projects in Minnesota.

The Minnesota records were started in 1902 by W. M. Hays and Andrew Boss, then agronomists at the University. During the early days, field men were employed to make daily visits to each farm used in the studies. At first it was necessary to pay farmers to keep records of their receipts and expenses. Today they are glad not only to provide this service free but also to pay a substantial part of the cost of supervising and analyzing the records.

Early in the history of the project, it was found that constantly changing prices of labor, feed and other commodities made money costs computed for one year mean little a year or two later. This led to expressing costs in terms of physical quantities such as labor and pounds of feed. By applying current prices to these, cost and profit computations can be adjusted as prices change.

As time went by, more attention was paid to farm earnings as a whole and less to specific crops and classes of livestock. Interest centered on the farm as a business unit and the adjustment needed from year to year as prices and other conditions changed.

(more)

story of 50 years farm records told—page 2

The information gathered from 50 years of farm records has helped farmers keep up with revolutionary changes in agriculture. These include such costs as new kinds of machinery, electricity, commercial fertilizer, weed and insect sprays. Changes in livestock production which have affected the farm business during the past half century have included cross breeding and artificial breeding, dairy herd improvement associations, litter testing, use of protein concentrate feeds and antibiotics and buying baby chicks from commercial hatcheries. During the same period, farms have become larger and prices of farm products have fluctuated violently, Dr. Pond notes.

Minnesota's 50 years of farm management records have enabled experiment station workers to keep abreast of these changes and to keep research adjusted to meet new problems as they arose. The records have also guided farmers in adjusting their operations accurately, Dr. Pond points out.

During the 50 years, the record keeping work has been rotated over the state to cover different types of farming and different farm problems. In the beginning, field men kept all the records for the farmer. As the value of the records became clear to the farmers, they took more of the responsibility. This, along with simplification of the records, made it possible to increase the number of farmers supervised by one field man. Today one field man can supervise 180 farmers, compared with 15 in 1902.

Minnesota farm management research survived withdrawal of federal funds in 1930 when co-operating farmers decided that the records were valuable enough to justify paying to keep the project in operation. One study in southeastern Minnesota is now in its 25th year. Farmers who take part pay annual fees of \$34 to more than \$60. A similar study has been in operation in southwestern Minnesota since 1940.

The results of these 50 years of farm records have been the main source of information in many University publications, as well as magazine articles and news reports. They have provided answers to thousands of questions asked University agricultural experts. They have also been used for classroom and agricultural extension teaching, and for help in setting up farm production goals and planning farm outlook reports.

Dr. Pond is the author of an article on Minnesota's 50 years of farm management records in the forthcoming issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1952

Immediate Release

RURAL ARTS SHOW PLANNED

The new library building on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota will be the scene of a rural arts show January 13-16.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University, announced today that the show, to be held in connection with the formal dedication of the new building, will take place during the 51st annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

Exhibits in the Rural Arts Show will be original work of all types of painting, sculpture and wood carving. Anyone living in Minnesota towns or rural areas may enter, according to Harald Ostvold, St. Paul campus librarian and chairman of the committee on arrangements.

There will be no limit to the number of entries allowed from a single artist. The best work will be selected for exhibit, and the artists will be given certificates of exhibition.

Aaron Bohrod, artist in residence at the University of Wisconsin and internationally known painter of the midwest rural scene, and Mrs. Ruth Stalle, widely known in Wisconsin for her work with rural artists, will be on the St. Paul campus during the show to discuss problems of rural artists.

Mrs. Stalle, an artist and school teacher at Tripoli, Wisconsin, works with Mr. Bohrod at the University of Wisconsin. Both will be available for meetings and conferences with individual artists.

Those interested in exhibiting in the Rural Arts Show may obtain additional information and entry blanks by writing the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1952

Immediate Release

SOIL DISTRICT SUPERVISORS TO BE ELECTED

Three supervisors of the new Pipestone County Soil Conservation District will be elected by farmers in that county December 9, it was announced today by M.A. Thorfinnson, secretary of the State Soil Conservation Committee.

The election will take place between 8 and 10 p.m. at regular polling places of all but four of the county's townships. Gray, Sweet, Troy and Grange township farmers will vote in the Legion room in Pipestone.

Thorfinnson, who is extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota, said that the three supervisors to be elected will be in addition to two already appointed by the state committee. They are Chris Pedersen of Pipestone, and Orlo Gilbertson of Ruthton.

Formation of the Pipestone county district was recently approved by the State Soil Conservation Committee following a referendum in which an overwhelming majority of the farmers of the county favored the move.

Farmers in Redwood county will vote in a referendum November 10 on whether they wish to organize a soil conservation district. Scheduling of the referendum follows a hearing conducted in the county by the state committee.

