

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

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

(These shorts are intended as fillers
for your radio programs or your news-
paper columns. Or adjust them for
news stories.)

In this issue:

Freezing Nuts
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Buy Towels for Longer Wear

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Freezing Nuts

Shelled nuts keep well in home freezers, provided they are in moisture-vapor-resistant containers. This fall's supply of nuts is so abundant that now may be a good time to put some into the freezer for future use, particularly if it's possible to take advantage of the lower prices per pound sometimes offered for nut meats sold in quantity.

The University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory recommends storing the nuts in glass jars or metal cans in the freezer. Plain shelled nuts held in such containers at 0°F. should keep their good flavor for about eight months, salted nuts for several months. Since salt hastens rancidity of fats and oils in frozen foods, salted nuts will not keep so long.

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Dried Fruit Balls

Dried fruit balls are easy to make with no cooking required, yet wholesome and delicious as a confection for children and grown-ups in the family. Food specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture give these directions for making them: $1\frac{1}{2}$ cup ground seedless raisins; 1 cup ground prunes; 1 tablespoon lemon juice; $1/6$ teaspoon salt. Wash and dry dried fruit. Put through food chopper and measure. Mix all ingredients thoroughly. Form in balls made from a rounded tablespoon of the mixture. Roll each ball in confectioner's sugar until well coated.

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 and June 30, 1914.

HOME MANAGEMENTBuying Sheets?

In case you go shopping at white sales this month, here are a few reminders. First, remember to suit the quality of the sheets you buy to your particular needs. Sheets which are very light in weight and loosely woven are likely to wrinkle badly. on the other hand, sheets that are very heavy are cumbersome to handle and difficult to launder. If you want to be sure of the quality you are getting, check the label for thread count. Thread count tells you the number of threads per inch. Types 112, 128 and 140, for example, are all muslin sheets. Type 140 is a heavy weight muslin, a good choice for all-round service. Type 128 is medium weight. Type 112 is loosely woven and may have so much filler it will not wear satisfactorily. Type 180 is utility percale; type 200 is luxury percale. Percale sheets have a smooth, luxurious feel. are light to handle in the laundry and dry easily.

Buy Towels for Longer Wear

You may find what looks like a bargain in bath towels at January white sales, but to get your money's worth, you'll need to select them carefully. Here are some points to look for: strong selvages, well-finished hems, soft and firm texture, loops close together, firm and strong underweave and suitable sizes for the family. Check the weave by holding the towel up to the light. If the light comes through in even pin-points, the towel is closely woven. For good absorbency, loops should be even in length and close together. When it comes to towel size, remember that medium-sized towels are the easiest to handle in the laundry.

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Planning for Family Spending

Are you planning for family spending in 1953? Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says there's a good reason for making a plan for spending money: it helps us to come closer to getting what we want. Wise planning may not increase your income, but it can increase the satisfaction you get from it.

Miss Holaday suggests that the family sit down together to plan how to spend their income to get what they need and want. Here are some steps the family might follow:

1. List long-time goals, such as owning the farm.
2. List 1953 needs and wants.
3. List what you probably will have to spend and ways of earning more.
4. Check on progress from time to time through the accounts you keep, and make adjustments.

CLOTHINGNew-Stretch Clothing Items

In the picture now is the possibility of hosiery, sweaters, gloves and underwear that will fit or adjust to several sizes. Those adjustable sizes are possible because the yarns expand or contract as needed and without noticeable pressure. This means that a manufacturer would still make a few different sizes but not as many as when the yarn used doesn't have this new stretch property built into it.

The yarns are a specially processed nylon which retains the desirable characteristics of abrasion resistance and quick drying. The treatment involves twisting of two yarns together which are then heat set to retain the twist. The resulting yarns are of great elasticity.

Information on the size range of each item will be found on the label.

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Fur Labeling Law Protects Consumers

Homemakers planning to buy furs this year will be protected by the new Federal Fur Products Labeling Act, according to Eves Whitfield, University of Minnesota extension clothing specialist.

The law, which became effective in August, requires that all furs and fur products must be labeled with the name of the animal from which the skin was taken. The label must be at least two inches by three inches in size and the name of the animal must be in large type. Since no other animal name should be on the tag, you will no longer see such names as "Hudson Seal" or "mink-dyed muskrat."

The label must state if the fur is reconditioned, second-hand, dyed or bleached. If more than 10 per cent of the garment or article is made of paws, tails, flanks, or waste fur, that information must be given.

The label must indicate the place of origin if the fur is imported. The manufacturer's name and address must also be clearly stated, for the consumers' protection.

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HEALTH AND NUTRITIONNutritional Deficiencies

Outright vitamin and mineral nutritional deficiencies are rare among adults in the U. S. today—a striking contrast to the situation in 1941.

According to Dr. Russell Wilder of the Public Health Service, most of the specific nutritional diseases which do occur now are secondary to other diseases and thus are medical problems.

But evidence is substantial that a large segment of our people are skating on thin ice nutritionally, Dr. Wilder said.

Many people now are eating well enough to prevent definite deficiency diseases, yet have little margin of safety to resist nutritional stresses that may come with illness or with shortages in diets. Though the nutrition picture has improved, the actual change in nutrient intake in the past dozen years is small on a per person basis. That is why more effort should be made to improve both foods and food habits, emphasizes Dr. Wilder.

In both town and country, the nutrients most often short in family food are calcium, best supplied by milk in various forms, and vitamin C, in which citrus fruits are especially rich. On farms, vitamin A. often is short in the spring before fresh green and yellow vegetables are ready. Town and city diets are likely to fall below recommended amounts of the important B-vitamin thiamine found in such foods as pork and whole-grain or enriched grain products.

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January 2, 1953

SPECIAL to The Farmer

TIMELY TIP FOR January 20

Here is a corrected version of an item which appeared in the Timely Tips column of January 3:

Cows should ~~be~~ not be rebred within 60 days of freshening, because it takes that long for the reproductive organs to recover and return to normal. -- H.R. Searles.

The third word in the sentence ("not") was omitted in the January 3 issue.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 2, 1953

SPECIAL
For publication week of
January 5

EDUCATORS, ARTISTS, HUMORIST-PHILOSOPHER AT FARM AND HOME WEEK

A university president, a livestock feeding authority, two artists, an economist and a humorist-philosopher will be featured speakers at 51st annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota January 13-16.

O. B. Jesness, head of the agricultural economics department at the University of Minnesota, will speak at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday, January 14, on "What Lies Ahead?"

John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State College, will give the principal address at dedication ceremonies for the University of Minnesota's new St. Paul campus library at 8 p.m. Wednesday, January 14.

F. B. Morrison, professor of animal husbandry at Cornell University, New York, will speak at 10 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. Thursday on "New Developments in Swine Feeding" and "Claims and Facts about Livestock Farming."

Aaron Bohrod, artist-in-residence at the University of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Ruth Stolle, teacher at Tripoli, Wisconsin, widely known for her work with rural artists, will speak at 8 p.m. Thursday, January 15, on "Adventures in Rural Art." They will also speak at 2 p.m. Thursday on "Creative Art in Rural Life."

Tom Collins, humorist-philosopher and publicity director for the City National Bank and Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo., will talk at 12:30 p.m. Friday on "Luck, Its Care and Feeding."

J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul campus, will speak at 8 a.m. breakfast sessions Wednesday through Friday.

Farm and Home Week, oldest, largest and most popular of all short courses offered on the St. Paul campus, is open free of charge to persons interested in any of the 175 farm and home topics to be discussed by University staff members and others. Registrants may attend as many or as few of the sessions as they wish.

Printed programs may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

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Immediate Release

NEW AG PUBLICATIONS ISSUED

New and revised University of Minnesota agricultural extension publications on subjects ranging from sewage disposal to the consumer's food dollar are now available to farmers and other residents of the state.

The publications may be obtained from county agents or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

"Livestock Outlook," Extension Pamphlet 186, by S. B. Cleland, gives prospects for 1953 supply, demand and market prices of dairy, beef and feeder cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

"It Pays to Protect Stored Grain," Extension Folder 173, by Harold C. Pederson, Clyde M. Christensen, H. L. Parten and D.M. Ryan, tells how to keep grain free from damage by insects and rodents.

"Barnyard Manure," Extension Folder 168, by Harold E. Jones, explains that a ton of manure applied to the soil is worth \$2-\$7 in increased crop yields and tells how to care for manure in order to prevent loss of fertilizer value.

"Pasture Feeding of Beef Cattle," Extension Folder 169, by S. B. Cleland and W. E. Morris, points out that wise use of hay and pasture for beef cattle means less corn is needed and that the soil is enriched.

"Sewage Disposal and Water Systems on the Farm," Extension Bulletin 247, by D. M. Ryan, gives information on types of septic tanks, drainage and other matters.

"More Money for Eggs," Extension Folder 80, by W. E. Dankers and Cora Cooke, tells how farmers can make more money with their hens by producing good eggs and storing and marketing them wisely.

"Fattening Lambs," Extension Folder 37, by W. E. Morris and P. S. Jordan, gives basic rules for profitable lamb feeding based on 25 years of trials at the University's Morris experiment station.

"Who Gets the Consumer's Dollar?"--Extension Pamphlet 185--by D. C. Dvoracek, shows that the farmer gets about 50 cents out of the consumer's dollar spent for all foods.

"Poultry Housing," Extension Bulletin 121, by Cora Cooke, describes various types of poultry shelters, with tips on management of the flock.

"How to Control Wireworms," Extension Folder 170, and "How to Control Cutworms," Extension Folder 171, both by A. A. Granovsky, give latest information on ridding farms and gardens of these pests.

A-9177-rr-

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 2, 1953

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA HAS "SPLIT" POTATO PERSONALITY

Minnesota has a "split personality" when it comes to potato production, according to research data reported by a trio of University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

The economists--Roger Gray, Vernon Sorenson and Willard Cochrane--explain that a regional research project centered at the University of Minnesota shows that government price supports during and following World War II have speeded up a shift in potato production from the "lake states" to several "specialist states."

Minnesota, one of the states around the Great Lakes, is on both sides of the shift. The Red River Valley, partly in Minnesota, is in specialist area and has expanded potato production, while elsewhere in the state the potato crop has declined in importance. Other lake states also contain "areas of specialization."

The lake states are Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. The specialist states are Maine, Colorado, North Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California.

The economists pointed out that after the Steagall amendment, calling for price support for potatoes at 90 per cent of parity, was invoked in 1943, the specialist states increased potato planting by 33 per cent, while the lake states increased acreage by only 19 per cent. Following this, lake states growers reverted to a downward trend in potato production which had been followed for several years, while the specialist states maintained their high production. From 1942 through 1950 potatoes were supported at 60-90 per cent of parity.

Price supports helped offset the disadvantage of high transportation costs in the specialist states, according to the University men. The support program enabled these states to cash in on such special advantages as superior cropping systems, preferred types of potatoes and increased use of irrigation.

While production was being stimulated in the specialist states, there was a shift away from potatoes in the lake states. This shift was helped by high war-time prices for other things produced by farmers, shortage of labor and difficulties in keeping up with new production methods on small acreages.

The greater certainty provided by price supports is believed to have stimulate the use of fertilizer, insect and disease sprays and generally better production methods which resulted in increased yields on the expanded acreages in the specialist states.

A-9178-rr-

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Immediate Release

\$100 SCHOLARSHIPS TO 10 4-H GIRLS

Ten Minnesota 4-H girls will receive \$100 scholarships as a result of the work they have done in their club projects in baking and in cooking with cereal products.

They are Lois Bloemke, 19, Springfield; Laura Struck, 17, Bellingham; Dolores Eisenbarger, 17, Granada; Mildred Juvrud, 18, New York Mills; Esther Mattila, 18, Sebeka; Patricia Scheibel, 18, New Ulm; Joanne Grandstrand, 17, Taylor's Falls; Mavis Pigman, 18, Worthington; Helen Fahning, 19, Cleveland; and Zita Furr, 19, Waseca.

All of the girls have been in club work for at least six years and have carried food preparation projects for five years or more. Many of them do much of the cooking and baking in their own homes.

Since her mother was killed three years ago, Zita Furr has had to help care ^{the} for 11 children in the family as well as act as chief cook. She has a record of 1,490 meals and 290 single dishes prepared in six years in the food preparation project. Chisago county's scholarship winner, Joanne Grandstrand, has a record of 1,780 meals and 720 dishes made in seven years in the food preparation project. Lois Bloemke from Brown county has prepared 1500 single dishes and 302 meals in four years.

Calumet-Swans Down and Post Cereals of General Foods corporation, New York, are providing the scholarships.

A-9179-jln

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Immediate Release

TIPS ON STAIN REMOVAL

An aftermath of holiday entertaining is stained table linen.

The best way to insure complete removal of stains is to attend to them promptly, using the method best suited to the type of spot, and one that will not harm the cloth, according to extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota. Hot soapsuds or the heat of an iron sets many stains.

They give these suggestions on how to remove some specific stains:

Cranberry sauce. Boiling water, if it does not harm the cloth, or sometimes even warm water will remove cranberry and most other fruit stains. Treat such stains immediately. Stretch the stained part over a bowl, fasten it with string and pour boiling water on it from a teakettle held at a height of 3 or 4 feet so the water strikes the stain with force. Some rubbing may be helpful. Follow with a bleach if necessary.

Candle wax. Scrape away as much wax as possible with a dull knife. Then place the stain between clean white blotters or paper towels and press with a warm iron, changing the blotters as they absorb the wax. Sponge with carbon tetrachloride or other grease solvent. If a color stain remains, sponge with liquid made up of 1 cup denatured alcohol and 2 cups water.

Ice cream. If the stain contains no highly colored fruit or chocolate, sponge with cold or lukewarm water; then wash in warm soapsuds. Use the same method for chocolate ice cream, sponging afterward with hydrogen peroxide if necessary.

Gravy or meat juice. Sponge stain with cold or lukewarm water. Hot water will set the stain. If a grease spot remains, launder in warm soapy water.

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Immediate Release

LIVESTOCK FEEDING AUTHORITY TO SPEAK AT FARM AND HOME WEEK

The author of the world's most widely used source of information on livestock feeding will be among the speakers at the 51st annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota January 13-16.

He is F.B. Morrison, author of the textbook, "Feeds and Feeding," and professor of animal husbandry at Cornell University, New York.

Morrison will be in the new agricultural library on the St. Paul campus Wednesday, January 14, from 2-3:30 p.m. to confer with farmers and former students who have used his textbook. Most county agricultural agents and agriculture teachers in Minnesota have studied "Feeds and Feeding."

On Thursday, January 15, he will speak at a 10 a.m. session in the Peters hall auditorium on "New Developments in Swine Feeding." At 12:30 the same day he will speak in the Coffey hall auditorium on "Claims and Facts about Livestock Farming."

"Feeds and Feeding" has been published in 50 editions, the latest in 1948, and the 51st edition is now being prepared. It has been translated into Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

The first edition, published in 1898, was authored by Dean W.A. Henry, then of the University of Wisconsin. The 10th edition, published in 1910, found F.B. Morrison, then Henry's assistant at Wisconsin, as a co-author. Morrison has been the chief author since 1915.

Livestock sessions, to be held on all four days of Farm and Home Week, will include discussions of the selection, management, feeding and breeding of all important classes of farm animals.

Several livestock associations will also meet on the campus during the week. They include the Minnesota Swine Producers Association, Inbred Livestock Registry

Association, Upper Midwest Polled Hereford Association, Minnesota Red Poll Breeders Association, Minnesota Sheep Breeders' Association, Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Programs for Farm and Home Week may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses University Farm, St. Paul.

A-9181-rr

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

One farm animal unit out of every ten becomes an economic loss during the production and marketing phase because of diseases, parasites, death and injuries.

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Home-grown feeds, especially pasturage and other forages, are the cheapest and best feeds for dairy cattle. Such feeds can provide the essential nutrients for liberal milk production. Plan for ample long-season grazing, abundant supplies of high quality forage and enough grains to supplement the roughages and balance the ration, suggests the Bureau of Dairy Industry, USDA.

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Have the cows clean at milking time. Keep long hairs clipped off the belly, flanks and udder. Wash and wipe udder before milking.

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Always feed strong-odored feeds, such as silage, after milking and after the milk has been taken from the barn.

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If pigs could talk, "please pass the salt" would be one of their favorite sayings.

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Market cattle have an advantage if they are free of horns.

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Modern farm equipment includes inexpensive first aid kits located where they may save a life or prevent serious infection from injury.

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Working hand in hand with the scientist, the Agricultural Extension Service has the responsibility for bringing the results of research to rural and urban people.

If you have a gas stove, leave the oven door for a minute or two when the heat is first turned on and again when you have finished baking, to prevent rusting of the oven.

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For economical use of your oven, plan a whole meal which can be baked—for example, baked pork chops, baked potatoes, string bean casserole and baked apples.

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Be careful in the kitchen if you want to avoid home accidents, advises Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Hurry, carelessness and fatigue are frequent causes of accidents.

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The cheaper cuts of beef are just as nutritious as the more expensive cuts, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

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Pork, turkey and fish, eggs and nonfat dry milk will be plentiful in January and hence good buys in protein foods.

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Good laundry equipment is the greatest time saver of any appliance in which money is invested.

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The Cooperative Extension Service is considered the largest organized out-of-school educational system in the world.

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The University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week, January 13-16, will present the latest developments in homemaking and farming.

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Overloading the family washing machine is a frequent cause of inefficient soil removal. Surveys show that all family washers do a better job with a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ - or 8-pound load and with a combination of large and small pieces in the machine.

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Immediate Release

HOG BREEDING, FEEDING TO BE FEATURED

The way a good hog gets that way--through breeding, feeding and disease control--will be featured at livestock sessions to be held during the University of Minnesota's 51st annual Farm and Home Week.

Farm and Home Week will be held on the St. Paul campus January 13-16.

At 1:45 p.m. Thursday, January 15, there will be a unique display of some 20 different crosses from inbred lines of hogs. The animals will be shown in specially designed display crates, with lighting effects to bring out their important characteristics.

At 3 p.m. on the same day, several Minnesota farmers will be named to the 1952 Swine Honor Roll of the Minnesota Swine Producers Association. They will receive medals during the annual meeting of the Association.

Purpose of the hog display will be to show how the University goes about its livestock breeding program, bringing out the complexities of the job and illustrating possibilities of improving livestock on farms through such breeding.

From hog breeding work now under way at the University, Dr. L. H. Winters, professor of animal husbandry at the University, hopes to develop a new line of hogs for crossbreeding with inbred lines already developed at the University.

He explains that the University uses a distinctive method of hog and sheep breeding called "genetic recombinations." He compares this method with the reshuffling of a deck of cards for the purpose of bringing out new, usable combinations and turning up poor cards to be discarded.

The Swine Honor Roll awards are based on long-time records of efficient hog production attained by following practices of good sanitation, feeding and management.

As previously announced, another feature of Farm and Home Week of interest to livestock producers will be the appearance of F. B. Morrison, author of the widely-used textbook, "Feeds and Feeding," and professor of animal husbandry at Cornell University, New York. On January 14, from 2-3:30 p.m., he will confer on feeding problems with farmers and former students who have used his book. On January 15, he will speak at 10 a.m. on "New Developments in Swine Feeding," and at 12:30 p.m. on the same day he will speak on "Claims and Facts about Livestock Feeding."

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Immediate Release

"BE ACCIDENT FREE IN '53" FARMERS URGED

Minnesota farm families were urged today by Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, to adopt the motto, "Be Accident Free in 1953."

Prickett pointed out that achievement of that goal will help protect family happiness through the year by saving lives, limbs and property and preventing suffering.

He suggested these steps to help in carrying out the slogan:

1. Teach all members of the family that accidents are no respecters of persons. They can happen to anyone.
2. Recognize accident and fire dangers. Remove them by making farm and home inspections regularly, before mishaps occur.
3. Drive the car, truck or tractor at speeds so that they are always under control.
4. Keep extra riders off tractors and small children away from all farm machines.
5. Keep protective shields on power shafts and other dangerous parts of machines.
6. Stop machines before servicing, adjusting or unclogging.
7. Use caution with livestock. Use protective devices in handling them, and keep small children away from livestock yards.
8. Finally, take time to work, play and live safely. "Be accident-free in fifty-three!"

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Immediate Release

PORK, LARD, CITRUS FRUITS PLENTIFUL

Pork and lard, oranges, tangerines and raisins headline the U.S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for January, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Hog producers and citrus growers will have bumper supplies for market in the first month of the new year.

Though the pig crop farmers have been selling this winter is 9 per cent smaller than a year ago, 312 million pounds of pork were on hand in cold storage the first of December, along with 78 million pounds of lard. Since more than twice as much lard is on hand as a year ago, lard prices are much lower than they were last year.

Though supplies of fresh fruit are always more of a problem in winter than in summer, oranges, tangerines and grapefruit should be plentiful enough in January so that prices should be reasonable. Orange and tangerine crops are larger than a year ago, but the grapefruit crop is smaller.

Plentiful supplies of eggs at lower prices is another prospect for the month. The Department of Agriculture expects supplies to be about the same as a year ago. Farm flocks are a little smaller, but hens have increased their per capita output.

Turkey and fish will be good protein buys in January. Turkeys from the record big crop will continue plentiful, particularly the large ones. According to the Department, storage stocks the first of December were the largest ever recorded. Frozen fish supplies in storage are much greater than a year ago.

Other foods which will continue to be abundant during the month are raisins, domestic dried figs, almonds, filberts, walnuts, honey, nonfat dry milk solids, vegetable shortening, table fat and salad oils.

A-9184--jbn

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Immediate Release

4-H CONSERVATION CAMP STORY CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

A Ramsey county 4-H boy was named winner in the newspaper reporting contest for club members attending the State 4-H Conservation Camp at Itasca State Park September 11-14, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

He is Earl Madison, 1966 Shryver, St. Paul. He will be awarded a prize of \$5 for the best published newspaper account of the camp activities.

Second prize of \$3 has been won by Margaret Boggs, Aitkin, Aitkin county, and third prize of \$2 by Lorna Underthuun, Danvers, Swift county.

The conservation camp, now in its 18th year, is held annually through funds contributed by Charles L. Horn, president, Federal Cartridge corporation. Four-H members from each county are selected to attend the camp for their outstanding work in conservation.

A-9185-mm-g-

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Immediate Release

CROP IMPROVEMENT EVENTS PLANNED

Crop improvement will be the theme of several events scheduled in the Twin Cities January 14, 15 and 16.

In connection with the 51st annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, Crop Improvement Day sessions will be conducted beginning at 8:45 a.m. January 14, in the auditorium of Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association will be held at 9 a.m. January 15, in Room 202, Agronomy building, University Farm.

The annual dinner sponsored jointly by the Northwest Crop Improvement Association and the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association will be held at 6:15 p.m. Thursday, January 15, in Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis campus, University of Minnesota.

At the banquet, six Minnesota seedgrowers will be honored for outstanding work in producing and distributing approved varieties of farm crop seeds. The same number of the state's elevator managers will be recognized for their leadership in crop improvement work.

In addition to the Crop Improvement Day sessions January 15, an educational program will be held in the St. Paul campus agronomy building beginning at 1:45 p.m. on January 16, with forage crops as the topic.

Crop Improvement Day topics will include new varieties, performance of both old and new varieties, plant diseases and new developments in seed and crop production. Appearing on the program will be staff members from the University's departments of agronomy and plant genetics, plant pathology, soils, and horticulture.

Speakers will include W. M. Myers, head of the agronomy department; E. C. Stakman, head of the plant pathology department; and Ralph Crim, extension agronomist and secretary of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

At the sessions on the afternoon of January 16, topics will include grassland farming, hay crop silage, southwestern-grown Ranger alfalfa, and diseases and insects of forage crops.

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To all counties

For publication week o
January 12 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Watch for Warbles -- Now's the time to watch for ox warbles or cattle grubs, says W.E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Dust rotenone liberally over the infested part--that is, along the back--and rub it in with a scrubbing brush to bring the drug in contact with the pest through holes in the hide. A second treatment will be needed later.

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Look at the Litter -- This is the time when dampness in your laying house may give you the worst trouble. Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests keeping the litter stirred, removing wet litter from around waterers and opening windows daytimes whenever there is no wind from the south.

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Pass the Salt -- Trace element salt should be available for all classes of livestock during the winter months--especially for bred cows, bred ewes and bred sows,--according to H.G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at University Farm.

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Must Have Breeding -- Regardless of the feeding and management program used, the profitable dairy herd must have good breeding, says H.R. Searles, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. Use only top cattle for dairy herd replacements.

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Beef Outlook -- Feeders who can turn out top grades of slaughter cattle may come out better this year than those who produce lower grades, says S.B. Cleland, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. There is usually a smaller decline in the prices of top grades than of other classes.

Board file

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SPECIAL to TC
Immediate release

CUTLINE MATERIAL for photo of L.M. Winters and hogs

L.M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, is shown in this photo looking over some of the hogs which ~~may~~ ^{will} be included in a unique display of some 20 different crosses ~~and~~ ^{from} inbred lines of hogs. From breeding work now under way at the University, Dr. Winters hopes to develop a new line of hogs for crossbreeding with inbred lines already developed at the U.

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The display, ~~will~~ be staged at 1:45 p.m. ~~Thursday~~, January 15, in Peters hall on the St. Paul campus, will be part of Farm and Home Week, which will be held on the St. Paul campus January 13-16.

~~XXXXXX~~ (More details in enclosed story.)

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SPECIAL for Basketball Program
University of Minn.

COUNTY AGENTS BRING RESULTS OF RESEARCH TO RURAL PEOPLE

Thousands of families in this state know how to make more scientific use of their resources, achieve a better living and understand more intelligently their responsibilities as citizens because of their contact with local representatives of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

These local representatives are the county agents. Every county in Minnesota has its county agricultural agent, and many counties also have home and 4-H club agents. They are part of a four-way partnership among the United States Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota, the county government and farm people.

The homemaker who is looking for the latest tips on canning and freezing or the farmer who wants to know how to increase crop yields has learned to look to the county extension office for such information. "See your county agent" has become a familiar expression all over Minnesota.

County agents work hand in hand with the scientist, bringing to farm people the results of research in agriculture and homemaking. It is their job, also, to help provide farm people with technical advice, to pass on to them successful methods in farming and homemaking, and to arm them with the knowledge that will make them well-informed citizens. Little wonder that the Cooperative Extension Service, through its representatives, the county agents, has come to be considered the largest organized out-of-school educational system in the world.

-jbn-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 5, 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

FARM FAMILY
LIVING COSTS TO
CONTINUE HIGH

The cost of living for farm families in _____ county will continue high during 1953, Home Agent _____ reported today.

Because of price changes on the market and rising standards of rural living, farm families can expect to consume more goods and services this year but they will not be paying markedly lower prices for them, she said.

She passes on the following information on the outlook for some of the items in farm family budgets from Lucile Holaday, University of Minnesota extension home management specialist:

Food--The supply of food in 1953 is expected to be slightly higher than in 1952. This increase will be due to a larger production of fruits and vegetables and an increased marketing of cattle.

Prices of turkey, eggs, butter, bread and some other cereal products, dry beans and peas, and canned vegetables will average a little higher. But prices of beef and veal, perhaps lamb and mutton, chicken, fish, frozen fruit juices, and fresh vegetables will be likely to average lower. Dollar expenditures for food probably will be a little higher on a per capita basis than in 1952.

Clothing--Right now there is an ample supply of clothing and household textiles on the market, and the supply probably will continue plentiful during the coming year. The newer synthetic fibers will not be available to consumers in quantity, but plant and equipment for volume output are being built. Estimates show that we may pay a little more for apparel than last year.

Housing--The past year was the third in succession in which housing construction was at record levels. However, even with an unusually large number of new units, the supply has not kept up with the demand, hence housing activity will continue strong. The liberalization of the GI Bill, extending home loan benefits to Korean and other recent veterans, has resulted in increased demand for new housing.

Consumers' durable goods--The supply of consumers' durable goods generally will be ample, and despite materials allocation there will only be spot shortages. Consumers may not be able to get immediate delivery on every commodity, but they will probably be able to obtain all the durables they are willing and able to buy.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 5, 1953

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

MOTHERS WARNED
AGAINST INFANT
VITAMIN POISONING

Today's infant is better off, nutritionally speaking, than any other member of the family, according to Home Agent _____.

Mothers generally know that their babies need a good diet. They feed their babies food rich in vitamin D to help prevent rickets, and give them orange juice or other forms of vitamin C. They make sure that the infant's diet contains plenty of protein.

Grace Brill, University of Minnesota extension nutritionist, now warns mothers against a new and hazardous kind of overfeeding--giving them too much vitamin A and D, which the body cannot excrete. This may cause a vitamin A and D "poisoning".

Highly concentrated forms of these vitamins, given to infants as a dietary supplement, should be used under the direction of a physician, she warns. Although infants need these vitamin concentrates, the American belief that "if a little is good, more is better" may result in mothers giving babies teaspoonfuls of the concentrates when drops are recommended.

Dr. Irvine McQuarrie, professor and head of pediatrics at the University of Minnesota, says that a child under one year of age should get from 1500 to 2000 ~~in-~~ternational units of vitamin A and from 600 to 1000 international units of vitamin D per day. More than this, if fed to him every day for a long period of time, will produce a toxic effect.

Miss Brill says that mothers should consult their child's doctor on the amount of vitamin concentrate to give, as individual children may require different amounts. However, lacking medical advice, they should read the labels on bottles and give no more than the average dosage, Dr. McQuarrie recommends.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 5, 1953

To all counties

For publication week
of January 12 or after

**NOW'S TIME FOR FIRE
PREVENTION CHECKUP**

With the heating season about half gone, it's time to re-check and clean the chimney, stoves or furnace and pipes, _____ county residents are reminded by Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

See that pipes are set solidly into the chimney, suggests Prickett. It's a good time, too, to clear out the ashes, waste paper and other fire hazards that may have accumulated during the winter months.

How are your electric circuits? Make sure they are free of makeshift connections. Use 15 ampere fuses on household circuits--keep a supply on hand. Remember that the correct fuse is the safety valve of the electrical system.

Are appliances and electric toys in good repair? Check these to prevent fire and electric shock.

Do you have an approved fire extinguisher handy for small and flash fires in the kitchen? Do you have water, hose and pails handy for fighting larger fires? Is a ladder located at an upper window for a fire escape? Do you have a ladder long enough to reach the roof for fighting fire?

"Let's protect property and our family happiness by preventing fires," says the safety specialist.

-rr-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 5, 1953

To all counties
For publication week
of January 12 or after

HISTORIC DAIRY
HANDBOOK REVISED

County Agricultural Agent _____ announced this week (today) that he had a fresh supply of a revised edition of Extension Bulletin 218, "Feeding the Dairy Herd," one of the University of Minnesota's most historic and best-read publications.

Extension Bulletin 218 is a handbook which, in one form or another, the University has been furnishing to dairymen ever since 1894. Twenty-seven separate editions have been printed, and nearly 500,000 copies have been distributed to Minnesota farmers since it first appeared.

Authors of the latest edition are H.R. Searles, R.W. Wayne and R.D. Leighton, extension dairymen, and T.W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry at the University.

Concentrated in the pocket size, 55-page book are sections on keys to profitable dairying, principles of feeding, summer feeding, winter feeding, and management factors.

Sub-sections deal with the dairy cow as a market for home-grown feeds, kinds and uses of roughages, concentrates, the fresh cow and the dry cow, minerals, computing rations and valuable information on many other topics both for everyday use and for planning the dairy program.

Single copies may be obtained from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 6, 1953

SPECIAL

Immediate Release

CUTLINES for library photo

Interior of new agricultural library on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. Photo shows students at charging desk--book racks behind counter and reading desks in left background--on "first" or main floor of library.

The new library will be dedicated at ceremonies scheduled for 7:45 p.m. Wednesday evening, January 14, in the Coffey hall auditorium on the St. Paul campus. Open house in the new building will be held following the ceremonies.

The dedication program will include a dedicatory address by John A. Hannah Hannah, president of Michigan State College. Presentation of Outstanding Achievement awards to several alumni of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics will be made by Dr. J.L. Merrill, president of the U. of M. Also on the program will be Dr. W.C. Coffey, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, now acting president of Hamline University.

The new 140- by 60-foot library, completed in the summer of 1952, has a capacity of 140,000 volumes and seats 500 students. It is built on five levels, including a subbasement, ground floor, first or main floor, second floor, and partial third floor or "penthouse."

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The dedication will be held in connection with the University's 51st annual Farm and Home Week January 13-16 on the St. Paul campus.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 7, 1953

Special

Note to Editor: To fill in blank in this story, see list of names at bottom of page. Your club agent may be serving on more than one committee.

CLUB AGENT ON
STATE COMMITTEE

_____, 4-H club agent in _____ county, has been appointed to serve as a member (or chairman) of the _____ committee of the State 4-H Club Agents' Association for the year.

The association is composed of all 4-H club agents in Minnesota who work with the organized groups of young people in 4-H clubs, teaching them the newest recommended practices in agriculture and homemaking and helping them develop desirable standards and ideals for farming, homemaking, community life and citizenship. Along with the county agricultural and home agents, 4-H club agents represent the University of Minnesota, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, county governments and farm people in the county.

-jbn-

State 4-H Club Agents' Association Committees

Outing Committee

Robert Horton, Chairman - S. St. Louis
Florence Olson - W. Polk
Robert Gee - Clay
Myrna Ballinger - Murray

Professional Improvement

Charles Benrud, Chairman - Hennepin
Millie Thurnbeck - Washington
James Schofield - Stearns

Dist. Service

Myrna Ballinger, Chairman - Murray
Bernice Slinden - Meeker
Milton Sands - Marshall

House Organ and Publicity

Florence Olson, Chairman - W. Polk
Fred Kaehler - Anoka
Evelyn Gray - Cottonwood

Public Relations

Mrs. Clara Obert, Chairman - Ramsey
James Lind - Mower
Robert Gee - Clay

Rural Youth

Ella Kringlund, Chairman - Sherburne
Chloris Gunderson - Nicollet
Rosemary Conzemius - Rice

Urban

Fred Kaehler, Chairman - Anoka
Charles Benrud - Hennepin
Martin Korsman - N. St. Louis

Constitution Committee

Merle Sherman, Chairman - Beltrami
Jennie Madey - Becker
Mabel Smilanich - S. St. Louis

Resolutions

Emma Hultgren, Chairman - Stevens
Robert Webb - Crow Wing
Paul Brown - Kandiyohi

Banquet

Esther Schmidt, Chairman - Chisago
Millie Thurnbeck - Washington
Myrna Ballinger - Murray
Arthur Little - Swift

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 and June 30, 1914.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 7, 1953

Immediate Release

FREEBORN COUNTY BOY IS CORN CHAMPION

Keith Bjerke, 14, Albert Lea, has been named state 4-H corn champion, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

He will receive a \$25 bond from the Pride Hybrid company, Dassel.

The Freeborn county boy had a yield of 745 bushels from his 5 acres of corn, an average yield of 149 bushels per acre. Last fall he received a blue ribbon on the corn he exhibited at the Freeborn county Fair. Keith has been a 4-H member for six years and has carried the corn project for two years.

County champions who received blue ribbons in the state corn contest are Marvin Krzmarzick, Sleepy Eye; George Benda, Jr., Alpha; David Geselle, Rochester; David Dahlager, Sacred Heart; Ronald Novotny, Lonsdale; Dale Kelsey, Jr., Lewisville.

Blue ribbon winners will receive cash prizes of \$7 each.

Corn yield, exhibit at county fairs and completeness and accuracy of the 4-H record and story are the bases for selection of the winners.

A-9187-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 7, 1953

Immediate Release

REFRESHER COURSE IN HOMEMAKING FOR WOMEN

A varied program in homemaking, art and gardening has been planned for both rural and city women during the University of Minnesota's fifty-first annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus January 13-16.

Hundreds of women from Minnesota cities and farms are setting aside those four days to go back to school to get the latest information to help them do a better job of homemaking. For 50 years the refresher course in homemaking has attracted women to the special morning and afternoon programs arranged for them during Farm and Home Week.

This year's sessions for homemakers will be held in Room 203 of the Home Economics building beginning at 9 a.m. and 1:45 p.m.

The opening program for homemakers Tuesday afternoon (Jan. 13) will feature two demonstrations, one on speed methods in clothing construction, the other on making winter bouquets of weeds. On succeeding days, other demonstrations and talks on clothing and home beautification will include such topics as clothes for children, with children modeling various garments, styles for women, blended fabrics, furniture refinishing, selection of floor and counter surfaces and window treatments.

Wednesday morning (Jan. 14) discussions will center in helping children prepare for marriage and management of special diets and fitting them into the family scheme. Problems of feeding the family will be considered on many of the week's programs.

Because of popular demand, there will be separate morning and afternoon sessions in Peters Hall auditorium on Wednesday devoted exclusively to techniques in freezing foods.

A Rural Art show, highlighting works of Minnesota's rural artists and talks by visiting artists, will be a special part of the week's program.

Special sections in horticulture have been arranged for gardening enthusiasts, with discussions on vegetable gardening, fruit growing and various phases of ornamental horticulture including use and care of plants in interior decorating and selection of trees and shrubs for the home grounds.

Problems in beekeeping, of interest to an increasing number of women, will be considered at separate sessions each morning and afternoon during the University's biggest short course.

Exhibits in the Home Economics building will include displays of braided rugs showing new techniques, child play equipment, measuring equipment, soaps and detergents.

All Farm and Home Week programs are open to the public free of charge, according to J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

A-9189-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 7, 1953

Immediate Release

WEED-SEED INSPECTORS' SHORT COURSE JAN. 19-23

Minnesota weed and seed inspectors will attend their 12th annual short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota January 19-23, J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University, announced today.

The short course, under the chairmanship of R.S. Dunham, professor of agronomy, will be given by the University of Minnesota in co-operation with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

Speakers will include U.J. Norgaard, agronomist at South Dakota State College, who will talk at a banquet Wednesday, January 21. Other speakers at the short course will be Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture; M.W. Clark, state commissioner of agriculture; W.M. Myers, head of the agronomy department at the University; and T.L. Aamodt, director of the division of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture.

Others to appear on the short course program include John Burger, director of educational services, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; W.D. Flemming, secretary-treasurer, Northwest Retail Feed Association, Minneapolis; and Lambert Erickson, associate agronomist, University of Idaho. Also on the program will be several other members of the University of Minnesota and State Department of Agriculture staffs.

The first three and the fifth days of the course will be limited to weed and seed inspectors. On the fourth day the inspectors will be joined by county agricultural agents, vocational agriculture teachers, seed growers and dealers, farmers and others interested.

Subjects to be discussed include weed control laws and policies, research, weed killing methods, fertilizers and others, according to Professor Dunham.

The Thursday program will consist of reports on the insect situation, weed control methods recommended for 1953, the forest tent caterpillar, chemicals, brush control, weeds in vegetables and new weed problems.

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

A-9190-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 7, 1953

Immediate Release

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CAPTION: Farm and Home Week speakers, left to right: F.B. Morrison, professor of animal husbandry at Cornell University; O.B. Jesness, head of the agricultural economics department at the University of Minnesota; John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State College; and Aaron Bohrod, artist-in-residence, University of Wisconsin.

FARM AND HOME WEEK SPEAKERS NAMED

The fields of educational administration, livestock feeding, art, economics, and humor and philosophy will be represented by speakers at Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota January 13-16.

