

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 1 1954

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:

Orderly Home is Safe Home
Fatigue Causes Accidents
Fabrics for Easy Care
Buying Clothes for Small Fry

Good Diet Important for Mothers-to-Be
Packaged Perishables
Beware of Mere Floor Appeal
Is Unfinished Furniture a Good Buy?

SAFETY

Orderly Home is Safe Home

"A place for everything and everything in its place" is a good motto for families to adopt, not only for spring clean-up, but for the year-around. Clearing basement and attic stairs of jars, brooms and other objects, and keeping paths of travel clear of toys will help to avoid accidents. Getting rid of the winter's accumulation of old magazines, papers and other odds and ends in attic and basement will help prevent fires. Remember, an orderly home is usually a safe home.

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Fatigue Causes Accidents

If you're housecleaning or redecorating this month, here are two precautions to keep in mind if you want to come through the experience without an accident. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says you should remember that:

1. A sturdy step stool is a "must" if you're cleaning high cupboards, are taking down or putting up draperies or pictures. Makeshift stools have been responsible for many a trip to the hospital.

2. Fatigue is usually the insidious monster pressuring us into accidents, so don't give him the opportunity. When you're weary, take time out for a "milk break" or lie down for a short nap. You'll be able to accomplish twice the work afterward, and without accident.

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

CLOTHINGFabrics for Easy Care

When buying pre-school children's clothes for summer, remember that easy-to-care-for fabrics save laundering time. Select fabrics, designs and garment finishes that will be comfortable to the child's sensitive skin and at the same time easy to launder. Easy-to-care-for fabrics include cotton knits, terry cloth, corduroy, seersucker and plisse, as well as some soil and wrinkle-resistant cotton fabrics finished so they can be drip-dried. With some of these easily laundered garments in their wardrobe children can get along on fewer clothes and get more wear from them before outgrowing them.

Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, recommends adding at least one garment of easy-care fabric to the wardrobe every year.

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Buying Clothes for the Small Fry

If you think it's easier to shop for clothes for the small fry if you leave them at home, be sure to take along measurement information that will be a guide to the sizes you need. Since size is a combination of height and girth, be certain you have the measurements of chest, hip and height or garment length. In some cases the weight is very important, too.

However, Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that taking a child along to shop may be very important to him. Within certain limits he may be allowed to make the final choice of a garment for play, school or dress-up. Thus he will be learning good taste in the choice of clothing for a specific purpose as well as choice of a becoming color.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONGood Diet Important for Mothers-to-Be

In periods of stress the need for good nutrition is greatly increased. That's why there's no time in life when it's safe to let your nutritional status slump. It's impossible to foresee when those periods of stress will occur. For example, a severe wound, a broken bone or a period of illness will make special demands for which the body should be prepared.

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say it's particularly true that nutrition should be good during early pregnancy. It's during this period that specialization of body cells begins which results eventually in correct development of all parts of the baby's body. A good preparation for a successful pregnancy is to keep the nutritional level high during the entire childbearing period.

Because during this period many women have nausea and poor appetite, they're inclined to eat inadequate meals. Hence the baby will suffer unless the mother's diet previous to pregnancy has been good enough to build up a stockpile of nutrients. A good diet, of course, includes adequate amounts of milk and milk products, meat, eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables, whole grain or enriched cereal foods.

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Packaged Perishables

When the more perishable fresh vegetables and fruits come home from market, they need to go into the refrigerator promptly if they're to keep fresh. The film in which they're often packaged keeps in moisture and thus helps prevent wilting, but cold keeping is needed also to prevent decay or discoloration. Lettuce or other greens, celery, carrots and radishes wrapped in film may be placed on storage shelves in the refrigerator, since the wrap will serve as an individual hydrator. If the vegetables are put into the hydrator, wraps may be removed. Most leafy vegetables, peas, broccoli and other members of the cabbage family, carrots, sweet corn, apples, small fruits and fully ripe peaches, pears and tomatoes keep best in the coldest part of the refrigerator.

HOME FURNISHINGBeware of Mere Floor Appeal

When buying furniture, don't be swayed by mere floor appeal, advises Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Some signposts of mere floor appeal are:

1. Harsh, bright colors in upholstered furniture that will look out of place in your home.
2. Poor fabric patterns that are commonplace and have no interest.
3. Heavy, bulging lines that indicate bulky, hard-to-move furniture.
4. Ornamentation like heavy fringe on the bottom of davenports and chairs, ornate carvings and elaborate veneer designs on dresser fronts which are often added to cover up poor construction.
5. Sets of a davenport and chair which may look in scale on the store floor, but may make your own living room floor look crowded. A standard sofa and a smaller chair, carefully scaled to each other in size, will probably be a wiser purchase.

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Is Unfinished Furniture a Good Buy?

If you're thinking of buying unfinished furniture to save money, there are certain hidden costs you should consider first. Persons who lack the proper tools, the time or the know-how, often find unfinished furniture an expensive purchase. Decide first what kind of finish to give the furniture--paint, varnish, lacquer or stain. Then learn what processes are required and what tools and materials you will need to buy in order to do the job. You might find that the total cost is considerably higher than you first realized. Other hidden costs you should know about and plan for in the beginning are in the form of items like sandpaper, putty and putty knife, undercoats or wood primers, oil colors, brushes, paint remover, sanding block and rubbing oils. When you consider these things, you may want to avoid taking on a finishing project that may require more money, time and skill than you can give it.