Two other referendums are scheduled for November 13. On that date farmers in Freeland, Providence, Garfield and Hamlin townships in Lac qui Parle county will vote on whether they wish to be included in the Lac qui Parle county soil conservation district. At the same time, farmers in Onstad township, Polk county, will decide whether they wish to be added to the East Polk county district.

Thorfinnson also announced that the annual conference of the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation District Supervisors will be held at St. Cloud January 7-8. A panel discussion on how to get more soil conservation on the land will be a feature of the program. William Benitt, Hastings, chairman of the State Soil Conservation committee, will be moderator for the panel.

A-9083-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1952

Immediate Release

4-H ELECTRIFICATION WINNERS NAMED

Arnold S. Carlson, Cloquet, has been named area winner of a \$25 bond in the 4-H electrification contest in the northeast region of the state, Leonard H. Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The contest is sponsored by the Minnesota Power and Light company, Duluth.

Prizes of \$10 each went to the following county winners: Marvin Eld, Aitkin; Elmer Chamberlain, Pine River; Donald Sliter, Merrifield; Robert Becker, Park Rapids; Gerald Adamek, Lincoln; John T. Wurm, Pine City; Jean Taylor, Hibbing; and Charles Reece, Wadena.

Second-place winners of \$5 each were Richard Cartie, Aitkin; Henry Baski, Cromwell; Joe Prushek, Crosby; Dale Wilson, Hubbard; James Anderson, Swanville; Marvin Anderson, Sandstone; William Nieters, Cook; Merlin Anderson, Bertha; and Don Israelson, Wadena.

A-9084-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 27, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
November 3 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Why Cows Leave Home -- Nearly 25 per cent of the cows on test in Minnesota dairy herd improvement associations were culled last year, the annual State DHIA report reveals. Twenty-seven per cent of those removed were disposed of because of sterility, udder trouble and brucellosis, points out Ramer Leighton, U. of M. extension dairyman. Those removed because of these reasons accounted for 6.75 per cent of all cows on test. These figures point up the tremendous toll taken by these ailments and demonstrate the big savings and added profits that could be made by dairymen by managing to keep them out of the herd, says Leighton.

** ** * ** ** *

Massage Udders -- It's a good idea to brush first-calf dairy heifers' udders and lightly massage their udders and teats. Then when you put the milker on them, they are more likely to take the whole thing calmly and respond better to the milking process, says H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm.

** ** * ** ** *

Spray for Lice -- W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, recommends methoxychlor for fall spraying of cattle for lice. He warns that DDT residue may carry over in milk and meat.

** ** * ** ** *

Timber Management Pays -- The financial benefits of good timber management are illustrated by large payments to counties for the 1952 fiscal year from the sale of timber cut in the two national forests--Chippewa and Superior--located in Minnesota, according to Parker Anderson, U. of M. extension forester. The Chippewa forest contributed \$54,142, which was divided among Beltrami, Cass and Itasca counties, and the Superior forest contributed \$84,029.93, most of which went to Cook, Lake and St. Louis counties. Twenty-five per cent of the forests' cash receipts is paid to the counties in which they are located. The money is used by the counties for schools and roads.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 27, 1952

A BALANCED EARLY STORY
To all counties
For publication week of
November 3 and after

THERE'S PROFIT IN
FEEDING ROUGHAGE
TO BEEF CATTLE

By using roughage scientifically, you can save corn and get higher returns over feed costs for fattening cattle than with a program of full feeding of grain, according to a new publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The publication, Extension Folder 169, "Pasture Feeding of Beef Cattle," by S. B. Cleland and W. E. Morris, contains tips on how to plan a pasture program, selection of cattle, winter roughage feeding and other matters.

Data from Minnesota feeding tests contained in the folder show how one feeder used less corn to produce 100 pounds of gain than did the average drylot feeder. The feeder used practically no protein concentrate but used more hay and silage. The result was lower cost of feed per 100 pounds of gain and better return over feed.

Cattle fed on pasture showed to better advantage than drylot feds. Less corn was used and a higher return over feed costs was obtained when the cattle were fed on pasture.

_____ County Agricultural Agent _____ said this week (today) that single copies of the folder can be obtained free of charge from his office at _____, or by writing the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

rr & rjp

New Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 27, 1952

To all counties
Att: 4-H AGENT
For publication week
of November 3

4-H ACHIEVEMENT
DAY CLIMAXES
BUSY YEAR

Four-H clubs in _____ county will celebrate National 4-H Club Achievement Day November 8, Club (County) Agent _____ announced today.

National Achievement Day marks the end of another year of accomplishments in 4-H work. _____ county 4-H'ers will be recognized for doing their part in helping to carry out the 1952 theme, "Serving as Loyal Citizens Through 4-H."

(List local observances here.)