O.B. Jesness, head of the agricultural economics department at the University of Minnesota, will speak at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday, January 14, on "What Lies Ahead?"

John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State College, will give the principal address at dedication ceremonies for the new St. Paul campus library at 8 p.m. the same day. Others on the program will be Dr. J.L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture; and Dr. W.C. Coffey, president emeritus of the University, now acting president of Hamline University.

F.B. Morrison, professor of animal husbandry at Cornell University, New York, will speak Thursday, January 15, at 10 a.m. on "New Developments in Swine Feeding" and at 12:30 p.m. the same day on "Claims and Facts about Livestock Farming." He is the author of the widely used textbook, "Feeds and Feeding."

Aaron Bohrod, artist-in-residence at the University of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Ruth Stolle, teacher at Tripoli, Wis., widely known for her work with rural artists, will speak at 7:45 p.m. Thursday on "Adventures in Rural Art." They will also speak at 2 p.m. Thursday on "Creative Art in Rural Life."

Tom Collins, humorist-philosopher and publicity director for the City National Bank and Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo., will talk at 12:30 p.m. Friday, January 16, on "Luck, Its Care and Feeding."

J.O. Christianson, superintendent of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, St. Paul, will speak at 8 a.m. breakfast sessions Wednesday through Friday.

Attendance at Farm and Home Week is open free of charge to persons interested in any of the 175 farm and home topics to be discussed.

A-9188-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1953

SPECIAL to TC dailies, Ap, IP

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, JAN. 11

RALPH CRIM TO BE HONORED

Ralph F. Crim, veteran agronomist with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will be honored for 35 years of educational work in behalf of crop improvement Thursday evening, January 15.

The honor, in the form of a scroll and citation, will come at the annual joint banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and the Northwest Crop Improvement Association in Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis campus, University of Minnesota. The affair will be held in connection with the University's 51st annual Farm and Home Week.

Crim, who will retire as extension agronomist next June, has been secretary of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association for nearly 29 years. Throughout his career, he has worked to promote the use of improved varieties of farm crops and high quality seed and has been active in research and educational work to encourage the latest methods of weed control on Minnesota farms.

Crim is known as one of the nation's top judges of grain, especially corn.

Through his work with the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and through publications, farmers' meetings and counsel with county agricultural agents, he is credited with being a major force in making Minnesota's crop improvement program one of the best in the nation.

An Ohio farm boy and graduate of Ohio State University, Crim joined the Minnesota Extension Service in 1918 as a county agent in Cottonwood county. Before that, he taught vocational agriculture at Slayton and Benson. He joined the state extension staff in 1922.

His leadership in crops work was recognized by his election as secretary in 1931 and president in 1932 of the International Crop Improvement Association. He has served for many years as editor and manager of the Minnesota Seed Grower, publication of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. He has written several Univer-

sity of Minnesota extension and experiment station bulletins and pamphlets. In 1942 he was named as an honorary premier seed grower by the Northwest Crop Improvement Association.

Other University of Minnesota faculty members to be honored for crops work during Farm and Home Week will be C.M. Bailey, who retired December 31 as dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture; E.C. Stakman, head of the plant pathology department; and M.L. Armour, extension agronomist. They will receive scrolls at a crop improvement session at University Farm on the afternoon of January 14.

Several Minnesota seed growers and elevator managers will also be honored for their crop improvement work at the banquet January 15.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
January 8, 1953

Special to Chicago, West Polk,
Kandiyohi and Olmsted
counties

ASSISTANT 4-H
AGENT APPOINTED

Norma Gustafson, Minnesota's 1952 International Farm Youth exchange delegate to Denmark, will act as assistant 4-H club agent in _____ county from _____ to _____ (dates)
_____, County Agent _____ announces.

During the time she is in the county, Miss Gustafson will speak to 4-H leaders, Rural Youth groups and other rural organizations, explaining the International Farm Youth Exchange project and telling about rural life in Denmark. In order that she may reach as many people as possible, she will serve as assistant agent in four different counties from January 15 to March 10.

During the summer of 1952 she was one of the 50 American farm youth who visited European countries under the sponsorship of the International Farm Youth Exchange program which was set up by the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better international understanding. They served as "grass roots" ambassadors, living and working on farms, learning to understand the problems and attitudes of rural people.

Miss Gustafson lived and worked on a number of farms in Denmark. She also had the opportunity to take trips throughout the country. While there she took many pictures of the activities of rural people. Her trip was sponsored by the State Rural Youth Federation and Land O' Lakes Creameries.

Born and reared on a farm near North Branch, Miss Gustafson has been a member of the Happy Hikers 4-H club for nine years and an active junior leader for six years. She has an outstanding 4-H club record. In 1951 she was one of four club members from the state selected to attend the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D.C. In 1949 she was national winner of a \$300 scholarship for her work in safety. As state safety champion she received a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago that year. Her safety honors came as a result of her work in spearheading county-wide safety drives in milk pasteurization and scotchlighting bicycles.

Miss Gustafson attended the St. Cloud Teachers' college for two years and prior to her trip to Denmark taught the second grade in Sandstone.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9, 1953

Immediate Release

FARM AND HOME WEEK TO OPEN AT 10 A.M. TUESDAY

Farm and Home Week classes on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota will open Tuesday at 10 a.m. with a session for goose growers.

Registration for the four-day event, beginning at 8 a.m. Tuesday, will be held on the first floor of Coffey hall, in the lobby of the east wing of the home economics building and in the lobby of Peters hall.

There is no charge for attendance at Farm and Home Week. Registrants, both urban and rural people, may attend as many or as few sessions as they desire.

Breakfast talks and sing sessions will be held at 8:15 a.m. Wednesday through Friday, with J.O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture, St. Paul, as the speaker. Assembly programs will be held all four days at 12:30 p.m. Evening programs are scheduled for Tuesday through Thursday.

Class sessions, day by day:

Tuesday morning, goose production; Tuesday afternoon, weed control, homemaking, horticulture, livestock, improved use of wood in farm structures, farmstead conveniences, beekeeping, goose production.

Wednesday morning, crop improvement, livestock, beekeeping, dairying, diesel tractors, farm machinery, frozen foods, homemaking; Wednesday afternoon, crop improvement, dairying, livestock, beekeeping, pest control of horticultural crops, planning farms for profit, 4-H club work, frozen foods, homemaking.

Thursday morning, soil factors affecting crop production, beekeeping, livestock, dairying, veterinary medicine, Young Farmers of Minnesota, horticulture, homemaking; Thursday afternoon, livestock, dairying, beekeeping, insect pests, fertilizers and soil conditioners, farm buildings, horticulture, 4-H club work, Young Farmers of Minnesota, homemaking.

Friday morning, beekeeping, livestock, homemaking, getting started in farming, rural electrification; Friday afternoon, farm business in 1953, beekeeping, forage production, livestock, homemaking.

A-9191-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9, 1953

Immediate Release

YOUNG FARMERS' MEETING, COW CLIPPING CONTEST SCHEDULED

Two events involving young farmers will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Wednesday and Thursday (January 14-15).

At 3:15 p.m. Wednesday, eight boys, champions from each of Minnesota's Future Farmers of America districts, will compete for cow clipping honors. The winners will receive prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 from The Farmer magazine, St. Paul.

The second annual Young Farmers' of Minnesota Day will be held on Thursday, attended by more than 100 young men studying agriculture on a part-time basis in Minnesota high schools.

Both events will be held in connection with the University's 51st annual Farm and Home Week, January 13-16.

Cow clipping contestants, all high school vocational agriculture students, will be: Marvin Springer, Glencoe; Kearn Ward, Westbrook; Eldon Hecksel, Watertown; Duane Baringer, Red Wing; Arnold Johnson, Pine City; Roger Stahl, Hibbing; Richard Burtness, Thief River Falls; and John Januschka, Little Falls.

The boys will clip hair from the underline, rear legs, udder and hind quarters of dairy cows as an aid to quality milk production. Prizes will be presented by Marlene Jensen, Ada, Northwestern Minnesota's dairy princess. Judges for the contest will be Myron Clark, state commissioner of agriculture; W.S. Moscrip, president of the Minnesota Dairy Industries Committee; and Floyd Thompson, executive secretary of the Minnesota Creamery Operators' Association.

The Young Farmers' program will be opened at 10:30 a.m. Thursday by Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, and Dr. Milo Peterson, head of the agricultural education department at the University.

G.R. Cochran, state supervisor of agricultural education, will meet with the young farmers at luncheon, following which they will hear F.B. Morrison, Cornell University, international authority on livestock feeding, at a Farm and Home Week convocation.

During the afternoon the young farmers will also tour the St. Paul campus. Their program will be concluded with remarks by their leaders and making of plans for the coming year.

A-9192--rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9, 1953

Immediate Release

SIX TO GET OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

Six distinguished alumni of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture will receive Outstanding Achievement awards from the University Wednesday evening, January 14.

The awards will be made during the dedication program for the University's new St. Paul campus library, scheduled for 8 p.m. in Coffey hall, University Farm. The awards, in the form of a medal and citation, will be presented by Dr. J.L. Morrill, president of the University, to the following:

Dr. Morris J. Blish, supervisor of protein research for the Amino Products Company, Chicago, internationally famous for his discoveries in the fields of cereal technology and the chemistry of wheat flour proteins.

Dr. J.G. Harrar, deputy director for agriculture in the Division of Natural Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, New York City, teacher and investigator of pure and applied microbiology, spokesman for co-operative agricultural research and widely known for promoting scientific activities in Latin America.

Dr. Ralph M. Lindgren, chief of forest pathology research, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., famed for his service and research leading to preservation of America's forest resources.

Frank F. Marshall, Litchfield, Minn., progressive farmer and Minnesota's first county agent (appointed in Traverse county in 1912), who retired in 1948 as Meeker county supervisor for the Farmers' Home Administration after serving with FHA and its predecessor organizations since 1935.

Dr. Herman A. Rodenhiser, head of the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases of the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., contributor to the nation's well being through fundamental research in cereal crop production.

Dr. Betty Sullivan, vice president and director of research, Russell Miller Milling Company, Minneapolis, for her achievements as an administrator and research work on oxidizing and reducing agents in flour.

Guest speaker at the dedication program will be John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State College. Others to appear on the program are Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture; Dr. C.H. Bailey, retired dean of the Institute of Agriculture; and Dr. W.C. Coffey, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota and former dean of its Department of Agriculture.

Open house will be held in the library at 9:30 p.m.

A-9193--x

STATE WINNERS IN TWO 4-H LIVESTOCK CONTEST NAMED

Two 15-year-old boys have won top honors in the state in two 4-H livestock contests, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

They are Reynold Ward, St. Vincent, state champion in the ten-ewe contest, and Marvin J. Huiras, Fairfax, state winner in the ton-litter project.

Reynold raised 14 lambs from his 10 cross-bred ewes and sheared 85 pounds of wool. Total weight of his lambs at the end of 135 days was 1,402 pounds or an average of 100.1 pounds per lamb.

Runner-up in the ten-ewe contest was Donald Holte, 15, Perley, who raised 16 Hampshire lambs to a total of 1,409 pounds in 135 days, an average of 88 pounds per lamb.

Marvin won top placing in the ton-litter contest with a litter of 17 Grade Yorkshire pigs which weighed 4,010 pounds at the end of 180 days, an average of 235.88 pounds per pig.

Lorlys Hansen, Jr., 16, Detroit Lakes, produced the heaviest average weight per pig. His litter of 12 Grade Chester White pigs averaged 262 pounds per pig.

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

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

COST OF LIVING FOR FARM FAMILIES TO CONTINUE HIGH

The cost of farm family living in 1953 will continue to be high, Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Farm families can expect to find double pressures on their pocketbooks--that of keeping up with price changes as they occur on the market and of raising their standards of living to keep up with urban people.

From all indications, rural people will consume more goods and services during 1953 and will not be paying markedly lower prices for them.

This is the outlook for demand of some of the items in farm family budgets, according to Miss Holaday:

. Food--Farm families traditionally furnish from their own farms about 1/3 to 2/3 of the food they consume. They can expect to continue producing much of their food in 1953. However, the long-term outlook is for less home production and more direct purchasing from commercial markets.

. Housing and equipment--Due to the advancements made in rural electrification, this field has showed the greatest gains in the farmer's standard of living in the last 10 years. Rural homemakers are turning more and more to the use of labor-saving electrical equipment which, though it adds to the cost of living, makes the job of homemaking easier.

. Clothing--Studies show that in clothing, as well as in other aspects in their standards of living, farm families are following the same pattern of "catching up" to urban levels. Although farm families are somewhat less well supplied with clothing than city families, the differences are not great, and the coming year can be expected to bring the levels even closer together.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1953

Lill

SPECIAL to St. Paul Dispatch-
Pioneer Press

* Enclosed photo is of Marlene Jensen, Ada, Minn., Northwestern Minnesota
5
dairy princess. She will present prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 to winners in the
FFA cow clipping contest at University Farm Wednesday afternoon, January 14.
, beginning at 3:15 p.m.,
The contest will be held in connection with the University of Minnesota's
H
Farm and Home Week, with prizes to be donated by The Farmer magazine, St.
Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 12, 1953

To all counties
For publication week of
January 19 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

COUNTY AGENT: This first item might make a good news story for your county--to be handled separately from your column.

Order Trees Early -- Orders from farmers for trees to be distributed by the Minnesota Division of Forestry should be in the county agent's office before February 1, and those who order earliest will get the best choice of trees. Information on types, use and planting of trees may be obtained from the county agent. This year the State Division of Forestry will distribute 15 million trees for shelterbelts, windbreaks and farm woodlots, compared with 7 million last year. This increased number means a tremendous burden on distribution facilities. The entire distribution cannot be handled during the last few weeks before the spring breakup, points out Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Seed Treatment Important -- Seed treatment of soybeans and flax this year is more important than ever, says R.C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Soybeans and flax from the 1952 crop have been showing surface injury, due to extremely dry weather in many cases just before harvest. These seeds may germinate in tests but not always in the fields. If tests show good germination, treatment of the seeds is likely to be worthwhile. Any of the mercury treatments used for small grain can be used for flax. (Use the dosage recommended for flax.) On soybeans, use a protectant (mercury is toxic) such as Arasan, Sperguson or Orthocide 75.

* * * * *

Good Handling Pays -- To reduce losses from shipping fever in feeder cattle newly brought to the farm, Dr. H.H. Hoyt, associate professor of veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota, suggests isolation of newly introduced animals to prevent spread of disease to other cattle, feeding roughage sparingly for a few days to avoid unusual changes in the diet, and providing water tanks with heaters to increase water consumption and avoid chilling of animals.

* * * * *

Use Proven Sires -- There is a great need for increasing the inherited level for production in low-producing dairy herds. Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says this can be done most quickly and surely by using sires which have proven themselves through production of their daughters.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1953

Res.

FOR RELEASE
4 p.m. Tuesday,
January 13

LIVESTOCK, WEED CONTROL TIPS GIVEN (Farm and Home week)

Farm and Home week visitors on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota got tips this (Tuesday) afternoon on selection and feeding of livestock and control of weeds.

E. F. Ferrin, head of the animal husbandry department at the University, said that long-bodied hogs have more lean and less fat than short-bodied hogs of equal weight. Improvement in leanness of the pork cuts depends largely on allowing the pig time enough to grow muscular tissues instead of forcing a rapid weight increase which adds fat to the body at expense of muscle tissue, he stated.

H. G. Heggeness, instructor of plant pathology and botany, pointed out that there are two phases to the problem of controlling perennial broadleaved weeds. One is to prevent flowering and seed spread by such means as mowing, burning, tillage, grazing and use of chemical herbicides. The other is eradication of established plants by use of such herbicides as 2, 4-D, MCP, or sodium chlorate. Directions for using these chemicals can be obtained from county agricultural agents.

R. S. Dunham, professor of agronomy, stated that cultivation is usually the cheapest method of eradicating quackgrass on large areas if soil erosion is not a problem. Control of quack with chemicals is very expensive for large areas, according to Dunham.

Henry L. Hansen, associate professor of forestry, said that while chemical control of brush is practical in many cases, it is difficult and expensive to get eradication by a single chemical treatment. In most cases, repeat treatments are necessary.

R. G. Robinson, assistant professor of agronomy, pointed out that control of weeds on non-crop lands is frequently desirable in order to improve appearance, prevent fires in dry foliage, destroy cover for rodents and prevent spread of weeds to agricultural lands. In doing this, development of a grass sod is generally preferable to complete destruction of vegetation, because grass sod will control dust, prevent erosion and prevent most farm weeds from becoming established.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 12, 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
January 19 and after

NOTE TO AGENT: In this mailing you will find a statistical table with data applying to the story below. This is for use either for publication, if your editors have room for it, or for your own background and files. The blank in the story for the 1952 per acre price of land in your part of the state may be filled in by consulting the table.

LAND PRICES HIT
NEW HIGH; CAUTION
URGED IN BUYING

Caution on the part of prospective farm land buyers, especially those with limited funds, was urged this week (today) by County Agricultural Agent _____.

The county agent combined this warning with a report that prices of farm real estate in Minnesota reached a new high in 1952 and that there was a decline in activity in the farm land market during the past year.

This information was contained in a report from A.A. Dowell, who was a member of the University of Minnesota department of agricultural economics until becoming director of resident instruction for the University's Institute of Agriculture in December, and Orlo Sorenson, research assistant in agricultural economics.

The report was based on a survey of 400 real estate brokers scattered throughout the state. The average farm land price for the state in June, 1952, was \$107 per acre, compared with the previous high of \$104 in the 1920-21 period. Only in the southeastern, east central and west central districts did values fail to top the 1920-21 peak, and in the west central district the difference was not important.

The June, 1952, average for the _____ section of the state was \$_____ per acre. (AGENT: pick this figure out of accompanying table.)
(your section)

The increase in land prices from depression lows to 1952 varied widely in different parts of the state. This increase was relatively much greater in the three western districts than in the three eastern districts of the state, report Dowell and Sorenson. The greatest relative increase occurred in the northwestern district and the least relative increase in the east central district.

MORE

Minnesota farm real estate brokers reported fewer farms sold during the first five months of 1952 than during the same period in 1951. The decrease amounted to about 34 per cent for the state as a whole. This decrease was fairly uniform in all parts of the state except in the east central and northeastern districts, where it amounted to only 18 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively.

More brokers reported an increase in the number of farms listed for sale on June 1, 1952, compared with the same date in 1951, than reported a decrease. About 31 per cent of the 301 brokers who answered this question reported an increase in listings, 48 per cent reported no change, and 21 per cent reported a decrease. However, the actual increase in the number of listings on June 1, 1952, over June 1, 1951, may have resulted from fewer sales during the first five months of 1952 rather than from an increased desire on the part of owners to dispose of their properties, according to Dowell and Sorenson.

Reports on 1063 voluntary transfers of Minnesota farms from January 1 to June 1, 1952, indicate that 81 per cent of the buyers were active farmers. Only 19 per cent were bought for speculative or other purposes.

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Factors tending to reduce the number of farms offered for sale included: (1) relatively high returns over a period of years from farm real estate compared with returns from other investments, (2) the expectation or fear of continued inflation and (3) income tax considerations.

While it is too early to conclude that the farm land boom has reached its peak, Dr. Dowell points out that it is not too early to suggest caution on the part of prospective buyers with limited funds. "A farm is worth what it will earn over a considerable period of time, not what it will earn in one or a few especially favorable or unfavorable years," he says.

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District	1920-21	1934-35	1940	1945	1950	1951	1952
	Dollars per acre						
Southeastern	\$141	\$52	\$59	\$79	\$109	\$125	\$131
Southwestern	152	58	68	92	141	166	175
West Central	98	38	36	49	76	89	96
East Central	68	26	26	35	50	59	58
Northwestern	57	22	22	29	46	54	68
Northeastern	24	15	24	29	40	46	42
Minnesota	104	40	43	58	85	99	107

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1953

Res 174H

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday p.m.
January 14

JESNESS WARNS AGAINST DEPRESSION WORRY

A University of Minnesota economist warned today (Tuesday) against undue worry over what may happen to the nation's economy when the defense program tapers off.

Speaking at a Farm and Home Week session on the St. Paul campus, O. B. Jesness head of the agricultural economics department, stated that "This worrying over what is coming can be good or bad. It will be very useful if it prepares us for changes and leads us to make adjustments which will keep the worst from happening. On the other hand, it is conceivable that we might worry ourselves into a sizeable depression, because it is no use blinking the fact that our state of mind may become very important in a situation such as this."

He pointed out that appropriations for armament are not translated immediately into war plants and defense materials and that the armed services have a considerable backlog of unexpended funds from earlier appropriations.

"Apparently the program could continue well into 1954 at the present rate of activity, even though no new funds were appropriated. The budget which will be laid before the session of congress in just a few days contemplates a continuation of the present program, and any curtailment that the administration which takes office next week may make is not likely to alter that situation materially," according to Dr. Jesness.

The University economist said that the change ahead is a leveling-out with perhaps some moderate downward adjustment, rather than any drastic downturn.

Also speaking at Farm and Home Week today, E. L. Pinnell and E. H. Rinke, University plant geneticists, reported that a number of new techniques are being used by University plant breeders to develop better corn hybrids. These include work in co-operation with University entomologists and plant pathologists to find more efficient methods for selecting corn for borer resistance and stalk rot resistance. Progress is also being made in developing hybrid corn that does not have to be detasseled in seed production fields. But this corn is from two to five years short of being ready to go into production fields, they reported.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 12, 1953

To all counties
ATT: 4-H AGENTS

NEW 4-H FORESTRY
PROJECT BULLETIN
IS NOW AVAILABLE

A new bulletin on the forestry project is now available to _____ county 4-H boys and girls, 4-H Club (County) Agent _____ announced today.

The bulletin entitled, Forestry in 4-H, explains to club members that the purpose of the forestry project is not to make foresters of them, but to encourage them to be better farmers and better citizens for having participated in this project.

Marvin E. Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota and author of the bulletin, points out how 4-H boys and girls from every part of the state will discover some phases of project work that will apply to them, and that the forestry project is open to 4-H'ers living on the prairie as well as those living in northern Minnesota.

The project has four divisions--forest appreciation, forest tree nursery and planting, forest protection and harvesting forest products. Four-H'ers may begin project work in any one of the divisions.

The "Keep Minnesota Green" committee assisted the University of Minnesota Extension Service in the publication of this bulletin. A voluntary citizens' group, the Keep Minnesota Green committee is eager to enlist the help of 4-H members in reaching its goals of better fire protection and more interest in conservation. Hugh Bennett is executive director of the committee.

-mmg-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1953

FOR RELEASE:
4 p.m. Tuesday
January 13

SPEED IN SEWING, FRUIT FOR HOME GARDEN DISCUSSED

Clothing construction methods have been streamlined and modernized to make sewing practical for busy homemakers, Esther Knight, instructor in clothing at the University of Minnesota, told a Farm and Home Week audience Tuesday afternoon (Jan. 13).

Demonstrating speed methods, Miss Knight made a cotton shirt waist dress.

Much of the work done by hand previously can be done satisfactorily by machine, thus saving time, she said. The home-made look can be avoided through use of care in choice of pattern and fabric and accuracy in construction details. She advised inexperienced sewers to select patterns simple enough so garments can be completed quickly.

Wood, straw, coarse pottery and copper are textures suitable for containers for weed arrangements, Gertrude Esteros, associate professor of home economics at the University, said in a talk and demonstration on winter bouquets. At every time of the year, she pointed out, there are beautiful natural materials available for bouquets, such as weeds, seed pods, cones and dried branches. Many of the dried grasses and seed pods, however, have such subtle colors that their beauty may be lost unless placed against a suitable background such as a tray or fabric if the room background is confusing or too much the same in color as the grasses.

In a talk to gardeners attending a special session on horticulture, Leon Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University, emphasized the importance of buying only hardy, adapted varieties of trees and shrubs from nurseries in the local area. In addition to hardiness, such features should also be considered as flowers, summer, autumn and winter foliage color, texture, and colored fruits.

W. H. Alderman, head of the department of horticulture, pointed out that anyone in Minnesota wanting to grow fruits for home use can find a wide selection of tree fruits or small fruits suited to individual tastes, needs and available space. Some are almost "foolhardy," provided they are planted in fairly good soil where they receive sunshine for at least half a day. Highbush cranberry can be grown even in shade. For the small garden, berries and other small fruits are most practical, but room for a few tree fruits may be found in the small garden if they are fitted into the landscape plan for the yard. He cited the Dolgo crab and Haralson apple as handsome trees and colorful in flower and fruit. The flowers, foliage and fruit of the Nanking cherry also make this tree fit well into the landscape plan.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1953

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE: WEDNESDAY P.M.
* * * * *

SPECIAL DIETS DISCUSSED IN FARM-HOME WEEK SESSIONS

If someone in the family has to be placed on a special diet, remember that many of the same guides used in planning and preparing a good normal diet will apply to the special diet, Annette Gormican, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota, said this morning (Wed., Jan. 14).

She spoke at a special session for homemakers planned as part of the University's 51st annual Farm and Home Week.

Special diets should also be managed with an eye to the effect of the restrictions on the mental outlook of a person who cannot eat normally, she said.

She listed these standards to keep in mind when planning special as well as normal diets:

- . The adequacy of the diet or the extent to which the various combinations of foods within the diet satisfy the body's needs for growth and maintenance of health. This is especially important when special diets are required over long periods of time.

- . The "eye and appetite" appeal of the menu. Color combinations, variety in texture and palatability all help to make any menu more enjoyable.

- . Cost of foods. Cost will influence both normal and modified menus.

- . Ease of preparation. The extent to which the special diet can be made a part of the family food preparation may mean a good deal of saving in both time and labor.

At a separate session for beekeepers, M.H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology at the University, described how honey bees have learned to live and work together for the benefit of the whole colony. In order to look for food efficiently they have a special dance-language, by means of which the scout bees tell their inmates in the hives what kind of flowers are yielding nectar or pollen and in which direction and how far these sources are. The sun serves them as a compass, even on cloudy days. Because they possess the storage instinct, they are able to store enough honey for their own use and a surplus for man.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1953

F & H - Res.

FOR RELEASE:
TUES. P.M. JANUARY 13

UNIVERSITY GOOSE RESEARCH DESCRIBED

Research to meet the needs of the state's expanding goose industry was described this (Tuesday) morning by University of Minnesota poultry husbandmen at a Farm and Home Week session on the St. Paul campus.

Appearing on the program were H.J. Sloan, director of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, formerly head of the poultry husbandry department; T.H. Canfield and R.N. Shoffner, associate professors of poultry husbandry; and M.J. Battig, poultry research assistant.

It was reported that trapnesting of geese was begun at the University in 1947. Numbers of geese used in the project have gradually increased until "in 1952," 155 hens of several breeds were trapnested.

In a trapnest, the birds cannot leave the nest until they are released by the poultry workers. This makes it possible to keep accurate records of eggs laid by individual hens.

Goose growers were told that goslings raised in confinement on incomplete rations develop a high percentage of perosis (flat hocks). With a starting ration which is adequate for chicks, as many as 75 per cent of confined goslings have developed this leg ailment. The confined birds had no supplementary green feed during the three or four weeks of brooding. However, goslings fed the same ration but given an outdoor run of fresh green pasture by the end of the first week grew normally.

Other experiments at the University indicate that antibiotics will give goslings increased weight gains early in life. But the drug's effectiveness declines as the goslings get older. In other work, penicillin boosted growth when goslings were not allowed free access to greens but did not do so when goslings received greens. Cut grass was not as effective a green as growing pasture.

The poultry husbandmen also brought out the importance of using a good breeder mash during the entire breeding season. A good hen breeder ration has been found to be reasonably satisfactory for this purpose.

Emphasis during goose growers' sessions was on marketing as well as production. The growers were concerned with methods of presenting their product in the most attractive way possible and ways of boosting acceptance of goose by consumers.

A-9199-rr

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 12, 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
January 19

QUALITY OF SHEETS
ON WHITE SALES
IS IMPORTANT

Homemakers in _____ county cannot always depend on getting a bargain at white sales, Home Agent _____ cautions.

Those who plan to replenish their stocks of sheets during January sales must remember to be good shoppers.

Miss (Mrs.) _____ passes along some pointers on good buymanship from Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

First, buy sheets on the basis of your needs. It's not a good idea to have a surplus in the linen closet. Instead, buy a few new ones each year to prevent all of them wearing out at once.

Always check labels carefully to see what you are buying.

Know in advance the sizes and quality you want. In considering size, remember that width is as important as length. The minimum length, when stated as "torn size" should be 108 inches, and when stated as "finished size" and "preshrunk", 96 inches. Width of a single bed sheet should be 63 inches. Three-quarter beds require 72-inch width sheets and double beds 81-inch sheets.

Sheets generally come in three qualities--muslin, fine count and percale. To be sure of the quality check the label for thread count, or the number of threads per inch. Muslin sheets, for example, may have a thread count of 112, 128, or 140. Type 140 is a good, heavy weight, all-round service sheeting. Type 128 is a medium weight but type 112 may be too loosely woven to give satisfactory wear.

Fine count, sometimes called utility percale, has at least 170 threads to the inch. Percale sheeting is made of finer yarns and a closer weave than muslin. It is a lighter weight, smoother, more luxurious fabric than muslin, but cannot be expected to wear quite as well. Percale sheeting has a thread count of at least 180, and luxury percale is 200.

In looking at the sheet, examine the weave. It should be firm, close and uniform, with a smooth surface. Threads should run unbroken from selvage to selvage. There should be no weak places or slubs. Hems should be straight. To judge the amount of sizing, rub two parts of the sheet together. If a white powdery material comes out, sizing has been used in the finishing process, and the sheets may become sleazy after the first laundering.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 12, 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
January 19 and after

① Re-write for Jan 19 ② Res.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1953

SPECIAL

EISENHOWER AIDE TO SPEAK AT U FARM

John A. Hannah, new member of President-elect Dwight Eisenhower's official family, will give the major address in connection with the dedication of the University's St. Paul Campus library, Wednesday evening, January 14 at 8:00 p.m.

Hannah, president of Michigan State College, recently was appointed Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of manpower. He will have the position now occupied by Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, when the new administration takes office.

The dedication of the Library is part of the annual Farm and Home Week program, Tuesday, Jan. 13-Friday Jan. 16, on the St. Paul Campus of the University. The public is invited to all Farm and Home Week events and to the dedication.

Following the dedication ceremonies in Coffey Hall, there will be open house in the Library for all visitors.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1953

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE
4 p.m. Wednesday,
January 14
* * * * *

LARGE TURKEYS OFTEN GOOD BUYS FOR FREEZER--FARM AND HOME WEEK

When large turkeys are a good buy from the price standpoint, they may be practical to put into the home freezer if they are cut up into family-size meal portions, a Farm and Home Week audience on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus was told today.

Speaking and demonstrating at a special session on frozen foods, M. H. Swanson, assistant professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota, showed how turkey can be packaged ^{by} meal size and so used to advantage even by the small family.

In the homemakers' section, Charlotte Wolff, associate professor of home economics, emphasized two basic principles which every woman should keep in mind if she wishes to be well dressed: the principle of compensation, which requires that a woman compensate for the deficiencies in her figure by the intelligent use of line, color and texture in her clothing; and the principle of expression, which requires that clothing express the best traits of the person wearing it.

When compensating for extra weight, for example, women should choose well-fitted foundation garments, lines which are vertical or diagonal, colors which are dark or neutral and surfaces that are dull and do not reflect light.

Fine-quality clothes, distinguished by excellent fabric, styling, workmanship and fit are expressive of the mature personality. The woman capable of self-discipline knows that it is worth making some sacrifices in quantity in order to have a few really good-quality garments, Miss Wolff said.

Importance of protecting honey bees and wild bees as valuable resources of the state's agriculture was stressed at a session for beekeepers. B. A. Haws, research fellow in the department of entomology and economic zoology, pointed out that destruction of bees resulting from improper use of agricultural chemicals can impose heavy losses upon beekeepers and agriculture in general. Insecticides should not be applied to plants at blossom time except under special conditions, he warned. Haws urged that Agricultural Experiment Station recommendations regarding choice and use of insecticides and other agricultural chemicals be followed in order to protect pollinators.

Dark honeys actually provide more nourishment than light honeys, according to Jane Leichsenring, professor of home economics, who spoke at the same session. Like ordinary sugar, honey supplies calories, but it also provides small amounts of minerals and vitamins.

Substitution of honey for sugar in certain cakes, bread and cookies has the advantage that these foods do not dry out as quickly. On the other hand, there will be some slight difference in texture and color when honey is used.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1953

Res'

FOR RELEASE
4 p.m. Wednesday,
January 14

POTATO PLOT RESULTS REPORTED (Farm and Home Week)

Kennebec potatoes gave the highest average yield in farm demonstration plots at five Minnesota locations in 1952, O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, reported this (Wednesday) afternoon.

Dr. Turnquist, who gave his report at Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus, stated that Kennebec yielded an average of 391.4 bushels per acre. Other high-yielding varieties planted in the plots were P 45.11-101, yielding 364.6 bushels; Cherokee, 363; Red Pontiac, 359.2; La Soda, 353; and Irish Cobbler, 348.6 bushels per acre.

Nineteen varieties were included in the demonstration plots. Three of the five locations were on the heavy soils of the Red River Valley, one on peat land at Hollandale and one on the irrigated sand area at Brooklyn Center.

Co-operating growers were Laron Tessman, Brooklyn Center; Stengenga Brothers, Hollandale; Lincoln Thompson, Baker; Herman Skyberg, Fisher; and Kenneth Bothum, Donaldson.

That insects are important in spreading pasmo, a major disease of flax in Minnesota, was pointed out by J. J. Christensen, professor of plant pathology at the University, who was another Farm and Home Week speaker Wednesday.

Dr. Christensen said that during 1951 and 1952 it was demonstrated repeatedly that insects belonging to more than 20 species were important agents in the dissemination of the pasmo fungus. Many thousands of pasmo spores were found on a single insect.

It is noteworthy, the University plant pathologist said, that whenever the flax plants were dry the spores did not adhere to insects and other animals.

Any creature that creeps, walks, jumps and runs through infected fields of flax during moist weather is an important agent in the spread of pasmo organisms, and wind is of minor importance in spreading the disease, stated Dr. Christensen.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1953

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FOR RELEASE
4 p.m. Wednesday,
January 14
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LARGE TURKEYS OFTEN GOOD BUYS FOR FREEZER--FARM AND HOME WEEK

When large turkeys are a good buy from the price standpoint, they may be practical to put into the home freezer if they are cut up into family-size meal portions, a Farm and Home Week audience on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus was told today.

Speaking and demonstrating at a special session on frozen foods, M. H. Swanson, assistant professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota, showed how turkey can be packaged^{by}/meal size and so used to advantage even by the small family.

In the homemakers' section, Charlotte Wolff, associate professor of home economics, emphasized two basic principles which every woman should keep in mind if she wishes to be well dressed: the principle of compensation, which requires that a woman compensate for the deficiencies in her figure by the intelligent use of line, color and texture in her clothing; and the principle of expression, which requires that clothing express the best traits of the person wearing it.

When compensating for extra weight, for example, women should choose well-fitted foundation garments, lines which are vertical or diagonal, colors which are dark or neutral and surfaces that are dull and do not reflect light.

Fine-quality clothes, distinguished by excellent fabric, styling, workmanship and fit are expressive of the mature personality. The woman capable of self-discipline knows that it is worth making some sacrifices in quantity in order to have a few really good-quality garments, Miss Wolff said.

Importance of protecting honey bees and wild bees as valuable resources of the state's agriculture was stressed at a session for beekeepers. B. A. Haws, research fellow in the department of entomology and economic zoology, pointed out that destruction of bees resulting from improper use of agricultural chemicals can impose heavy losses upon beekeepers and agriculture in general. Insecticides should not be applied to plants at blossom time except under special conditions, he warned. Haws urged that Agricultural Experiment Station recommendations regarding choice and use of insecticides and other agricultural chemicals be followed in order to protect pollinators.

Dark honeys actually provide more nourishment than light honeys, according to Jane Leichsenring, professor of home economics, who spoke at the same session. Like ordinary sugar, honey supplies calories, but it also provides small amounts of minerals and vitamins.

Substitution of honey for sugar in certain cakes, bread and cookies has the advantage that these foods do not dry out as quickly. On the other hand, there will be some slight difference in texture and color when honey is used.

A-9203-jbn-

HISTORIC DAIRY HANDBOOK REVISED

A revised edition of a University of Minnesota publication which has played a large part in the development of the state's dairy industry is now available to farmers.

The publication, Extension Bulletin 218, "Feeding the Dairy Herd," may be obtained from county agents or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

Extension Bulletin 218 is a handbook which, in one form or another, the University has been furnishing to dairymen ever since 1894. Twenty-seven separate editions have been printed, and nearly 500,000 copies have been distributed to Minnesota farmers since it first appeared.

Authors of the latest edition are H.R. Searles, R.W. Wayne and R.D. Leighton, extension dairymen, and T.W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry at the University.

Concentrated in the pocket size, 55-page book are sections on keys to profitable dairying, principles of feeding, summer feeding, winter feeding, and management factors.

Sub-sections deal with the dairy cow as a market for home-grown feeds, kinds and uses of roughages, concentrates, the fresh cow and the dry cow, minerals, computing rations and valuable information on many other topics both for everyday use and for planning the future dairy farming program.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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FOR RELEASE
Thursday p.m.
January 15
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WINDOW TREATMENTS, BLENDED FABRICS DISCUSSED

Simplifying window treatments is becoming a definite trend in home decorating, Helen Ludwig, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, told a Farm and Home Week audience on the St. Paul campus this (Thursday) morning.

The modern trend, she said, is to make window treatments less conspicuous in themselves, but to make them instead a related part of the background in the room.

Speaking on blended fabrics, Ethel Phelps, professor of home economics, said that blending of fibers in fabrics is an attempt to alter and improve upon the fabric characteristics which result from the use of one fiber alone.

Blending is being tried out rather extensively in three important types of material--suitings for both men and women, carpetings and felts.

By combining nylon, Orlon or Dacron staple fiber with wool in the yarn used for a suiting or dress material, a fabric can be produced which can be washed with little danger of felting and in which the wrinkles also will hang out. The thermoplastic properties characteristic of chemically manufactured fibers have also been utilized in blends of Orlon and wool to make so-called permanent pleating possible.

Amounts of fibers used in such blends vary. So far, only relatively small amounts of nylon or Orlon have been combined with larger proportions of wool. At the same time, the amounts of wool fiber used have been smaller than those of rayon in blends of the latter two fibers.

While many of these blended fabrics represent improvements in fabric properties which result from the blending, it is also possible that some less desirable features may be imparted to the finished product. As one such characteristic Miss Phelps cited the ability of chemically manufactured fibers to pick up and carry a rather high charge of static electricity. The finished garment of blended fabric is likely to cling closely to the figure from friction with other fibers such as those found in the lining of a coat.

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SPECIAL TO TC OUTLETS

FOR RELEASE:
THURS. A.M., JAN. 15

LAND GRANT COLLEGE IDEA WOULD WORK IN OTHER LANDS, SAYS MANNAN

The "miracle" of America's agricultural production record could be duplicated to some extent in other lands by institutions comparable to U.S. land-grant colleges, said John A. Mannan, president of Michigan State College, in an address on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Wednesday evening.