Four-H'ers in _____ county "served as loyal citizens" last year by helping their families reach and maintain a good standard of farming and family living. Projects such as food production and preservation, soil, water and wildlife conservation, as well as good farming practices, proper care and operation of equipment, and construction and care of clothing helped to promote these standards.

They cultivated _____ acres of home gardens and _____ acres of food crops for market and use on the farm. They canned _____ quarts of foods and prepared _____ pounds of foods for freezing. They also completed _____ garments in their clothing projects.

Four-H'ers in _____ county raised _____ head of livestock and _____ birds. The members who carried the conservation activity planted _____ trees and _____ shelterbelts.

_____ county 4-H'ers improved their own health and the safety of their homes and planned activities to improve health and safety conditions in their communities. More than (or almost) _____ boys and girls had periodic health examinations and _____ received training in home nursing and first aid. Through safety and fire prevention activities a large percentage of 4-H members corrected or removed condition that might cause accidents and fires in their own homes. Inspecting homes and farms for fire hazards was a part of their program. (List here any special community health or safety activities carried on by 4-H members in your county.)

"Four-H work continues to train our boys and girls in farming, homemaking and community living," _____ said. "It gives them information and understanding they can put to use immediately as well as later in life."

Boys and girls interested in joining 4-H Clubs should contact their local club leaders or their county agent. (Note to agent: Omit any of the figures you wish.)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 27, 1952

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
November 3

PLENTIFUL FOODS
INCLUDE TURKEY?
NUTS? DRIED FRUIT

_____ county homemakers can make a good start in planning a Thanksgiving Day menu from the foods the U. S. Department of Agriculture says will be most plentiful in the Midwest during November, reports Home Agent _____ .

The list of abundant foods includes turkey, feature of the holiday meal; filberts, almonds and walnuts for the nut bowl; grapes, raisins and dried figs for the fruit bowl.

Turkey on every table should be a possibility this Thanksgiving because turkey supplies are bigger than ever and prices are lower than a year ago.

In addition to the foods which suit Thanksgiving feasts especially well, the Department has some suggestions for everyday November meals.

In protein foods, the prospect is more pork at lower prices. Though there are fewer pigs than last year, November is a month when many pigs come to market. Supplies of frozen fish in cold storage are heavier than last year, with cod fillets especially plentiful. Canned tuna is on the abundant list also, for salads and casseroles.

The fresh vegetable expected to be in generally heavy supply is carrots. Dry baby limas will be abundant for baked dishes.

Dairy products on the plentiful list include nonfat dry milk solids, cottage cheese and buttermilk.

Plenty of honey is available from this year's big crop for holiday goodies and for daily uses.

Lard, salad oils, vegetable shortening and table fat continue to be good buys.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 27, 1952

To all counties

For publication week of
November 3 and after

PLAN NOW FOR
SPRING PIG CROP

The swine producers in _____ county who consistently make money on their hogs are making plans now for their spring pig crops.

Those who plan to have early February pigs have already had their sows and gilts bred, County Agent _____ said this week (today). There is still time for those who plan to have their spring pigs come a little later to take advantage of some tips passed along by H.G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

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

Look over your sows and gilts. Figure out their weaknesses, and then buy or select a boar which will help correct these weaknesses. Of course, any boar should have straight legs, plenty of length and depth of body, and full, bulging hams.

Masculinity, freedom from Bang's disease and vaccination against cholera are other important points to check, Zavoral pointed out.

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

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

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

Immediate Release

CERTIFIED SEED SUPPLY EXCELLENT

Excellent prospects for supplies of most certified farm crop seeds for 1953 planting were reported today by Ward Marshall, who is in charge of seed certification for the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

Marshall made the report in announcing publication of the Association's new Registered and Certified Seed Directory. The directory lists 650 sources of crop varieties recommended for growing in this state by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Copies may be obtained by those in the market for seed by writing the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University Farm, St. Paul.

A highlight of the directory is a listing of 10,000 acres of Redwood flax, one of the best varieties to be introduced to Minnesota in some time, said Marshall. Among oat varieties listed, the old standby is Bonda, and there is a good supply of seed of this variety. The newest oat variety listed is Branch, a Wisconsin introduction, also in good supply. There are fair to good supplies of Ajax, Andrew, Clinton, James, Mindo and Shelby oats.

Kindred or "L," the predominant barley variety, is adequate in supply. Lee wheat and Blackhawk soybeans, two of the newer varieties, also have sizable listings. Seed of small legumes and grasses is limited as far as Minnesota production is concerned. However, most of this kind of seed is usually imported from other areas for use in this state, and no shortage from outside sources is expected.

The supply of certified seed corn is excellent, Marshall reported. Two new station hybrids are listed in the directory--Minhybrid 409 and AES 610.

This year for the first time both registered and certified seed growers are listed in the directory. Registered seed traces directly back to foundation stock and is eligible for the production of certified seed under regulations of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. Certified seed is not eligible for re-certification but is intended only for commercial production.

A-9088-rr

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

Immediate Release

4-H'ER WINS ELECTRIC AWARD

Fourteen-year-old Earl Ehlers, Prior Lake, has been named district winner in the 4-H electrification contest for the southern area, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota announced today.

The Scott county 4-H boy will receive a \$25 bond from Northern States Power company for his outstanding work in farm-home electrification.

Cash awards of \$10 each will go to county winners: Sheldon Anderson, North Branch; John Gil, South St. Paul; Janet Jensen, Dodge Center; Marlene Trapp, Albert Lea; James Chell, Cannon Falls; Ronald Scharber, Anoka; Keith Morris, Willmar; Gordon Griesman, Glencoe; Duane Adams, Corvuso; Robert Soltau, LeRoy; Alvin Vakoch, Ada; Robert Williams, Simpson; Robert Weber, 3220 Foss Road, Minneapolis; James Grupe, Faribault.

A-9085-jbn

FITCH ON FEED COMMITTEE

J.B. Fitch, dairy division chief at the University of Minnesota, will serve on a nation-wide committee selected by the American Feed Manufacturers' Association to appraise the current livestock and poultry feed supply and need situation.

He is one of 23 agricultural college men who will meet in Chicago Thursday and Friday (Oct. 30-31) to draw up a balance sheet for guidance in planning agricultural production.

A-9086-rr

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

Immediate Release

CLUB MEMBERS, POTATO GROWERS TO VIE

EAST GRAND FORKS, Minn.—A Minnesota state 4-H potato growing champion will be named and growers will pit their potato grading skill against each other at East Grand Forks Wednesday and Thursday, November 5 and 6.

The occasion will be the sixth annual Red River Valley Potato Marketing Clinic and Minnesota 4-H Club Potato Show in the high school auditorium at East Grand Forks. Theme of the clinic is "Prevention of Transit Loss and Damage."

Attending will be potato growers, shippers, processors, inspectors, county agents, 4-H club members and railroad personnel.

Clinic sessions will cover a variety of subjects related to potato handling and transportation. These will include packing, loading and unloading, research and diseases, bruising, inspection, and others.

A feature of the clinic and show again this year will be a banquet for growers, club members and others at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday (Nov. 5).

Banquet speakers will include E. G. Sharvelle, formerly assistant professor of plant pathology at the University of Minnesota and now associate professor of botany and plant pathology at Purdue University. Toastmaster will be T. H. Fenske, associate director of agricultural administration, University of Minnesota.

A special program for 4-H club members will be held Wednesday afternoon (Nov. 5). Dr. Sharvelle and several University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture staff members will speak on such subjects as the 4-H potato project, potato diseases, exhibiting, judging and grading. Club members will be guests of the East Grand Forks Commercial Club at the Wednesday evening banquet.

The clinic and show are sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota, North Dakota Agricultural College, Red River Valley Potato Growers' Association, the U. S Department of Agriculture's potato inspection and research services, the American Railway Development Association and the East Grand Forks Commercial Club.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN FRUIT GROWERS MEET

Insect and disease control, orchard management and marketing will be discussed by Minnesota and Wisconsin fruit growers at their sixth annual meeting at Hotel Winona in Winona November 6 and 7.

The meeting is being sponsored by the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association and the Wisconsin State Horticultural society.

A fruit show will be held in conjunction with the meeting. According to J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, growers are invited to bring samples of new or old varieties of apples, pears and other fruits for display. A prize will be awarded the best bushel basket of apples on exhibit.

Myron W. Clark, Minnesota state commissioner of agriculture, will speak at the annual banquet at Hotel Winona on Thursday evening, November 6.

Other featured speakers at the two-day sessions will include Dr. Henry W. Thurston, Jr., professor of plant pathology, Pennsylvania State college, who will discuss the use of fungicides in orchards, and Stanley W. Dwinell, Oroville, Washington, who will talk on marketing problems from the viewpoint of a Pacific Northwest grower.

H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural society, will lead a discussion on grower experiences in chemical thinning, harvest sprays and air-powered pruners. Harold Pederson, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, will conduct a round table on improving apple marketing. Also on the program will be other staff members of the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin and growers from both states.

William A. Benitt, president of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, and Arnold Nieman, president of the Wisconsin Horticultural society, will preside at the sessions.

All fruit growers are invited to attend the meeting, even though they are not members of one of the sponsoring organizations, Winter said.

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

SPECIAL to 10 dailies

RELEASE THURS. A.M., Oct. 30

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION COMMITTEE MEETS

A national program for rural fire protection will be discussed on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota today (Thursday) and Friday.

The discussion will take place during a meeting of the Committee on Farm Fire Protection of the National Fire Protection Association, which has headquarters in Boston.