President Mannan was speaking at the dedication of the University's new St. Paul campus library.

He said he believed that "the miracle we have worked can be worked on a comparable scale in other lands by the application of scientific knowledge to the problems of food production."

He stated that "what other people^s need, primarily, is access to the scientific knowledge we have accumulated through research and experience here in the United States, access to good teachers like our county agents and access to a great many other things... But, most of all, they must have access to knowledge..."

President Mannan expressed the belief that "colleges something like our own land-grant institutions could work wonders in other lands as they are working continuing miracles in our own."

He said that Americans would "do well to look back occasionally and take stock of what we have done in our own underdeveloped land since the land-grant colleges were established less than a century ago. If you do that, I think you will look upon your University and its College of Agriculture with greater pride, greater respect and greater gratitude."

The Michigan college president said earlier in his talk that the job done by U.S. land-grant colleges in improving the productive technology of agriculture was "one of the greatest factors in the development of this country into the strongest nation in the history of the world."

He stated that the books housed in the new library on the St. Paul campus were impressive not only because of their large number but, more important, because of their usefulness in practical application to the problems of the day."

r. J.L. Merrill, president of the University of Minnesota; Also on the program for the dedication were Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture; G.H. Bailey, former dean of the Institute of Agriculture; and W.C. Coffey, president emeritus of the University.

In connection with the dedication program, President Merrill presented Outstanding Achievement awards, consisting of medals and citations, to six distinguished alumni of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture. The recipients were:

Dr. Morris J. Blish, supervisor of protein research for the Amino Products Company, Chicago; Dr. Jacob George Herrer, deputy director of agriculture for the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, N.Y.;^{Dr.} Ralph Melvin Lindgren, chief of forest pathology research for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.; Frank F. Marshall, progressive farmer, Minnesota's first county agent and long active in the Farmers Home Administration and predecessor organizations; Dr. Herman Alonzo Roderhiser, head of the division of cereal crops and diseases of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.; and Dr. Betty Sullivan, vice president and research director, Russell Miller Milling Company, Minneapolis.

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FOR P.M. RELEASE
THURS., JAN 15
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GOOD FORAGE KEY TO LIVESTOCK PROFITS, SAYS FEEDING AUTHORITY

Good pasture, hay and silage are the keys to livestock profits, a world famous authority on animal nutrition said at Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota this (Thursday) afternoon.

The speaker was F.B. Morrison, professor of animal husbandry and animal nutrition at Cornell University, New York, and author of the widely used textbook, "Feeds and Feeding."

He stated that in spite of all the recent investigations on vitamins, trace minerals, proteins, amino acids, antibiotics, arsenicals and active surface agents, the most important research on practical livestock feeding and nutrition has been on pastures, hay and silage.

Because of research on pastures, hay and silage, said Dr. Morrison, a revolution is occurring in U.S. livestock production.

He continued: "Low yielding pastures that dried up in midsummer have been replaced by productive legume-grass combinations suited to the particular locality and fertilized and managed so that they provide a long season of abundant, nutritious feed.

"For winter feeding, nearly as great a change has come about. Through research at agricultural colleges and their own experiences, progressive farmers have learned the importance of providing their stock all winter long with abundant good forage—first-class hay or hay and silage.

"First-class pasture and excellent winter forage are essential in lowering the cost of livestock production and increasing the net returns. Such forage is not only the cheapest source of feed nutrients, but it also has many nutritive virtues. It can go far toward meeting the protein needs of stock. It is rich in most of the vitamins. It helps meet the mineral requirements."

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FOR RELEASE
4 P.M. THUR., JAN. 15
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WORK OF AMATEUR WORTH STUDY, SAYS ARTIST--(Farm and Home Week)

Many professional practitioners of the arts could well learn a lesson of humility from studying the work of the sincere amateur, Aaron Bohrod, artist-in-residence at the University of Wisconsin, told an audience of rural artists today (Thurs., Jan. 15).

Bohrod paid his tribute to amateur artists at a special session on rural art during Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. Many of those in attendance were exhibitors in the Rural Art Show being held on the campus.

"Works of good rural artists are most often direct and loving responses to nature and to humanity," Bohrod said further.

Ethel Gorham, assistant professor of home economics at the University, discussed clothes for children in the homemakers' section. "Clothing choices, if wisely made, lead to habits of independence and the development of judgment and resourcefulness," she said. Miss Gorham warned parents to avoid dressing children better than they can afford since this practice lays a pattern of unreasonable expectation and can lead to snobbishness and a feeling of superiority.

In a joint discussion and demonstration on use and care of plants in interior decorating at a session for gardeners, Gertrude Esteros, associate professor of home economics and Richard E. Widmer, University floriculturist, declared that choice placement and care of houseplants need to be as carefully thought out as the choice, placement and care of major pieces of furniture. They pointed out these common problems in the effective use of house plants:

- . Too many small plants scattered about. Sometimes grouping together some of the small plants can help make them more significant, or small plants can be used at the base of larger ones.

- . Plants uncoordinated with the decorating plan in the room. A large plant, for example, should not be placed in front of a window so it blocks a good view.

- . Placement of plants in locations where they cannot thrive. Know the growth requirements of plants well enough to choose the right variety for conditions of a particular room. Plants are beautiful only when they are healthy and growing.

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Immediate Release

AG FRESHMEN TO GET SCHOLARSHIPS

Two freshmen in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota have been recommended for Sears-Roebuck Foundation agricultural scholarships, Dr. A.A. Dowell, director of resident instruction, has announced.

They are Harold Van Wyhe, Steen, and John D. Lindstrom, Braham. Both will receive scholarships amounting to over \$100.

A-9210-jbn

BROWN SWISS WINNER NAMED

Verne Kotval, 19, Eagle Bend, has been named outstanding Brown Swiss 4-H club member in the state, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

He will receive a watch as his award.

Verne has been a member of the Hustlin' Rustics 4-H club for nine years and in that time has completed 47 projects and won 19 blue ribbons. During his years of club work he has raised eight dairy calves, eight dairy heifers and four dairy cows, all of them Brown Swiss. As an outstanding dairy member he received a plaque from the MinnesotaValley Breeders' association.

Canton winners in the Brown Swiss contest are Phyllis Sprenger, Plainview; Larry Sharkey, Hanley Falls; Shirley Steinbring, Isanti; Donald Meyer, Fergus Falls; and Lillian Sollie, Fertile. They will receive Swiss bells. County winners were given certificates.

Awards are provided by the Minnesota Brown Swiss Breeders' association.

A-9211-jbn

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University of Minnesota
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FOR A.M. RELEASE
FRIDAY, JAN. 16
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SEED GROWERS, ELEVATOR MANAGERS HONORED

Five Minnesota seed growers, six elevator managers and two University of Minnesota staff members were honored at the annual joint dinner of the Northwest Crop Improvement Association and the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association Thursday evening.

The meeting took place in Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota. It was held in connection with Farm and Home Week, being held Tuesday through Friday on the University's St. Paul campus.

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

Therol Velde, Granite Falls, grower of certified seed of small grains, oil crops, and corn since 1943.

Orrin Thorgerson, Fosston, producer of certified seed of small grains, forage crops and flax, as well as seed potatoes, since 1946.

Henry Swenson, Chisago City, who has been growing certified grain seeds since 1935.

William Meyer, Blue Earth, grower of Minhybrid seed corn, small grains and flax in partnership with a son. He has been growing certified seed for 13 years.

Edgar Leave, Verndale, grower of certified seed since 1929, including small grains and red clover.

Named an honorary premier seed grower was J. O. Culbertson, University professor of agronomy and USDA agronomist. Dr. Culbertson, who has been at University Farm since 1936, is well known in his field for research in developing improved flax varieties.

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

Marvin Jerus, Stillwater; Marvin E. Peterson, Lewiston; Harry L. Peterson, Litchfield; Melvin Paavola, New York Mills; John Glaeser, Gibbon; Arthur Ludke, Clarks Grove.

Ralph Crim, extension agronomist at the University, was honored at the banquet for 35 years of crop improvement work. He received a scroll and a citation.

University faculty members who received scrolls for their crop improvement work at a crop improvement session on the St. Paul campus Wednesday afternoon were C. H. Bailey, who retired December 31 as dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture; E. C. Stakman, head of the plant pathology department; and M. L. Armour, extension agronomist.

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FOR RELEASE:
4 P.M., THURS. JAN. 15
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12 FARMERS ON SWINE HONOR ROLL

Twelve Minnesota farmers were named this (Thursday) afternoon to the 1952 swine honor roll of the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association.

They received medals for outstanding swine production records at a meeting of the Association, held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota as part of Farm and Home Week.

Those receiving the honors, along with number of sows farrowed and average number of pigs farrowed per sow, average raised per sow, average age and weight at marketing time and average daily gain per pig, were:

Arthur Barke, Fairmont, 9 sows, 12.9 pigs farrowed, 8.9 raised, 199 days old, 210 pounds, 1.06 pounds daily gain.

George Conzemius and Sons, Cannon Falls, 16 sows, 9.5 pigs farrowed, 8.5 raised, 197 days old, 231 pounds and 1.12 pounds gain.

Leonard Cox, Hayward, 15 sows, 11.3 pigs farrowed, 10.2 raised, 180 days old, 207 and 1.15 pounds.

Nels D. Faugstad, Emmons, 12 sows, 10 pigs farrowed, 9.8 raised, 175 days, 200 and 1.14 pounds.

Fink Brothers, Albert Lea, 22 sows, 9.3 pigs farrowed, 8.9 raised, 195 days, 202 and 1.03 pounds.

Theo. Hedman, Lamberton, 7 sows, 11.1 pigs farrowed, 10 raised, 164 days, 219 and 1.33 pounds.

John Iverson, LeRoy, 8 sows, 11.2 pigs farrowed, 10.1 raised, 212 days, 203 and 0.95 pounds.

Marvin Johnson, Sleepy Eye, 12 sows, 9 pigs farrowed, 8.2 raised, 218 days, 240 and 1.11 pounds.

LeRoy Leiding, Mapleton, 19 sows, 10.4 pigs farrowed, 8.1 raised, 172 days, 233 and 1.35 pounds.

Ed Schieck, Waltham, 8 sows, 12.1 pigs farrowed, 9.4 raised, 177 days, 211 and 1.20 pounds.

Alvin Storrs, Good Thunder, 76 sows, 9.4 pigs farrowed, 8.2 raised, 193 days, 210 and 1.09 pounds.

Ralph Spurr, Minnesota Lake, 8 sows, 9.5 pigs farrowed, 8.1 raised, 178 days, 206 and 1.15 pounds.

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Special to farm and
trade papers

Immediate Release

DAIRY HERDSMEN'S SHORT COURSE MARCH 2 - 7

The University of Minnesota will hold its second annual Dairy Cattle Herdsmen's Short Course on the St. Paul campus March 2 - 7, with W.E. Petersen as general chairman, it has been announced by J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Dr. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry, said that because of current demand for qualified herdsmen and the recommendations of those who attended last year, this short course is being repeated in 1953.

Those with at least a year of dairy herd experience are eligible to enroll. The course will cover dairy feeding, feed crops, breeding, calf raising, economics, showing and fitting, artificial insemination, hoof trimming, nursing sick cows, milking and mastitis.

In addition to the University dairy husbandry staff, the lectures and demonstrations will be conducted by members of the University agronomy, agricultural economics and veterinary medicine departments.

The short course students will also hear lectures by Frank Astroth, St. Paul, president of the American Jersey Cattle Club; Olaf Kjome, Spring Grove, Minnesota, noted breeder, dairy farmer and showman; and Dr. W.L. Boyd, St. Paul, president of the American Veterinary Medical Association and retired head of the University of Minnesota School of Veterinary Medicine.

Last day to register for the short course is February 15. The fee is \$15. A maximum of 30 students will be enrolled, but the class will not be held if less than 15 register. Classes will be held from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and until noon on Saturday, the last day. Movies are planned for two evenings during the week.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 15, 1953

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:

January is Egg Month
Lard is Good Cooking Fat
Proper Food Important for Pregnant Mother
New Year's Resolution
Plaids are Tricky

Care of New Man-Made Fabrics
Buying Colored Linens
Ask for Contour Sheets by Bed Size
Check Selvage of Towels

January is Egg Month

January is Egg Month the country over. And that's a cue to homemakers to serve eggs in some form every day. Remember--eggs make fine dishes for breakfast, lunch, dinner or supper. They're an excellent food for people of all ages and can be served in hundreds of tasty ways.

Almost everyone likes eggs, but not everybody realizes the great nutritional value of this food. Eggs have protein of the highest quality for building and repairing body tissue. They are also an important source of vitamins A and D, plus thiamine and riboflavin from the B group to help protect health. The egg yolk holds a rich store of iron for red blood cells and also phosphorus and other minerals needed by the body.

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Lard is Good Cooking Fat

Lard is plentiful these days and a good buy for the market basket. Prices are way below what they were a year ago.

Because of its high shortening power, lard is a popular fat for pastry, bread and deep frying. When you use lard in recipes, though, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota caution you to remember this: If the recipe calls for one of the commercial hydrogenated fats such as a vegetable shortening, cut down the amount of lard you use by two tablespoons for each cup of other fat called for. That's because lard has greater shortening value than any of the hydrogenated vegetable shortenings.

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.

HEALTH AND NUTRITIONProper Food Important for Pregnant Mother

The old saying, "good health begins with the grandmother" was just one way of saying that health is passed on from generation to generation. In terms of good health, a good inheritance can be aided by right selection of food all along the line, according to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Evidence piles up that the food chosen by the mother before the child is born can do much to make or break the health of the baby. If the mother's diet contains enough protein, minerals and vitamins while she is carrying her child, she has every reason to expect that her child will be well born, with good health and a good disposition. The mother, too, will tend to take on less weight during pregnancy and will maintain her own health in other respects.

Milk and eggs are excellent sources of the foods that she will find especially helpful, but lean meats, fish, fresh fruits and vegetables and whole grain cereals should not be neglected.

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New Year's Resolution

It isn't too late to make another New Year's resolution. Here's one every mother ought to make: In 1953, I resolve that I will see that my children eat a good breakfast before they go to school. That breakfast shall consist of fruit, cereal or egg, milk, bread - or toast - and butter.

The story of our children's breakfast habits isn't a good one. A nationwide survey showed that 48 per cent of older teen-age girls and 24 per cent of younger ones either had no breakfast at all or one without solids. These poor breakfast habits lower morning efficiency in school. In addition, nutritionists say that children who go with little or no breakfast are likely to be undernourished because they can't take a large enough quantity of food at the other two meals to supply their daily need.

So in 1953, mothers will be wise to make breakfast set the pace for good nutrition and good health for the whole family. For a good breakfast is important for adults as well as the children in the family.

CLOTHINGPlaids Are Tricky

Plaids are often a problem to home sewers because they are tricky to match. Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota say you may avoid trouble if you choose one with a design that is the same on all four sides - top, bottom, left and right. This will make matching easier.

If you choose a plaid that has a white horizontal line, plan the skirt so the white does not come at the hemline. A bright or dark stripe will look better than white at the bottom of the skirt.

When you buy plaid material, remember that extra yardage is needed for matching. If the plaid is large, you may need as much as a yard more material than the pattern calls for when plain material is to be used.

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Care of New Man-Made Fabrics

You may have numbered among your recent gifts some garments of nylon, orlon or dacron or blends of some of these fibers. Of course they'll give longer wear and more satisfactory service if given proper care in the laundry.

Here are some suggestions from University of Minnesota extension clothing specialists about the sort of treatment to give them in the wash:

Wash the garments by hand if the fabric frays or ravel or if threads pull out easily at the seams.

Always wash white garments by themselves. These new fabrics absorb color from other clothes. It's wise to cut off all colored labels.

Never wring nylon or orlon by twisting or squeezing. The qualities that make them wrinkle resistant also cause them to retain wrinkles put in when wet. Roll the garment gently in a towel to take out excess water and then hang it to drip dry. Hang away from direct heat of radiators and strong, bright sunlight.

CONSUMER BUYINGBuying Colored Linens

Homemakers buying colored linens will want to check labels for color fastness. Since towels, sheets and table linens receive so much use, colors should be fast so that no special laundry methods are required to keep them looking clear and colorful.

This warning comes from Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, who also cautions against buying colors that do not blend with the colors in the home. Sheets and pillowslips should go with the bedroom color schemes. If desired, the color scheme of the bathroom can be varied from week to week by the towels and bath mats used. In choosing table linens, be sure to consider both the room in which they will be used and the color and type of china, pottery, and glassware.

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Ask for Contour Sheets by Bed Size

Contour sheets are now available on the market at the same prices, qualities and colors as regular sheets. Many homemakers may want to buy contours, or fitted sheets but are not sure of the correct size to ask for.

Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that contours are purchased just like regular sheets--in single, twin, or double bed size. They have been made to fit all standard bed sizes. However, people with Hollywood-type beds may find that their mattresses have greater thickness than ordinary beds and may need to check carefully before buying, or buy where they can return the sheets if they do not fit.

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Check Selvage of Towels

If you buy towels this month at January white sales, be sure to check the selvage. Better towels have firmly woven selvages with each filling yarn coming to the outside edge and going around the last warp yarn. Cheaper towels are sometimes woven in double widths and then cut down the middle. It's easy for the stitched hem on these towels to come undone and then for the raw edges to fray. That's especially true if the hems are lockstitched. You should also check end hems of towels to see that they are on the straight of the goods, securely fastened and not too narrow.

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SPECIAL TO TC OUTLETS

FOR RELEASE
4P.M., FRI., JAN. 16

'CAUTION, CONSERVATISM' URGED AS FARM PLANNING BY-WORDS

"Caution and conservatism" were suggested this (Friday) afternoon as by-words in planning programs of farming in Minnesota in 1953 by Dr. George A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

Warning farmers to watch their costs this year, he stated that "economy in production for any given crop is as important in determining profits as is the price received for the product."

Dr. Pond added that "this is a time both to be cautious about expanding the debt load and also to get the debts already incurred financed on a longtime basis." Not only is there a saving in the interest rate under long-time financing, he pointed out, but the danger of having to renew loans under less favorable conditions is reduced.

"Debts that can be carried easily with a rising price level may spell disaster when prices turn the other way," he added. "When prices of farm products are high relative to cost items, it may pay well to expand production on borrowed money." But "with caution the keynote of the farm program, expansion on borrowed funds is unduly risky."

The University economist also pointed out that "It is easy to place too much emphasis on high prices for farm products as a prerequisite for high farm earnings. High yields and low costs are also important. Fortunately, they are more or less within the control of the farmer, whereas there is little he can do to increase the prices he receives except through producing a higher quality product or having it available for sale when prices are highest."

A.G. Peterson, research associate in entomology, said at another Farm and Home talk session today (Friday) that the safest of the new insecticides for control of forage crop insects appears to be methoxychlor, "because of its low order of toxicity to livestock and humans. It is safe to apply methoxychlor any time up to two weeks
(MORE)

Page 2--"Caution, conservatism," etc.

before the crop is to be cut."

Bees diseases were discussed by T.A. Gochsauer, University of Minnesota entomology research associate, another Farm and Home Week speaker, Friday.

There is increasing evidence, he reported, that Nosema disease of adult bees may be controlled by the feeding of fumagillin, a new antibiotic.

For the past 10 years, he added, beekeepers have experimented with the use of sulfathiazole for American foulbrood disease of honeybees, and they have found that by feeding a quarter teaspoon of the powdered sulfa per gallon of feed in the spring and possibly in the fall, the disease can usually be avoided.

However, some cases of "sulfa-resistant" foulbrood have been reported, so other chemicals have been tested. Veterinary terramycin in various forms has shown probably the best effect at a reasonable cost, stated Gochsauer.

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January 19, 1953

SPECIAL to
trade publications
Immediate Release

L.P.GAS SCHOOL MARCH 23-24-25

The 5th annual Liquefied Petroleum Gas Service school will be conducted by the University of Minnesota on the St. Paul campus March 23 - 25. J.O. Christensen, Director of agricultural short courses has announced.

Co-operating with the University in planning and conducting the school are the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Inc., the National Butane-Propane Association, the Minnesota Petroleum Gas Association and other groups and individuals in the L.P. gas industry.

The school is open to anyone connected with or interested in the installation and servicing of liquefied petroleum gas equipment and appliances.

New men in the industry will be given a better insight into the fundamentals of L.P. gas appliances and equipment. The school will also serve as a refresher course for those who have been in the industry for some time, according to Arnold M. Flikke, assistant professor of agricultural engineering at the University, who is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

The course will cover the following topics:

1. Venting of Gas Appliances, by C.V. Blome of the William Wallace Company, Belmont, California
2. L.P. Gas Carburetion, installation and service, by representatives of the Ensign Carburetor Company, Chicago, Illinois
3. Domestic Controls, by the Robertson Thermostat Division of Robertson Fulton Controls Company, Youngwood, Pennsylvania
4. Servicing of Controls, by representatives of General Controls Company, Glendale, California
5. Public Relations; by John Burger of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
6. Lectures and demonstrations on pipe ciring, leak detection, proper handling, fire fighting and safety, by E.R. Wellington, Toolgas Division, Skelly Oil Company, Kansas City, Missouri

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

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SPECIAL for basketball program

SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

One of the most recent additions to the facilities for teaching, research and service at the University of Minnesota is the School of Veterinary Medicine on the St. Paul campus.

The School of Veterinary Medicine trains students in veterinary practice, and the Department of Veterinary Medicine conducts research designed to reduce losses from livestock and poultry diseases. In addition, the staff performs many services to the public, taking part in short courses, answering questions and solving problems that confront livestock and poultry producers and owners.

The University offers two years of pre-veterinary training and four years of professional training. The professional curriculum leads to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

The School of Veterinary Medicine was established in 1947 with Dr. W.L. Boyd, now retired, as director. Dr. M.H. Roepke is acting assistant dean at present.

A new Veterinary Clinic building was dedicated on the St. Paul campus in October, 1950. The clinic building is used for teaching clinical veterinary medicine and serves as a hospital for animals brought in by the public.

The first unit of another structure, the Veterinary Science building, is now being used for instruction in veterinary science. Additional funds will be needed to complete this building. Other instructional units and the state diagnostic laboratory are still housed in a temporary building and the original veterinary department building.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 19, 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
January 26

MANY ACCIDENTS IN HOME KITCHENS

If you want to avoid home accidents, be careful in the kitchen.

That advice comes from Home (County) Agent _____. The kitchen is the most dangerous room in the house for falls, burns, cuts and other accidents, _____ says.

Three personal factors are frequent causes of these accidents: hurry, carelessness and fatigue. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, cautions: "Don't try to do everything in one day." A nap or rest of even a few minutes is refreshing and may prevent an accident.

Many of the falls in the kitchen can be prevented by the use of a safe step-stool instead of boxes or chairs for reaching high places. In any modern kitchen a safe step-stool is an essential piece of equipment, with each step wide enough to stand upon and the surfaces non-skid or roughened to retard slipping. Mopping up grease and water from the floor immediately will also prevent slips and falls.

Cuts and burns can be avoided by taking a few precautions. For example, keep knives and other cutting utensils out of the children's reach. In carving meats, use a fork with a knife guard and make all cutting strokes away from the body. Turn pan handles away from the front of the stove so the children cannot reach them. Before opening a steaming kettle or roaster, cover the hand with a cloth and lift the far side of the cover first.

Here are some other kitchen safety tips from the National Safety Council: Keep matches out of children's reach. Don't use gasoline or kerosene to start kitchen range fires. Keep all dry cleaning operations out of the kitchen. Check stove pipes and flues regularly. Store all medicines, insecticides and drugs away from the kitchen and out of the reach of children.

One final precaution -- apply first aid immediately to any injury, no matter how trivial it seems.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 19, 1953

To all counties
For publication week of
January 26 or after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Summer Farrowing? -- Those farmers who had late summer pigs might consider breeding some of the gilts for summer farrowing again. Indications point to a big decrease in spring farrowings, says H.G. Zavoral, University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist. These summer farrowed pigs may find a good market, he believes.

* * * * *

Worried? -- Worrying over what may happen, economically speaking, when the defense program tapers off can be either good or bad, observes O.B. Jesness, agricultural economics chief at the University of Minnesota. He says it will be very useful if it prepares us for changes and leads us to make adjustments which will keep the worst from happening. On the other hand, we might worry ourselves into a sizable depression, because there is no use blinking the fact that our state of mind may become very important in such a situation, says Dr. Jesness.

* * * * *

Best Hog Breed? -- Hogs of any of the major breeds should qualify as Choice No. 1 if selection, feed and management practices are properly carried out, according to E.F. Ferrin, head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

For Quality Improvement -- One way to make it easier to produce high quality milk is the clipping of long hair from the underline, rear legs, udder and hind quarters of dairy cows, points out H.R. Searles, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Techniques of clipping were well demonstrated by FFA boys taking part in a cow-clipping contest at University Farm, St. Paul, during Farm and Home Week.

Neer Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 19, 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
January 26 or after

GRUB TREATMENT
PAYS DIVIDENDS

Cost of treating cattle for grubs is small, and the effort is well worth the while, according to County Agricultural Agent _____.

Cattle grubs waste hide, meat and milk. One out of every three hides is damaged by grubs. Carcass trimming losses caused by grub damage amount to nearly 12 million pounds of meat annually, and the average loss on grubby cattle is estimated to be \$3.50 per head. To offset this, packers are obliged to discount grubby cattle about 50¢-\$5 per head, depending on how much damage there is and how much meat has to be cut away.

The total annual loss from cattle grubs is estimated at about \$50 million per year. This includes damage to hides, loss of beef and dairy products and decreases in production.

W.E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, points out that cattle grubs may be appearing any time now and will continue to appear over the next couple of months. Best treatment for their control, he says, is rotenone powder sprinkled over the infected part and thoroughly rubbed in with a scrubbing brush so that the powder will come into contact with the parasite. The grub makes an opening in the hide, through which the powder can be forced.

Morris explains that the object of the treatment is to kill the small grub in the back of the animal, preventing it from developing into an adult fly.

The treatment should be repeated every 30 days until there is no evidence of th infestation. Small herds may be most effectively treated by hand, although sprays can be mixed for larger herds. The powder is applied along the back, using a tin can with several holes punched in the bottom to act as a shaker. The dust then flows freely and can be distributed well over the infected areas of the back and then rubbed in by hand or with a scrubbing brush.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 19, 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

CONFERENCE ON
FAMILY LIFE TO
BE HELD AGAIN

The date for the third annual Family Life Conference for this district has been set for _____ in _____, Home Agent _____ announced today.
(date) (place)

_____ women from _____ county are planning to attend. They are: (Give (no.) names and addresses. Also give names of extension agents.)

Topic for this year's discussion will be "Understanding the Teen Age." Principal speaker will again be Mrs. Pearl Cummings, parent education specialist in the Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota.

The conference in _____ is one of nine meetings being held throughout the state under the sponsorship of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The Institute of Child Welfare at the University is cooperating in the series of meetings.

-mmg-

NOTE TO HOME AGENT: The schedule for the conferences is below for your reference.

February 26 - Grand Rapids	March 11 - St. James
March 3 - Willmar	" 12 - Pipestone
" 4 - Fergus Falls	" 18 - University Farm
" 5 - Crookston	" 19 - Rochester
" 10 - Waseca	

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1953

To all counties
Immediate release

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

STATE CORN BORER
AVERAGE INCREASES

A fall survey by workers from the Office of the State Entomologist in St. Paul shows an average of _____ corn borers per 100 plants for _____ county, reports County Agricultural Agent _____.

This compares with _____ in 1951 and _____ in 1950.

For the state as a whole, the survey shows sufficient numbers of over-wintering borers this year to cause considerable loss if weather conditions are favorable for corn growth and borer survival in 1953.

The state average is 89 borers per 100 plants, compared with 56 in the fall of 1951. Of 81 counties surveyed intensively, 51 counties had higher borer counts in the fall of 1952 than in 1951.

The counties south of a line joining St. Paul, St. Cloud, Alexandria and Breckenridge had counts averaging at least 100 borers per 100 plants.

As of October 15, 1952, 59 per cent of the borers in the state were in the fifth or full-grown larval stage, 20 per cent in the fourth, 19 per cent in the third and 2 per cent in the second. Immature borers do not survive the winter.

The past summer was much more favorable for the development of the European corn borer than that of 1951. The percentage of first brood borers emerging as second brood adults was 38 per cent in the southeast corn borer reporting district, 40 per cent in the south central, 49 per cent in the west central and 48 per cent in the east central. This represents the largest brood since 1949.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 20, 1953

Immediate Release

FARM LAND PRICES REACH NEW PEAK

Prices for Minnesota farm land reached a new high in 1952, University of Minnesota agricultural economists reported today.

The report came from A.A. Dowell, who was professor of agricultural economics before becoming director of resident instruction for the University's Institute of Agriculture in December, and Orlo Sorenson, research assistant in agricultural economics.

Based on a survey of 400 farm real estate brokers scattered throughout the state, the report shows that the average price of farm land in the state in June, 1952, was \$107 per acre, compared with the previous high of \$104 in the 1920-21 period. Only in the southeastern, east central, and west central districts did values fail to top the 1920-21 peak, and in the west central district the difference was not significant.

June, 1952, per-acre averages, compared with 1920-21 figures were: southeastern district \$131, compared with \$141 in 1920-21; southwestern, \$175, vs. \$152 in 1920-21; west central, \$96, vs. \$98; east central, \$58 vs. \$68; northwestern, \$68 vs. \$57 northeastern, \$42 vs. \$24.

Along with the new average price peak, Dowell and Sorenson also found a decline in the farm land market activity during the past year. Farm real estate brokers reported 34 per cent fewer farms sold in the state as a whole during the first five months of 1952 than during the corresponding period in 1951. The decrease was fairly uniform in all parts of the state except the east central and northeastern districts, where it amounted to only 18 and 9 per cent, respectively.

About 31 per cent of the brokers who answered a question on the number of farms for sale reported an increase in listings on June 1, 1952, compared with the same date in 1951. Forty-eight per cent reported no change, and 21 per cent reported a decrease.

Dowell and Sorenson point out that the actual increase in the number of listings

on June 1, 1952, over June 1, 1951, may have resulted from fewer sales during the first five months of 1952 rather than from an increased desire on the part of owners to dispose of their properties.

Reports on 1063 voluntary farm land transfers from January 1 to June 1, 1952, indicate that 81 per cent of the buyers were active farmers, meaning that only 19 per cent of the farms were bought for speculative or other purposes.

According to the brokers, the most important reasons for the decline in farm land market activity appeared to be (1) the poor 1951 corn crop in many areas, (2) an increasing number of prospective buyers who lacked the required down payment, and (3) greater difficulty in getting farm mortgage credit.

Factors tending to reduce the number of farms offered for sale included (1) relatively high returns over a period of years from farm real estate compared with returns from other investments, (2) the expectation or fear of continued inflation, and (3) income tax considerations.

While it is too early to conclude that the farm land boom has reached its peak, said Sorenson and Dowell, it is not too early to suggest caution on the part of prospective buyers with limited funds. "A farm is worth what it will earn over a considerable period of time, not what it will earn in one or a few especially favorable or unfavorable years," they stated.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 20, 1953

Immediate Release

U. DEVELOPS NEW FENCING METHODS

Recent fencing research by the University of Minnesota School of Forestry and the U.S. Lake States Forest Experiment Station has resulted in better wood fence posts, better fence construction, and a new market for Minnesota's second growth forests.

In reporting on research carried on during the past five years, Frank Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry, reports three significant developments:

1. The Rosemount corner, which has been widely hailed as the first big improvement in fence corner design in 50 years.
2. Proof that small treated posts are satisfactory for farm fences.
3. Proof that wood posts can be economically and well set with mechanical drivers.

Experimental work leading to these discoveries has been under the direction of John Neetzel, research associate in forestry.

The Rosemount corner is a simple and economical corner design which holds up well without special construction materials. Plans for the corner are available from the School of Forestry.

Small treated posts provide strong long-lasting fences, tests prove. The large fence posts formerly used by farmers were found to be entirely unnecessary, actually giving poorer service than small treated posts.

Before 1947, there was only one fence post driver, which resembled a pile driver, on the market. Work with this somewhat cumbersome driver showed possibilities and stimulated interest in mechanical driving.

Neetzel's work on improving the fence post drivers on the market and improvements made by companies themselves have resulted in better models and in the acceptance of this new method of setting fence posts. Large scale production of drivers using Neetzel's improvements will start commercially this year.

Both Kaufert and Neetzel emphasize that even though this work is successful, it is not completed. Further developments may be expected.

A-9213-hbs

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 20, 1953

Immediate Release

BRUCELLOSIS CAMPAIGN: SUCCESS STORY

Minnesota county agricultural agents, farmers and other individuals and agencies all got a pat on the back today for their roles in putting across a successful educational program for the control of bovine brucellosis.

Praise for the agents and farmers, as well as the press and radio, veterinarians, doctors, public health workers and others, came from Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, who pointed out that the goal of the campaign was exceeded by nearly 100 per cent.

Wayne explained that late in 1951, 36 of Minnesota's 87 counties had signed up for cattle blood tests which reveal the presence or absence of brucellosis infection and that at that time 34 of these counties had already been tested.

In many of the 51 counties which had neither been tested nor had asked for tests, there was enough sentiment among farmers and agricultural extension workers so that it was decided to launch an educational campaign. The goal was to get 20 of these 51 counties signed up by the end of 1952.

Today, Wayne, who is in charge of the anti-brucellosis educational program on the state level, pointed out that 39 instead of 20 counties had been signed up by December 31, 1952.

Petitions requesting blood tests are being circulated in eight additional counties, with good prospects for early completion of the sign-up in every case. Only four counties--Martin, Pipestone, Nobles and Rock--have yet to start petitions.

The past year also saw all cattle being blood tested for brucellosis in three --Pine, Mille Lacs and Meeker--with the result that today 37 counties have been tested by State Livestock Sanitary Board workers and 38 counties are on the waiting list for the test. Blood testing in these counties awaits appropriation of funds by the State Legislature.

Under the law, a county becomes eligible for the brucellosis blood test when 67 per cent or more of the cattle owners within its borders sign a petition requesting it.

MORE

The campaign was carried out by explaining the facts about the disease--which affects both animals and human beings--by use of newspapers, radio, talks and movies at farmers' meetings, and conversations between one farmer and another.

All told, 835 farmers' meetings were held in 46 counties in 1952, with an attendance totalling 50,979. The movie, "Triple Threat of Brucellosis," was shown to 22,084 persons at 351 meetings. Local papers ran 688 news articles, and 251 radio broadcasts were devoted to brucellosis control.

Wayne pointed out that another major factor in making the campaign a success was the fact that 4,986 farmers donated time to call on their neighbors to present petitions.

Mille Lacs county signed the greatest percentage of farmers--90.8 per cent. Scott county completed circulation of petitions in the fastest time--13 days. Stearns county signed the greatest number of farmers--3,206.

A -rr-9215

EAGLE LAKE MAN WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Edward C. Frederick, senior in agricultural education from Eagle Lake, has been awarded a \$100 Silver Anniversary scholarship in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

In making this announcement today, A.A. Dowell, assistant dean and director of resident instruction at the University's Institute of Agriculture, explained that funds for the scholarship were donated by the College classes of 1920 and 1921 at their 25th reunions.

Frederick has served as president of the Agricultural Education club, has been a member of Alpha Sigma Pi and the Newman club at the University, and was named last winter as winner of a plaque from the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association for being high individual in judging all classes of livestock.

A-9216-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1953

Immediate Release

STATE HOLSTEIN BOY & GIRL NAMED

Two 4-H club members with outstanding records in dairy projects have been named for state honors, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Patricia Scheibel, 18, New Ulm, has been selected as 4-H Holstein girl in the state and Raymond Edgren, 21, Foreston, has been chosen 4-H Holstein boy.

They will receive awards from the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian association at its annual state meeting in March.

Now a student in home economics at the University of Minnesota, Patricia has been a 4-H member for seven years and in that time has completed 53 projects. She has also been an active junior leader in Brown county for three years. In addition to her dairy project work she has taken many of the home economics projects. She now owns five head of dairy cattle and has helped in the management and care of the entire herd on her father's farm. She was selected outstanding Holstein girl in Brown county in 1950.

In the 10 years he has been a 4-H member, Edgren has completed 69 projects, with emphasis on the dairy program. He has also served as junior leader for three years in his local club. Among honors to his credit is that of being champion showman in Mille Lacs county. Starting out with a single calf in 1943 he has now built up his own herd of nine head of dairy cattle.

A-9212-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1953

Immediate Release

VEGETABLE GROWERS' DAY JANUARY 29

Vegetable Growers' Day will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Thursday, January 29, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

The first annual meeting of the newly organized Minnesota Vegetable Growers' Association will be held in connection with the event.

According to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University and general chairman for Vegetable Growers' Day, the program will include such subjects as irrigation water rights, weed control, fertilizers, insecticides, frozen vs. fresh vegetables.

Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, will explain the University's agricultural set-up. Other University staff members who will be on the program include E. R. Allred, agricultural engineering department; W. H. Alderman, A. E. Hutchins, R. E. Nylund, horticulture department; L. K. Cutkomp, A. G. Peterson, entomology department. Also on the program will be Leo Orth, agronomist, Minnesota Farm Bureau Service Co., St. Paul.

Sigurd Edling, Brooklyn Center, will preside during the morning sessions, and Chris Rogalla, White Bear Lake, will preside during the afternoon. Both are vegetable growers and directors of the Minnesota Vegetable Growers' Association.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the state association at 4 p.m. will be Paul Petran, Albert Lea, president of the organization.

Vegetable Growers' Day will wind up with a banquet in the St. Paul campus cafeteria at 6 p.m. Toastmaster will be W. H. Alderman, horticulture department head, and dinner speaker will be J. O. Christianson, who is superintendent of the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul campus, as well as director of agricultural short courses at the University.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1953

Immediate Release

RECREATION TRAINING SCHOOLS TO BEGIN

Ten recreation leadership training schools will be held throughout the state in January and February for leaders of 4-H clubs and Rural Youth groups under the sponsorship of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Kathleen Flom, assistant state 4-H club leader, and Robert Pinches, state Rural Youth agent, University of Minnesota, will conduct the one-day schools. They will present material on games and other types of recreation, including games for small spaces, lawn and picnic games, singing games and folk dances. Leaders will be given an opportunity to conduct recreation at the meeting. An exhibit of crafts and books will also be on display.

Meetings will begin at 1:30 in the afternoon and will continue into an evening session.

Schedule for the leadership training schools is as follows: January 27, Fairbault, Congregational Parish House; January 29, Hinckley, American Legion Hall; January 30, Northome, place to be announced; February 3, Glencoe, Community Building; February 4, Marshall, Little Theater, high school; February 5, Windom, basement of armory; February 6, Dover, school gymnasium; February 10, Wadena, American Legion Hall; February 11, Crookston, place to be announced; February 12, Morris, armory.

A-9218-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1953

Immediate Release

AVERAGE PERSON TO EAT MORE IN '53

American families will eat well in 1953--and they will probably spend just as much money for the food they buy as they did last year.

The average American may expect to eat more beef and veal, chicken, frozen vegetables and frozen fruits and fruit juices, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. Forecasts of production and supply by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, also show that the average person may have less pork, eggs, turkey and butter.