Leonard C. Lund, deputy commissioner, State Insurance Department, Fire Marshal Division, is chairman of the committee and will preside at the sessions. Approximately 30 are expected to attend.

Topics for the first day's discussions include fire loss statistics, farm structures and water supplies, National Fire Protection Association standards for gasoline and kerosene storage on farms, standards for volunteer fire departments, farm crop driers, electrical hazards and fire alarm systems.

Those scheduled to report the first day include:

Harry C. Cooper, National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, Indianapolis; Wallace Ashby, head, Division of farm buildings and rural housing, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.; A.H. Gent, Illinois Fire Inspection Bureau, Chicago; Emmett Cox, field engineer, Western Actuarial Bureau, Chicago; L.C. Keeney, Farmers' Reinsurance Association, Grinnell, Iowa; W.Y. Kimball, National Fire Protection Association staff representative, Boston; Harry M. Pontius, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, Columbus, Ohio; L.E. Shingledecker, Farm Bureau insurance companies, Columbus, Ohio.

The second day's program will include reports on rural fire protection measures from several Minnesotans. They include J.O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul; Parker Anderson, extension

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page 2--National Fire Protection, etc.

forester at the University; Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader; Keverne Wegener, assistant professor, School of Agriculture, University Farm; Wesley Dickinson, Minnesota Farm Bureau, St. Paul; W.J. Kortemaki, state executive secretary, Minnesota Future Farmers of America, St. Paul; C.C. Ludwig, secretary, League of Minnesota Municipalities, Minneapolis.

Members of the Committee on Farm Fire Protection include representatives of land grant colleges, farm and insurance organizations, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and others interested in rural fire protection. J.O. Christianson represents the University of Minnesota on the committee.

The committee functions in a technical and educational capacity in co-operation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in setting standards for rural fire protection.

The sessions on the St. Paul campus will begin at 9 a.m. Thursday in the auditorium of Coffey hall. Later sessions, beginning at 9:30 a.m. Thursday and continuing through Friday, will be held in the "penthouse" of the new St. Paul campus library.

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

SPECIAL to Weekly Papers and
Trade Press
For Release Wednesday, Novem-
ber 5 or after

SHORT COURSE TO TRAIN MEN FOR DAIRY INDUSTRY

Preparing men to relieve the shortage of trained personnel in the Minnesota dairy processing industry is the purpose of a series of short courses to be presented by the University of Minnesota Dairy Division this coming winter.

A four-weeks course, Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture, will start the series January 8 - 31, W.B. Combs, professor of dairying and chairman of dairy short courses at the University, has announced.

This course will give students basic training in the chemistry, bacteriology, mechanics and sanitation of the dairy manufacturing industry. "If a student understands these basic principles of dairying," professor Combs stated, "his training for a specific job will be easier and will be more efficient, increasing his value to himself and employer."

In 14 of the last 16 buttermaking contests in Minnesota, men who have taken dairy short courses at the University have placed either first or second, Professor Combs pointed out.

"Bare statistics do not do justice to the value of these courses," declared Floyd Thompson, secretary of the Minnesota Creamery Operators' and Managers' Association. "The effects of the short courses presented by the Dairy Division go far beyond the number of men attending and their records. These men go out and train others in the background, methods and techniques they are taught. I can show you a large number of top grade buttermakers in the state who received their training from men who attended short courses," he said.

"These courses not only make better operators--they better equip the men to train their plant employees," Mr. Thompson continued. "We greatly need more trained men in the dairy industry."

Limited facilities and staff necessitate holding attendance in the Fundamentals course to 20 men. Applicants must have at least 6 months of dairy plant experience. Fee for the course is \$35.

Other short courses to be given by the Minnesota Dairy Division are: High-Temperature, Short-Time Pasteurization of Milk, December 9-10-11; Manufacture of Dry Milk, February 2-7; Cheese Manufacturing, February 9-14. It is urged that application for the courses be made early. Application blanks can be obtained and registration can be made through the Short Course Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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

SPECIAL to Weekly Papers and
Trade Press
For Release Wednesday, Novem-
ber 5 or after

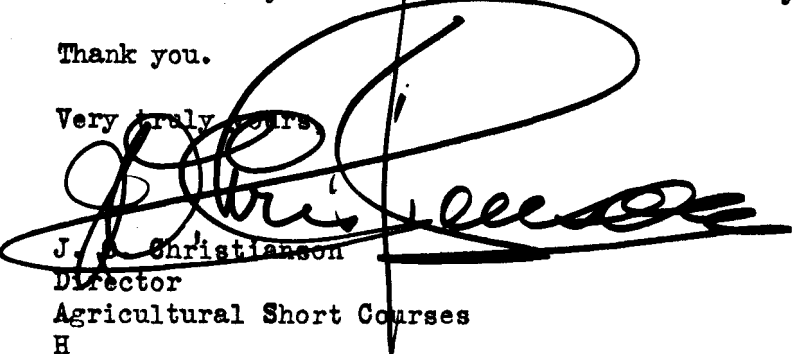
Please make the following correction in the news story "Short Course to Train Men for Dairy Industry" which was sent you yesterday.

Paragraph 2:

"A four-weeks course, Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture, will start the series January 5 - 31, W. B. Combs, professor of dairying and chairman of dairy short courses at the University, has announced. "

Thank you.

Very truly yours



J. A. Christianson
Director
Agricultural Short Courses
H

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA BECOMING AN URBAN STATE

Minnesota, one of the nation's leading agricultural areas, is fast becoming an urban state.

This is brought out in an analysis of 1950 census returns by Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology at the University of Minnesota.

He points out that in 1950 for the first time more than half of Minnesota's people lived in urban places. Only 46.1 per cent lived in rural territory (defined as incorporated places of less than 2,500 people and all unincorporated territory.)

While the population of the state increased by 190,000 from 1940-50, the population of rural areas--farm and village combined--decreased by some 27,000 persons.

The decline in rural population is accounted for by loss of people living on farms--a decrease of 165,000, according to the 1950 census. This represents the most drastic reduction in farm population the state has ever known, Dr. Nelson points out.

At the same time, rural non-farm people--people living in hamlets and villages of under 2,500--increased by one-fourth during the decade, but this increase in villagers was not enough to equal the decline in farmers.

Dr. Nelson states that these figures emphasize the remarkable evolution that has taken place in the U.S. in the relatively short span of a century--a transition from an almost exclusively farm population to one predominantly urban.

The social significance of this change is a matter of increasing concern to rural leaders, points out Dr. Nelson. As a result of it, many schools have already reorganized, and some churches, co-operatives and other social institutions are considering doing so.

It is likely that more and more rural activities will be village-centered, believes the University sociologist. "As farms grow larger in response to mechanization, farm families are more widely separated than formerly and more dependent for
(more)

social contacts on motor transportation,"he points out.

Dr. Nelson's analysis of the census also shows that the young and the old are becoming more numerous. During the 1940's the number of children under 5 years increased by more than 44 per cent, while the number of people between 15 and 24 declined by one-sixth.

There was an increase of one-fourth among persons 55 and older, but this gain was considerably smaller than that for the nation as a whole, indicating that many persons in this age group left the state. However, in 1950 the state had 57,000 more people of age 65 and over than a decade earlier.

But this increase in older people was largely among urban residents and villagers, coming as a result of the general decline in farm population, according to Dr. Nelson. Older people make up a higher percentage of small town than either city or farm population.

"This changing age composition of our population causes a number of social problems. The rapid increase among school children necessitates construction of new school buildings, employment of more school teachers and investments in more school bus and other facilities," the University sociologist points out.

At the same time, there is the problem of need for increased facilities to care for the aged. Since the number of people of working age has declined, a greater burden is now being carried by people left in the working age group.

"This fact has serious implications for policies regarding social security, veterans' benefits and special interest legislation," Dr. Nelson said.

Dr. Nelson is the author of an article on Minnesota population changes in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTANS CAN RAISE RHUBARB IN WINTER

A supply of homegrown fresh rhubarb when the snow flies this winter is possible for home gardeners, even in Minnesota.

Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, said today that rhubarb can easily be forced in the home basement. Even though the planting is old and ready to be replaced with new roots next spring, the old clumps can be used for forcing this winter.

Here are Turnquist's directions for forcing rhubarb:

Before the ground freezes, dig four or five large clumps of rhubarb and place them alongside the house or garage. Leave the clumps outside until they are completely frozen. Cover them with moist straw or soil to prevent them from drying out. After the plants have been exposed to outdoor temperatures for two weeks, they can be taken inside. Set the clumps in bushel baskets or orange crates and work moist soil around the roots so they are fully covered.

Place the containers where the temperature remains at 60 to 65⁰ F. and keep the rhubarb watered enough so the soil is moist, but not wet. It is desirable to exclude the light in the room to reduce size of the leaf and cause the development of an elongated stalk with a delicate pink color. Regardless of the variety of rhubarb which is being forced, the stalks will be red in color.

A good place to force rhubarb is next to the furnace room where the windows can be covered.

In three or four weeks after the rhubarb is brought indoors, it will start producing and continue for about five weeks.

Roots should be discarded after they have been forced.

A-9080--jbn

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

November 5-6--Red River Valley Potato Marketing Clinic and Minnesota 4-H Club
Potato Show, High School auditorium, East Grand Forks.

November 8--National 4-H Achievement Day.

*November 25--Berry Growers' Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

November 26--Parents' Day and Home Project Day, Northwest School of Agriculture,
Crookston.

**November 30-December 4--National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago.

***December 1-6--Dairy Herd Improvement Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

December 3--Parents' and Visitors' Day, School of Agriculture, University Farm,
St. Paul.