Consumers probably will pay on the average a little more for turkey, eggs, butter, bread and some other cereal products, as well as for dry beans and canned vegetables. Prices of beef and veal, however, particularly the lower grades, are likely to average lower than in 1952. Prices of lamb and mutton also may be lower, as may chicken, fish, frozen fruit juices and fresh vegetables. Prices of most other foods probably will run about the same as this year.

Slightly higher food production is anticipated for 1953 than in 1952. Normal weather should produce better crops of fruits and vegetables. More meat is expected next year as more cattle go to market after a four-year build-up of herds. Larger supplies of beef and veal probably will more than offset somewhat smaller supplies of pork. Continued plentiful supplies of cereal products as well as most other foods are expected.

Imports of food will probably be about the same as in 1952, amounting to only about 5 per cent of total food supplies. Chief imports will be bananas, pineapple and sugar, as usual.

A-9219-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1953

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- *January 29--Vegetable Growers' Day and First Annual Meeting, Minnesota Vegetable Growers' Association, University Farm, St. Paul.
- *February 2-7--Manufacture of Dry Milk Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.
- *February 2-28--Lumbermen's Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.
- *February 4-5--Canners' & Fieldmen's Short Course, Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis.
- February 4--Lamb Feeders' Day, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.
- **February 5--S.W. Minn. Field Crops Institute, Lakefield.
- *February 9-11--Fair Management Short Course, St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
- *February 9-14--Cheese Manufacture Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.
- ***February 16-21--Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors' Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.
- February 23-27--Red River Valley Winter Shows, Crookston.
- *March 2-7--Dairy Cattle Herdsmen's Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.
- **March 4-5--Sheep Shearing School, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.
- **March 6-7--Sheep Shearing School, Austin.
- **March 6-7--District Rural Youth Conference, Faribault.
- **March 7-15--National 4-H Club Week, observances as arranged locally.
- **March 13-14--S.W. Minnesota District Rural Youth Conference, place to be announced.

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

**Additional information from county agents.

***Additional information from Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul, or county agents.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENT

HOME AGENT
GIVES TIPS ON
BUYING SWEATERS

Since sweaters are such a basic part of family wardrobes, _____ county women are finding some basic knowledge about them essential.

Home Agent _____ says that knowing good merchandise is one of the best way to guarantee satisfaction from your purchase. She passes on some buying tips from extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.

. Consider the fabric. Take the sweater in hand and gently squeeze the fabric. High-grade wool will feel soft, lightweight, firm, and full-bodied. Poor-quality wool will feel harsh, rough and scratchy against the skin.

. Consider the workmanship. The way parts are shaped and joined, the way neck and front openings are finished, is another guide to quality. Unless cutting has been done precisely with the wales or lengthwise ribs and with the crosswise rows, the sweater will sag and twist.

A single-looped neckline has only one thickness of ribbing, bound off on the outer edge. Check to see that excess yarns inside are clipped off to make a smooth, flat finish. A double-looped neckline, with a fold on the neck edge, has less stretch than a single-looped one but keeps its shape better.

A good front opening follows one lengthwise rib of the sweater and is faced for reinforcement with either a rayon grosgrain ribbon, which should be preshrunk and colorfast, or a knit banding. Knit bandings should be finished with strong stitches which will not break and pull out.

Buttonholes should be cut straight with both the knit and reinforcement. Stitches should be deep enough to prevent pulling out, and close enough together to cover the cut edges. Buttons should be evenly spaced and sewed on securely.

. Consider the fit. Sweaters of the same style, marked with the same size number, may differ as much as two inches in bust or chest measurement. The best practice is to try a sweater on, over the kind of clothing that will be worn underneath. The sweater should fit through the body with a slight fullness. Neckline should fit snugly and comfortably, shoulders should not sag and armholes should not bind. Long sleeves should come to the wrist with enough ease to keep them from working up. The front opening should stay neatly closed with no gaping or pulling between buttons.

mmg-jbn

NOTE TO AGENT: If you do not have copies of "Buying Sweaters for the Family," USDA Home and Garden Bulletin No. 16, you may want to order 10 or 15 copies for your bulletin rack from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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

To all counties

For publication week of
February 2 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Selecting Heifers -- Heifers for the milking herd should be selected from cow families which have shown consistently good production, size, type and udders, and are fast, easy milkers, says University of Minnesota extension dairymen H.R. Searles, R.W. Wayne and R.D. Leighton. They should be fed to continue thrifty growth without becoming unduly fat. They should be managed so that they are big enough to freshen when 24-26 months old.

* * * * *

Caution the Keynote -- Recent weakness in the prices of farm products, increasing farm costs and the threat of a general drouth combine to make caution the keynote of the farm program for 1953, according to G.A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. He adds, however, that there is little grounds for expecting an immediate and serious recession in farm earnings. Domestic demand for farm products is likely to continue high; urban employment and wages are at peak levels. The outlook is somewhat less promising for prices of farm products which are affected by foreign demand, according to Dr. Pond.

* * * * *

Water vs. Snow -- While specific figures are not yet available, there has been an indication that having water available, rather than just snow, may improve egg production of geese, says H.J. Sloan, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Feeding trials at the University in 1953 include a study of this problem.

* * * * *

Out with Poison Ivy -- There is no excuse nowadays for the presence of poison ivy on farms, says H.L. Hansen, associate professor of forestry at the University of Minnesota. He points out that this pest is readily eradicated by the use of chemical such as the "brush killers" and amate. That's something to keep in mind for this coming spring.

Rec

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

A U of M AG & HOME RESEARCH story
To all counties
For publication week of February
2 and after

YOU CAN BUILD THIS
FROST-FREE WATERING
TANK WITHOUT HEATER

A frost-free stock watering tank without a heating unit can be built by the average farmer, _____ County Agent _____ said today (this week).

University of Minnesota tests show that water ceases to circulate after its total content reaches 39.2 degrees F. Upon further cooling, the cold water remains on the top and will freeze. If any water warmer than 39.2 degrees is added to the tank it will remain on the top, according to information received by the county agent from Arnold M. Flikke, assistant professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota.

Cold water on the surface can be drained off and replaced with warmer water from the well. A solenoid valve in the overflow, operated by a thermostat, will control the amount of water wasted. Operating expense is from pumping additional water into the tank.

The University's experimental tank used a 1x10 foot dry well lined with drain tile to carry away the wasted water.

A unit located in a pasture away from livestock wasted 420 gallons of water per day when the temperature averaged 16 degrees below zero. Similar units at similar temperatures, but located in feed lots with more frequent drinking wasted 270 gallons per day.

These tanks can be kept open by using 2 kilowatts or less of electricity per day for pumping. This is much less than the cost of operating the usual type of tank heater.

Flikke said that the tank should have a small surface area which will reduce the amount of heat lost to the atmosphere. The volume of the tank should be small to reduce the amount of heat needed.

Also it is well if the tank walls are insulated and the tank is located in a protected area. This reduces heat loss and is better for the livestock.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week
of February 2

FRESH VEGETABLES
AMONG FEBRUARY
ABUNDANT FOODS

Cabbage, carrots and iceberg lettuce - three fresh vegetables from winter production areas - are expected to be plentiful in February, Home Agent _____ reports.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, production of all three of these vegetables is heavier than a year ago.

Total winter production of cabbage from Florida, Texas, California and Arizona is estimated at 15 per cent heavier than last year. In addition to the new crop, there is still some Midwest cabbage left in storage.

Carrot production is up 12 per cent; iceberg lettuce, 7 per cent. Carrot supplies are coming from California, Arizona and Texas. Most of the lettuce in February will come from California and Arizona.

In addition to these three plentiful fresh vegetables, the Department of Agriculture reports an abundance of dry baby lima and pea beans.

In protein foods, turkeys, frozen fish and eggs will be among the better buys for February. Cold storage houses had a record amount of turkey on hand the first of the year. Egg production will be up in February, though it may fall a little below what it was last year at this time.

Raisins are still very plentiful, as are domestic dried figs, almonds, filberts and walnuts. Fresh citrus fruits, as well as processed oranges and grapefruit from the new crop, continue abundant.

Dairy products in heavy supply include butter, cheddar and cottage cheese, non-fat dry milk solids and buttermilk. Cheese, butter and dry milk prices are below those of a year ago. Storage stocks of cheese are record large, and those of butter are two and a half times what they were last year.

Peanut butter and peanuts are plentiful for sandwiches and salads. Stocks of lard, vegetable shortening and salad oils continue large. More than twice as much lard was in storage at the start of this year as at the beginning of 1952.

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

A U of M AG & HOME RESEARCH story
To all counties
For publication week of February
2 and after

STANDARD MASH BEATS
PELLETS AS TURKEY
FEED IN U. TESTS

From the standpoint of feed cost per pound of gain, growing turkeys in University of Minnesota experiments did not benefit from the use of pellets as a replacement for mash.

Agricultural Agent _____ this week (today) passed along results of experiments conducted by H.J. Sloan, former head of the University poultry department, now director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station; A.M. Pilkey, poultry husbandman, Northwest School of Agriculture, Crookston; and G.M. Briggs, former University poultry staff member.

Dr. Sloan emphasized that aside from the cost standpoint, many feeders like pellets because of their ease of handling as bulk feed, because they are not as dusty and other reasons.

A one year experiment was carried out in which one lot of turkeys was fed granules and pellets. A second flock was fed standard mash plus dried whey, and a third flock was fed standard mash on dry lot.

On the basis of this experiment the use of granules and pellets for growing turkeys in addition to the feeding of whole corn and oats on range was not superior to the use of a standard mash of the same formula.

The lot fed standard mash had the most economical production from the standpoint of cost per pound of turkey.

The use of 3 per cent dried whey (to replace an equal amount of corn) did not show any advantage, and turkeys raised on bare lot were no different from those on range.

None of these feeds showed any noticeable superiority in the quality of feathering or fleshing.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1953

Immediate Release

RESEARCH CUTS SWINE FEEDING COSTS

Research in swine feeding has made it possible for Minnesota farmers to raise hogs at about 25 per cent lower cost of feed than they could 30 years ago.

At present day prices that's a saving of over \$9.00 on every 225-pound hog. With 6,000,000 hogs raised each year, the total feed bill saving for the state is approximately \$54,000,000.

Those estimates were made today by E.F. Ferrin, head of the University of Minnesota's Department of Animal Husbandry.

Here's how Ferrin figured the 25 per cent cut in costs. In 1920, the average hog needed about 25 bushels of corn to reach 225 pounds. Now the average hog hits 225 pounds by eating $13\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of corn and 135 pounds of protein supplement.

Figuring corn at \$1.50 per bushel and protein concentrates at 6 cents a pound, the average 225-pound hog ate \$37.50 worth of corn in 1920 compared to \$28.35 worth of corn and protein concentrate today.

Feed makes up four-fifths of the cost of raising hogs, but other costs are labor, housing, management, interest, veterinarian care, prevention of diseases, etc.

Ferrin went on to point out that research in swine diseases and swine breeding and management have also resulted in even greater efficiency in raising hogs.

Research and extension work aimed at more profitable hog production has been done by many groups. Included are the University of Minnesota, other state agricultural colleges, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, commercial companies, cooperatives, etc.

During the past thirty years, research at the University of Minnesota has been aimed at improved management practices, better balanced rations, greater use of legume pastures, use of antibiotics and vitamin B₁₂, improved breeding methods, and disease prevention and control.

A-9222-hbs

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1953

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA SCIENTIST DIES

Marshall C. Hervey, one of the University of Minnesota's most brilliant young scientists, passed away January 25 at the University of Minnesota Hospitals.

Hervey as associate professor of dairy husbandry had been a leader in the nation in research with identical twin and triplet dairy animals. He was in charge of dairy cattle breeding work for the University of Minnesota.

Hervey was born at Jefferson, Ohio, on May 30, 1913. He received his bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees from Ohio State University. He served on the staff of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, from 1937-1942 and again from 1946-1949. From 1942 to 1946 he served as an officer in the navy, serving overseas in the Philippine area.

He joined the staff of the University of Minnesota in 1949 and has become well known throughout the state for his research in dairying.

Hervey is survived by his wife, Dorothy, and three children, John, David, and Martha. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Hervey, are living in Alexandria, Virginia.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1953

Immediate Release

FAMILY LIFE CONFERENCES BEGIN FEBRUARY 26

Nine family life conferences will be held throughout the state beginning February 26, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The conferences, held for leaders in the extension home program and extension agents, are sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Institute of Child Welfare at the University. They are now in their third year.

Topic for this year's discussions will be "Understanding the Teen Age." Mrs. Pearl Cummings, parent education specialist in the Institute of Child Welfare, will be the principal speaker.

Conferences will be held in Grand Rapids, February 26; Willmar, March 3; Fergus Falls, March 4; Crookston, March 5; Waseca, March 10; St. James, March 11; Pipestone, March 12; University Farm, St. Paul, March 18; and Rochester, March 19.

A-9221-rmg-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1953

Immediate Release

STATE CCRN BORER AVERAGE GAINS

Sufficient numbers of over-wintering corn borers in Minnesota to cause considerable loss if weather conditions are favorable in 1953 for corn growth and borer survival are reported by T.L. Aamodt, state entomologist, at University Farm, St. Paul.

The report is based in a fall survey by workers from the state entomologist's office.

The state average is 89 borers per 100 plants, compared with 56 in the fall of 1951. Of 81 counties surveyed intensively, 51 had higher borer counts in 1952 than in 1951.

The counties south of a line joining St. Paul, St. Cloud, Alexandria and Breckenridge had counts averaging at least 100 borers per 100 plants.

The past summer was more favorable for the development of corn borers than that of 1951. The percentage of first brood borers emerging as second brood adults was 38 in the southeast corn borer reporting district, 40 per cent in the south central; 49 per cent in the southwest, 48 per cent in the west central; and 48 per cent in the east central. This represents the largest second brood since 1949.

Aamodt also reported that 5 species of corn borer parasites were released in nine additional southern Minnesota counties during 1952. This brings to 18 the number of counties in which the parasites have been released.

The most promising of the species tested has been *Lydella stabulans grisescens*. At one point, this species infested 23 per cent of the corn borer larvae in a three-mile circle around the release site within three years.

Additional parasite releases will be made in 1953 in counties which have not previously had them.

A-9223-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1953

Immediate Release

BUSINESSMEN TO HELP TEACH LUMBER COURSE

Leaders in the building material supply and allied industries will join University of Minnesota faculty members to serve as instructors for a four-weeks lumbermen's short course beginning Monday, February 2.

The short course will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University. Attending will be about 50 lumber dealers, yard employees and others, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

The course is offered by the University of Minnesota School of Forestry and Office of Agricultural Short Courses in co-operation with the Independent Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Northwestern Lumbermen's Association and the Minnesota Hoo Hoo Clubs, lumbermen's fraternal organization.

Training will include construction and estimating, products, business, and field trips, according to F. H. Kaufert, director of the University's School of Forestry and chairman of the arrangements committee for the course.

The course will open at 8:30 a.m. Monday with registration.

The more than 50 industry men and products specialists making up the teaching staff will include the following:

From St. Paul--W. E. Gits, Lumber Service Bureau and Hoo Hoo clubs; Charles Lampland, Lampland Lumber Company; G. C. Axelrod, National Lumber Company; L. S. Clark, Twin City Hardwood Lumber Company; J. B. Egan, Wood Conversion Company; and Pinney O. Larson, Home Plan Book Company.

From Minneapolis--W. F. Buckholz, Thompson Lumber Company; O. J. Van Lander, John W. Thomas Company; C. W. Balfany, Allied Building Credits, Inc.; Glenn Ross, Suburban Lumber Company.

Others on the staff will include Phil Creden, Edward Hines Lumber Company, Chicago; H. H. Sontag, Lakefield Farmers Lumber Company, Lakefield; T. D. Donlin, Donlin Company, St. Cloud.

University of Minnesota staff members furnishing instruction for the course will represent the School of Forestry, Institute of Technology and the departments of agricultural engineering and English.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1953

Immediate Release

DRY MILK SHORT COURSE NEXT WEEK

A short course in the manufacture of dry milk will be conducted on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Monday through Saturday (Feb. 2-7) next week.

The course is being held this year for the first time because of the need for personnel specifically trained in this phase of the dairy industry, according to W.B. Combs, dairy professor at the University.

Increased production of dry milk in Minnesota has led to a demand for men to do this work, he said.

The course will include instruction in both the theory and the processes involved in dry milk products. Instruction will be by lectures, demonstrations and laboratory sessions.

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

A-9225-rr

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1953

SPECIAL to counties in
Morris and Austin areas

**SHEEP SHEARING
SCHOOL SLATED**

_____ county men may learn modern techniques of sheep shearing at a free school to be conducted at _____ on _____, Agricultural Agent _____ has announced.

(NOTE TO AGENT: Schools will be held March 4-5 at the West Central School of Agriculture, Morris, and March 6 and 7 at the Hormel Sheep Ranch, Austin. Fill in time and place of school nearest you.)

According to word received by the county agent from W. R. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, Ed Werner of the Sunbeam Corporation, Chicago manufacturer of power sheep shears, will be the chief instructor for the two-day school. He will be assisted by Morris and Joe Malinski of the State Department of Education.

In order that students get the most thorough training possible, enrollment in all cases will be for both days of the school. The men will learn shearing by actually doing the job under expert direction, Morris says.

He points out that the school offers a good opportunity for 4-H and FFA boys and others to learn shearing for use on their home flocks as well as with a view to doing custom work.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1953

SPECIAL to Conservation Volunteer

CONSERVATION NOTES FROM
UNIVERSITY FARM

Use of a chemical soil conditioner resulted in greatly increased infiltration of water into soil in a University of Minnesota soils department greenhouse experiment. Economical use of soil conditioners is limited at present to specialized situations such as potting soils, greenhouses, flower beds, gardens, lawns and erosion control on relatively limited areas, points out Wallace W. Nelson, research assistant in soils.

* * * * *

The dwarf mistletoe that grows on black spruce in Minnesota swamps causes "witches' brooms," a serious disease of the trees. When mistletoe invades a swamp, practically all of the spruce trees are eventually killed and replaced by younger trees which in turn suffer the same fate, according to Ralph L. Anderson, USDA and University of Minnesota plant pathologist.

* * * * *

The joint efforts of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Keep Minnesota Green Committee went into the publication of Extension 4-H Bulletin 26, "Forestry in 4-H," by Marvin E. Smith, extension forester. The committee, with Hugh Bennett as executive director, is eager to enlist the help of 4-H club members in reaching its goals of better fire protection and more interest in conservation. The bulletin explains the four divisions of the 4-H forestry project--forest appreciation, tree nursery and planting, forest protection and harvesting forest products.

* * * * *

Trees planted for farmstead and field protection are paying off this winter as shelter for pheasants, observes Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Extensive burning last fall of stubble fields, dry marsh areas, highway and railroad right-of-ways and fall flowing have caused real concern among many

persons for the welfare of upland game birds in the state. Smith notes that shelter-belts and field windbreaks will not entirely fill the gap caused by this extensive loss of wildlife food and cover, but he points out that they are keeping the situation from being worse than it is.

* * * * *

-IT-

TIMELY TIPS FOR February 7

▲
A good ventilation system and sufficient insulation are necessary if the walls and ceilings of closed animal shelters are to be kept dry in cold weather. Ventilation is not a luxury, it is a must if the life of the building is to be preserved. — B.W. Bates.

may be * * * * *
Hog producers ~~unwisely~~ were discouraged about the 1953 situation than they should be and may be making cut-backs in plans to raise pigs that they will regret later. Swimming upstream often is more profitable than drifting with the current. — E.F. Ferrin.

* * * * *
Those who pasteurize milk at home using a "home pasteurizer" should remember to cool the milk as rapidly as possible after pasteurizing and set it to as low a temperature as possible before replacing the pasteurized milk in the refrigerator. The flavor of the milk will be better, and the pasteurized milk will keep longer. — J.C. Olson, Jr.

* * * * *
Dry beef cows should be fed well enough during the winter months so that they will gain approximately the weight of the new calves. It would be well to feed good quality alfalfa hay and some grain during the latter part of the gestation period. — A.L. Harvey.

* * * * *
Farm records show that farmers with small acreages save money by hiring their harvesting done rather than owning the large harvesting machines. — S.A. Eugene.

* * * * *
The soft corn hazard can be held to a minimum by planting seed of the

the proper maturity rating. ⁴ If the growing season is very cool, the farmer who plants ^{an} earlier-maturing variety adapted to his area will fare best.

— E.H. Hinks.

* * * * *

A good brood sow or gilt ration can be built on grain, high protein feeds, minerals, vitamin ⁱ ^B 12 and high quality forage. Of these, the most important single item is forage. — L.E. Hansen.

* * * * *

Prices for Minnesota farm land reached a new ^{high} peak in 1952. While it is too early to conclude that the farm land boom has passed its peak, it is not too early to suggest caution on the part of prospective buyers with limited funds. A farm is worth what it will earn over a considerable period of time, not what it will earn in one or a few especially favorable or unfavorable years. — A.A. Dowell and Orle Sorenson.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28, 1953

UNIVERSITY FARM NEWS

A 1,000-pound cow requires about three-fourths ounce of salt daily for maintenance, plus one-fourth ounce more for each 10 pounds of milk produced.

* * * * *

Goiters in calves and lambs result from a shortage of iodine in the ration. The problem can be prevented by feeding iodized salt.

* * * * *

Calcium or lime is supplied in great abundance by legumes. Cows receiving normal amounts of legume hay, silage or pasture receive plenty of calcium.

* * * * *

Cows may be a little short of vitamin A in late winter and spring before getting on pasture if fed on hay which has lost its color in curing or is a year or more old.

* * * * *

About 40 per cent of the beef marketed from Minnesota farms is from dairy calves and cows.

* * * * *

A dairy cow can produce no more than the level she has inherited--the capacity and tools she has for producing milk.

* * * * *

Good herd health results in more regular calvings and greater annual production from the dairy herd.

* * * * *

For best production, the interval between calvings of dairy cows should be as near 12 months as possible.

Use sand rather than salt on icy sidewalks. According to Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, salt is very hard on the lawn along the sides of the walk.

* * * * *

Four out of ten families still need more calcium, which is best supplied by milk

* * * * *

Like all protein foods, eggs cooked at too high heat get tough and leathery.

* * * * *

If you keep your washing machine on the back porch, bring it indoors to warm it up a few hours before running it, advise extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota. In cold winter weather it pays to save strain on motors by having them at room temperature before starting them.

* * * * *

Cakes, cookies and bread made with honey do not dry out as quickly as those made with sugar. Two-thirds cup honey less 3 tablespoons liquid will replace 1 cup of sugar in a recipe.

* * * * *

Some 46,000 Minnesota homemakers are among three million women throughout the country who are taking active part in a nationwide home economics educational program known in Minnesota as the extension home program and in some states as home demonstration work.

* * * * *

The extension home program, open to all rural women, is carried into rural communities in this state by home agents and state specialists, as a cooperative undertaking of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the local counties.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1953

Immediate Release

NEW PIE CHERRY INTRODUCED BY U

Another fruit has been added to the long list of varieties developed and introduced by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

It is the Meteor cherry, a hardy variety of pie cherry developed at the University Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior. It is the second of two new pie cherries developed by the University, first of which was Northstar, a Morello-type sour pie cherry introduced two years ago.

Since fruit breeding was begun by the University 45 years ago, more than 60 varieties of fruit have been developed and introduced. They include such well known varieties as Haralson apple, Latham raspberry, Superior plum, Red Lake currant and others which are widely grown not only in Minnesota but throughout the northern United States and Canada.

Introduction of the two pie cherries, both of them hardy, now makes cherry growing possible in Minnesota and other northern areas, according to W.H. Alderman, head of the department of horticulture.

The Meteor cherry has large, bright red fruit with thin, tender skin. The bright yellow flesh is firm and juicy. The flavor is mildly acid and quality is very good. The stone is small and free.

The new cherry ripens about mid-season.

The tree of Meteor is a strong and vigorous grower, with an upright, moderately spreading habit. The unusually large leaves produce a dense and luxuriant foliage that is apparently highly resistant to leaf spot. Limited tests in northern Minnesota indicate that Meteor is hardier than Sapa cherry-plum and many of the commonly grown hybrid plums.

The new cherry is the result of a cross between the Montmorency cherry, its mother parent, and a very hardy cherry developed by repeated selections of Russian strains.

A-9229-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1953

Immediate Release

U DEVELOPS CHEAP WOOD TREATING PLANT

Cloquet, Minnesota--A simple cheap plant for treating wood with preservative has been developed and built here at the University of Minnesota School of Forestry's Experimental Forest.

In announcing the plant Frank Kaufert, Director of the School of Forestry, points out this type of small vacuum plant will make it possible for small communities to secure locally treated posts and lumber.

The need for using treated lumber in farm structures is great and small plants of this type should make more treated wood available to many communities in the State.

The vacuum plant consists of a treating tank capable of holding about 1,000 board feet of lumber, a vacuum pump, underground storage tanks, pipes, valves, overhead mono-rail and chain hoist carrier, and a low-cost building over the tank and equipment.

The present treating plant at Cloquet could be duplicated for less than \$6,000 much less than present commercial plants cost. The plant was developed under the leadership of John Neetzel, University and Lake States Forest Experiment Station research forester.

The vacuum pump and chain hoist are the only pieces of operating equipment. The operation is simple with complete treatment taking less than an hour for such woods as jack and red pine.

Advantages of the plant include low construction cost, simplicity of construction and operation and low fire hazard.

The operation of the plant is limited to the season when the material to be treated is not frozen. The wood to be treated should have a moisture content of not more than 25 percent.

Treatment with the vacuum plant may not equal that obtainable under pressure or hot-cold treatment of many species. However, vacuum-treated wood is generally better treated than wood treated by soaking or brushing and will assure long service life for many wood products.

A-9221-hbs

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1953

Immediate Release

CHANGES MADE IN CROP VARIETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Rushmore spring wheat, Clintafe oats, Montcalm barley, Morden 77 hybrid corn and Narragansett alfalfa have been added to the list of crop varieties recommended by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Crop varieties removed from the recommended list are Moore barley, Monroe soybeans and corn Minhybrids 800, 403 and 506.

In announcing these changes in varieties recommended for growing in Minnesota, W.M. Myers, agronomy department head at the University, pointed out that they have been approved by scientists at both the Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Paul, and branch stations over the state.

Rushmore spring wheat, a selection of a cross out of Thatcher and Rival wheat, originated in South Dakota. Recommended for West Central and Northwestern Minnesota, it matures about a day earlier than Lee and 3-4 days earlier than Rival and Mida. It is susceptible to leaf rust. But because of its earlier maturity, it has had about 10 per cent less stem rust in University trials than Rival, Lee and Mida. It is just as susceptible to race 15B of stem rust as other wheats under epidemic conditions. In yield, it is similar to Lee and somewhat superior to Rival and Mida. It is satisfactory for milling and baking.

Clintafe oats is quite similar to Clinton but about two days later and 2 inches taller. Its principal advantage is its resistance to all races of crown rust prevalent in North America. It is resistant to some kinds of stem rust but susceptible to others. In Minnesota and Iowa testing to date, it has consistently yielded a little higher than Clinton. It originated in Iowa.

Montcalm, recommended as a malting variety for West Central and Northwestern Minnesota, has been equal in yield to Kindred.

Morden 77 hybrid corn, a variety developed at the Morden experiment station in Manitoba, is recommended for the northern Minnesota area. It is the earliest dent hybrid recommended.

(MORE)

Changes made in crop variety recommendations--page 2

Narragansett alfalfa, developed in Rhode Island, is approved for use in short rotations--in which the hay crop will not be harvested more than two years. It is susceptible to wilt but has outyielded Ranger alfalfa during the first two years of the stand by about one-fourth ton per acre.

Moore barley was removed because of inferior performance in yield trials, lack of malting qualities and susceptibility to net blotch disease. Monroe soybeans were removed because of inferior yields as compared with Blackhawk.

Minhybrid corn varieties 800, 403 and 506 were taken off the list because other recommended varieties are superior.

Crops now on the Minnesota recommended list include:

Spring wheat--Mida, Lee, Rival, Rushmore; durum wheat--Carlton, Mindum, Stewart
winter wheat--Minturki, Minter.

Oats--Bonda, Clinton, Mindo, Andrew, Shelby, Ajax, James, Branch, Clintafe;
barley--Kindred (L) and Montcalm (for malting), and Vantage and Peatland; rye--
Emerald, Imperial.

Flax--Koto, Minerva, Redwood, B5128, Marine, Redwing; soybeans--Ottawa Mandarin
Capital, Blackhawk, Renville, Flambeau.

Alfalfa--Ladak, Ranger, Narragansett; medium red clover--Wegener, Midland;
biennial sweet clover--Evergreen, Madrid; birdsfoot trefoil--Empire; brome grass--
Achenbach, Fischer, Lincoln; sudan grass--Piper; timothy--Itasca, Lorain.

All crop varieties recommended for Minnesota are listed and described in Extension Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops." The folder will soon be available in revised form from county agents and the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-9226-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1953

Immediate Release

CANNERS' SHORT COURSE NEXT WEEK

Insect, weed and crop fertility problems will be discussed at the University of Minnesota's 6th annual Cannery and Fieldmen's short course Wednesday and Thursday (Feb. 4-5) next week.

According to an announcement today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University, the sessions will be held in the Curtis hotel Minneapolis. Registration will open at 8:30 a.m. Wednesday with the first session to start at 9:30 a.m.

Approximately 150 representatives of Minnesota canning concerns are expected to attend, reports A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture at the University and chairman of arrangements for the course.

Talks on fertility problems will be given Wednesday morning by K. C. Berger, professor of soils at the University of Wisconsin, and several University of Minnesota specialists.

A panel discussion on grower-canner relations under the chairmanship of Paul Benson, Green Giant Company, LeSueur, will be a feature Wednesday afternoon. A movie on canning operations will also be shown by the Oconomowoc Canning Company, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Thursday morning discussions will center on insect and weed problems. Speakers will include J. W. Apple, entomologist, and LeRoy Holm, horticulturist, both from the University of Wisconsin, and M. W. Miller, horticulturist, Birds Eye Laboratories, Albion, New York.

T. H. Fenske, assistant dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, will speak at a banquet Wednesday evening. A movie, "From Good Earth to Good Tables," will be shown by the Green Giant Company at a luncheon session Wednesday. M. W. Myers, head of the University's agronomy department, will speak at a luncheon meeting Thursday.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 30, 1953

SPECIAL to Dakota county

Release at will

DAIRYMEN FACE ADJUSTMENT PERIOD

Some painful adjustments in the years ahead for the dairy industry are sighted by a University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

Information received by Dakota County Agent Clarence Quis from W. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics at the University, indicates that U.S. per capita consumption of butterfat in 1952 was 28 pounds vs. 32 pounds in 1935-39.

Some of the decreased usage of butterfat is part of an over-all decline in the use of fat-type table spreads. Per capita use of butter and oleo combined in 1951 was 16.2 pounds vs. 19.6 pounds in 1935-39. This was probably due to declining consumption of bread and emphasis on low-fat diets, according to Dr. Koller.

Substitution of vegetable oils has made inroads in butterfat use. Production of oleomargarine in 1952 totaled about 1.2 billion pounds vs. 372 million pounds in 1935-39. The 1952 production of oleo was about equal to the total butter output.

To combat vegetable oleo inroads, it has been suggested that a low-fat dairy spread (perhaps 40 per cent butterfat) be produced to sell at half the price of butter. But such a product faces several problems, warns Dr. Koller. It cannot be called butter, and it must be promoted and sold as a new product. This is not easy.

Other imitations of dairy products are appearing. Imitation ice cream--vegetable oil substituted for butterfat--has been sold in many areas. Dairy products face serious price competition, too. The new products sell at two-thirds to one-half the price of ice cream. The volume of imitation ice cream is not yet large, but its development over the years might be parallel to that of oleomargarine, cutting into another major outlet for butterfat.

(more)

There are other imitation dairy products involving the use of vegetable fats. These include filled condensed milk and filled whipping cream.

Another trend cutting into the use of butterfat is the sale of more low-fat dairy products. There has been a large rise in recent years in the sale of sherbets and ice milks (a low butterfat imitation of ice cream usually sold in soft form at roadside stands and counters). The 1951 output of these products was about 65 million gallons vs. about 18 million gallons in 1946. More fluid milk and dried skim milk are being sold each year as more people follow weight-reducing diets.

In the past, the price of milk has been determined largely by its butterfat content. The reduced value of butterfat could result in greatly reduced dairy returns. The impact of relatively low butterfat prices would be most severe where dairying is still on a cream basis, as is true in some parts of Minnesota.

Chances are that the nonfat solid portion of milk--the part below the cream line--will gradually increase in value. The 1952 per capita consumption of nonfat solids in milk was 47 pounds vs. 41 pounds in 1935-39.

Dr. Koller points out that if farmers could gradually receive more for the nonfat solids they might be able to take reduced prices for butterfat without greatly reduced returns for whole milk. This would give a new balance in the dairy industry and a fuller utilization of milk for human use.

"The shift to a new balance will not be simple," Dr. Koller emphasized. "Butterfat is likely to face price weakness for some time before nonfat solids can carry significantly more of the whole milk price load."

Dr. Koller also called attention to a high degree of interest in shifting to grade A milk production. Demand for grade A milk has been increasing. But if too many rush into grade A production, there are likely to be surplus supplies in the near future, and prices may not compensate for the extra investment grade A requires.

(more)

He advised farmers to check their market outlets before going into grade A-- to be sure that these outlets are available and are more than temporary. Over the long pull, states Dr. Doller, more grade A milk will be needed. "We need to improve the quality of our milk right along in order to improve our market opportunities."

The University economist also called attention to the growth of distribution of fluid milk from large central bottling plants in the state. The bottling of milk in paper containers has widened the area over which fluid milk may be distributed economically. A number of plants distribute milk in 50 to 100 different communities. This involves new competition for local distributors, and efficiency and service will need to be improved in many cases to meet this competition.

Other new developments in the dairy industry of Minnesota cited by Dr. Koller include:

The canning of fresh milk by one large dairy plant. This is a new product. Its development will be watched with interest as to its market possibilities.

Starting of bulk pickup of milk at farms by a plant in southeastern Minnesota. The method involves important economies and improved quality of product.

Developments such as a further shift from cream to milk, grade A output and bulk tank pickup involve large additional capital outlays for farmers, points out Dr. Koller. To make these outlays pay, farmers will need larger herds and milk volume. Dairy production will need to be more specialized and in large volume to be profitable under these conditions. It will be difficult to adjust to new market trends with 4, 6 or 8-cow herds.

Prices of dairy products have sagged in recent months, with production having been unusually high. However, this decline is just part of a general slump in prices for farm products, and in general dairying in 1953 will be in a favorable position as compared with other farm enterprises, concludes Dr. Koller.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1953

SPECIAL

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AG SCHOOL INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD MEET HOMECOMING FEBRUARY 7

The 61st annual Indoor Track and Field meet and Midwinter Homecoming of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture at University Farm will be held on the St. Paul Campus Saturday, February 7, it has been announced by Dr. J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School.

The day's activities will begin at 11:50 a.m. with a convocation program in Coffey Hall. Speaker will be Victor A. Christgau, Newport, Minnesota, a member of the class of 1917 and President of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association.

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

Awards will be presented by Superintendent Christianson.

In the evening, there will be two basketball games, with a men's and women's team of students each opposing a team of graduates. A dance will follow at 9:00 p.m.

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

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 2, 1953

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:

<u>Shine from Wool</u>	<u>Dents from Furniture</u>
<u>Snowsuits in the Washer</u>	<u>Color Schemes for Rooms</u>
<u>Fat Cuts Down Foam</u>	<u>Good Service from Your Lamps</u>
<u>Diet Requirements of Growing Children</u>	<u>Warm Before Running</u>
<u>Cabbage and Raisins on Menu</u>	<u>Home Freezer Trends</u>

Shine from Wool

The shine on wool skirts or trousers can be reduced or removed, but it's a difficult job. So says Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

If the shine is caused by the nap being worn off, the remaining nap must be raised. In order to do this, dampen the shiny area with plain water and work up the nap by rubbing against it with short brisk strokes. A stiff-bristled brush, a small piece of clean, dry, fine steel wool or very fine sandpaper may be used. Time and patience are required to do the job without rubbing too hard and removing even more of the nap. Softer wools are easier to restore than hard-finish wools.

If the shine is caused by pressing, the fabric should be steamed and brushed. A tailor has the proper equipment to do this.

* * * * *

Snowsuits in the Washer

Since many children's snowsuits and other outer garments are now being made from washable nylon, orlon or blended fabrics, mothers will be putting such garments into the washer. But extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota caution that before tubbing snowsuits, you mothers should check to see that linings, interlinings, facings and knittee cuffs are also washable. If these parts shrink or fade, washing can ruin the entire garment.

For best results, follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully and be sure to save the label for future reference.

-mmg-

FOODFats Cut Down Foam

Here's a hint on how to cut down the foam when you cook beans before baking. Some kinds of beans foam up very high during cooking. To keep down the foam when cooking Great Northern, red kidney, pinto or pea beans, simply add 1 tablespoon of salt pork drippings or other fat to the cooking water for each cup of beans. It's important to take that precaution when using the pressure cooker, to keep beans within bounds and to prevent clogging the cooker vent tube. Another precaution to take when pressure cooking beans is to fill the cooker no more than one-third full, including water.

* * * * *

Diet Requirements of Growing Children

Children from 4 to 11 years need special attention when it comes to nutrition, according to University of Minnesota extension nutritionists. This is the period in their lives when steady growth is taking place. Food lacks are easier to remedy during these years than later, they say.

Milk in the diet is especially important since it provides both protein and calcium so necessary for growth. Studies show that children given plenty of calcium tend to store this important mineral during the year or so before the period of rapid growth in height.

Children getting enough protein and calcium in their diets generally get enough of two of the B vitamins, thiamine and riboflavin. However, vitamin C is often short, especially during the winter months. Ample supplies of citrus fruits, citrus fruit juices, or tomatoes can offset this deficiency.

* * * * *

Cabbage and Raisins on Menu

Since cabbage and raisins are two foods on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's February list of food plentiful, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say it's a wise homemaker who will plan to use these foods often in her menus this month. The nutritionists suggest combining cabbage and raisins with salad dressings to make an appetizing salad or a sandwich filling. For the most nutritional value, however, make sure the cabbage is a good green color.

HOME FURNISHINGSDents From Furniture

If a dent should mar the surface of a piece of your furniture, it's possible to lessen the effect of the dent by making the wood swell with a steam treatment.

Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, tells how to go about it: soak about six sheets of brown paper or several thicknesses of woolen cloth in water. The pieces should be a little larger than a flatiron.

Place over the dent and press a hot iron down on the paper or cloth for a few seconds. This process may be repeated until the dent disappears.

* * * * *

Color Schemes For Rooms

When choosing a color scheme for a room, consider both the direction the room faces and the type of artificial lighting in the room.

Rooms facing toward the south get bright, warm light and need cool greens and blues. Light from the north is even and cool, and rooms facing this direction need warm colors from the red and yellow families. East and west exposures may take any color.

In considering the artificial light in the room, remember that incandescent lights emphasize warm colors such as reds and yellows. White and daylight fluorescent tubes emphasize the cool colors--blues and greens.

* * * * *

Good Service From Your Lamps

Lamps must be serviceable as well as attractive in order to make them worth the money invested in them. Check the lamps in your home to see that they serve the purpose for which they were intended.