*December 9-11--High Temperature Short-Time Pasteurization Short Course, University
Farm, St. Paul.

December 15-18--Annual conference, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension
Service, University Farm, St. Paul.

*December 15--Soils and Fertilizer Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

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

** Additional information from county agents.

*** Additional information from either county agents or Office of Short Courses,
University Farm, St. Paul.

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

Immediate Release

U STAFF MEMBERS TO LAND-GRANT COLLEGE MEETING

Eight staff members of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture will be delegates to the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in Washington, D.C., November 11-13.

They are among the nation's top educators who will attend sessions which will focus attention on the research, teaching and adult education programs of the 69 land-grant institutions in the United States and its territories.

Representing the University Department of Agriculture at the meeting will be Dean C.H. Bailey; Harold Macy, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; T.H. Fenske, associate director, agricultural administration; P.E. Miller, director of the Agricultural Extension Service; Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics; Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program; J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses; M.H. Roepke, acting director of the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Dean Bailey will preside at sessions of agricultural experiment station directors and will speak at a research section luncheon on responsibilities of home economics research in a changing civilization. Dr. Macy and Dr. Christianson will give special reports at divisional and sectional meetings.

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

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

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Immediate Release

MINNESOTA BECOMING AN URBAN STATE

Minnesota, one of the nation's leading agricultural areas, is fast becoming an urban state.

This is brought out in an analysis of 1950 census returns by Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology at the University of Minnesota.

He points out that in 1950 for the first time more than half of Minnesota's people lived in urban places. Only 46.1 per cent lived in rural territory (defined as incorporated places of less than 2,500 people and all unincorporated territory.)

While the population of the state increased by 190,000 from 1940-50, the population of rural areas--farm and village combined--decreased by some 27,000 persons.

The decline in rural population is accounted for by loss of people living on farms--a decrease of 165,000, according to the 1950 census. This represents the most drastic reduction in farm population the state has ever known, Dr. Nelson points out.

At the same time, rural non-farm people--people living in hamlets and villages of under 2,500--increased by one-fourth during the decade, but this increase in villagers was not enough to equal the decline in farmers.

Dr. Nelson states that these figures emphasize the remarkable evolution that has taken place in the U.S. in the relatively short span of a century--a transition from an almost exclusively farm population to one predominantly urban.

The social significance of this change is a matter of increasing concern to rural leaders, points out Dr. Nelson. As a result of it, many schools have already reorganized, and some churches, co-operatives and other social institutions are considering doing so.

It is likely that more and more rural activities will be village-centered, believes the University sociologist. "As farms grow larger in response to mechanization, farm families are more widely separated than formerly and more dependent for
(more)

social contacts on motor transportation,"he points out.

Dr. Nelson's analysis of the census also shows that the young and the old are becoming more numerous. During the 1940's the number of children under 5 years increased by more than 44 per cent, while the number of people between 15 and 24 declined by one-sixth.

There was an increase of one-fourth among persons 55 and older, but this gain was considerably smaller than that for the nation as a whole, indicating that many persons in this age group left the state. However, in 1950 the state had 57,000 more people of age 65 and over than a decade earlier.

But this increase in older people was largely among urban residents and villagers, coming as a result of the general decline in farm population, according to Dr. Nelson. Older people make up a higher percentage of small town than either city or farm population.

"This changing age composition of our population causes a number of social problems. The rapid increase among school children necessitates construction of new school buildings, employment of more school teachers and investments in more school bus and other facilities," the University sociologist points out.

At the same time, there is the problem of need for increased facilities to care for the aged. Since the number of people of working age has declined, a greater burden is now being carried by people left in the working age group.

"This fact has serious implications for policies regarding social security, veterans' benefits and special interest legislation," Dr. Nelson said.

Dr. Nelson is the author of an article on Minnesota population changes in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

TIMELY TIPS for November 15

Boars and gilts should have a well-balanced, nutritious ration with a good supply of protein, minerals and vitamins during the breeding season. Tests prove that having animals in gaining condition during this time will bring large litters. --H.G. Zavoral.

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The "capital gains" schedule as applied to the payment of federal taxes can help farmers materially in their returns on breeding stock. Livestock farmers can usually make a worthwhile saving by calculating returns upon the basis of capital gains instead of total sales. For this purpose an annual inventory is needed and should be made on the same date each year. --E/F. Ferrin.

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Those who place early orders for trees and shrubs for spring planting usually get what they want and get it when they want it. Figure out your requirements and place orders now while selections are complete. -- Marvin Smith.

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Keep onions in a cool, dry place such as an attic or empty closet. They can also be stored in bags hung from the storage room ceiling. -- O.C. Turnquist.

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Manure is still the best soil conditioner for the flower border. Make a liberal application and work it in if you can do it before the ground freezes. -- L.C. Snyder.