- . Floor lamps should be used for general illumination, especially in large rooms.
- . Table lamps should be for directed use, such as reading, writing or sewing.
- . Pin-up lamps with reflector bowls should be used for special areas--above beds beside mirrors, in corners where it's difficult to put other lamps.

HOME MANAGEMENTWarm Before Running

These days so many homes have big investments in motor-driven equipment that women should understand how to care for motors to make them last and save repair bills.

One point homemakers should realize is that a cold motor starts hard, and this slow, laborious start is hard on the motor. So household equipment specialists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture say that in cold weather it pays to save strain on motors by having them at room temperature before starting them. If, for example, you keep the washing machine in an unheated place, bring it indoors before running it so it will warm up. For that matter, before using any motor-driven equipment, large or small, take the chill off it. This applies also to the sewing machine or vacuum cleaner kept in a cold place. Even a home freezer or refrigerator should be located where the temperature does not go below 40°F. unless it is specially equipped to operate at low temperatures.

* * * * *

Home Freezer Trends

If you're considering buying a home freezer during the coming year, you may be interested in some recent trends noted by Dr. Earl McCracken, household equipment specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. One trend in purchasing is toward larger sizes in freezers. A small family who might have chosen a freezer of 7 or 8 cubic-foot capacity a few years ago now generally chooses a 12 to 14 cubic-foot size. In other words, a larger size that holds more food and a greater variety is likely to be more convenient than a freezer a few feet smaller.

More upright freezers are being purchased today, partly because they take up less floor space. The upright freezer is taller and opens in front like a refrigerator. However, it costs more than a chest model because more costly construction is required.

Many prospective freezer purchasers ask how long a freezer should last. Dr. McCracken believes a good freezer should last 12 instead of 10 years, as was the estimate several years ago.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 2, 1953

To all counties

For publication week
of February 9

(Note to agent: We believe this story is especially important in view of plans for a corn yield contest in Minnesota. You will receive a story from us shortly concerning the contest.)

GET FERTILIZER EARLY
TO AVOID SHORTAGES

There is no fertilizer shortage now, but one may develop unless farmers take delivery now and store the fertilizer on the farm, County Agent _____ warns.

The county agent referred to information from C.O. Rost, chief of the soils department at the University of Minnesota, indicating that, while fertilizer is in good supply at present, it is not moving to farms, and warehouse storage space is getting short.

This means that manufacturers are slowing down and may mean a shortage when the spring rush comes. Such a shortage might be aggravated because of limitations in transportation facilities when planting time comes.

Other factors which may contribute to a shortage of fertilizer this year include

A short supply of high analysis phosphate, due to limited manufacturing capacity. High analysis mixed fertilizers cannot be made with ordinary 20 per cent superphosphate alone. They require a certain amount of 47 or 48 per cent superphosphate. Because of this limitation, a shortage of high analysis fertilizer could develop.

To those who may be holding off buying fertilizer because of the uncertainty of the farm price outlook in 1953, Dr. Rost points out that limiting fertilizer use is generally poor economy. Using the right amount and kind of fertilizer will reduce the cost of crop production. It is probable that the fertilizer will bring a substantial increase in yield. This increase may be obtained without increase in labor costs, as the cost of such operations as seedbed preparation, seed, planting and harvesting is essentially the same whether fertilizer is used or not, according to Dr. Rost.

"Stepping up the yield may actually reduce the cost of production and enable the grower better to meet the falling price situation," he said.

The county agent backed up Dr. Rost by suggesting early purchase if storage space is available on the farm. Last year Minnesota used more than 200,000 tons of fertilizer, and it would be almost a physical impossibility to distribute that amount in a period of approximately six weeks, he pointed out.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

WASH WOOL
BEFORE IT IS
BADLY SOILED

Dry cleaning is a "must" for most wool clothing, but washing is practical and even preferable for many knit wool garments and lightweight flannels and challis, according to Home Agent _____.

Homemakers are likely to look for the washable label, particularly when choosing woolens for many items in children's wardrobes.

To provide up-to-date directions for washing woolens, Margaret Furry, textile chemist of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently conducted a series of experiments on washing wool challis. The experiments included use of different types of detergents on the market, different temperatures of water and both gentle and severe agitation. Based on the study of how much the fabric shrank, stretched, weakened or changed in color from repeated launderings, Miss Furry gives this advice on washing woolens for cleanliness but least damage:

- . Wash a wool garment before it is deeply soiled.
- . Use an "unbuilt" synthetic detergent, the type the manufacturers put out for washing fine fabrics. The "unbuilt" synthetic detergents are not quite so efficient at removing soil as the heavy-duty or all-purpose synthetic detergents and soaps, but they are less harmful to wool and do a satisfactory job if the wool has not become grimy.
- . Wash wool very gently in lukewarm suds with the least amount of agitation possible--preferably a soak-wash of not more than 10 minutes. Rinse quickly but gently.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 2, 1953

To all counties
ATT: 4-H AGENT
Use when applicable

WINS COUNTY 4-H
SPEAKING CONTEST

_____, _____, _____, will represent _____ county in the
(name) _____ (age) _____ (town)
district 4-H radio speaking contest to be held _____ in _____.
(date) (place)

(He, she) will broadcast (his, her) speech over Radio Station _____ at this time

A member of the _____ club, _____ won the county 4-H radio speaking con-
test held _____ in _____ in competition with _____ other 4-H members. Each
(date) (place) (no.)
contestant prepared and delivered an original speech on the subject, "What Respon-
sible Citizenship Means to Me."

All district contests will be held in the form of radio broadcasts between Feb-
ruary 14 and March 5. Each district winner will be awarded a transportation-paid
trip to the Twin Cities to compete in the state contest which will be held March 7
at University Farm. Talks of the state champion and reserve champion will be broad-
cast over WCCO at 3:30 that afternoon.

The state 4-H radio speaking contest is being sponsored for the eleventh year
by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Jew-
ish Council. The Jewish Council is giving awards to county, district and state win-
ners as well as providing for transportation, hotel accomodations and a banquet for
all 4-H members participating in the state contest.

-jbn-

NOTE: Here is the schedule for district contests:

Feb. 14, Duluth, WREX	Feb. 27, Fergus Falls, KGDE
Feb. 16, University Farm, St. Paul, KUOM	Feb. 27, Worthington, KWOA
Feb. 16, Grand Rapids, KBZY	Feb. 28, Faribault, KDHL
Feb. 20, St. Cloud, WJON	Feb. 28, Willmar, KWLM
Feb. 21, Marshall, KMHL	Feb. 28, Mankato, KYSM
Feb. 25, Crookston, KILO	Feb. 28, Albert Lea, KATE
Feb. 26, Moorhead, KVOX	Feb. 28, St. Paul, WPBC
Feb. 27, Wadena, KWAD	Feb. 28, Rochester, KROC

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1953

TIMELY TIPS FOR FEBRUARY 21

(For use if needed along with type on left-over galley)

It's time to think seriously about choice of crops for 1953. Ordinarily, an acre of good oats will produce approximately half as much feed as an acre of good corn or good hay. -- S.B. Cleland.

* * * * *

If storage space on the farm is available, get fertilizer now. Last year, Minnesota used over 200,000 tons of fertilizer, and it would be almost a physical impossibility to distribute that amount in a period of approximately six weeks.

--C.O. Rost.

-rr-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 2, 1953

To all counties

For publication week
of February 9 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Dairy Trend -- Developments in the dairy industry, such as a further shift from cream to milk, grade A output and bulk plant pickup, involve large additional capital outlays for farmers, points out E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. To make these outlets pay, farmers will need larger herds and milk volume. Dairy production will need to be more specialized and in large volume to be profitable under these conditions. It will be difficult to adjust to new market trends with 4, 6, or 8-cow herds.

* * * * *

Mastitis Worst -- Mastitis is the disease causing the greatest loss to dairymen, says H.R. Searles, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. While some drugs are effective in clearing up infections, the greatest control weapon is prevention. The first step in a preventive campaign is to stop udder injury--the greatest cause of mastitis.

* * * * *

Feed Before Birth -- A newborn pig's chance for survival and becoming a profitable pork producer is greatly influenced by its birth weight, according to H.G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at University Farm. The bigger the pig at birth, the larger the weight at weaning and the higher the percentage saved. For this reason it's important to feed and care for sows the best way we know during gestation.

* * * * *

There's Time -- It's not too late to start a good system of farm records this year. That's a tip from S.B. Cleland, extension economist at University Farm. The new Minnesota farm record book is available. Get your copy from the county agent. Whether you're studying farm operations or figuring income tax, records are essential.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1953

A U of M AG & HOME RESEARCH story
To all counties
For publication week of
February 9

NOTE TO AGENT: This story has been released in somewhat different form to daily papers and radio stations. We are sorry that we couldn't give you a better break on its release, but it was necessary to release the information right away rather than hold back until weeklies could get a shot at it.

5 VARIETIES ADDED
TO RECOMMENDED LIST
OF CROPS FOR STATE

_____ county farmers were brought up to date this week (today) on approved crop varieties for Minnesota when Agricultural Agent _____ announced 5 additions to and five removals from the recommended variety list of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

The county agent announced that Rushmore spring wheat, Clintafe oats, Montcalm barley, Morden 77 hybrid corn and Narragansett alfalfa had been added and that Moore Moore barley, Monroe soybeans, and corn Minhybrids 800, 403 and 506 had been removed from the list.

The changes were approved by scientists from both the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, and University branch experiment stations over the state. They were placed on the recommended list only after thorough testing by the Minnesota Experiment Station.

(AGENT: Use the next paragraph as it is, change it or drop it out, according to the way you handled the earlier series on recommended varieties.)

In December, the county agent had released information on recommended varieties with the note that only a few changes were likely to be made in the list for 1953.

Rushmore spring wheat, a selection of a cross out of Thatcher and Rival wheat, originated in South Dakota. Recommended for West Central and Northwestern Minnesota, it matures about a day earlier than Lee and 3-4 days earlier than Rival and Mida. It is susceptible to leaf rust. But because of its earlier maturity, it has had about 10 per cent less stem rust in University trials than Rival, Lee and Mida. It is just as susceptible to race 15B of stem rust as other wheats under epidemic conditions. In yield, it is similar to Lee and somewhat superior to Rival and Mida. It is satisfactory for milling and baking.

Clintafe oats is quite similar to Clinton but about two days later and 2 inches taller. Its principal advantage is its resistance to all races of crown rust prevalent

(MORE)

in North America. It is resistant to some kinds of stem rust but susceptible to others. In Minnesota and Iowa testing to date, it has consistently yielded a little higher than Clinton. It originated in Iowa.

Montcalm, recommended as a malting variety for West Central and Northwestern Minnesota, has been equal in yield to Kindred.

Morden 77 hybrid corn, a variety developed at the Morden experiment station in Manitoba, is recommended for the northern Minnesota area. It is the earliest dent hybrid recommended.

Narragansett alfalfa, developed in Rhode Island, is approved for use in short rotations—in which the hay crop will not be harvested more than two years. It is susceptible to wilt but has outyielded Ranger alfalfa during the first two years of the stand by about one-fourth ton per acre.

Moore barley was removed because of inferior performance in yield trials, lack of malting qualities and susceptibility to net blotch disease. Monroe soybeans were removed because of inferior yields as compared with Blackhawk.

Minhybrid corn varieties 800, 403, and 506 were taken off the list because other recommended varieties are superior.

Crops now on the Minnesota recommended list include:

Spring wheat--Mida, Lee, Rival, Rushmore; durum wheat--Carlton, Mindum, Stewart; winter wheat--Minturki, Minter.

Oats--Bonda, Clinton, Mindo, Andrew, Shelby, Ajax, James, Branch, Clintafe; barley--Kindred (L) and Montcalm (for malting), and Vantage and Peatland; rye--Emerald, Imperial.

Flax--Koto, Minerva, Redwood, B5128, Marine, Redwing; soybeans--Ottawa, Mandarin Capitol, Blackhawk, Renville, Flambeau.

Alfalfa--Ladak, Ranger, Narragansett; medium red clover--Wegener, Midland; biennial sweet clover--Evergreen, Madrid; birdsfoot trefoil--Empire; brome grass--Achenback, Fisher, Lincoln; sudan grass--Piper; timothy--Itasca, Lorain.

All crop varieties recommended for Minnesota are listed and described in Extension Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops." The folder will soon be available in revised form from county agents and the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1953

SPECIAL to TC outlets
Immediate Release

COURSE IN LIGHT HORSES TO BE CONDUCTED

Types and breeds of light horses will be the subject of an evening extension course to be offered on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota beginning Tuesday, February 10.

The class will meet in the livestock pavilion at 7 p.m. on Tuesdays for 17 weekly laboratory and lecture periods, with Dr. A.L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry, as instructor.

The course will include the origin, development, characteristics, economic and recreational importance and feeding and management of various types of light horses. Laboratory work will consist of instruction and practice in judging of the more popular types and breeds.

Anyone is eligible to take the course, and registration can be completed in advance in Nicholson hall on the Minneapolis campus of the University or at the downtown offices of the University's General Extension Division in either Minneapolis or St. Paul. Fees are \$15 plus \$3 laboratory fee.

Additional information may be obtained from Dr. Harvey.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1953

TC
SPECIAL TO outlets

FOR P.M. RELEASE
Thursday, Feb. 5

"PORK IN THE DOG-HOUSE"—U. EXPERT TELLS WHY

AUSTIN, Minn.—Why "pork is in the dog house" was explained by E. F. Ferrin, head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Minnesota, to farmers attending the Minnesota-Iowa Swine Institute at Austin today (Thursday).

The sale of pork cuts is greatly handicapped by the consumer's habit of looking upon fat as waste material instead of the valuable nutrient it is, he pointed out.

"A reasonable proportion of fat to lean is necessary to make any kind of red meat high in quality, he continued. "However, there is no argument...that the cuts of fresh and cured pork have too much fat and too little lean."

This is a problem for producers, packers and consumers alike, but consumers are hard to change because of the great variety of competing foods that can be selected as alternates when they think pork cuts have too much fat, stated the University livestock expert.

Many hog raisers, said Ferrin, are little concerned about the problem of excess fat on hogs because they feel that the market does not offer sufficient inducement for the time and money required to produce hogs with a high carcass value.

But he noted that definite progress is being made toward solving the problem. He pointed out that a few buyers have been paying ^{as much as} 75¢ per cwt. above the market ^{a small number of} price for hogs yielding superior carcasses.

Ferrin reported that the University of Minnesota has a large volume of data from experiments showing that "pigs which never grow hungry make over-fat carcasses." These animals grew so fast that the formation of muscle tissue was too slow and the formation of fat too rapid. He explained that a fast rate of increase in the weight of growing pigs retards the growth of muscular tissue and stimulates the formation of fatty tissue.

Ferrin also explained:

The difference in the fatness or leanness of pork cuts is due more to the

feeding of the pigs and their market weights than to any other cause. The form or shape of the pig, especially the length of body, is important. Short-bodied hogs fatten faster than long-bodied ones. Hogs of ^{either} ~~the same~~ body length make better carcasses if fed at a rate which will bring them to 225 pounds at six months of age than if force-fed to reach this weight when five months of age.

-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1953

Immediate Release

LAMBS DO WELL ON CORN SILAGE

MORRIS, Minn.--High quality corn silage, properly supplemented with protein, will enable lambs to produce good gains, it was reported at the University of Minnesota West Central Experiment Station at Morris today (Wednesday).

The report came from P.S. Jordan, animal husbandman at the station, who spoke to farmers attending the Sheep and Lamb Feeders' Day on results of feeding trials with 240 lambs at Morris. He added that for maximum gains, some grain also needs to be fed lambs.

Jordan also reported:

Lambs fed shelled corn, corn silage and soybean meal gained .34 pound per day.

Those getting corn silage and soybean meal with shelled corn for only the last four weeks of the feeding period gained .29 pound per day.

Lambs receiving corn silage and limited amounts of shelled corn plus Purdue Supplement A did not gain any faster than lambs fed soybean meal instead of Purdue Supplement A.

There was no essential difference in the feedlot performance of lambs fed corn and cob meal and those fed shelled corn.

It was pointed out that corn silage from the 1952 crop contained more than the average amount of actual grain, as the corn crop last year was one of the best in history.

Also on the feeders' day program were reports on lamb feeding at South Dakota State College, by R.M. Jordan, animal husbandman at the South Dakota institution; and on lamb feeding experiences, by John Olson, farmer at Worthington. Dr. H.J. Griffiths, associate professor of veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota spoke on sheep parasite control, and Cliff Cairns of Wilson & Company, Albert Lea, spoke on "Producing Your Own Lambs."

A-9231-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1953

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY FIGHTS GRAIN CONTAMINATION

Staff members of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture have launched a program to help preserve the nation's food supply and protect farmers and the grain industry against losses resulting from contamination of their product.

Grains to be processed into human food are now subject to seizure by the Food and Drug Administration if they are contaminated as the result of insects and dirt from rodents, birds or other sources.

Three extension specialists are active in educational phases of the work. They are Harold Pederson, marketing expert; H.L. Parten, entomologist; and Dennis Ryan, agricultural engineer.

Along with Clyde M. Christensen, professor of plant pathology, they are the authors of Extension Folder 173, "It Pays to Protect Stored Grain." The publication, explaining how stored grain may be kept clean, is being distributed to farmers and local grain handlers and processors by ^{county} agricultural agents. It may also be obtained from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

The extension specialists' work also takes the form of working directly with county agents, farmers and elevator operators, telling the grain contamination story at meetings by means of talks and demonstrations and encouraging 4-H club members to emphasize such topics as rodent and insect control and improved construction of grain storage facilities.

On the research side, C.E. Mickel, head of the entomology department, and Robert Butler, research associate in entomology at the University, have begun work on a project to analyze 10,000 samples of grain from farm bins, local and terminal elevators and box cars, as well as from combines during the 1953 harvest.

The analysis, from samples taken in Montana and the Dakotas, as well as Minnesota, is intended to reveal sources and extent of contamination. The work is being done under contract between the University of Minnesota and the Minneapolis Grain Exchange.

Already, several carloads of bread and durum wheat have been condemned by the Food and Drug Administration on the Minneapolis market. These had to be sold at a reduced price for non-food purposes. Financial losses amounted to \$1 per bushel in one case and 50¢ per bushel in other instances.

A-9230-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1953

Immediate Release

EXTENSION AGENTS GET TRAINING IN HOME FURNISHINGS

Four-H club members in Minnesota will soon get the latest word on home furnishings.

In the last two months 78 county home, 4-H and agricultural agents representing 69 counties have attended training meetings in home furnishings conducted by Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota. These agents will now present the material to 4-H members at local club meetings, or will hold workshops or training meetings for 4-H leaders and club members.

The training sessions for extension agents have been held in the form of two-day workshops in Crookston, Morris, Redwood Falls, Rochester, Grand Rapids and Golden Valley. Each workshop was attended by from eight to 21 agents.

When the 78 extension agents who attended the meetings give their 4-H members guidance in the home furnishing projects, they will speak from first-hand experience

They spent the first day of their workshop refinishing furniture, taking off old finish down to the clean wood and building up a new finish, and they made simple laced lampshades out of oiled tagboard. The second day women agents learned how to select simple fabrics for curtains, how to plan suitable stylings for curtains for young people's rooms, and how to measure for window coverage. They also made samples of cafe-type curtains and pinch pleat headings.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1953

Immediate Release

COUNTY FAIR SHORT COURSE NEXT WEEK

Approximately 100 Minnesota county fair secretaries, managers and other representatives will attend the seventh annual Fair Management Short Course Monday through Wednesday next week (Feb. 9-11).

The short course will be held in the St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, under the sponsorship of the Office of Agricultural Short Courses of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture. Co-operating in sponsoring the course are the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs and the Minnesota State Agricultural Society.

Speakers will include University staff members, agricultural fair organization representatives, business and professional men, public officials, legislators, press and radio workers and others.

A-9232-rr

FARM MANAGERS' MEET SCHEDULED

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Managers' Association will be held Monday and Tuesday next week (Feb. 9-10) in the Curtis hotel, Minneapolis.

Approximately 175 persons are expected to attend. Anyone interested in agriculture is invited, according to Truman Nodland, assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, who is secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Subjects to be discussed include grassland farming, crops, fertilizers, weed and insect control, beef production, brucellosis eradication, farm shelterbelts and fences.

The Association's annual business meeting is scheduled for 11 a.m. Tuesday. Speaker at a luncheon meeting Tuesday will be Roswell Garst, of the Garst and Thomas Hybrid Corn Company, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

A-9233-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1953

Immediate Release

MORE FRESH VEGETABLES IN FEBRUARY

Minnesota homemakers can count on plenty of cabbage, carrots and lettuce at reasonable prices in February, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, winter production of cabbage is 15 per cent above a year ago, that of carrots is up 12 per cent and the winter lettuce crop is 7 per cent heavier than it was last year.

During the month homemakers should find plenty of protein foods in good supply that will be especially suitable for meals during Lent. Among these foods are eggs, frozen fish, cheddar and cottage cheese, dry baby lima and pea beans. More eggs are on the way, and frozen fish stocks are heavier than a year ago.

Turkey is another protein food that is plentiful and a good buy.

Fruit prospects for the month indicate plenty of both fresh and processed oranges and grapefruit. The new pack of processed juices will be available.

Raisin supplies are still large from last year's pack, as are those of domestic dried figs. Almonds, filberts and walnuts are also plentiful.

Dairy products which the Department of Agriculture says will be in good supply in February, in addition to cheddar and cottage cheese, are butter, nonfat dry milk solids and buttermilk.

Peanut butter and peanuts are plentiful for sandwiches and salads. Stocks of lard, vegetable shortening and salad oils continue large, with lard selling at prices much lower than a year ago.

A-9235-jbn

HOW TO PREVENT PICKING AMONG CHICKENS

BY Cora Cooke

Extension Poultry Specialist, University of Minnesota

Losses from chickens picking each other can be stopped at once by cutting off one-half to two-thirds of the upper beak. This is called "debeaking." Electric debeakers are now available which cauterize cut parts, thus preventing excessive bleeding. A heavy knife, similar to a butcher knife, plus a hot piece of metal could be used to do the job just as well, although possibly not so handily.

The debeaking operation need not set the birds back in production any more than a flock culling would. The beaks may grow out again in three or four months, depending on the amount removed. If picking is resumed, the operation may be repeated. Debeaked birds should be hopper fed grain as well as mash. Breeding males should probably not be debeaked.

Metal Applicances may be attached to the beaks of all birds to prevent picking. These are best applied when the pullets are put into the laying house and before laying starts. Otherwise, a temporary drop in egg production may be expected.

Management and feeding practices act less positively in preventing cannibalism, but may help.

1. Allow ample floor and feeder space.
2. Provide good ventilation.
3. House pullets in the fall before laying starts. Give a supplemental feeding of fresh greens for several weeks so that the change in feeding habits from green range to complete confinement is gradual.
4. Feed whole oats during rearing period and in the laying house in amounts equal to about five pounds per hundred birds per day.
5. Feed dry green alfalfa in racks or bundles.
6. Darken windows, permitting only enough light for hopper feeding.

7. Darken nests--the darker the better.

8. Examine birds very carefully for body lice. Thoroughly delouse when lice are found.

9. The salt cure may be tried as a temporary cure. For three to five days, put one tablespoonful of salt in each gallon of water that the birds will drink in the morning. Supply unsalted water each afternoon.

There is no substitute for frequent inspection of the flock, with prompt removal of all picked birds. Dispose of picked birds at once.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1953

SPECIAL to Rock County

Release at will

OUTLETS FOR MINNESOTA EGGS

Minnesota farms have provided approximately 7.5 per cent of the nation's egg supplies in recent years, and a considerable share of the state's egg sales compete in eastern markets with eggs from other parts of the nation.

This is pointed out by O.B. Jesness, head of the agricultural economics department at the University of Minnesota.

Quality factors are important in this competition, particularly because of the importance in eastern markets of nearby eggs which require less time and handling in the marketing process. Quality improvement assumes special importance in the areas of the state which lead in shipments to outside markets.

The channels through which Minnesota eggs move from farm to the consumer vary considerably. The more important combinations include:

(1) Producer to consumer, (2) producer to retailer to consumer, (3) producer to first handler to retailer to consumer, (4) producer to first handler to central plant to retailer to consumer, (5) producer to country store to buying station to central plant to retailer to consumer, (6) producer to first handler to central plant to wholesale receiver to retailer to consumer.

Consumer includes households, hotels, restaurants and hospitals. First handler may be trucker, buying station or huckster. Wholesale receivers include commission men, wholesalers, jobbers and brokers.

There are many variations from these routes, but number 6 is typical under Minnesota conditions.

Locally owned plants and produce dealers were far in the lead as outlets reported by farmers and in the proportion of eggs purchased, according to a survey conducted by the University of Minnesota.

MORE

page 2--outlets, etc.

Retail stores (cash sales and trade combined) were second in importance, and co-operative associations third. Seasonal differences, as is to be expected, were most marked in case of hatcheries.

More information on the economic importance of egg quality is contained in Bulletin 411, available from the county agent or the Bulletin Room at University Farm, St. Paul.

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POULTRY HOUSING

In planning poultry housing, arrange to keep hens in large units to make most efficient use of labor, suggests Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Small units may make for higher production. But large units return more for labor spent, and this may more than offset the gain in production from small units.

Division into 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 is better to replace the entire flock each year so that only one pen is required.

Build your house deep--not shallow. 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.

Build the house only high enough for you to work comfortably, allowing an extra six to eight inches for built-up litter.

Use a gable roof for greatest strength. This type of roof, when properly supported, provides strength and protection against damage from rain and snow. Gable roof houses up to 44 feet in depth have been used in Minnesota with no serious problems of construction, lighting, ventilation or cost.

In the straw loft house, the gable roof is the only practical type, for it provides the most loft space at the lowest cost.

Provide space for feed storage within the house in order to save labor. The type and size of this feed storage space will vary with the depth and size of the house.

More information on poultry housing is contained in Extension Bulletin 121, which may be obtained from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

WHAT IS EGG QUALITY?

What is egg quality?

At the request of the egg industry, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food has set forth consumer grades for eggs.

Internal egg quality is determined by the size of the air cell, appearance of the yolk and its position in the white, and the thickness and appearance of the white. These qualities are determined by "candling", a process of examining the unbroken egg before a strong light.

External egg quality is determined by uniformity, shape, size, and color. Eggs should be clean and should have a strong, nonporous shell.

Standards for internal quality are as follows:

Grade A--a large amount of firm white and a round, upstanding yolk in the center of the white.

Grade B--thinner white and flatter yolk which may be slightly off center.

Grade C--the white may be weak and watery. Yolk may be off center. May show germ development if fertile.

Yolk color comes from the feed the birds eat. Consumers prefer uniformity of color in the yolks of eggs whether the yolks are light or dark.

Consumer grades are also sorted according to size:

Grade A, large--uniform and not less than 24 ounces per dozen.

Grade A, medium--uniform and not less than 21 ounces per dozen.

Grade A, small--uniform and not less than 18 ounces per dozen.

Grade B--uniform and not less than 24 ounces per dozen.

Grade C--all edible eggs that don't qualify for the A and B grades.

Eggs may also be sold unclassified.

Minnesota grading standards require that eggs with blood or meat spots over 1/8 inch in diameter be considered inedible. Very small spots detected by candling

MORE

page 2 -- what is egg quality

drop the egg to C quality.

This information is contained in Extension Folder 174, "Know the Eggs You Buy," by Eleanor Loomis, consumer marketing agent, W.H. Dankers, extension economist in marketing, and Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, all with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Copies may be obtained from the county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1953

Immediate Release

DAIRY HERDSMEN'S SHORT COURSE MARCH 2-7

A short course for dairy cattle herdsman will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota March 2-7, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

The course, to be conducted under the chairmanship of W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry at the University, is being held for the second consecutive year because of a strong demand for herdsman and the recommendations of those who attended the course last year.

Those with at least a year of dairy herd experience are eligible to enroll. The course will cover feeding, breeding, calf raising, economics of dairying, showing and fitting, artificial insemination, nursing sick cows and other subjects.

Discussions and demonstrations will be conducted by members of the University dairy husbandry, agronomy, agricultural economics and veterinary medicine departments.

Lecturers will include Frank Astroth, St. Paul, president of the American Jersey Cattle Club; Olaf Kjome, Spring Grove, noted dairy farmer and showman; and Dr. W. L. Boyd, St. Paul, president of the American Veterinary Medical Association and retired head of the University of Minnesota School of Veterinary Medicine.

February 15 will be the last day to register for the short course. Additional information may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-9236-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1953

Immediate Release

4-H MEMBERSHIP OVER 47,000

Minnesota 4-H clubs are now reaching a third of the rural farm boys and girls in the state as compared with a fourth 10 years ago, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

A total of 47,257 boys and girls were enrolled in 4-H clubs in the state in 1952.

Four counties had 4-H enrollments of more than 1,000 each: Hennepin, Ramsey, Olmsted and North St. Louis. Blue Earth and Freeborn counties followed closely with more than 900 young people enrolled. Carver county ranked highest in the percentage of members who completed all their projects.

In addition to reaching rural farm boys and girls, 4-H work has been expanded to appeal more and more to young people in small towns and suburban fringes of the larger cities in the state, according to Harkness.

Slightly more than a quarter of a million young people have been members of Minnesota 4-H clubs since 1912. Many of these 4-H "graduates" are making use of the citizenship training they received in club work as outstanding leaders in their own communities, Harkness said.

The 4-H clubs are organized groups of young people who are engaged in community, farming or homemaking activities under the guidance of cooperative extension workers and local volunteer leaders trained by them. Any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 20 may enroll who agrees to "learn by doing" by carrying a project.

The groups elect their own officers, plan and conduct programs based on the needs and interests of the young people, hold regular meetings and take part in community activities.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1953

Immediate Release

DAIRY HERD SUPERVISORS' SCHOOL FEBRUARY 16-21

A training school for prospective dairy herd improvement association supervisors will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota February 16-21.

Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, pointed out that wages average \$200 a month and higher for these supervisors. The work can be done by young men and women, older men and persons physically handicapped for farm and industrial work. Those taking the course should have some farm or dairy experience, be able to keep accurate records and like rural life.

There are openings for dairy herd improvement association supervisors in many Minnesota counties, said Leighton.

The course will cover such subjects as weighing, sampling and testing milk, keeping records, figuring costs, breeding and dairy herd improvement, feeding and herd management.

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

A-9240-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1953

Immediate Release

FILM PREMIER AT WELLS

WELLS, Minn.--Two national champion 4-H livestock loss prevention demonstration teams from Faribault county will play important roles in a moving picture which will have its "world premier" showing at Wells Tuesday evening, February 17.

The picture will be shown beginning at 8 p.m. in the Wells high school, according to Fred Giesler, Faribault county agent and coach of the teams.

The teams won national championships at Chicago in 1950 and 1951. Team members are Emmett and Ray Stevermer, Easton, and Robert Evenson and Leo Wach, Minnesota Lake

The film, "Youth Explores the Hidden Loss," is sponsored by Allis Chalmers, farm^{implement} manufacturers. It explains how to prevent losses in livestock on the farm, in transit and in the marketing process from such causes as bruising and crippling.

A-9238-rr-

4-H SOIL CONSERVATION TRAINING MEETINGS ANNOUNCED

Approximately 50 adult 4-H club leaders will attend each of two soil conservation training meetings--one at Granite Falls February 9 and the other at Fergus Falls February 16—Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, announced today.

Instruction on the all-day programs will be given by Osgood Magnuson, district 4-H club supervisor, and Roger Harris, extension soil conservation specialist at the University of Minnesota.

A representative of the Minnesota Cannery Association will also be on the program. The meetings are being held as part of an expanded 4-H soil conservation program made possible by financial support from the Cannery Association.

Attending, in addition to the club leaders, will be county agricultural agents, assistant county agents in soil conservation and county 4-H club agents.

The meetings will be numbers 3 and 4 in a series. The first two were held at Rochester and Mankato in December. At the meetings, the adult leaders receive training in soil conservation to pass along to local club members.

A-9239-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1953

Immediate Release

CHOOSE ADAPTED VARIETIES

If you want success in your gardening ventures this year, start out right by selecting varieties of plants adapted to Minnesota conditions.

That's the advice of Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Local or nearby nurseries are more likely to have adapted varieties than nurseries far away, Snyder said. However, if you order from out-of-state nurseries, be sure to check on the hardiness of the plants. Because of the severity of Minnesota winters, hardiness is an essential characteristic of plants if they are to do well here.

University of Minnesota horticulturists have drawn up lists of adapted varieties which are available to gardeners. Such lists are contained in these bulletins: "Fruit Varieties for Minnesota," Ext. Bulletin 224; "Woody Plants for Minnesota," Extension Bulletin 267; "Evergreens," Ext. Bulletin 258; and "Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota," Ext. Folder 154. These bulletins are available from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, or from county extension offices.

A-9241-jbn

2 SHEEP SHEARING SCHOOLS SET

Sheep shearing schools will be held March 4-5 at the West Central School of Agriculture, Morris, and March 6-7 at the Hormel sheep ranch, Austin, W.E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The schools, to be held free of charge, will offer instruction in modern techniques of sheep shearing. Edward Warner of the Sunbeam Corporation, Chicago, will be the chief instructor at the two-day schools. He will be assisted by Morris and Joseph Malinski of the vocational division of the State Department of Education.

Enrollment in all cases will be for both days of the school. The men will learn shearing by actually doing the job, according to Morris.

Additional information may be obtained from county agricultural agents.

A-9242-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1953

SPECIAL

Immediate Release

NOTE TO EDITOR: Blanks in this story may be filled in from list below.

LOCAL STUDENT ON COMMITTEE AT UNIVERSITY

_____ of _____ has been named as a member of the student
(name of student) (name of home town)
committee making plans for "Kitchi Goshig," all-college weekend event to be held on
the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota May 1-3.

Participating will be students and staff members of the University's College
of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Kitchi Goshig, which means "Big Event" in the Chippewa Indian language, combines
the principal features of several annual college affairs which up to 1952 were held
separately.

The program for the weekend is being built around open houses to be held by
various departments on the University's agricultural campus. These are designed to
interpret the instructional program and to show facilities on the campus.

The public is invited to plan to attend Kitchi Goshig. Additional details will
be announced later.

-rr-

KITCHI GOSHIG COMMITTEE

Marilyn Schmidt, Bechtelar, general chairman; LeRoy Mielke, Conroy, assistant general
chairman; Harold Knutson, Hartland, finance chairman; Janet James, Lake Crystal,
secretary of committee; Lillian Engen, Austin, entertainment chairman; Janet Ganes,
St. Paul, open house chairman; Walter Bennett, Minneapolis, publicity chairman; Ed
Stevens, Minneapolis, assistant publicity chairman; Janice Hler, Minneapolis, assis-
tant publicity chairman; Orin Osborn, Lafayette, assistant publicity chairman; Curt
Piets, Lakefield, special events chairman; Roger Serenson, Louisburg, assistant public
events chairman.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1953

SPECIAL to Minnesotan

WEEDS ARE THE CRAZIEST PLANTS!

Take it from Al Larson, weeds are the craziest plants!

Al—Alvin H. Larson, assistant professor of agricultural botany, that is—has been studying weeds for a long time—practically ever since he joined the University of Minnesota staff in 1917.

Behind Larson's mild manners and soft speech lies a grim determination to help farmers lick the weed problem, which is one of their worst headaches. He points out that from the point of view of men and of livestock, there is something "abnormal" about the serious weed pests. And he likens his job to that of a physician or ~~pk~~ psychologist studying abnormalities in human beings.

The most troublesome weeds are those ^{that} have some "crazy" characteristic that especially fits them to thrive in competition with the "sane" plants that man depends on for food, fiber and ~~soil~~ crops. ~~Substitue~~ The kinds of plants that farmers cultivate, if left to themselves, would not survive the rigors that weeds can withstand.

As an example, he cites the Giant Foxtail, a serious weed pest in southern Minnesota that grows six feet or more tall. This weed, which ~~thru~~ threatens to become even more of a problem in the future, not only competes for moisture and fertility with ^{farm} crops, but it ^{handicaps} ~~hampers~~ the plants the farmer grows by shading out the sun. Mow this hardy perennial down and it may spring up again in a couple of weeks and produce seeds even if it gets no higher than a few inches. To make matters worse, it will produce seed in only two months from ~~the~~ /time of germination—a shorter growing season than most of the farm crops in Minnesota. The Giant Foxtail came to the U.S. from China—apparently in a shipment of millet seed.

MORE

Among the many other weeds which Larson has "psycheanalyzed" are the Orange Hawkweed, Meadow Buttercup and Ox Eye daisy, which are serious pests in the meadowlands of the area around Duluth and on the Iron Range.

One of the weapons of the Orange Hawkweed is the beauty of its flowers. People often transplant it to their home gardens because of these flowers and thereby give it a chance to multiply under favorable circumstances.

The Meadow Buttercup is "hot"—it burns the mouths of livestock, and reproduce as the animals avoid it and permit it to grow/undisturbed. Larson reports that one-year tests at the U. of M. show the chemical MSP to be promising for Meadow Buttercup control. The chemical 2,4-D has worked well on the Orange Hawkweed.

The Ox Eye daisy has an offensive smell and bitter flavor which keep livestock from eating it. Like the Meadow Buttercup, it is thus allowed to grow and reproduce without being disturbed by grazing.

Heavy Alyssum, a weed belonging to the mustard family and prevailing chiefly in the light soil areas of Minnesota, threatens the state's clover industry.

Looking back over his many years of weed work, Al Larson cannot help feeling that today's growing recognition of the seriousness of the weed problem was a long time in developing. He believes they cost U.S. agriculture more than either insects or diseases.

Larson credits the growing cost-consciousness of farmers ^{with} as being a major factor in bringing out a realization of the seriousness of the weed problem.

Larson's ^{principal} particular job in weed research at the University is the study of their distribution, structures and characteristics. Weed research—now more along the lines of developing cropping systems to combat the pests—is done too by the Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1953

ALLEN:

That was a good point you made about the weed control chemicals. I suggested that you delete the last two sentences in the third paragraph of page # 2 of the story about Al Larson. In other words, delete ~~the~~ beginning with "Larson reports once-year tests," etc. and ending with "...has worked well on the Orange ^{Haw}weed."

After thinking the matter over, I decided that the matter of recommending chemicals for weed control is one that should not be tried in a short space and in a story of this type. While it might be said that a certain chemical will control a certain weed, the reactions to the chemical of the various crops which might be infested with the weed vary widely, and this must be taken into consideration in applying the chemical.

Therefore, please use the following in place of the last paragraph in the story as I sent it to you. Kill all of the paragraph which begins "Larson's particular job..." and substitute the following:

Working with H.G. Heggeness, instructor in plant pathology and botany, Larson's principal job ~~is~~ in weed research at the University is the study of their distribution, structures and characteristics.

Weed research along ~~and~~ other lines is ~~also~~ carried on at the University by members of other departments: R.S. Dunham, R.G. Robinson and John Miller, in ~~the~~ agronomy and plant genetics; ~~department~~ R.J. Nylund, in horticulture; Henry Hansen, in forestry; Virgil Johnson, in agricultural engineering.

H.J. Sloan, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, is administrative advisor for weed research work, and ^CW.C. Post, head of the soils division, also serves ~~as~~ ^{an} advisory capacity for this work. Ralph Grim, extension agronomist, has done considerable work with county agricultural agents

MORE

and farmers to show how weed control methods may be applied on the farm.

Weeds may be controlled in a variety of ways, depending on the weed itself, the crops in which ^{they} it grow, and other environmental conditions. These methods include cultivation and tillage, summer fallowing, choice of cropland, grazing, mowing, and the rapidly growing use of chemicals.

In the use of chemicals, the nature of the crop infested by the weed is extremely important, as crops vary in their reaction to the chemicals. The information on this subject is contained in Extension Pamphlet 187, "Chemical Weed Control in Minnesota," which may be obtained from county agents or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

Recommendations in the pamphlet are ~~now~~ based on recommendations ^{research committee of the} of the North Central Weed Control ~~Research~~ Conference, ~~which~~ made up of representatives of state universities, including Minnesota, throughout this area. Recommendations made by the conference are made after considering the findings of ^{such} weed researchers as those at the University of Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1953

SPECIAL to papers in
southern Minnesota counties

Immediate Release

LOCAL FARMERS TAKE PART IN RESEARCH PROJECT

_____ county farmers are co-operating in a study of the finances needed to start farming.

In this research project, carried on jointly by the University of Minnesota department of agricultural economics and the Farm Credit Administration, workers are seeking first-hand information on these questions:

How much does it cost to start farming?

What are the credit problems of beginning farmers?

Does one farming arrangement have an advantage over another for beginning farmers?

_____ County Agent _____ and agriculture instructors from _____ are assisting with the study, which will cover 24 counties and 28 schools in the southern one-third of Minnesota.

According to George A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics and supervisor of the project, new techniques in farming make it necessary for the beginning farmer to have a larger farm unit. This means more capital as well as more technical knowledge, more mechanical ability and better business judgement. How to get the additional capital is a serious problem.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1953

SPECIAL TO: G. F. Herald

Immediate Release

FEEDING THE UNBORN PIGS

By L. E. Hanson, Professor, Animal Husbandry, University of Minnesota

Feeding of the unborn pigs should start before the sow is bred. Research has shown that the nutritional health of the sow at breeding time is an important factor in the size of the litter and the vigor of the pigs born 114 days later.

A good brood sow or gilt ration can be built on grain, high protein feeds, minerals, vitamin B₁₂ and high quality forage. Of these, the most important single item is the last mentioned. Corn alone is totally inadequate because it is deficient in protein, calcium and several vitamins. The addition of a protein feed, which is also high in calcium, to a corn ration results in stronger, larger pigs at farrowing time. The further addition of high quality alfalfa to the ration results in a further improvement.

Brood sows will do better on a ration of only alfalfa hay than they will on a ration of corn alone. Data obtained 20 years ago and also more recently show that 5 per cent of alfalfa in the ration is not enough for the production of strong vigorous pigs.

Studies at University Farm several years ago by A. F. Ferrin showed that bred gilts could be self-fed satisfactorily if the rations were sufficiently bulky. In a test conducted last winter, excellent results were obtained with a ration that contained 45 per cent ground alfalfa hay.

In a 327-day experiment completed November 12, 1952, it was found that skimpy feeding of gilts for four months of the growth period before breeding and throughout the pregnancy period can cause a reduction in number of pigs born per sow, the birth weight of the pigs and their weaning weight.

Studies reported in 1950 show that a ration which contains 15% alfalfa is improved by the ~~the~~ addition of vitamin B₁₂, in terms of birth weight of the pigs and percent of pigs weaned.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1953

SPECIAL TO: G. F. Herald

Immediate Release

CONTROL OF PERENNIAL BROADLEAVED WEEDS

By H. G. Heggeness, Instructor, Plant Pathology and Botany, University of Minnesota

For the control of perennial broadleaved weeds we must bear in mind that there are normally two phases to the problem.

In the first instance it is necessary to prohibit the flowering of these weeds. In this way we limit the spread of the weed and, more important, one source of new infestations is avoided. Flowering and seed formation may be prevented by mowing, burning, tillage, grazing, or by the use of chemical herbicides. These practices will usually result in some degree of control also, insofar as the weeds will be injured to a greater or lesser extent.

The other phase of perennial weed control is concerned with the eradication of established plants. Based upon the research work on herbicides at the University Farm, we would recommend the following procedures:

1. For the control of leafy spurge, Canada thistle, sow thistle, field bindweed, hoary cress or perennial pepper grass, tansy, ox-eye daisy, and orange hawkweed, use two applications of 2, 4-D ester at the rate of two to three pounds per acre in forty gallons of water.

One of these should be applied so that flowering is prevented. Normally this would be in late spring or early summer. The second application of herbicide should be made in late summer.

If considerable regrowth is evident after the first spraying, it may be necessary to make an extra treatment during the summer. All of our work has indicated that we must spray again the second year and maybe over a longer period of time. Retreatment is usually necessary because seeds will continue to germinate and some buds which escaped damage from previous treatment may start to grow again.

2. Meadow buttercup, a common weed in northeastern Minnesota, has been controlled and in some cases eradicated by two applications of MCP at the rate of

(more)

three pounds per acre in forty gallons of water. One application should be made as the buttercups come into flower and the other in late summer. Our results have indicated that MCP is very effective for this weed. Retreatment the second year would be advisable to kill seedlings and those plants which managed to escape the first year.

3. Toadflax has been increasing at an alarming rate in recent years. At the present time we do not have a selective spray which will effectively control it. It is necessary, therefore, to recommend the use of sodium chlorate at the rate of five or six pounds per square rod of area where the weed is growing. Those who have patches of toadflax on their farms should treat them as soon as possible to prevent further spread.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1953

SPECIAL TO: G. F. Herald

Immediate Release

CHEMICAL CONTROL OF BRUSH

By Henry L. Hansen, Associate Professor of Forestry, University of Minnesota

The success of and interest in chemical brush control is indicated by recent figures showing that in Minnesota 200,000 acres of pasture, meadow and brushland were treated chemically, as well as over 40,000 miles of roadsides, ditches and rights of way in 1952.

While chemical brush control is feasible and practical in many cases, it is difficult and expensive to get eradication by a single chemical treatment. In most cases, repeat treatments are necessary.

In connection with the application of chemicals to eradicate brush on pastures, it will be very helpful if steps are taken such as re-seeding to induce grass and other desirable vegetation to become established and help reduce the regrowth of brush.

There is no excuse nowadays for the presence of poison ivy on farm areas. This pest is quite readily eradicated by the use of such chemicals as the "brush killers" and amate.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1953

SPECIAL TO: G. F. Herald

Immediate Release

THE DISSEMINATION OF PASMO OF FLAX BY INSECTS AND OTHER ANIMALS

By J. J. Christensen, Professor, Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota

Pasmo is the major disease of flax in Minnesota and frequently becomes epidemic. Until recently the common method by which the causal organism was spread was not known. The pathogen (*Septoria linicola*) is carried readily in or on the seed and in bits of diseased material. This is perhaps the method by which the fungus was first introduced into the United States (about 1915). Infested seed lots are common. Seed lots of flax sent to the State Seed Laboratory frequently contain bits of flax material infected with pasmo. The planting of infested seed lots definitely is one of the common methods by which the fungus becomes established in new areas.

After the pasmo becomes established in a field, it is generally assumed that the spores are spread primarily by wind and rain. This is not correct, as the spores are produced in a gelatinous matrix and cannot be removed readily from the fruiting body except when wet. Therefore, they are not adapted for dispersal by air currents. However, there can be local spread of the pathogen by splashing of raindrops and by strong winds during moist weather.

During 1951 and 1952 it was demonstrated repeatedly that insects belonging to more than 20 species were important agents in the dissemination of the pasmo fungus. Even spiders were involved.

Sometimes the body and legs of insects such as ants, grasshoppers, tarnish plant bugs, and leaf hoppers were literally covered with spores of the pasmo organism. Also, it was definitely proven that during moist weather, spores adhere readily to dogs, mice, birds, and even frogs. Many thousands of pasmo spores were found on a single insect and millions of spores were found on a dog and a bird. It is rather

(more)

noteworthy that whenever the flax plants were dry the spores did not adhere to insects and other animals.

The results clearly indicate that any creature that creeps, walks, jumps, and runs through infected fields of flax during moist weather is an important agent in the spread of pasmo organisms and that wind is of minor importance. Consequently, insects play an important role in creating epidemics of pasmo.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1953

SPECIAL TO: G. F. Herald

Immediate Release

CONTROL OF WEEDS ON NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND

By R. G. Robinson, Assistant Professor of Agronomy, University of Minnesota

Control of weeds on non-crop land is frequently desired in order to improve appearances, prevent fires from dry foliage, destroy cover for rodents around granaries and prevent spread of weeds to agricultural land.

Development of a grass sod is generally preferred to complete vegetation destruction, because a grass sod will control dust, prevent erosion, and prevent most farm weeds from becoming established.

Use of the mowing machine and/or 2, 4-D encourages the development of grass at the expense of most broadleaf (non-grass) annual weeds. Many perennial non-grass weeds will also be controlled by the above treatments.

If it is desired to destroy all vegetation, it can generally be done with herbicides but the cost on an acre basis may be rather high. Higher dosages than recommended will give better and more lasting control. Higher dosages are generally necessary on low ground than on high, drier locations. Higher dosages and more water or other carrier are needed if applications are made when vegetative growth is large and dense.

For a temporary kill, three pints DNAP or DNBP in three or more gallons of Diesel oil diluted with water to 40 gallons or more per acre gives a quick kill, but grass and perennial weeds quickly recover. The addition of 10-25 pounds of TCA to the above mixture may also give pretty good control of annual grasses from early June until winter.

Polybor-Chlorate at about 1600 pounds per acre in 1000 or more gallons of water gives a quick kill of all herbaceous vegetation and results should last for at least one season.

Sodium-Chlorate, although a fire hazard, can be applied dry at about 1000

(more)

pounds per acre for complete vegetation control for at least one season.

CMU at 40 or more pounds per acre applied in either fall or spring, should give nearly complete vegetation control for at least two years. CMU is very slow acting and if applied in April, it might take until July for all vegetation to be killed. Some of the deeper rooted weeds such as Canadathistle or morning glory might require a follow-up application of 2, 4-D in order to keep the ground absolutely bare.

-rr-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 9, 1953

To all counties
For publication week of
February 16

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Cut Low Stumps — High stumps waste the best wood in the tree. That's the word from Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. A stump from the average merchantable tree which is 20 inches high--and that's at least 12 inches too high--wastes 17 good board feet. A 16-inch stump wastes 10 board feet of good quality lumber or veneer.

* * * * *

"Erunam" -- We pass this along from the Illinois extension editorial office, which gleaned it from a column written by Illinois' Crawford County farm adviser, H.V. Deffenbaugh:

"A late news release just came to my desk. It's a revolutionary garden product that will help increase soil fertility and organic matter content. It's called ERUNAM (pronounced AIR-OO-NAM).

"One pound contains about four oz. of organic matter, .08 oz. of nitrogen, .06 oz. of potassium and .02 oz. of phosphorus. Much of this plant food is in a form that is readily usable by crops.

"ERUNAM makes light soils heavy, heavy soils light, and steadfastly ignores the medium soils. One pound of this plant food concentrate is equivalent to 16 ounces. It's cheap. Cost is your labor and transportation. Source is the barnlot.

"So remember... ERUNAM spelled backwards is ..."

* * * * *

Post Setting Costs — Cheapest method of setting a fence post is with a power driver. Power driven posts cost about 10¢ each to set. Hand digging and tamping is the most expensive way to set posts, costing about 25¢ each. This information comes from J.R. Neetzel, research associate in forestry at the University of Minnesota. These figures are based on a \$1 hourly wage. Since most posts are still set by hand, Neetzel estimates the average cost of setting to be about 20¢ per post. With unset posts worth an average of about \$1 each, this makes a total cost of \$1.20 for each post which will be set during 1953, he estimates.

* * * * *

Feed Supply Good -- In the midst of some gloom regarding the farm income outlook, G.A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, calls attention to a bright spot--the feed supply. "There's plenty of it and the quality is excellent," he says. "It may be good business, however, to hold onto much of this until we see if spring rains come to relieve the moisture shortage which we have been piling up..."

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1953

SPECIAL TO: G. F. Herald

Immediate Release

CONTROL OF QUACKGRASS

By R. S. Dunham, Professor of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, University of Minnesota

Cultivation is usually the cheapest method of eradicating quackgrass on large areas *in dry years it is very effective; in wet years little control is possible* if soil erosion is not a problem. Two methods of cultivation are practiced:

the use of a one-way disk or disk harrow and the use of the spring tooth harrow. In the first method, the object is to exhaust the rootstocks of their stored food and kill the quack by starvation. In the second method, the rootstocks are combed out of the soil and brought to the surface to dry out and die.

Begin cultivation in late summer or early fall and cultivate frequently enough to keep the soil black. If the land is in sod, it is possible to cut a hay crop before beginning to cultivate but it must be harvested before seed is formed. In three months, a seedling can make a top growth of 14 inches, roots four feet deep, and a rootstock a foot long. Heavy pasturing before cultivation is also helpful. Cultivation should be continued long enough to free the soil of live quack rootstocks. In Michigan, pieces of rootstock six inches long produced an average of 2½ shoots in six weeks.

Quack can also be controlled by chemicals but they are expensive for large areas. Sodium chlorate costs about \$48 per acre, TCA from \$11.50 to \$20 depending on whether cultivation is substituted for a second application of the chemical, and CMU from \$80 for control to \$160 for eradication. In 1951, the average cost per acre for fallowing on 22 farms in this Red River Valley that kept records was \$16.50. This cost is based on five cultivations and a land charge of \$10.

Sodium chlorate is best applied dry in the fall at 2-3 pounds per square rod.

TCA is best applied in late summer or fall. Amounts required on undisturbed sod are much larger than on land that is plowed first. On unplowed land, 44 pounds per acre one year and 22 pounds the next year give good kills. If the land is plowed a few days before treatment, use 22 pounds. The next year it can be cropped

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to flax, potatoes, oats, or corn. Following harvest, another application of 18 pounds of TCA or a good disking will kill remaining plants. TCA on land that has been cropped does not give as good a kill as on old sod.

CMU can be used on non-agricultural land. The length of time soil remains unproductive has not been determined. Early spring or late fall applications have been superior to those in June and applications to undisturbed sod have been much superior to those on plowed sod. Twenty pounds per acre usually gives a satisfactory kill but 30-40 pounds are required for eradication.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1953

SPECIAL TO:

G. F. Herald

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA A LEADING FARM STATE

By Harold Swanson, Agricultural Editor, University of Minnesota

Minnesota today ranks as one of the leading agricultural states in the nation.

Latest available figures show that the state ranks:

FIRST in butter production and oat acreage.

SECOND in poultry, egg and turkey production and in flax acreage.

THIRD in whole milk and barley production, in number of cows and in all hay acreage.

FOURTH in corn production.

FIFTH in spring wheat, cheese and hog production and in cash receipts from marketings of dairy products.

These rankings, of course, vary from year to year, but they are generally true.

Translated into total production, we find that the state each year produces:

1 billion pounds of pork.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ billion eggs.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds of milk.

75 million pounds of turkeys.

200 million bushels of corn and oats.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1953

SPECIAL TO: G. F. Herald

Immediate Release

SELECTION OF MORE PROFITABLE HOGS

By E. F. Ferrin, Head, Animal Husbandry Department, University of Minnesota

More profitable hogs for the producer, with current marketing conditions, are those which reach market weights at the lowest cost. Such hogs if sold at desirable weights will bring the top market prices if raised by good methods of breeding, feeding, and management.

Long-bodied hogs at the same weights when finished have more lean meat and less fat than short-bodied hogs. Pigs that never grow hungry from birth to the time of slaughter have a greater proportion of fat and less lean in their carcasses than pigs fed at a less generous rate.

Improvement in the leanness of the cuts of pork depends largely upon allowing the pig time enough to grow muscular tissue instead of forcing a rapid weight increase which adds fat to the body at the expense of the muscle tissue.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1953

SPECIAL TO: G. F. Herald

Immediate Release

WHAT'S NEW IN CORN?

By E. L. Pinnell and E. H. Rinke, Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, University of Minnesota

The hybrid corn breeding program was started at Minnesota in 1915 by Dr. H. K. Hayes. The first hybrids were released to the public in the early 1930's. They were greatly superior to the open pollinated varieties in many respects; a yield increase of 20-25 per cent was about average. At successive intervals of five to eight years new, improved hybrids have been released and have tended to replace the older hybrids on the farmers' acres. Each new series of hybrids has brought yield increases of three to six per cent along with greater standing ability, disease and insect resistance, and adaptation to particular maturity requirements of the state.

Further advances seem assured even with breeding methods in use for the past 30 years. However, attempts are being made to accelerate progress in developing better hybrids by using new methods of selection which are theoretically more efficient. The first of these methods, gamete selection, was started in 1945 and has given promising results but final evaluation must wait for a few more years. The method consists of breeding new lines from inbred variety crosses. There are strong indications that the old varieties which were replaced by hybrid corn many years ago still contain yield inheritance superior to many of our present hybrids if extracted and used in new hybrid combinations.

Another selection method of great theoretical interest was started two years ago. It consists of obtaining plants with half the normal number of chromosomes which are the minute cell bodies carrying the units of inheritance. When chromosome ^{doubling} occurs, these plants produce pure breeding inbred lines of the standard chromosome number. When our skills are developed sufficiently to produce a large number of such lines, selection of better corn should be possible on the basis of our present knowledge of the laws of inheritance.

In co-operation with the University's entomologists and plant pathologists, more efficient methods are being developed to select for corn borer resistance and stalk rot resistance. We now have a better understanding of the methods to use in breeding hybrids which give better field stands under adverse conditions.

Progress is being made in developing corn that does not have to be detasseled in the seed production fields. Our male sterile varieties are from two to five years short of being ready to go into production fields. Much of the speed with which release can be carried out depends upon results to be obtained in the next two seasons.

In short, we are using a number of new techniques of selection, some of which I have not even mentioned since they could not be explained in ^a ~~the~~ ^{space} ~~the~~ allotted ~~here~~. We feel confident that at least some of these methods will prove worthy and will give you, in due time, what you are anxious to have—better corn hybrids.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 9 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
February 16

COUNTY'S FARMERS
INVITED TO ENTER
CORN YIELD CONTEST

_____ county farmers are eligible to enter the Minnesota X-tra Corn Yield Contest, according to an announcement from County Agricultural Agent _____.

The contest is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine.

Winners in the contest will receive recognition at a special banquet during Farm and Home Week at University Farm, St. Paul, in January, 1954. The recognition, in the form of trophies, will be for increases over check plots as well as for highest yields, according to Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Objectives of the contest are to give recognition to persons demonstrating, by means of yields, the use of sound management practices in the production of corn.

These practices include: maintenance of soil organic matter and tilth, control of erosion, good seedbed preparation and planting methods, use of adaptable seed, use of lime, manure and commercial fertilizer, adequate plant population, efficient cultivation and control of weeds, insects and plant diseases.

Each contestant will be required to include a check plot in his contest area. In the check plot, which will be located in the middle of the contest area, practices to be followed will be those normally used in producing corn except fertilizer treatment. The X-tra Yield treatment on the main part of the contest area will consist of any and all practices which the contestant believes will produce maximum yields of corn.

More detailed information and entry blanks for the contest may be obtained from the county agent. Filled-out entry blanks must be returned to the county agricultural extension office no later than July 1.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 9, 1953

To all counties

SAFE ENTRANCE
IMPORTANT IN
LANDSCAPE PLAN

Consider the safety of the home driveway when you plan the landscaping of your yard next spring, advises County Agent _____.

New home owners frequently make the mistake of planting small evergreen trees on either side of the driveway entrance or setting hedges close to the entrance. As trees or hedges grow, they can become traffic hazards by shutting off full view of the road or street, _____ points out.

Entrances hidden in this way prevent the driver leaving home from seeing traffic coming on the road or street and they also prevent highway motorists from seeing him. Children running or pedaling out of the driveway on bicycles or tricycles also are endangered by such blind entranceways.

According to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, more than a third of the accidents involving farm people result from motor vehicle mishaps. Blind highways contribute about 5 per cent to this record.

To test your driveway for safety, stop your car in the driveway at the approach to the highway and see whether you have a clear view several hundred feet, both right and left. Remember also, Prickett cautions, that safe driving always requires that drivers stop before entering the main highway.

The safest type of driveway widens as it approaches the road or street and has no trees, bushes or other obstructions to hide it. Decorative planting, _____ says, can be just as attractive and is much safer close to the house than at the driveway entrance.

Helps in making a landscape plan are given in Extension Bulletin 250, "Landscaping the Farmstead" by Leon Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Copies of the bulletin are available from the county extension office.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 9, 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

GOOD LIGHT
IMPORTANT FOR
HOME SEWING

Sewing is such an exacting eye job that it deserves the best and most carefully applied light, according to Home Agent _____.

On dark winter days and in evenings, when many _____ county women do their sewing, the right artificial light is especially important.

Good general illumination plus a close lamp that directs bright light on the work are recommended for sewing by household equipment and home electrification specialists. General illumination of the room prevents the eye-tiring contrast between sharp points of bright light and shadowy areas in the room. In addition, a lamp is needed which beams light directly on the place where the needle is working. This bright light should always come below the eye level. A small light close to the sewing and directed on it can be as effective as a big lamp farther away.

A portable lamp for sewing is recommended so it can be used wherever the home-maker chooses to sew.

Especially convenient as a sewing light is an adjustable lamp with a swing arm which allows the light to be moved up or down or sidewise, as needed to bring it close to the work. An excellent sewing lamp can be rigged up by clamping a small floodlight in a photographer's swivel to the stem of a 300-watt floor lamp.

Suit the brightness of the direct light to the job, suggests _____. Fine stitching on dark fabric calls for the most light. Generally, the minimum advised for table lamps is 150 watts and for floor lamps, where the light is farther away, 300 watts. For fine detail on medium or dark fabrics, higher wattages and even shielded flood or spot lights are needed as supplements.

The little bulb-lamp on the sewing machine gives concentrated light around the needle and pressure foot, but it should be used together with good general illumination so it will not cause eye weariness.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 9, 1953

*Rec'd
Jan 16*

A U of M AG & HOME RESEARCH STOR.
To all counties
For publication week of
February 16 and after

'CLOVERS FOR MINNESOTA'
IS TITLE OF NEW BULLETIN

Research results at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the best knowledge from other sources are combined in a new bulletin, "Clovers for Minnesota."

County Agricultural Agent _____ has announced that the publication, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 415, may be obtained from his office or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

The research work and field experience of five University men have gone into authorship of the bulletin. They are H.L. Thomas and A.R. Schmid, agronomists; E.R. Duncan, former extension soils specialist; M.F. Kernkamp, plant pathologist; and A.G. Peterson, entomologist.

According to the publication, clovers are valuable crops in Minnesota because they produce feed cheaply and help build the soil.

An introductory section of the bulletin gives general information on clovers and suggestions for preparing a seedbed, inoculation of seed and timing and care in seeding. Other sections deal with red, sweet, alsike and ladino clovers and diseases of clovers.

Information contained in sub-sections covers adaptation and fertilization, varieties and types, seeding rates and mixtures, handling for hay and pasture, harvesting, seed production, pollination, soil improvement uses, insects, weed control and winter injury.

Rec.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1953

Immediate Release

FARM INCOME GAIN OFFSET BY EXPENSES

Minnesota farmers received slightly more from the sale of their products in 1952 than in 1951--\$1,292 million as compared with \$1,287 million--but this gain was more than matched by a 5 per cent increase in cash production expenses.

The 1952 income figure was about 3 per cent below the 1948 peak and twice the 1940-44 average, according to Rex Cox, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

Cash receipts from the sale of crops and dairy products increased substantially but those from livestock and livestock products declined in 1952.

Cash sales of crops amounted to \$339 million in 1952 and \$301 million in 1951; dairy products, \$252 million in 1952 and \$233 million in 1951.

Cash sales of livestock--hogs, cattle and sheep--amounted to \$534 million in 1952 and \$566 million in 1951; other livestock products--eggs, chickens, turkeys, etc.--\$166 million in 1952 and \$187 million in 1951.

The gain in receipts from crops was due to the larger volume of marketings, says Cox.

A marked decline in receipts from sale of hogs, a drop from \$276 million to \$238 million, was due not only to a decrease in the number and total weight of hogs marketed but also to a 10 per cent price drop.

Although prices of both cattle and calves averaged 10 per cent lower in 1952 than the previous year, a big increase in the volume of marketings, particularly of cattle, boosted the value of receipts over any previous year. Receipts from sales of cattle and calves were \$292 million in 1952 and \$275 million in 1951.

Receipts from the sale of sheep and lambs decreased from \$15 million in 1951 to \$14 million in 1952. The volume of marketings was up, but prices were down.

Minnesota farms produced almost 8 billion pounds of milk in both 1951 and 1952. About 91 per cent of this milk was sold either as cream or whole milk to

(MORE)

dairy plants.

In 1940, fourteen per cent of the milk sold at wholesale was in fluid form, compared with 55 per cent in 1952. Eighty-six per cent was separated on the farm and sold as cream to dairy plants in 1940, compared with 45 per cent in 1952.

In 1952, the amount of milk sold in fluid form to dairy plants was 6 per cent above the previous year. Prices received averaged \$3.90 per cwt., an increase of 27¢. Cash receipts from sales for the state were \$155 million--13 per cent above those of the year before. The milk sold as cream to dairy plants last year contained 118 million pounds of butterfat, or 5 per cent less than a year earlier.

Prices received for butterfat averaged 80¢, an increase of 5¢. Cash receipts of \$94 million for butterfat were about the same as in 1951. Total sales of milk and cream sold at both wholesale and retail amounted to \$253 million, highest since 1948.

Sale of eggs from Minnesota hens was nearly 300 million dozen in both 1952 and 1951. But prices averaged 5¢ lower in 1952, resulting in a drop in the value of egg sales from \$121 million to \$105 million.

The ratio of the index of cash income from sales to the index of prices paid was 167 in 1952, just slightly above the average level of 160 in 1940-44 and substantially below the 1947 peak of 212, according to Cox.

He believes that Minnesota farmers are not likely to receive more for marketings in 1953 than in 1952. Domestic demand for farm products will continue high, but export demand will decline.

If acreages recommended by the federal government are planted by farmers and if weather conditions are favorable, the total output this year may set a new record, the University economist says. If so, prices of a number of commodities will average lower than in 1952.

At the same time, Cox sees farm costs continuing to rise--probably by around 5 per cent. Therefore, farmers will receive a declining proportion of the consumer's dollar, and the net income of agriculture will be less than for many years, he says.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1953

Immediate Release

COUNTY AGENTS HAVE BIG YEAR IN CONSERVATION

Minnesota county agents had one of their biggest years in educational work to advance soil conservation in the state last year, according to Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

County agricultural agents and assistant agents in soil conservation in the state's 91 county extension offices assisted 22,733 farmers with problems of land use and 22,753 farmers with crop rotations.

The agents helped 2,491 with strip cropping; 227 in constructing terraces; 4,111 in grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies; 3,187 with contour farming of cropland; 556 with contouring pastures.

They assisted 12,227 farmers in the use of cover or green manure crops; 5,394 in otherwise controlling wind or water erosion; 2,563 in summer-fallowing; 6,263 with drainage; 2,631 with land clearing.

Substantial gains in county extension work in soil conservation were made possible by the efforts of assistant county agents in soil conservation in 11 counties.

Assistance was given with problems of land use to 3,877 more farmers in the state as a whole than during the previous year. Other gains were: use of crop rotations, 3,106 more; use of cover or green manure crops, 1,376 more; otherwise controlling wind or water erosion, 1,824 more.

There were 30,708 farmers in conservation districts which were assisted by extension agents with education for organization of operations.

The county agent's work in soil conservation was supported on a state-wide level chiefly by the efforts of M.A. Thorfinnson and Roger Harris, extension specialists in soil conservation, and Harold E. Jones, extension specialist in soils.

During the year, 4-H club enrollment in soil conservation amounted to 507 boys and 58 girls. Their work involved 31,147 acres of land.

A-9244-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1953

Immediate Release

DATES SET FOR DISTRICT SPEAKING CONTESTS

Dates for the 16 district contests in the eleventh annual statewide 4-H radio speaking competition were announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

County champions are now being selected to compete in the district events which will be held in the form of radio broadcasts between February 14 and March 5.

Nearly every county in the state will be represented in the district competitions, according to Harkness. Last year nearly 1,000 4-H and Rural Youth members prepared radio talks which were given at local, county and district speaking events

Schedule for the broadcasts of district contests is as follows:

Feb. 14, Duluth, WREX; Feb. 16, University Farm, St. Paul, KUOM; Grand Rapids, KBZY; Feb. 20, St. Cloud, WJON; Feb. 21, Marshall, KMHL; Feb. 25, Crookston, KILO; Feb. 26, Moorhead, KVOX; Feb. 27, Wadena, KWAD; Fergus Falls, KGDE; Worthington, KWOA; Feb. 28, Faribault, KDHL; Mankato, KYSM; Willmar, KWLM; Albert Lea, KATE; St. Paul, WPBC; Rochester, KRCC.

District winners will be awarded prizes of \$15 and a transportation-paid trip to the Twin Cities to compete in the state finals which will be held in March.

Subject of this year's speaking contest is "What Responsible Citizenship Means to Me."

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Jewish Council are sponsoring the events. The council is providing more than \$2,000 for awards to county, district and state winners and for transportation, hotel accommodations and a banquet for all 4-H members participating in the state contest.

A-9243-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1953

Immediate Release

U MAN GETS NJVGA OFFICE

Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed central regional adviser as well as state adviser for the National Junior Vegetable Growers' association.

Mrs. Clara Oberg, Ramsey county 4-H agent, formerly held these positions.

The NJVGA promotes and sponsors educational programs for young people in the production, marketing and utilization of vegetable crops.

Membership in the state association is open to any Minnesota boy or girl between the ages of 13 and 22 who is interested in gardening. There is no membership fee. Young people may join the organization through county extension offices or high school vocational agriculture departments, Turnquist said.

A-9245-jbn

WOOLGROWERS TO MEET

Annual meeting of the Minnesota Co-operative Woolgrowers Association will be held in the city hall at Thief River Falls on February 21, it was announced today by W.E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Morris, who is secretary of the organization, said that the affair will be an all-day meeting, with demonstrations and discussions of management problems in the morning and reports on the sheep and wool outlook and on the business of the association in the afternoon. A panel discussion on all phases of the sheep business will also be held during the afternoon.

A-9246-rr

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 11, 1953

SPECIAL--To all counties

No. 1 on dairy situation
Immediate release

NOTE TO AGENT: This material is sent to you for use either as a news story, to be released as you see fit, or for material which might be used in talks.

DAIRYMEN FACING
ADJUSTMENT PERIOD

Some painful adjustments in the years ahead for the dairy industry are sighted by a University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

A dairy market analysis received by County Agent _____ from E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics at the University, indicates that U.S. per capita consumption of butterfat in 1952 was 28 pounds vs. 32 pounds in 1935-39.

Some of the decreased usage of butterfat is part of an over-all decline in the use of fat-type table spreads. Per capita use of butter and oleo combined in 1951 was 16.2 pounds vs. 19.6 pounds in 1935-39. This was probably due to declining consumption of bread and emphasis on low-fat diets, according to Dr. Koller.

Substitution of vegetable oils has made inroads in butterfat use. Production of oleomargarine in 1952 totaled about 1.2 billion pounds vs. 372 million pounds in 1935-39. The 1952 production of oleo was about equal to the total butter output.

To combat vegetable oleo inroads, it has been suggested that a low-fat dairy spread (perhaps 40 per cent butterfat) be produced to sell at half the price of butter. But such a product faces several problems, warns Dr. Koller. It cannot be called butter, and it must be promoted and sold as a new product. This is not easy.

Other imitations of dairy products are appearing. Imitation ice cream--vegetable oil substituted for butterfat--has been sold in many areas. Dairy products face serious price competition, too. The new products sell at two-thirds to one-half the price of ice cream. The volume of imitation ice cream is not yet large, but its development over the years might parallel that of oleomargarine, cutting into another major outlet for butterfat.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 11, 1953

SPECIAL--To all counties

No. 2 on dairy situation
Immediate release

WHAT ABOUT
GRADE A?

What about shifting to grade A milk production?

This matter is dealt with in a dairy market analysis received by County Agent _____ from E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

Demand for grade A milk has been increasing. But if too many rush into grade A production, there are likely to be surplus supplies in the near future and prices may not compensate for the extra investment grade A requires, according to Dr. Koller.

He advised farmers to check their market outlets before going into grade A--to be sure that these outlets are available and are more than temporary. Over the long pull, states Dr. Koller, more grade A milk will be needed. "We need to improve the quality of our milk right along in order to improve our market opportunities."

The University economist also called attention to the growth of distribution of fluid milk from large central bottling plants in the state. The bottling of milk in paper containers has widened the area over which fluid milk may be distributed economically. A number of plants distribute milk in 50 to 100 different communities. This involves new competition for local distributors, and efficiency and service will need to be improved in many cases to meet this competition.

Other new developments in the dairy industry of Minnesota cited by Dr. Koller include:

The canning of fresh milk by one large dairy plant. This is a new product. Its development will be watched with interest as to its market possibilities.

Starting of bulk pickup of milk at farms by a plant in southeastern Minnesota. The method involves important economies and improved quality of product.

Developments such as a further shift from cream to milk, grade A output and bulk tank pickup involve large additional capital outlays for farmers, pointed out Dr. Koller. To make these outlays pay, farmers will need larger herds and milk volume. Dairy production will need to be more specialized and in large volume to be profitable under these conditions. It will be difficult to adjust to new market trends with 4, 6 or 8-cow herds.

Other imitation dairy products involving the use of vegetable fats include filled condensed milk and filled whipping cream.

Another trend cutting into the use of butterfat is the sale of more low-fat dairy products. There has been a large rise in recent years in the sale of sherbets and ice milks (a low butterfat imitation of ice cream usually sold in soft form at roadside stands and counters). The 1951 output of these products was about 65 million gallons vs. about 18 million gallons in 1946. More fluid milk and dried skim milk are being sold each year as more people follow weight-reducing diets.

In the past, the price of milk has been determined largely by its butterfat content. The reduced value of butterfat could result in greatly reduced dairy returns. The impact of relatively low butterfat prices would be most severe where dairying is still on a cream basis, as is true in some parts of Minnesota.

Chances are that the nonfat solid portion of milk--the part below the cream line--will gradually increase in value. The 1952 per capita consumption of nonfat solids in milk was 47 pounds vs. 41 pounds in 1935-39.

Dr. Koller pointed out that if farmers could gradually receive more for the nonfat solids they might be able to take reduced prices for butterfat without greatly reduced returns for whole milk. This would give a new balance in the dairy industry and a fuller utilization of milk for human use.

"The shift to a new balance will not be simple," Dr. Koller emphasized. "Butterfat is likely to face price weakness for some time before nonfat solids can carry significantly more of the whole milk price load."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 11, 1953

For release
February 18 and after

NOTE TO EDITOR: We are sorry if the enclosed mat will not meet your mechanical requirements. However, you may be able to trim the cut and rearrange the pictures to suit your needs.

CLUB MEMBERS WIN GRAIN MARKET TRIP

Outstanding work with grain projects and other club work has won five 4-H boys a three-day expense paid trip to tour Twin Cities grain markets and utilization plants February 24-26.

They are Vance Peterson, 17, Madison, Lac qui Parle county; Harold Rixe, 20, Graceville, Traverse county; Alvin Vakoeh, 19, Ada, Norman county; Roy Norum, 19, Hallock, Kittson county; and Donald Hurner, 18, Glyndon, Clay county.

The boys, accompanied by Lawrence Biever, Traverse county agricultural agent, will arrive the evening of February 23 and will start home the morning of February 27.

They will learn how grain is graded, sold and processed into food and how production and marketing of grains fit into a balanced agriculture, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader.

Picked for the honor on the basis of their 4-H grain projects and generally outstanding club work, the boys are being given the trip by the Atwood-Larson company, Minneapolis grain commission merchants.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
February 12, 1953

file copy

*Special to Sun Cities
papers & Minn. Daily*

HOME EC STAFF MEMBERS TO CHICAGO

Four members of the School of Home Economics staff of the University of Minnesota will attend the central regional conference on home economics education in Chicago next week (Feb. 16-20).

They are Dr. Louise Steadman, director of the School of Home Economics, Dr. Ella J. Ross, Hilda Kaffen and Dr. Emma Ford.

Dr. Ross served on the planning committee for the meeting and will lead the session on research.

Attending the conference will be deans and heads of home economics departments, state and city supervisors, teacher trainers and supervising teachers of home economics from the central region.

* * * *

MISS STEADMAN AT REGIONAL MEETING

Dr. Louise Steadman, director of the School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, will attend a meeting of the North Central Regional Committee of the Land Grant College Association on farm family living at the University of Illinois on Friday and Saturday (Feb. 13 and 14).

The group will set up a home economics research project for the North Central region.

-jhn-

MANAGEMENT, FEEDING BOTH IMPORTANT WITH POULTRY

By Cora Cooke

Extension Poultry Specialist, University of Minnesota

There is a very thin line between feeding and management of poultry when it comes to evaluating results in terms of growth or of meat and egg production. This is particularly noticeable when we compare flocks on general farms where poultry is among several farm enterprises. Some producers tend to neglect management even though the feeding program is continued without interruption.

We can draw a good illustration from two flocks on which we have complete records. Both flocks showed high production ability, with average production of 204 and 242 eggs per hen for the year. Both finished the first four months of the laying year, November through February, with the excellent record of 88 eggs per hen. But in the four months, July through October, the 242-egg flock produced an average of 84 eggs per hen, while the 204-egg flock laid only 37 eggs per hen.

The high summer and fall record of the 242-egg flock was maintained in two ways:

1. The producer disposed of the nonlaying hens as fast as they appeared;
2. He had early maturing pullets ready to take their places. The last hens were turned off in August.

In only four months did production fall below 60 per cent and at no time was it as low as 50 per cent.

In the other flock, July production was just under 50 per cent and never rose to that level again. Failure to sell nonlayers, too slow maturity in the pullets, or both of these resulted in a low production rate at one of the most critical periods of the year.

(more)

It cannot be emphasized too often that the summer and early fall months can be one of the best profit periods of the year--provided that feed is not wasted on nonlaying birds.

Another management practice that can boost summer returns is the complete confinement of the laying flock. When birds are never far from the feed supply, they get more of the feeds necessary for production. The result is more and bigger eggs. And no eggs are lost because they were laid in out-of-the-way spots.

Profitwise, there is another advantage. Eggs produced in confinement are better eggs, which bring a better price. One of the most serious handicaps to marketing eggs in the midwest in the summer is the high proportion of eggs produced on free range. They are of low grade from the standpoint of yolk color, flavor, and keeping quality.

A well-insulated house is important to the success of summertime confinement of layers. Since it also influences winter results, it may be considered essential to the entire poultry enterprise.

Managements of the young stock may decide the value of any feeding program. Good planning results in full production from the pullets beginning in September. Thus, producers can take advantage of the high price period of the year which is consistently during the four fall months.

Early hatched chicks of an early maturing, high-producing strain are a must if the producer is to take advantage of this price situation. But management throughout the summer is fully as important to rapid and continuous growth.