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Seventy-three counties in Minnesota offer bounties ranging from \$2 to \$10 per property for reports of rust-spreading barberry bush locations. Reports of the locations should be made to the county auditor or the county agent. -- T.H. Stewart.

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Soil testing takes the guesswork out of fertilizer use, and fall is a good time to take samples. Your county agent has information sheets and instructions.

-- Harold E. Jones.

- More-

Make forest fire prevention your personal responsibility. With lack of moisture, the situation is especially dangerous this fall. -- Parker Anderson.

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If pullets tend to lose weight during the early winter, it is a good idea, until the situation is corrected, to feed grain a little more heavily. Sometimes the same result is accomplished by feeding a small quantity of moist mash daily. This is for occasions when birds go off ^{feed for} some reason. --Cora Cooke.

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The new Registered and Certified Seed Directory of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association contains 650 sources of recommended crop varieties. Copies can be obtained from the Association, University Farm, St. Paul. -- Ward Marshall.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1952

SPECIAL to Weekly Papers
FOR RELEASE: Wed., Nov. 5
or after

U. BULL TESTING SERVICE BOOSTS STATE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Minnesota's dairy industry is on a sounder health basis today thanks to a cooperative program developed by the State University and five artificial breeding organizations.

This program is designed to protect the health of bulls used in the state for artificial insemination.

In order to protect owners of bulls and of dairy cow herds bred artificially, the Veterinary Clinic at the University of Minnesota has set up a bull examination program which is available on a fee basis to artificial breeding organizations and other owners of bulls used for artificial insemination.

Use of artificial insemination, growing rapidly each year, has come to be an important factor in the state's dairy industry during the past decade. Use of artificial breeding increased from practically the zero mark in 1940 to 326,000 cows, nearly 16 per cent of the state's dairy cow population, in 1951. It was used for 239,000 cows in 1950.

When bulls are brought to the Veterinary Clinic for examination, they are thoroughly checked for such contagious diseases as brucellosis, tuberculosis, vibriosis, trichomoniasis and paratuberculosis, as well as the general health and condition of the animal.

The check-up reveals one of three things: (1) the bull is in good health and condition and can immediately be put into service; (2) there are conditions which can be corrected, following which the animal can be used for service; and (3) the bull may be found to be beyond treatment and must not be used.

This initial examination is followed by periodic checkups to help maintain the health of the bull and the herds which it serves.

The five bull studs in the state which have taken advantage of the examination service are: Land O'Lakes Bull Stud, Anoka; Minnesota Valley Breeders' Association, New Prague; Northwest Breeders' Co-op, Roseau; American Breeders' Service (Northwestern Artificial Breeding Association), Duluth; and Southern Minnesota Breeding Federation, Owatonna.

The same service as received by these studs is available to other organizations and individual owners of bulls.

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

More than 200,00 U.S. farms were electrified during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, bringing the percentage of electrified farms to 88.1, the USDA announces. That's an increase from 84.2 per cent a year earlier.

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Buildings for storing crops, housing or protecting livestock or machinery can be built at relatively low cost by using home-grown farm timber.

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If you have electrical wiring done, get a competent electrician to do the job.

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Remove the milking machine from the cow as soon as the milk flow has stopped.

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Before selling forest products, find out the market demand for the higher quality log or product grades.

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Be sure livestock have plenty to drink, but remember ice cold water does not make a good "highball" for any kind of farm animal.

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Getting seed checked for germination is a good practice any year.

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No room should be wasted in the poultry house on runty pullets.

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The soil test is the basic tool to guide the farmer in finding the relative level of available plant foods.

University Farm Homemaking Shorts

Turkey, grapes, raisins, dried figs, filberts, almonds and walnuts are among the plentiful foods for November, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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Lower grades of beef are just as nutritious as the more expensive cuts.

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You can minimize shrinkage in meat - so you'll have more meat to serve - if you cook it at low to moderate temperature.

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Always press wool jersey on the wrong side over a damp cloth to avoid a shiny finish, advise extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota. To prevent stretching, move the iron up and down, following a lengthwise rib.

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Taploca and cornstarch, rather than flour, are the best thickenings for fruit pies to be frozen, if you want a clear, bright filling, according to research findings in the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

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Prepare honey butter for hot biscuits - or for baked squash - by beating together equal parts of butter and liquid honey until light and fluffy.

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Measuring and pouring out syrup and molasses for baking is both quicker and easier if you measure the fat in the cup first or rinse the cup with hot water.

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Before winter sets in, water all shrubbery and evergreens, soaking the soil thoroughly, to help prevent winter injury, advise extension horticulturists at the University of Minnesota.

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Parsnips can be safely left in the ground over winter and used early next spring, according to University of Minnesota extension horticulturists. They are not poisonous if this is done.