Rearing pullets on green pasture not used by chickens the previous year assures protection against disease. Well-balanced rations must be provided, but so must conditions that make for full consumption. It is not enough that feed and water supply be constant, important as that is. Ample feeder space--two six-foot feeders per 100 pullets--is the first step. Feeders should be covered to protect

pullets as well as feed against sun, wind, and rain. Moreover, full consumption during bad weather can be obtained only if some feeders are inside the shelters. Birds will not eat as much as they need for best growth if getting it involves too much discomfort.

The type of shelter has much more to do with maximum growth than is commonly recognized. In the regular brooder house, birds may get overheated and have poor appetites in hot weather, particularly if too little space is allowed. The brooder house which accommodates 350 chicks to start with will comfortably house less than half that number toward the end of the growing period. Irreparable damage is a frequent result of inadequate housing at this time.

On the other hand, a wire-enclosed roosting shelter, because of its openness, provides ideal roosting conditions for about twice as many pullets as would be safe in a regular brooder house of the same size. Cheap to build and easy to move, it is the perfect solution to the problem of space.

Fall Brings Another Chance To Gain From Planning

With the pullets ready to lay in late August or early September, should the producer sacrifice the high-priced large eggs from the yearling hens or risk delaying full production from the pullets by leaving them on range a little longer? If a choice must be made there is little question that housing the pullets is more important to the year's profits. But in many cases, temporary housing for hens (unused space in the barn, brooder houses, and shelters vacated by pullets) will permit full production from both hens and pullets at the time when the egg price is the best.

Thus, management, which is only another name for a plan put into operation, takes its place alongside of feeding as a guarantee of the best possible income.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 13, 1953

SPECIAL to Rock County

Release at will

FOOD HABITS TURNING TOWARD POULTRY

By S.P. CLELAND

Extension Economist in Marketing, University of Minnesota

Examined over a period of years, food habits in the United States seem to be turning more and more toward larger use of poultry products.

Eggs consumed per person in 1953 were 402 compared to 317 in 1940; chicken meat, dressed weight, in 1952 was 29.5 pounds (18.7 in 1940); turkey, dressed weight, in 1952 was 5.6 pounds (3.5 in 1940).

EGGS--From 2 to 4 per cent fewer laying hens than a year earlier were expected on the nation's farms on January 1, 1953. Also population is increasing so the estimated number of eggs per person in 1953 is 390 to 400 compared to 406 in 1952. Feed costs are likely to be about the same.

POULTRY MEAT--About as much poultry meat (total of broilers, farm chickens, and turkeys) is expected in 1953 as in 1952. The broiler business is still expanding, and while the increase in numbers (1953 over 1952) may not be as large as 1952 was over 1951, still some increase is expected. Turkeys numbers in 1953 may be down slightly.

COSTS--Egg-feed price ratios when looked at over a period of years seem less and less favorable to the egg producer. Egg prices have gone up from year to year, but feed costs have gone up faster.

Efficient producers have met this in part by more eggs per hen, and by lower costs of labor and equipment. They have also met the rising costs by reducing quality losses from farm to market, and better adjustments to market demands.

The trend toward larger flocks is a part of this same shift, as this reduces the labor and equipment cost per unit and increases the opportunities for more efficient management. During the past 10 to 15 years a shift toward larger farm

(more)

flocks has been very apparent in the midwest.

The urgency of further progress in all these directions still faces the poultryman. Reductions in cost and improvements in marketing are not easy, but they can be achieved. With the midwest as far as it is from the great centers of consumption, marketing improvements, especially on a community basis, should be a major method by which the poultryman may maintain an adequate return from the enterprise.

**University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 13, 1953**

SPECIAL

Immediate Release

Woolgrowers TO MEET AT THIEF RIVER FALLS

Sheep management problems and the sheep and wool outlook are among the topics which will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Co-operative Woolgrowers' Association at Thief River Falls February 21.

The all-day meeting will be held in the city hall at Thief River Falls beginning at 9:30 a.m., according to W.E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, who is secretary of the Association.

During the morning session, there will be demonstrations and discussions of management problems, with reports on the sheep and wool outlook and the business of the Association in the afternoon. The afternoon program will also include a panel discussion on all phases of the sheep business.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 13, 1953

SPECIAL

Immediate Release

CAPTION INFORMATION for Ed Warner

Pictured is Ed Warner of the Sunbeam Corporation, Chicago, who will be chief instructor at two sheep shearing schools scheduled for Minnesota centers the first week in March.

The schools will be held March 4-5 at the West Central School of Agriculture, Morris; and March 6-7 at the Kormal sheep ranch, Austin.

The schools, to be held free of charge, will offer instruction in modern techniques of sheep shearing. Warner will be assisted in the instruction by W.E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, and Joseph Malinski, of the vocational division of the State Department of Education/.

Enrollment in all cases will be for both days of the school. The men will learn by actually doing the job. Additional information may be obtained from county agricultural agents.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 13, 1953

Immediate Release

AG EXTENSION IMPROVES PRACTICES IN NEARLY 170,000 CASES

New or improved practices were adopted in nearly 170,000 instances by farm families in Minnesota as the result of county agricultural extension work in 1952.

According to Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota agricultural extension service, changes in practices resulted from the Extension Service's agricultural program on 110,329 farms last year, while the extension home program resulted in changes in family living in 58,686 homes. In many families there were changes both on the farm and in the home.

Maintaining their reputation for being "the busiest people in the county," the county extension workers--agricultural, home and 4-H club agents--received 224,753 office visitors, answered 175,344 telephone calls and made 72,273 farm visits to provide residents of their counties with the latest information on farming and homemaking.

Director Miller emphasizes that agricultural extension work is actually teaching beyond the classrooms and laboratories of the college. In Minnesota, extension work is a joint effort by local people, county governments, the University of Minnesota and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The extension agents, who are members of the University staff, carry out a local program planned by the farmers and homemakers themselves.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 13, 1953

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Buying a Sewing Machine?
Spot Removal from Colored Linens
Check Percentage in Fiber Blends
Preserve Porcelain on Stove
More Meat Per Pound

Tricks with Quick Breads
February Cabbage
Self-Help Clothing
Press Well for Professional Look
Prevent Sweater Shrinkage

CONSUMER BUYING

Buying a Sewing Machine?

If you are considering a new sewing machine, sit down and analyze your needs before you buy.

Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, reminds homemakers that a sewing machine is a big investment. She says you should ask yourself how you plan to use the new machine. Is it largely for repairs? Or is it for large-scale family sewing?

If it's a matter of exchanging one kind of sewing machine for another, be sure that you cannot do everything with your present machine that the new machine offers. If you haven't learned to use some of the attachments you have, try them out and compare them with the machine you're considering. Perhaps you haven't used your old machine to fullest advantage.

If, however, you do not have a sewing machine or need to replace your old one, she suggests these buying pointers to keep in mind:

1. If possible, borrow or rent a machine of the make that interests you, to use at home for a short while before buying. At least, ask to try it out yourself in the store.
2. Be sure you can get servicing in your own area for the make of machine you are considering.
3. Ask about prospects of getting replacement parts over a long period of time.

-jbn-

HOME MANAGEMENTSpot Removal From Colored Linens

Colored table linens are becoming more popular these days, but they are making a spot removal problem. So homemakers are asking how to get stains out of colored linens without running the risk of fading the colors.

Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that grease spots are best removed by using a good dry cleaning solution on them before putting them into the regular laundry. Fruit stains should be removed by boiling water. One way to prevent stains from going into the fabric is to treat the linens with a water resistant finish during the laundry process.

A final word of caution from Miss Holaday--never use bleaches on colored linens.

* * * * *

Check Percentage in Fiber Blends

If you're planning to buy a blanket made of blended wool and synthetic fibers, read the label to be sure that the percentage of synthetic fiber used is enough to transfer its good qualities to the blanket.

Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that the amount of nylon, dacron, cynel, orlon or acrilon used must be at least 15 per cent of the blend to make an appreciable difference in the characteristics of the fabric.

* * * * *

Preserve Porcelain on Stove

If you want to keep the porcelain finish on your range from being marred, remember these do's and don'ts:

- Don't drop objects on the surface or strike the porcelain with force.
- Don't push or pull pots and pans over the enamel.
- Don't place ice-cold refrigerator dishes on a warm range.
- Don't place hot pans or baking dishes on a cold porcelain surface.
- Don't use coarse, gritty scouring powder on any porcelain surface.

But do:

- Wipe up acid foods, milk or cream which have been spilled on the surface.
- Wait until the range cools before cleaning the porcelain, and
- Wash the surface with a clean cloth rinsed in clear water.

FOODMore Meat Per Pound

Homemakers who are looking for ways to extend meat should not forget that cooking it at a low temperature will minimize shrinkage. This reminder comes from extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota, who say that meat cooked at moderately low temperatures (300-325°F.) is juicier, better flavored and gives more servings than meat cooked at high temperatures.

* * * * *

Tricks with Quick Breads

There are tricks to making good quick breads. University of Minnesota food specialists say one trick to remember is to avoid over-mixing. Stir the liquid and dry ingredients together just long enough to dampen the dry ingredients. In other words, stop beating while the batter still looks lumpy. Then take care in transferring the batter to the greased muffin tins, because by taking several portions of batter to fill each muffin cup you can introduce too much mixing. Estimate the amount of batter it will take to fill each cup and take it out all at once. Or, to avoid stirring too much at this point, remove each portion from the edge of the bowl rather than out of the middle.

* * * * *

February Cabbage

February food shoppers can count on plentiful supplies of crisp, fresh, new cabbage on markets generally throughout the country.

Among vegetables, fresh cabbage rates high in vitamin C. For the most vitamin value as well as appetizing crispness and flavor, serve cabbage raw in salads and fresh relishes. For a hot vegetable, save vitamin value and time by quick cooking in a small quantity of water.

Raw cabbage combines well with many different foods so that cabbage salad need never become monotonous. Here are some suggested combinations: Shredded cabbage, orange sections and crushed pineapple; shredded cabbage with slivers of celery, carrots and raisins; shredded cabbage with onions sliced in thin rings, mixed with well-seasoned mayonnaise or other salad dressing and served on a cabbage leaf.

CLOTHINGSelf-Help Clothing

To aid in a child's development, plan his clothing so that he can dress himself at an early age. That's the advice of Ethel Gorham, assistant professor of clothing at the University of Minnesota. For example, elastic should be provided at the waistline of shorts and trousers. Elastic fabric should be used as knitted cuffs at wrists or trouser legs to give protection as well as to provide ease in dressing.

Openings should be within reach. They need to be long enough so the child can get into a garment with no difficulty. Slide fasteners are a good type of closing because they can be managed at an early age. When buttons are used, they should be large enough for the child to handle easily.

* * * * *

Press Well for Professional Look

Pressing is important in giving a professional look to clothing made at home. Common pressing failures include shininess on double areas, flattened gathers, seams that are only partially open and darts pressed to the wrong position. Overpressing and failure to press during construction are equally conspicuous. Creases pressed in the sleeves and lapels spoil appearance. And the finishing press can't always cover up flaws in hard-to-get-at areas that should have been pressed during construction.

* * * * *

Prevent Sweater Shrinkage

Wool sweaters will wash, but they also may shrink.

According to Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, shrinkage may be caused by careless washing or by stretching in manufacture.

In washing, you should avoid putting a sweater into water that is too hot. Don't change suddenly from hot to cold water, and don't rub vigorously. Wool that is washed poorly will mat and felt, and once this has happened it cannot be stretched back to the original shape.

Sweaters which have been stretched in manufacture will go back to their original size when washed. This is called relaxation shrinkage, and no amount of careful handling will prevent it. High-grade sweaters are not stretched in manufacture, but are knit oversize and then shrunk to size. This prevents excess relaxation shrinkage.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 13, 1953

Immediate Release

GET FERTILIZER NOW TO AVOID SHORTAGE

Fertilizer shortages may develop by planting time unless more farmers take delivery now and store the fertilizer on the farm, C.O. Rost, head of the University of Minnesota soils division, warned today.

While fertilizer is in good supply at present, it is not moving to farms, and warehouse space is getting short, said Dr. Rost. This means that manufacturers are forced to slow down and it may mean a shortage when the spring rush comes.

To those who may be holding off buying fertilizer because of the uncertainty of the farm price outlook in 1953, Dr. Rost pointed out that limiting fertilizer use is generally poor economy--using the right amount and kind of fertilizer will reduce the cost of crop production.

It is probable that the fertilizer will bring a substantial increase in yield, he stated. This increase may be obtained without increase in labor costs, as the cost of such operations as seedbed preparation, seed, planting and harvesting is essentially the same whether fertilizer is used or not, according to Dr. Rost.

"Stepping up the yield may actually reduce the cost of production and enable the grower better to meet the falling price situation," he said.

A-9248-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 13, 1953

Immediate Release

CATTLE, PIGS TREATED BETTER

Cattle and pigs in Southern Minnesota can thank 4-H club members for the better treatment they're getting these days.

These 4-H'ers, working with their county agents, have given demonstrations that have cut down livestock bruises 30 per cent since World War II.

That 30 per cent figure is not a wild guess either. It is the actual drop in bruise losses in meat sold by farmers to one large packing firm in Southern Minnesota. Company spokesmen attribute most of this drop to 4-H demonstrations.

The story of how these club members convinced farmers and truckers to be more careful in handling livestock has now been told in a new movie, "It's Not Easy-- Youth Explores Livestock Losses."

Premier showing of the movie which features demonstrations by four Faribault county youths, Leo Wach and Robert Evenson of Minnesota Lake, and Ray and Emmet Stevermer of Easton, will be held at Wells High School, Tuesday evening, February 17.

These two teams, coached by Faribault county agent Fred Giesler, were the 1950 and 1951 national winners in livestock loss demonstration competition held at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago.

Both teams gave their demonstrations over 30 times, both locally and nationally.

Before Leo Wach and Robert Evenson demonstrated, they made a farm to farm survey and exchanged non-bruising canvas slappers for broken forks, wire, sticks and other items formerly used to drive hogs.

Ray and Emmet Stevermer also made a survey before they prepared their demonstration on handling beef. They studied loading chutes in the county and then went on to show how to construct and use these chutes in loading livestock.

The new color movie was produced by Allis-Chalmers Co. as a public service to 4-H and FFA work.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 13, 1953

Immediate Release

STATE 4-H PIE QUEEN IN NATIONAL CONTEST

When Minnesota's 4-H pie queen, Lois Ukkelberg, 18, Clitherall, competes in the twenty-first annual national cherry pie baking contest February 20 in Chicago, she will be following in the footsteps of her sister.

Three years ago her older sister Thelma was selected for the same honor.

Lois won the trip to Chicago to take part in the national event when she was picked as state pie baking champion at the Minnesota State Fair last fall. She won the state title in competition with 58 other contestants from as many counties.

The national cherry pie baking contest, sponsored each year by the National Red Cherry Institute, will be held in the Morrison hotel in Chicago Friday morning (February 20).

Only one representative from each state may participate in the contest, which is limited to girls and boys between the ages of 15 and 20. The national champion will receive a cash award of \$100 and a sightseeing trip to Washington, D. C., and New York City. Four regional winners will receive prizes of \$50 each.

The Otter Tail county girl has been helping with the family baking and cooking as long as she can remember. She has carried the food preparation project seven of the 10 years she has been in club work. In 1951 she and her sister Thelma won honors at the State Fair as grand championship bread demonstration team, and as their award received a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

Even now, though Lois is a busy student at St. Cloud Teachers' college, she bakes pies, cake, cookies or bread for the freezer during week-ends when she is at home.

Mrs. Josephine B. Nelson, extension assistant editor at the University of Minnesota, will accompany Lois to Chicago.

A-9250-jbn-

TIME TO SEED SWEET SPANISH ONIONS INDOORS

One of the secrets to success in growing the popular big sweet Spanish onions in the home garden is to seed them indoors now.

According to Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, sweet Spanish onions are easy to grow, provided that seed is sown in flats in the house before the end of February. He recommends the variety Utah Sweet Spanish.

Turnquist gives these directions for planting the onions:

Use a "flat" or shallow wooden box about 3 or 4 inches deep for growing the seedlings. Fill it with a good planting mixture of two parts garden loam, one part organic matter such as peat, vermiculite or rotted manure and one part sand.

Before planting, treat the seed with Arasan by dropping a pinch of the fungicide into the seed packet and shaking vigorously so each seed is coated. Sow the seed in rows about two inches apart and half an inch deep. Cover the seeds with vermiculite or with sand which has been made sterile by baking it in the oven.

Cover the flat with a muslin cloth and water the seed thoroughly through the cloth, to prevent soil washing. Several hours after watering, the cloth may be removed. Keep the flats in a fairly warm, well-ventilated place.

When the plants have grown so high in the flat that the tops start bending over, cut them down to a height of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches. It may be necessary to cut the tops several times, otherwise they will get tangled and plants will be spindly and hard to set out in the garden.

The Spanish onion plants should not be transplanted until they are moved into the garden. Set them out as soon as the garden is prepared and space them about three inches apart in the garden row.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Immediate Release

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 16, 1953

To all counties

ATT: 4-H AGENTS
Use week of February
23 or March 2

MORE ADULTS ARE
SERVING AS 4-H
ADULT LEADERS

An increasing number of adults are volunteering their time and talents to help make local 4-H club work a success, reports Club (County) Agent _____.

_____ county now has _____ adult 4-H leaders. In the state as a whole, (no.) nearly 6,500 rural men and women are volunteering their services as advisers to 4-H clubs. In time alone, these men and women spend what amounts to a total of 16 days a year in their 4-H club activities.

During National 4-H Club Week March 7-15, these volunteer local club leaders will share the spotlight with their club members as attention is turned to achievements and objectives for the year.

"Without their faithful interest, hard work and continual efforts, 4-H Club work in _____ county would not be the success it has been over the years," _____ says. in paying them tribute.

The volunteer local leaders or advisers of 4-H clubs are men and women in the community who are sufficiently interested in young people to be willing to spend some time in training for the work and in helping members with their programs. Local leaders are at hand for consultation and encouragement when club members plan their program for the year. They attend regular club meetings, visit homes of members to see how their projects and demonstrations are progressing and accompany the members when they go to club events outside the community.

Many of the club leaders are parents of 4-H boys and girls and share their problems. Those who are not parents are assisting with club work because they want to have a hand in helping boys and girls to become better farmers, homemakers and citizens. Credit for the longest service goes to these leaders: (list with years).

In addition to the adult leaders in _____ county, _____ of 4-H club members (no.) are serving as junior leaders. Together they work with members of 4-H clubs to make the best better in the home, community and the world.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 16, 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
February 23 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

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Avoid Chilling Pigs -- If temperatures are below 45 degrees where little pigs are farrowed, they should have some direct heat, says H.G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at University Farm. A heat lamp in one corner of the pen often is not enough. If an attendant is present, he can place the pigs under the heat lamp, but if not a 250 watt infra-red heat lamp hung in the center of the pen is recommended. After the second day, the heat lamp may be moved to the corner. Chilled pigs get a terrific set-back.

* * * * *

Farmers' Tax Saver -- Non-productive agricultural land put to use growing needed timber crops for future markets or home use can provide money returns that will help lighten tax loads, according to Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Proper management, harvesting and protection of existing timber stands assure seasonal employment and money returns. Unprofitable acres are a financial burden added to the already existing tax load.

* * * * *

Dairy Outlook -- With production having been unusually high, dairy prices have sagged in recent months. But this decline is part of a general slump in prices for farm products, according to E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. In general, dairying in 1953 will be in a favorable position as compared with other farm enterprises, he says.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 16, 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
February 23 and after

NEW WEED CONTROL
PAMPHLET ISSUED

The latest authoritative information on best ways to control weeds is contained in "Chemical Weed Control in Minnesota" for 1953, a publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The publication, Extension Pamphlet 187, may be obtained from county agents or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

Sections in the pamphlet are devoted to perennial weeds, weeds in field crops, weeds in pasture and range grasses, woody plants, weeds in horticultural crops, weeds in waste places, farm sprayer adjustment, and description of herbicides.

The pamphlet, prepared by R.S. Dunham, R.E. Nylund, R.F. Crim and H.L. Hansen, all University of Minnesota scientists, contains suggestions based on the recommendations of the Research Committee of the North Central Weed Control Conference for 1953. This committee represents state universities throughout this area. The recommendations have been modified where necessary to make them fit Minnesota conditions.

-rr-

BE CAREFUL WHEN
WORKING IN SHOP

Putting in a lot of time in the farm shop these days in order to have machinery in shape for spring is a good idea if you work safely so that you'll be able to operate that machinery.

Good housekeeping in the shop prevents falls, points out Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. This includes keeping floors clear of parts and free of grease, snow and ice.

Have electric drills adequately grounded to prevent shock. Be sure to wear goggles when grinding and sledging.

To prevent fire in the shop, have a good stove, pipes and chimney. Keep all flammable liquids away from shops that have a stove fire and welding torch. Gas fumes are dangerous.

Keep tools sharp and in good condition. Use the right tool for the job. In lifting, have solid footing. Lift with the legs, not the back, and use mechanical lifting devices for heavy loads.

"Be accident-free in '53," urges Prickett.

-rr-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 16, 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

VARIETY MENUS
WILL BRIGHTEN UP
BREAKFAST MEALS

Breakfast eating habits need improvement in many homes, says Home Agent _____

According to a nation-wide survey, she reports, less than three-fourths of farmers and only 40 per cent of white collar workers and homemakers start the day with a good breakfast. Children, too, are likely to eat either inadequate breakfasts or skip them entirely.

Breakfast should supply from one-fourth to one-third of the entire day's nutritional needs. When breakfast is neglected, it is difficult to get the necessary amount of nutrients in the remaining meals. Moreover, scientific research shows that efficiency is lowered when breakfast is inadequate or omitted. A pattern for a good breakfast is fruit, cereal or egg, milk, bread, and butter.

Homemakers can do much to improve the breakfast habits of their families. By getting variety into the morning meal they can "sell" the idea of allowing enough time to eat a good breakfast. They will also find it easier to perk up the appetites of family members who say they just aren't hungry in the morning.

Miss (Mrs.) offers some menu suggestions:

. For fruit, try sliced orange and date cup. The "main dish" might consist of eggs baked in bacon rings, with hot date muffins, butter and jelly. A beverage tops off this good-to-eat and nutritious breakfast.

. French toast is a breakfast treat hard to pass up, and to make it really special add 1 tablespoon sugar and 1 tablespoon grated orange rind to the batter. Serve with butter and honey, bacon, frosted pineapple juice, and a beverage.

. Another breakfast treat might consist of tomato juice, oatmeal with cream, baked egg cups and a beverage. Make baked egg cups by trimming the crusts from bread slices, placing the slices into well greased muffin tins and brushing with butter. Break an egg into the center of each slice, season with salt and pepper, sprinkle with grated cheese, and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) until egg is set (about 15 min.).

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 16, 1953

To all counties

For use week of
February 23

EXTENSION WORK
FIFTY YEARS OLD

Agricultural extension work is celebrating a fiftieth anniversary on Thursday, February 26, County Agent _____, said today.

Although county agricultural extension work did not begin in _____ County until later, the first farm demonstration was started just 50 years ago on a farm near Terrell, Texas.

At that time Dr. Seaman Knapp, a crop expert with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, persuaded Walter C. Porter to farm half his 70 acres the old way and half the modern (1903 version) way. Porter kept records and allowed other farmers to inspect his farm.

The results were amazing. The 35 acres farmed the scientific way earned \$700 more than the other half the farm. This added income came in spite of heavy boll weevil damage to the cotton and hail and wind damage to the corn.

This convinced many farmers that scientific farming paid, and it also marked the real beginning of agricultural extension work—a new method of education.

In looking through records in his office, County Agent _____ found (in a paragraph or two mention some historical facts such as the date and name of the first county agent and other highlights in extension work in the county.)

In Minnesota, agricultural extension work through the University of Minnesota was authorized in 1909. At that time A.D. Wilson was named first director.

Three years later, T. A. "Dad" Erickson, well known to many _____ County people, was appointed the first 4-H club leader in the state. Then in 1914, Congress passed the Smith-Lever act which gave federal support to the work.

Today county extension work is a four-way partnership between the people of the county, the county government, the University of Minnesota, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

New: Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 16, 1953

Rep.

A U OF M AG & HOME RESEARCH story
To all counties
For publication week of
February 23

PLACEMENT IMPORTANT
IN USING FERTILIZER

Consider placement as well as timing and amount used when applying fertilizer, suggests County Agent _____.

The county agent addressed this statement to _____ county farmers in reporting on research at the University of Minnesota and other agricultural experiment stations. The following conclusions, based on this research, have been compiled by J.M. MacGregor, associate professor of soils at the University:

Nitrogen can be effective at all stages of plant growth. It dissolves readily in moist soil and moves to the roots. If concentrated near the seed, it causes burning. Fertilizer phosphate is highly effective for early plant growth. It neither dissolves appreciably in the soil nor moves to the roots, and it has very little burning effect. Potash, mainly used in later growth stages, dissolves readily and moves to the roots. It has some burning effect.

The placement problem with phosphate is to concentrate it near the seed in moist soil at planting time. Apply nitrogen--and to a lesser extent, potash--at some distance from the seed.

With present-day equipment on row planters, about 200 pounds of fertilizer per acre is the most that can be applied in the hill or bands along the row. Never place more than 20 pounds of nitrogen per acre in the hill and none in direct contact with the seed. Sidedress with nitrogen in late June if desired.

Placement experiments have shown that corn makes the most efficient use of phosphate on both sides and a few inches beneath the seed. This can't be done with the present split boot attachment, but new types of equipment are being introduced which will make it possible.

Nitrogen-phosphate or nitrogen-phosphate-potash are effective for small grains and flax. Drilling with the seed is usually more efficient than broadcasting, if the nitrogen does not exceed 20 pounds per acre.

The hay crop should be fertilized when seeded to thicken stands. Legumes are heavy users of phosphate, and applications of nitrogen alone stimulate grasses and crowd out the legumes. Apply nitrogen-phosphate or nitrogen-phosphate-potash when seeding with a companion crop. Top dressing does not thicken stands but does increase yields through larger plants.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1953

Immediate Release

FEWER HOME ACCIDENT FATALITIES

Fatal accidents in Minnesota homes have decreased for the third successive year, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

He gave homemakers much of the credit for the consistent decline in home accidents.

According to provisional figures from the Minnesota Department of Health, 588 people were killed in home accidents in 1952 as compared with 604 in 1951, 660 in 1950 and 840 in 1949.

Farm homes have shared in the decline of fatal accidents. In 1952 there were 78 deaths from accidents in farm homes, a sharp decrease from the 160 farm home fatalities that occurred in 1949.

Causes of 1952 home accidents have not yet been tabulated, but they are expected to follow a pattern similar to that of previous years, Prickett said. Most of the home fatalities in the past have resulted from falls in the house. Other principal causes of fatal accidents in the home have been fire and explosions, poisoning and suffocation.

The University safety specialist emphasized the importance of an increasing awareness of accident hazards in the home and continued vigilance over small children and older people as a means of cutting the accident toll still further.

A-9253-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1953

Immediate Release

NEW CLOVER BULLETIN ISSUED

The research work, field experience and knowledge of five University of Minnesota agricultural scientists have gone into a new publication on clovers.

The publication is Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 415, "Clovers for Minnesota." Authors are H.L. Thomas and A.H. Schmid, agronomists; L.R. Duncan, former extension soils specialist; M.F. Kernkamp, plant pathologist; and A.G. Peterson, entomologist.

The bulletin gives information on such topics as seeding and diseases, plus descriptions of red, sweet, alsike and ladino clovers. Clovers are valuable crops in Minnesota because they produce livestock feed cheaply and help build the soil, the authors point out.

Copies may be obtained from county agents or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-9254-rr

BEEKEEPING CORRESPONDENCE COURSE OFFERED

The University of Minnesota is offering a correspondence course in beekeeping in which the answers may be given in any one of several languages.

Dr. W.H. Daydak, associate professor of entomology and instructor for the course, said today that, although the lessons will be given in English, answers may be in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian or any of the Slavic languages, all of which he reads.

The course is designed for either beginning beekeepers or those who have had a few years experience in the business. No prerequisite courses are needed and the course carries no credit toward a degree.

Additional information regarding the course and registration may be obtained from the University's General Extension Office, Nicholson Hall, Minneapolis campus, or from the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-9255-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1953

Immediate Release

U FLOWER JUDGING TEAM TO COMPETE

A University of Minnesota flower judging team will compete in the inter-collegiate flower judging contest sponsored by the Society of American Florists and Pi Alpha Xi, honorary floral society, in Cleveland March 2.

Members of the team are Daren Gislason, Minnesota; Roy Larson, Cloquet; and Gladys Lorenzen, Westport, all seniors in floriculture. They will be accompanied by their coach, Richard E. Widmer, instructor in horticulture. This is the first year the University of Minnesota has had a flower judging team.

The inter-collegiate flower judging contest, which is open to all colleges in the nation teaching floriculture, will be held in the Cleveland Armory, in connection with the Greater Cleveland Flower and Home Show.

Members of the team plan to visit commercial greenhouses and agricultural experiment stations enroute.

The Minnesota Florists' Committee is helping to provide expense-paid trips for the team.

A-9256-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1953

FOR RELEASE AT 7 P.M.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19

ALBERT LEA MAN REPEATS AS JUDGING CHAMP

Harold Collins, sophomore from Albert Lea, was named this (Thursday) evening as grand champion in winter quarter livestock and crops judging contests at the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Winner of the championship for the second consecutive year, Collins was honored at the 14th annual All-Ag awards banquet on the St. Paul campus. The judging contests were sponsored by the Ag Club Commission.

Traditionally, the grand champion receives the Sonstegaard gold watch award. However, because of the fact that Collins won this award last year, he was ineligible to receive it again, and it went instead to Elverne Ziemke, senior from Walnut Grove, reserve grand champion.

The watch was presented by Oleen Sonstegaard of St. Paul. He and his brothers --Goodwin of Marshall, Donald of Paynesville and Bernard of Alexandria---are donors of the watch.

Collins received a plaque from the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association for winning the combination general livestock and dairy cattle judging contests.

Named champion crops judge was Dale Koskinen, junior from Cromwell. He was presented with a rotating loving cup plus a trophy for permanent possession and the American Society of Agronomy key.

Winners in livestock and livestock products judging contest were:

General livestock--Ray Prichard, junior from Minneapolis, who received the Tomhave medal, given to the over-all high point man in sheep, hog and beef cattle judging.

Dairy cattle--Thomas Peterson, sophomore from Sleepy Eye, who was awarded the Finley trophy.

Dairy products--Donald W. Peterson, sophomore from Litchfield, who received a desk set.

Meats--James Field, senior from Hutchinson, who won a carving set.

Poultry--James Duxbury, a sophomore from Harmony.

A special award made at the banquet this year was a watch to Glen Swartz, swine herdsman at University farm. The watch came from College of Agriculture livestock judging team members and their coach, R.M. Anderson, in appreciation for Swartz's co-operation.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1953

SPECIAL to trade publications

Immediate Release

DRY MILK STUDENTS LEARN BY DOING AT MINNESOTA

Learning by doing was the teaching approach used in the Manufacture of Dry Milk Short Course presented by the University of Minnesota Dairy Department, February 2 - 7.

Students attending the course spent most of the week in the laboratories of the Department manufacturing, examining and analyzing dry milk products. Lectures were confined to an explanation of the principles involved for each laboratory period and to a critique of the work done at the end of the class.

Heat treatment of milk and its effect on the ultimate use of the milk powder was taken up first in the course. This was followed by a study of condensing processes. Both roller and spray drying of milk was studied in detail using new equipment designed and developed by the Dairy Department. Students also examined and analyzed the condensed milks and powders they made in the course.

Those attending the course, their company and their addresses were:

W. K. Blake and Karl Wester, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; R. J. Douglas, H. P. Hood & Sons, St. Albans, Vermont; J. A. Gombold, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, Minnesota; H. L. Hammargren, Arrowhead Cooperative Creamery Ass'n., Kettle River, Minnesota; H. H. Jensen, Twin City Milk Producers, Lake Elmo, Minnesota; John Kent and M. E. Olin, Todd County Coop., Browerville, Minnesota; Jonas Kristjanssen, Mjolkursamlag, K.E.A., Akureyri, Iceland; E. L. Pederson, Abbots Dairies, Inc., Cameron, Wisconsin; E. F. Rowan, Webster Coop Dairy Ass'n., Webster, Minnesota; J. R. Steinke, Eden Valley Creamery, Eden Valley, Minnesota and W. E. Vogel, North Star Dairy Coop., St. Paul, Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1953

SPECIAL to Rock county

Release at will

POULTRY FEEDING,
MANAGEMENT TIPS
GIVEN BY AG AGENT

Tips on how to increase the farm income by efficiency improvements in the feeding and management of poultry were given by _____, county agricultural agent _____ this week (today).

First of all, the poultryman receives the best prices for the kind of eggs the customers want, and this is his aim.

Better egg flavor and uniform yolk color are controlled by confining hens and feeding a uniform ration.

Stronger shells will result from a ration including enough calcium, phosphorus, manganese and Vitamin D. Increase the amount of shell and Vitamin D when shells appear weak. Bronchitis or Newcastle's disease often result in weak and rough shells and poor interior quality--so it pays to keep hens healthy.

Right size eggs result from feeding a complete ration. A poor ration will often cause small eggs which sell for less.

Every 100 hens should have either two 6-foot or three 6-foot troughs with free-choice feeding. A good standard formula mash should be kept before the hens and grain fed as needed for the type of mash used.

Water is probably the most important single ingredient in a hen's diet. It should be kept fresh and available at all times.

A well-insulated, well-ventilated house stays dry, and built-up-litter will save labor and remain clean and dry with only occasional stirring. Community nests reduce the work of gathering eggs.

Consumers want eggs, not chicks, so if male birds are kept for meat they should be separate from the laying flock. Tests show that an infertile egg held at 100 degrees remains edible about 17 days, while a fertile egg becomes inedible in about three days.

(more)

Additional information on this subject is contained in Extension Folder 80, "More Money for Eggs", by W. H. Dankers and Cora Cooke, extension specialists in marketing and poultry, respectively, at the University of Minnesota. A copy may be obtained from the county agent's office or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

-RJP-

Undertaken by Truman Kowalski
Undertaken by Truman Kowalski
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1965

*File in Bond
file*

SPECIAL

MEMO

QUESTION MATERIAL FOR ED WARNER HAY

Ed Warner, livestock specialist with the American Corporation, Chicago, shows the importance of the beginning sheep shaver's learning proper foot positions in order to control the sheep's movements.

Warner will be chief instructor at two sheep shearing schools in Minnesota during early March--at the West Central School of Agriculture, North, March 4-6, and the Dornel Sheep Ranch, Austin, March 6-7.

The schools, to be held five of six days, will offer instruction in modern techniques of sheep shearing. Warner will be assisted by W. H. Morris, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, and Joseph Holland of the vocational division of the State Department of Education.

Enrollment in all cases will be for both days of the school. The men will learn shearing by actually doing the job. Additional information may be obtained from county agricultural agents.

o:ps

TIMELY TIPS FOR MARCH 7

All short sections of wire hanging over the farm fence should be removed at the time of early spring inspection. These loose wires are usually rusty, and if left hanging on the fence will soon cause the good wire to rust. -- J.R. Neetzel.

* * * * *

Shaky prices and rising costs will require better management in 1953 to make livestock profitable. This includes a feeding and sanitation program that will put swine on the market in August and September. For cattle it means utilizing more forage and pasture. --- R.M. Anderson.

* * * * *

Tree planting can now be added to the list of farm tasks that are done better and faster by the use of machines. Mechanical tree planting equipment is becoming increasingly available in some counties on a custom as well as a free-use basis. County agents have particulars. -- Marvin Smith.

* * * * *

To date nobody has found a better way to avoid Leukosis (fowl paralysis) in pullets than by raising the chicks as far as possible from the old flock. This isn't always easy, but much can be accomplished by avoiding trips directly from the laying house to the brooder house and by raising pullets on range, away from hens. -- Cora Cooke.

* * * * *

Labor-saving method for feeding hay crop silage: Set a circle of posts and build fence of two rails through which cattle can feed. Build silage stack inside with fence to help guide construction. Cattle feed through the fence. Pitch silage to them as needed. Beef cattle and cows kept in loose housing can obtain a large share of their winter roughage by this method. Dry chopped hay can be fed the same way. -- S.B. Cleland

* * * * *

more

To decrease the moisture content of deep litter, take advantage of milk,^d sunshiny days to open wide the ventilation of laying houses from about 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. during the winter months. -- T.H. Canfield.

* * * * *

Good crop rotations with legumes and grasses build crop yield. You soon get more corn with less land and have the hay and pasture as extra profit. -- S.A. Engene.

* * * * *

In 1953, watch costs with an eagle eye, ease up on borrowing and get debts financed on a long-time basis. -- G.A. Pond.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1953

SPECIAL to Rock county

Release at will

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT MASH?

By CORA COOKE

Extension Poultry Specialist, University of Minnesota

What do you know about mashes, Mr. and Mrs. Poultry Producer?

Whether your favorite mixture is a 16 per cent or a 38 per cent, the way it is fed, the amounts of grain fed with it and the adjustments that are sometimes needed--depending on conditions of weather, of the flock and even the house--make the difference between really good and just so-so results.

Take a 20 per cent laying mash, for example. Do you know that it requires, for best production, about equal amounts, by weight, of grain? Do you know that birds will quite regularly eat more grain than this, if it is given to them?

Do you know that total consumption goes up with production, while the proportion of grain to mash should remain about the same?

Do you realize that, for these reasons, you need to make a frequent check on the amount of mash being eaten in order to keep the grain in balance?

Proportions of grain to mash are important, whatever the system of feeding, and the protein content of mash is the determining factor in deciding the proportion. (See table herewith)

Do you fully realize, if you "throw in another sack of grain," that you are almost surely dropping the protein content, and the vitamins and minerals as well, below the point that makes for economical production?

Then, of course, the condition of the birds always deserves attention. Do you know that if pullets tend to lose weight in the early winter it is a good idea to feed grain a little more heavily until the condition is corrected?

Sometimes, however, the same result is accomplished by feeding a small quantity of moist mash daily. This is for occasions when birds go off feed. Its purpose is to pep up the appetites.

(more)

Don't forget, too, that the best of feed will fall short of expectations without adequate feeder space (24 linear feet of opening for 100 hens), a constant supply of drinkable water and shell material that is near the feeders and in good light. A shortage in any one of these may make a difference between profit and loss.

Lbs. Daily Per 100 Hens

<u>Pct. Protein In Mash</u>	<u>Grain</u>	<u>Mash</u>	<u>Approx. Proportion Grain to Mash</u>
16 (all mash)	0	28	0 to 1
19-20	14	14	1 to 1
27 (2 grains)	21	7	3 to 1
32 (3 grains)	22	6	4 to 1
38 (3 grains)	24	4	6 to 1

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1953

SPECIAL TO T.C. outlets

FOR RELEASE
Sunday, Feb. 22

BANKERS' DAY FEBRUARY 27

Bankers from all parts of Minnesota will attend a Bankers' Day program on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, Friday, February 27, according to an announcement today from the Office of Agricultural Short Courses at the University.

The meeting is being conducted by the University's Institute of Agriculture in co-operation with the Minnesota Bankers' Association. O.B. Jensen, head of the agricultural economics department at the University, who is a member of the advisory council of the American Bankers' Association, is in charge of arrangements for the day.

Following registration beginning at 9:30 a.m., the meeting will get under way in Green Hall on the St. Paul campus at 10 a.m.

Speakers will include Guy S. Bacon, Cottonwood, president of the Minnesota Bankers' Association. University staff members who will speak during the morning on new developments in agriculture are W.H. Myers, head of the agronomy department; H.E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry; and L.E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry.

The bankers will meet during a noon luncheon period with the 33 students in the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul campus who are attending school under scholarships provided by the Minnesota Bankers Association. Bankers, students and University staff members will speak briefly at the luncheon program.

During the afternoon, speakers will be Dr. Jensen, who will discuss agricultural prospects; E. Fred Keller, professor of agricultural economics, who will talk on the dairy situation; and K.P. Dahl, instructor in agricultural economics, whose topic will be short-term farm credit.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1953

FOR RELEASE
SUNDAY, FEB. 22

MACHINERY--SERVANT OR MASTER?

Farm machinery can be either a servant or master, depending on how it is handled, University of Minnesota agricultural economists have found by analyzing records kept by farmers in the state.

S.A. Engene, associate professor, and Niels Rorholm, research assistant in agricultural economics, point out that for most farmers machinery is a servant--making farm work easier, faster and more profitable. For some, however, it is a master, an expense item that can easily use more than one third or more of their total income from sales of farm products.

After checking records kept by southern Minnesota farmers, Engene and Rorholm reported that total costs of operating machinery by horsepower would be nearly \$1,400 per year, as compared with \$1,760 for tractors.

Tractors and other modern farm machinery cost more, but they saved 1,000 hours per farm in a year on a group of 32 farms.

However, costs of machinery are high enough to worry most farmers. The economists found that a group of 152 beginning farmers spent 35¢ on farm machinery for each dollar earned. For a group of better established farmers, machinery costs averaged 26 per cent of the total operating costs.

Modern machinery means larger total costs and larger cash expenses, the economists point out. The horse farmer raised his own feed and most of his replacements. His cash expenses were a small share of the total cost.

But the tractor farmer buys practically everything, and prices of the things the farmer sells usually climb faster and fall faster than what he buys. If farm prices fall, it is not likely that machinery, gasoline and oil prices will fall as fast.

Farmers can hold these expenses down, say Engene and Rorholm, citing the fact that one southern Minnesota farmer's machinery costs were \$14.09, while another's were only \$2.09 per acre.

Costs for crop machinery averaged \$975 in one year on 32 southern Minnesota farms. This included \$473 for depreciation, \$169 for interest, \$178 for repair and upkeep and \$155 for servicing. Depreciation and interest, which are fixed costs, were about two-thirds of the total cost.

Tractor costs for all work--crops, livestock and maintenance--averaged \$1,022 per farm in a year. This includes \$266 for depreciation, \$81 for interest, \$486 for fuel and oil, \$154 for repairs and upkeep and \$35 for servicing.

Of the total cost for both crop machinery and tractors, about half was for depreciation and interest. Holding these costs down is an important factor in keeping machinery costs low.

The University economists make these suggestions:

1. Figure carefully before you buy. Buy only machines which will pay on your farm.
2. Lengthen the life of the machine by giving it better care and doing more repair work.
3. Hire the work done if you have little use for expensive machines. Costs for combining and corn picking on small acreages averaged more than \$5 per acre in southern Minnesota. Common custom rates in the same communities were \$4 per acre for the same work.
4. Do custom work for others to spread the cost of the machine. Nine out of 16 farmers who owned combines and five out of 23 who owned corn pickers did work for others. Most of these men had only a small acreage to cover at home.
5. Buy the machine in partnership with neighbors if your farm is small. Three of 32 farmers who provided detailed information owned a \$3,000 field chopper in partnership. They chopped 185 acres on the three farms. The cost for the machine was \$2.55 an acre for one season. For two other farmers with comparable machines who did only the work on their own farms, the cost per acre was \$5.04 on one farm and \$10.46 on the other.
6. Use machines wisely so as to hold repairs and operating costs at a minimum.

Engene and Rorholm analyze farm machinery costs in an article in the forthcoming issue of Farm Business Notes, publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1953

Immediate Release

LATHAM RASPBERRY WORTH \$25,000,000

The Latham raspberry has meant \$25,000,000 to Minnesota growers since it was developed and introduced in 1920 by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

This estimate came today from W.H. Alderman, head of the department of horticulture at the University, who placed the value of the 1952 Latham planting at \$1,500,000 in Minnesota alone.

The Latham raspberry is one of the most popular and widely grown of more than 60 varieties of fruit which have been developed since fruit breeding was begun by the University 45 years ago.

Among the fruit introductions of the University have also been such well known varieties as the Haralson apple, Superior plum, Red Lake currant and others grown both in Minnesota and throughout the northern U.S. and Canada.

Total income from fruit and trees of the Haralson apple since its introduction in 1923 has been \$3,500,000, according to Professor Alderman. He puts the value of Haralson trees in Minnesota orchards at \$3,000,000 in 1952.

Professor Alderman went on to point out, however, that the value of the University's fruit research program cannot be measured adequately in terms of dollars and cents.

"The development of varieties of fruits adapted to Minnesota has made it possible for any farmer in any part of the state to grow good fruits for family use. There is no way of measuring such values, because they are not measured alone in dollars and cents, but also in terms of better diet and more bountiful and more satisfactory living. Such values apply equally well to urban citizens, many of whom grow these fruits in their gardens."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 19 1953

To all counties
First of series on grain
outlook
For publication week of
March 1 and after

CORN IS KEY TO
FEED GRAIN OUTLOOK

Corn again looms as the key to the Minnesota feed grain outlook.

Here's the way S.B. Cleland, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, analyzes the situation:

Year in and year out, corn is our biggest source of livestock feed. Therefore, any percentage shift in corn production is more important than a similar shift in any other crop.

For the current feeding year, corn makes up 62 per cent of the total U. S. grain supply. Oats account for 15 per cent; barley, sorghum, wheat and rye, 6 per cent; oil meals, 7 per cent; animal protein feeds, 2 per cent—plus other by-product feeds.

This means that the expected 15 per cent drop in spring pigs this year should leave more corn available. In Minnesota, hogs take about half the corn and other grains fed. Cattle and poultry take about a quarter each.

The present price support program is scheduled to carry through the 1954 crop season. This will affect both production and use of corn. Improved corn production practices and good support prices for corn compared with other farm products probably will cause farmers to plant more corn.

Some farmers will prefer to store the corn under government loan and then let the government have it instead of feeding it. This may explain some of the expected drop in hog production this spring. But if there is a soft corn crop in 1953, farmers without hogs might be faced with the problem of what to do with corn which is too wet for storing.

Oats acreage will continue large in 1953. However, it takes 100 bushels of oats to equal the feeding value of 50 bushels of corn or $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons of good hay. Therefore, more feed can probably be produced on most farms by cutting down on oats, although improved varieties of oats, with heavier weight per bushel, will put oats in a better position as a feed crop.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 19, 1953

Immediate Release

BETTER EATING FOR CONSUMERS

The average Minnesotan - and American - is eating more food, pound-wise but not calorie-wise, than in the late 1930's, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

The average person's fare now includes more meats, poultry and eggs, dairy products, citrus fruits, tomatoes and leafy green and yellow vegetables than in prewar years.

The shift has been from the less expensive toward the more expensive foods. The consumer has also increased his intake of some of the most important nutrients. The average person now gets significantly more protein, calcium and iron, as well as more of the three B-vitamins, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin. He gets a little more vitamin C (ascorbic acid), about the same amount of vitamin A, but less carbohydrate.

People have been able to eat more food and more of the foods they prefer in spite of the increased population and increased exports and military takings of food. Because farmers produced 44 per cent more food in 1952 than in prewar years and incomes have been larger and more evenly distributed, the University nutritionists say, consumers have been able to buy more food, even at higher prices.

A-9259-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1953

Immediate Release

CORN YIELD CONTEST ANNOUNCED

Minnesota farmers will compete for state-wide honors in an "X-tra Yield" corn contest to be held in the state during the coming growing season.

The contest is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine of St. Paul.

Winners in the contest will receive recognition at a special session during Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University in January, 1954, according to Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Minnesota Extension Service.

Trophies will be awarded for highest yields and for increases in yields over "check plots." In the check plot, which will be located in the middle of the contest area, practices to be followed will be those normally used in producing corn except that there will be no fertilizer treatment. The "X-tra Yield" treatment in the main part of the contest area will consist of any and all practices which the contestant believes will produce maximum yields of corn.

Objectives of the contest are to give recognition to persons demonstrating, by means of high yields, the use of sound management practices in the production of corn, according to Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist at the University.

These practices include maintenance of soil organic matter and tilth, erosion control, good seedbed preparation and planting methods, use of adaptable seed, lime, manure and commercial fertilizer, adequate plant population, efficient cultivation and control of weeds, insects and diseases.

Detailed information and entry blanks may be obtained from county agents. Deadline for entries is July 1.

A-9261-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 20, 1953

SPECIAL to Meeker county

Immediate Release

HOWARD GRANT NEW COUNTY AGENT

Howard Grant, who has been serving in Ramsey county since October, 1950, will become agricultural agent in Meeker county about March 15. Holland Abraham, county agent supervisor at University Farm, St. Paul, has announced.

Grant came to Ramsey county from Crow Wing county, where he had served as agricultural agent since May, 1946.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, he formerly served as a 4-H club agent in Houston and Isanti counties. He also taught agriculture for a time and served with the armed forces in the South Pacific during World War II.

He was born on a farm near Saskatchewan, Canada, and was reared on a 500-acre dairy farm near Red Wing, Minnesota. He is a graduate of the Red Wing high school.

Grant brings with him a strong background in dairying, 4-H club work, horticulture and agronomy. He has been ~~studying~~ doing graduate work in dairying on a part-time basis at the University while serving as Ramsey county agent. He is married and the father of three children.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 23 1953

To all counties
For publication week of
March 1 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Plant Adapted Varieties -- For gardening success in 1953, select varieties adapted to Minnesota, suggests L.C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Local or nearby nurseries are more likely to have adapted plant varieties than those far away. Be sure to check on hardiness of the plants if you order from out-of-state sources. For information on adapted varieties, see the county agent

* * * * *

Order Pesticides Early -- Whether there will be enough pesticides for the 1953 crop year may depend on how good a job farmers do of ordering their needs in advance, say R.C. Rose, plant pathologist, and H.L. Parten, entomologist, with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. While raw materials and production facilities appear to be adequate, problems could arise if there is a sudden rush for any particular item. An unexpectedly severe infestation could cause a run on available stock.

* * * * *

Tax Aid for Timber Owner -- Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, calls attention to a handbook on federal income tax payments by the small timber owner issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The book states that many small forest land owners pay more in income taxes on timber sold or harvested than the law requires. The publication is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C., for 20¢.

* * * * *

Save on Machinery -- Here are suggestions from S.A. Engene and Niels Rorholm, University of Minnesota agricultural economists, on how to save on farm machinery: (1) Buy only machines which will pay on your farm, (2) lengthen the life of the machine by better care and more repair work, (3) hire the work done if you have little use for expensive machines, (4) do custom work for others to spread the cost of the machine, (5) buy the machine in partnership with others if your farm is small, (6) use machines wisely so as to hold repairs and operating costs down.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 23 1953

To all counties
ATT: 4-H AGENTS
For use week of
March 2 or 9

NATIONAL 4-H
WEEK MARCH 7-15

Some _____ 4-H Club boys and girls in _____ county will observe Na-
(approx. no.)
tional 4-H Club Week March 7-15.

They will be joining with 2 million other young people in this country to re-pledge their "heads, hearts, hands and health" to greater service to home, club community and country.

During the week open house meetings, exhibits and special programs will be featured in order to acquaint parents and eligible boys and girls with 4-H work. (Add or substitute any news on specific events planned for the week)

Boys and girls 10 to 21 years of age who are not members are invited to attend any 4-H club meetings held during the week of March 7-15, Club (County) Agent _____ says.

One of the events of the week will be the state 4-H radio speaking contest on March 7 at University Farm. Talks of state champion and reserve champion will be broadcast at 3:30 on the subject "What Responsible Citizenship Means to Me."

To help carry out the theme of National 4-H Club Week, "Working Together for World Understanding," 4-H members will take inventory of their work in terms of today's needs. As one way of furthering international understanding, they are promoting the International Farm Youth Exchange Program. Under that program four Minnesota club members will go to foreign countries this coming summer to live and work on farms there, while a number of young people from foreign countries will come to spend some time on farms in various counties of this state.

To promote better understanding among people in this country, the Minnesota 4-H clubs are again sponsoring the Mississippi-Minnesota 4-H Club Exchange program, under which 27 club members from Mississippi will come to Minnesota this summer.

While they are taking an increasing responsibility in human relations, as well as in community service, 4-H club members in _____ county have made an excellent record in producing and preserving food, in making homes and farms more efficient, attractive and comfortable. (Insert here some specific achievements, such as: As an example of their achievements, _____ County 4-Hers this past year have raised _____ head of livestock, improved home grounds on _____ farms, canned _____ quarts of food etc.

-jbn-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1953

SPECIAL to farm publications

Immediate Release

U. AG BIOCHEMIST WINS BORDEN AWARD

Dr. Robert Jenness, associate professor of agricultural biochemistry at the University of Minnesota, will receive (received) the \$1,000 Borden award for outstanding research in the chemistry of milk in Los Angeles March 14.

The presentation will be (was) made at the annual national meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Jenness' work has been in the fundamental chemistry of milk and dairy products. When he first came to the University as a graduate student in 1940, he joined the late Dr. L.S. Palmer in fundamental studies on the nature and properties of the "membrane" materials surrounding the fat globules in milk and the behavior of these materials in the churning process.

More recently, in collaboration with Dr. S.T. Coulter of the University's dairy department, he has given considerable attention to the chemistry of dry milk products. The Minnesota scientists' work has thrown much light on changes occurring during the processing and storage of dry milk. This work is of highly practical importance in the development of standards and specifications for manufacturing and packaging dry whole milk and non-fat dry milk solids.

At present, Dr. Jenness' principal research work is the study of milk proteins and their behavior under the influence of heat. One phase of this work has revolved about the influence of milk solids in bread. Dr. Jenness points out that it is very desirable to incorporate milk in bread because it contributes valuable nutritional factors such as proteins, minerals and vitamins.

Unbaked milk, however, has the unfortunate property of softening dough and depressing loaf volume. Dr. Jenness, in collaboration with Dr. W.F. Goddes, head of the department of agricultural biochemistry, has defined optimum heat treatments for overcoming this defect and has been making a persistent and systematic search

PAGE 2__U. Ag Biochemist Miss Gordon Award

for the milk constituents responsible. This work is continuing actively at present.

Another phase of the protein work concerns the production by heating milk of substances which protect the milk fat against oxidation. These anti-oxidative substances arise from the milk proteins. Dr. Jenness and his co-workers are studying the basic chemistry of these substances--how they are formed and how they function to protect the fat.

A native of Rochester, New Hampshire, Dr. Jenness received his bachelor of science degree from the University of New Hampshire, his master of science degree from the University of Vermont and his doctor's degree from the University of Minnesota.

He became a full-time member of the Minnesota staff in July, 1944, after serving as part-time instructor while working for his doctor's degree.

He is a member of several honorary and professional groups, including the American Chemical Society, American Dairy Science Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In addition to serving as section abstract editor of the Journal of Dairy Science, he has made more than 20 contributions to journals, bulletins and books. He has also presented papers at a number of scientific meetings.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 23 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

CLOTHES DRYERS
SAVE TIME, ENERGY
HOME AGENT SAYS

Automatic clothes dryers receive a vote of approval as time and energy savers from Home Agent _____.

_____ county homemakers who either own or are planning to buy an automatic clothes dryer will eliminate from their washday jobs the carrying of heavy baskets, and reaching, stretching, bending and stooping at the clothes line. Moreover they will be able to dry clothes in any weather, she says.

Miss (Mrs.) _____ reports some of the results of tests recently done on automatic clothes dryers at the Ohio Experiment Station. The tests were designed to answer housewives' questions about dryers.

Lint -- Many women believe that because lint appears in traps of dryers that dryers were hard on clothes. However, in outdoor drying this lint blows away in the air. Washing is actually harder on clothes than drying.

The tests showed that items with less nap such as sheets, broadcloth shirts, rayon and nylon slips and linen towels lost less strength when dried in a dryer, and those with considerable nap--terry cloth towels and diapers, for example--lost more.

Sunshine -- Sunshine has long been thought necessary for whitening clothes, but the Ohio tests showed that white items dried in the dryer 50 times were as white as those dried outdoors. Clothes must be well washed if they are to stay white, Miss (Mrs.) _____ says.

Fading -- Dryers were shown to excel in holding color and preventing fading, according to the Ohio tests. All colors dried in the dryer--even those washed 50 times in hot detergent water--remained deep and clear except one unstable blue dye. In outdoor drying all colors faded, even though they were in partial shade.

Shrinkage -- This was the only factor where outdoor drying might be considered superior to drying in the automatic dryer. Items such as cotton knits, towels, diapers and loosely woven fabrics shrank somewhat more in dryers, particularly when thoroughly dried. However, the garments usually come out softer.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 23 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
March 1 and after

TIMBER WORK
DANGEROUS JOB

You can't get Glenn Prickett into an argument as to which is the most dangerous job on and around the farm, but he will be emphatic in pointing out that working in the woodlot or timber tract is a "leading contender" for that distinction.

Prickett, who is extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota reports that several men have been killed and many others injured the past year, largely because they did not heed the danger of a falling tree.

Direction and velocity of the wind, lodging in branches of another tree and other factors have their effect in determining how a tree will fall. Prickett joined with County Agricultural Agent _____ in urging woodsmen to determine direction of fall, methods of cutting and safety precautions for self and fellow workers before starting the job.

He went on to warn that the axe is a dangerous tool when loose on a cracked handle. Keep it sharp and mounted solidly on a sturdy handle, Prickett suggested. It's better to carry the axe in the hand than over the shoulder.

The power buzz saw can kill or maim, too. When left mounted on the tractor, it is a hazard to persons and animals.

Accidents with the buzz saw may be prevented by:

(1) Wearing snug-fitting clothing, leather mitts or gloves, (2) keeping body and clothing away from drive belt when in motion, (3) removing ice and snow from work area to prevent slipping and falling, (4) never working across the saw when it is running, (5) having enough help to lift and put logs through the saw.

"Be accident-free in '53," urged Prickett and _____.
(agent)

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1953

Immediate Release

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION MARKS A FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

A farm demonstration that brought a Texas farmer \$700 additional income 50 years ago has grown into the world's largest out-of-school educational system.

That system--the agricultural extension service with its well-known county agents--on Thursday, February 26, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of farm demonstration work.

In Minnesota, the anniversary will be marked by talks, radio programs, and special news features, according to Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Rutford points out that the first farm demonstration was started just 50 years ago on a farm near Terrell, Texas.

At that time a U.S. Department of Agriculture crop expert, Dr. Seaman Knapp, persuaded Walter Porter to farm half his 70 acres the old way and half the modern (1903 version) way. Porter kept records and allowed other farmers to inspect his farm.

The 35 acres farmed the scientific way earned \$700 more than the other half of the farm. This added income came in spite of heavy boll weevil damage to cotton and hail and wind damage to corn.

This convinced many farmers that scientific farming paid. Throughout the U.S. there was clamor for similar demonstrations. From this developed the Agricultural Extension Service, with its headquarters at the agricultural college in each state and at the county extension office in each county.

Rutford explains that agricultural extension work today is a four-way partnership between the people of the county, the county government, the University of Minnesota, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Last year the Agricultural Extension Service through local agents brought about changes in farm practices on 110,000 farms, enrolled nearly 50,000 farm boys and girls in 4-H club work, and nearly 49,000 women in home economics.

A-9263-hbs

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1953

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- *February 27--Bankers' Day, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota.
- **March 4-5--Sheep Shearing School, School of Agriculture, Morris.
- **March 6-7--District Rural Youth Conference, Faribault.
- **March 6-7--Sheep Shearing School, Hormel sheep ranch, Austin.
- March 7--State 4-H Radio Speaking Contest, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota.
- **March 7-15--National 4-H Club Week, observances arranged locally.
- **March 13-14--District Rural Youth Conference, Montevideo.
- *March 15-16--Annual meeting, School of Agriculture Alumni Association, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota.
- **March 20-21--District Rural Youth Conference, St. Cloud.
- *March 23-25--Liquid-Petroleum Gas Service School, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota.
- *March 26-27--Horticulture Short Course, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota.
- **March 27-28--District Rural Youth Conference, Warren.
- **March 30--Tractor Maintenance Clinic, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca.
- **March 31--Tractor Maintenance Clinic, West Central Experiment Station, Morris.
- **April 1--Tractor Maintenance Clinic, Northwest School of Agriculture, Crookston.
- **April 2--Tractor Maintenance Clinic, North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids.
- April 7-9--1953 Farmers' Week and Arrowhead Institute, Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth.
- *April 16-18--Careers in Home Economics Workshop, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota.

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

** Additional information from county agents.

A-9264-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1953

Immediate Release

FIVE 4-H PROGRAMS TO BE CONTINUED

Five national 4-H award programs important in training rural boys and girls in gardening and home projects are being continued in 1953, the state 4-H club office at the University of Minnesota has announced.

The programs and donors are: canning, Kerr; clothing, Spool Cotton; food preparation, Kelvinator; garden, Allis-Chalmers; and home improvement, Sears-Roebuck Foundation.

Based on latest enrollment figures, it is estimated that more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ million club members--both boys and girls--throughout the nation will participate this year in the five programs, in which they will make or remodel $2\frac{1}{3}$ million garments, plan and serve 13 million meals, can and freeze $8\frac{1}{2}$ million quarts and 2 million pounds of foods, and make 430,000 articles to improve 115,000 rooms in their homes.

Incentives for top records of achievement in each of these programs are honor medals, trips to the annual 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, and \$300 college scholarships to county, state and national winners, respectively.

A-9265-jbn

SOIL TEST LIKE DOCTOR'S EXAMINATION

A soil test is like a doctor's examination. It has to be interpreted correctly and then, if necessary, proper steps prescribed.

That's the diagnosis of Paul Burson, who is in charge of the University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory.

"Just testing your soil isn't enough," Burson says. "That test must be interpreted in terms of fertilizer treatments, crops, soil conditions, and past soil management practices."

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(3)
"Soil testing should be a regular guide in setting up a good soil fertility and management program on the farm. Don't limit it to a means of 'trouble shooting' when there is a soil problem," he says.

Burson went on to point out that a careful study of the 38,774 soils samples tested by the University Soil Testing Laboratory since 1950 have revealed the following facts about soils and farm practices in Minnesota:

1. More farmers should be applying lime to their land in the lime-deficient areas.
2. More lime should be applied per acre than is now generally done.
3. Proper fertilizer grades are not being used. If one needed nutrient--nitrogen, phosphate, or potash--is lacking or short, the other nutrients in a fertilizer will not do as good a job as they could in correcting soil troubles. For example, if a soils test shows the need for a heavy application of phosphate plus some nitrogen and potash, the nitrogen and potash will not be fully effective unless the right amount of phosphate is present.
4. Farmers generally haven't been applying enough fertilizer per acre to give them the most for the money they spend on fertilizer. Fertilizers should be applied more heavily than they are now.

Burson made this report in the winter issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, the magazine of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, which will come off the press this week.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1953

Immediate Release

BETTER STRAWBERRIES FOR FREEZING

Better Minnesota-grown strawberries for the locker and home freezer are on the way through a program of research carried on by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Through the University's strawberry breeding program, strawberries are being developed which are adapted to Minnesota conditions and which will keep their good qualities when frozen. Other qualities are emphasized in the breeding work conducted at the ^{University} Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior, such as hardiness, resistance to drouth and disease, productiveness, flavor, attractiveness and firmness for shipping.

But in addition to developing new strawberry varieties, the Agricultural Experiment Station is also conducting freezing tests to find out which varieties freeze most successfully.

For these freezing tests, two-quart samples of berries are picked from the selections that have been among the better performers in the field tests at the Fruit Breeding Farm. The strawberries are frozen under the direction of experienced workers in the Frozen Food Laboratory. In the fall and winter the samples are tasted and judged by a panel of six to eight persons.

Many garden varieties that have been tested are unsatisfactory for freezing. Among Minnesota varieties which have been found best for freezing are the Burgundy, introduced by the University, and the Red Rich, an everbearing variety developed by Marion Hagerstrom of Enfield.

In addition, 240 selections from the Fruit Breeding Farm have been tested and a number of them found to have good general quality for freezing. Before these selections are released to the public, however, they must submit to further testing in both the field and the freezer.

The role which freezing quality plays in strawberry breeding is discussed in the forthcoming issue of Farm and Home Science, publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Authors are A.N. Wilcox and J.D. Winter, associate professors of horticulture, and Shirley Trantanella, junior scientist at the University of Minnesota.

A-9266-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1953

SPECIAL

U. St. Paul Campus Choir in Concert

The University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus Chorus will present a concert under the direction of Earl Rymer at Coffey Hall Auditorium on Wednesday, March 4, at 8 p.m.

The chorus is made up of students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The program will consist of sacred, secular, and semi-classical selections and solos. Soloists will be Bette Langness, Zumbrota; Patricia Lalin, Maynard; Nancy Palmer, 5812 Wentworth Avenue, Minneapolis; Earle Thompson, Hibbing; and Walter Jones, Lake Crystal.

Rita Pedersen, accompanist, Ringsted, Iowa, will also play two piano solos, Fantasy Impromptu by Chopin and the Little White Donkey by Ibert.

The male chorus will sing the Whiffenpoof Song.

Following the concert there will be a formal reception in the St. Paul Campus Union, sponsored by the Union board of governors.

General chairman of the concert is Mary Markley, 1486 Mythe Street, St. Paul. Miss Palmer is in charge of general arrangements assisted by Janice Evans, 5101-44th Ave. South, Minneapolis. Angelina Freitag, 1691 E. Arlington St., St. Paul, is in charge of the reception.

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB WEEK: SALUTE TO YOUTH

This week we are saluting youth--the boys and girls who are observing National 4-H Club Week, March 7-15.

More than 2 million boys and girls 10 to 21 years of age from practically every county in the United States belong to the 4-H clubs, the largest rural youth organization in the world. In Minnesota alone, well over 47,000 boys and girls are members and this week they are pledging Head, Heart, Hands and Health in unity for greater service to home, club, community and country.

Since 4-H club work was started in the early 1900's, it has given millions of youth a chance to improve their lives--to learn by doing and to achieve leadership by shouldering responsibilities. Slightly more than a quarter of a million young people have been members of Minnesota 4-H clubs since they were first organized. These 4-H "graduates" are making use of the citizenship training they received in club work as outstanding leaders in their home communities. In addition, they are putting to use their "know-how" in agriculture and home economics to become efficient farmers and homemakers.

The national theme of 4-H club work for 1953 is "Working Together for World Understanding." These young people are setting a good example for their elders in what they are doing to promote better understanding among peoples and they are starting at home. To further better understanding among people in this country, the Minnesota 4-H clubs are again participating in the Mississippi-Minnesota 4-H Club Exchange program, under which 27 club members from Mississippi will come to spend a month in Minnesota this summer.

Extending this same plan to foreign lands, the 4-H clubs are supporting the International Farm Youth Exchange program. Under that program four Minnesota club members will go to foreign countries this coming summer to live and work on farms there, while a number of young people from foreign lands will come to spend some time on farms in this state.

Besides taking an increasing responsibility in human relations, 4-H club members have made an excellent record in producing and preserving food, in making homes and farms more efficient, attractive and comfortable.

Because the work of the 4-H clubs has made a definite contribution to the strength of the nation and proved a richly rewarding investment, it is a pleasure to pay honor to the earnest, energetic 4-H club members who have dedicated themselves to training for better citizenship, better living and better world understanding.

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

Immediate Release

FOUR-H'ERS TO GO ABROAD AS GRASS ROOTS AMBASSADORS

Minnesota will send four "grass roots ambassadors" to various parts of the world this year in an attempt to further international understanding.

The four young people, who have been selected as delegates under the International Farm Youth Exchange program are: Marlene Mattila, 20, Sebeka; Diana Hebrink, 20, Renville; James Pederson, 21, Tyler; and Donald Kvasnicka, 21, Pratt. All of them have been active 4-H club members.

According to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, Miss Mattila will go as an IFYE delegate to Finland, Miss Hebrink to Australia. Peterson and Kvasnicka have been assigned to India.

As a result of a recent grant of funds from the Ford Foundation to the National 4-H Club Foundation, the International Farm Youth Exchange program will be enlarged this year.

With the assistance of the grant, 135 two-way exchanges will take place this year with nearly 40 countries in Europe, the Near and Far East, Latin America, the South Pacific, Asia and Africa. Included in the overall exchange are 25 rural youth from India and Pakistan who will come to the United States and 10 U.S. delegates who will visit those countries. The Minnesota boys will be among the delegates to go to India. In turn, 10 young men from India will come to Minnesota this summer, Harkness said.

The IFYE program seeks to promote international understanding among rural people. Under this project, young men and women, aged 20 to 30, from farms in this country live and work with farm families in other countries throughout the world for four to six months. At the same time, rural youth from cooperating countries come here for a similar experience.

The International Farm Youth Exchange is conducted by the National 4-H Foundation in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service. No government funds are used in financing this program. In Minnesota the state share is contributed from various sources. The Kandiyohi county 4-H leaders' council is underwriting the expense of Miss Hebrink's trip. Land O'Lakes is furnishing the state's share for another delegate. The State Rural Youth Federation, the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation, local 4-H and homemakers' groups are contributing expenses for the other two delegates.

A-9268-jbn

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

Immediate Release

BEEF IS PLENTIFUL

Beef roasts and steaks are finding their way back on shopping lists of Minnesota consumers.

Beef has become so plentiful that the U. S. Department of Agriculture is featuring it in its Plentiful Foods program for March. This will be the first time in the history of the program that beef has been so abundant it could be included in the USDA's list of plentiful foods, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

This is the background of the plentiful beef story: Cattlemen have been building up their herds for three years. The first of this year there were more cattle on farms and ranches than ever before. They numbered about 94 million head.

Many of these animals are coming to market now. Last week, production of beef, under federal inspection, was 27 per cent heavier than a year ago, totaling 163 million pounds. Last year, total beef slaughter rose 8 per cent above 1951, but it was smaller than for any other year since 1943.

Because of the large numbers of cattle farmers have to sell, prices have fallen recently. Prices paid to farmers for cattle last week were a fourth to a third lower than a year ago.

Cattle on farms and ranches at the beginning of this year outnumbered hogs by about 2 to 1. That fact is being reflected at the markets now as beef prices fall and pork prices climb. Pork production under federal inspection last week fell 11 million pounds below that of beef.

The Department of Agriculture emphasizes that this supply situation will continue through March. Consumers will be paying more for pork than they have up until recently but will get the best bargains in beef they have seen in several years, Mrs. Loomis said.

A- 9267-jbn

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

Immediate Release

AG SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT, ALUMNI REUNIONS SET

Commencement and alumni activities of the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, will begin Friday (Feb. 27), according to J.O. Christianson, superintendent of the school.

Activities will get under way at 8 p.m. Friday with presentation of the senior class play, "The Robe," in the auditorium of Coffey Hall on the St. Paul campus.

Other Commencement and alumni events are set for March 15, 16 and 18.

Special alumni reunions will be held Sunday, March 15, for the following classes 1893, 1898, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1918, 1923, 1943, 1953.

The alumni business meeting and banquet are scheduled for Monday, March 16. Larry Haeg, manager of WCCO, will be toastmaster at the banquet.

The Commencement sermon will be delivered Sunday (March 15) at 8 p.m. in the Coffey Hall auditorium by the Reverend Lloyd A. Peterson, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Albert Lea.

A reception for the graduating class and parents will be given on Wednesday afternoon, March 18, by Dr. H. Macy, dean of the University Institute of Agriculture, Mrs. Macy and Dr. and Mrs. Christianson, in the fireplace room of the home economics building.

Dr. Laurence M. Gould, president of Carleton college, will speak at the graduation exercises at 8 p.m. that evening in Coffey Hall auditorium. Diplomas will be presented by Dr. Macy.

Katharine J. Densford, director, and Eugonia Taylor, instructor, University School of Nursing, will preside over the capping ceremony for young women who have completed the course in practical nursing and home management offered jointly by the School of Agriculture and the School of Nursing.

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

Immediate Release

DISTRICT CONFERENCES FOR RURAL YOUTH

Rural Youth groups in Minnesota will hold four district conferences in March, Kathleen Flom, University of Minnesota assistant state 4-H club leader in charge of Rural Youth, announced today.

The ninth annual series of district conferences will be held in Faribault, at Hotel Faribault, March 6-7, for southeastern Minnesota; in Montevideo at the Hunt Hotel, March 13-14, for southwestern counties; in St. Cloud, at Hotel St. Cloud, March 20-21 for the central area; and in Warren at the City Auditorium, March 28 for the northern district.

A new feature of the conferences this year is a "talk meet" in which each county may enter a contestant to speak extemporaneously on the subject, "Government is My Responsibility."

The economic opportunities for young people today and the challenge offered by home communities will be discussed at each conference. District officers will be elected by the delegates at special business meetings.

Programs for the events are being planned by special committees and district officers who comprise the state Rural Youth executive committee. Members of the state executive committee are Russell Roth, Hokah; Elwood Jensen, Ellendale; Betty Stromberg, Rochester; Robert Dieter, Brewster; Betty Gunter, Montevideo; Ethel Johnson, Benson; Bill Davidson, Beardsley; Jerome Kittleson, Litchfield; James Zeman, Sunberg; Roberta Homme, Glencoe; Leonard Yutrzenka, Argyle; Donald Schirrick, Red Lake Falls; and Frances Carlson, Deer Creek.

A-9270--jbn

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

Immediate Release

WINNING AGGIE TEAMS TO BE HONORED

Two St. Paul School of Agriculture judging teams, who recently took first place honors in the annual Midwest Crop and Livestock Judging contests, will be specially honored at the Awards convocation of the School, March 17.

The winning livestock judging team included Dwayne Herman, Brinsmade, N.D.; Duane Moses, Kasota; John Nintemann, St. Charles; and the winning crops judging team included Harland Rothwell, Brainerd; James Bryan and James Horn, both of Red Wing.

The Minnesota teams placed first in competition with teams from Illinois and South Dakota. The livestock judging contest was held at the Union Stockyards at South St. Paul and the crops contest at University Farm and the Minneapolis Grain Exchange.

Besides winning top team honors, Minnesota also had high individual contestants in both contests. Dwayne Herman placed first in all livestock judging and Duane Moses second. In crops judging Harlan Rothwell was first and James Bryan, second.

The contests featured the use of commercial livestock and grain so that the contestants would gain experience with actual market products.

Lester Curran, Stockyards National Bank, So. St. Paul, managed the livestock contest, and George Wilkens, Minneapolis Grain Exchange, the grain contest which included a clean-food grain workshop at the Grain Exchange Building. The events were sponsored by the University School of Agriculture, St. Paul, in cooperation with the livestock and grain trades.

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 27 1953

Dear Editor:

Enclosed you will find a mat and editorial material you may wish to use during National 4-H Club Week March 7-15. Your county agent can furnish additional specific information.

Much of the success in building the 4-H clubs is due to the local men and women who volunteer their time and their services as advisers of the 4-H clubs. They have given generously of their time--an average of 16 entire days a year--in work with the young people in the 4-H clubs. Any editorial support you can give the 4-H program during National 4-H Club Week will greatly encourage these hard-working, community-spirited local leaders as well as the club members themselves.

Josephine B. Nelson
Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1953

SPECIAL to weeklies

Immediate Release

AG SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT, ALUMNI ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED

Events in connection with the 64th annual commencement and alumni reunion of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, St. Paul, will be held March 15, 16, and 18.

Special reunions will be held Sunday, March 15, from 1 to 6 p.m. by the following classes: 1893, 1898, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1918, 1923, 1928, 1933, 1943, 1953.

Dr. Fred Gehrman of Minneapolis and Victor Dose of St. Paul, who are president and secretary, respectively, of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association, urge all alumni and former students of the School to attend the festivities. Alumni headquarters will be in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus.

Speakers slated for meetings during the week include Dr. Laurence M. Gould, president of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, who will speak at graduation exercises March 18; and Reverend Lloyd A. Peterson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Albert Lea, Minnesota, who will give the commencement sermon March 15.

The commencement sermon will be given at 8 p.m. March 15 in the auditorium of Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus. The annual Alumni Association business meeting will be held at 1 p.m. in the auditorium of Coffey hall. The alumni banquet and program is scheduled at the School of Agriculture dining hall at 6:30 p.m. the same day.

There will be a reception on March 18 for members of the graduating class and their parents by Dr. and Mrs. Harold Macy and Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Christianson. Dr. Macy is dean of the University Institute of Agriculture, and Dr. Christianson is superintendent of the School of Agriculture. The reception will be held in the fireplace room of the home economics building.

Graduation exercises will get under way at 8 p.m. in the auditorium of Coffey hall. Diplomas will be presented to graduates by Dean Macy. Presiding over the capping ceremony for young women who have completed the course in Practical Nursing and Home Management offered jointly by the School of Agriculture and the School of Nursing of the University of Minnesota will be Miss Katharine J. Densford, director, and Miss Eugenia Taylor, instructor, in the School of Nursing.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February, 1953

SPECIAL to G.F. Herald

Release at will

BEE BROOD DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL

By T.A. Gohnauer, Research Associate, Entomology, University of Minnesota

The major brood disease in the state of Minnesota over the years has been American foulbrood disease of honeybees.

The brood, or grubs, in the combs, when fed food containing the spores of Bacillus larvae develop the disease, die in the combs, and decay with a peculiar odor which results in the name of the disease.

For the past 10 years, beekeepers have experimented with the use of sulfathiazole and have found that by feeding a quarter teaspoon of the powdered sulfa per gallon of feed in the spring and possibly also the fall, that the disease may usually be avoided. However, some cases of "sulfa-resistant" foulbrood have been reported, and so other chemicals have been tested.

Veterinary terramycin in various forms has shown probably the best effect, at a reasonable cost. Terramycin is of value also in treating European foulbrood, sometimes called "sourbrood." This disease is at present not very serious in the state except in certain areas, while AFB (American foulbrood) is pretty generally scattered through the state.

EFB cannot be treated with sulfathiazole or with strains of bees resistant to AFB, so this development of terramycin is important. Treatments have generally been used between a quarter of a gram to a gram of terramycin per colony in about a gallon of syrup.

EFB strikes in middle May or early June, and may ruin a colony as a honey producing unit in a week's time. Some care will have to be used in treatment of this disease, to insure that the terramycin or other drug used does not get into the honey sold on the market.

Another brood disease is called sacbrood. In this disease, the larvae turn brown and form a sort of tough leathery sac with watery interior, hence the name.

Bee Brood Diseases and Their Control--page 2

Because they are usually free of bacteria, there is no odor produced. Many colonies may show one or two cells of sacbrood in the spring, but it seldom becomes serious. There is some evidence that this disease can be controlled with the antibiotic Chloromycetin, if it is fed before the disease strikes.

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