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May 3 1954

To all counties

For use week of May 10, 1954
or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses.....

Quality Fencing Best -- You might not think fences come in for much research-- but they have. Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says posts, wire, fasteners and methods are far better than in Grandpa's day. For example, treating posts with preservatives gives them a service life of 20 years or more. If you're fencing and want the latest research to help you, come to our office. We have up-to-date free publications on fencing, developed from research in actual on-the-farm situations.

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Fishing Season Can be Dangerous -- Many people, old and young, drown needlessly in fishing accidents every year because of a little carelessness. Glenn Prickett, farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these tragedy-preventers: No. 1--use a good, seaworthy boat and don't crowd it. No. 2--be patient and play cards, nap or read until wind and waves go down so you can safely go out on a lake. No. 3--stand up in a boat only when absolutely necessary.

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Check Pocket Gophers -- Because of their feeding habits and ability to live under many different conditions, pocket gophers have become a real menace--especially in hay-growing areas. Yet, the little fellows are easily checked and prevented from doing costly damage. For a free, illustrated folder on pocket gophers, come in, 'phone or write the county extension office. Ask for Extension folder 75.

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Treating Seed Corn Prevents Wireworm Damage -- Now's the time to help insure a good corn stand by treating seed corn to prevent wireworm damage to germinating seed. The wireworm problem usually is most serious in grassland that's been plowed up and put in corn, says Charles Simkins, Extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. A broadcast treatment before planting is most effective, he says. We have free copies of Extension bulletin 263, "Insecticides." It will tell you what to do and when.

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A PRESERVATIVE
PAYS FOR ITSELF
IN SILAGE-MAKING

Thousands of Minnesota farmers are beginning to appreciate the values of grass silage in efficient livestock feeding. But most of them are missing a good bet and end up with a heavy loss from spoilage plus inferior, ill-tasting silage--stuff that probably makes a beef animal or dairy cow say "ugh!" in their own way.

The good bet is preservatives, according to County Agent _____.
They cost from 50¢ to \$1.50 a ton of silage and pay off in many ways.

They reduce possibility of spoilage, allow you to cut forage crops directly, make better tasting silage--thus, animals eat more--and reduce feed value losses.

According to Rodney A. Briggs, the University's extension agronomist, there are two types of preservatives--first, those such as corn and cob meal, ground grains, beet pulp and molasses, which add sugars to insure proper fermentation--and second, chemicals such as sodium metabisulfite and sulphur dioxide gas which stop fermentation.

Of course, it's possible to make good quality silage without a preservative--but you must have a high proportion of grass in the mixture, an airtight silo, and well-packed silage with the right amount of moisture. Trouble is, it's almost impossible to assure all these factors--thus, preservatives as an insurance.

Briggs says it's especially important to use preservatives with legumes because they lack enough natural sugars to promote the proper fermentation that produces good silage.

"For more complete information on the various types of preservatives and how to use them, drop in to our office. We'll be happy to help you," says _____

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HIGH LOSSES
REPORTED IN
STACK SILAGE

Would you buy 35 bags of soybean oil meal and then just forget you bought it-- never use it, just take a loss? A foolish question, of course, but you can lose that much feed value from spoilage in a 12 by 20 foot stack of alfalfa silage, says County Agent _____.

_____ reports that according to Rodney A. Briggs, Extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, small stacks are the big feed value losers. If you must stack, make a big one, he says.

Briggs explains there's no good way to pack stacks and this poor packing and large amount of surface exposure cause heavy outside spoilage. Chances are, also, that silage quality will be poor because it can't ferment properly.

"Think twice before stacking," urges Briggs. "One year's saving in feed value in terms of high-cost protein often will pay for a structure that allows proper packing and greatly reduces outside spoilage. Naturally, silage made in such a structure will be more nutritious and valuable."

Briggs says you need a structure that will give airtight walls to pack against. To assure proper fermentation of grass silage, the green material must be packed well enough to get rid of all the air. An upright trench or a horizontal silo at ground level will do the job.

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To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

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TIPS GIVEN ON
PREVENTING MOTH
DAMAGE IN HOME

By following a few simple precautionary measures, _____ county families can play an important part in helping to reduce the millions of dollars worth of damage from clothes moths and carpet beetles in American homes every year, comments Home Agent _____.

She passes on some suggestions from L. K. Cutkomp, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota.

1. Be sure all winter clothing is clean before storing it. Have garments dry cleaned or washed. Moths don't live long on perfectly clean clothes.

2. Place plenty of moth flakes between the layers of clothes in the storage space, or spray clothes with a 5 per cent DDT or a chlordane-DDT mixture, such as one containing 2 per cent chlordane and 3 per cent DDT.

3. Be sure the storage space is tightly sealed.

Washable woolens can be washed or rinsed in water containing a few spoonfuls of the new pestproofer EQ-53. Clothes treated with EQ-53 will be protected against moths or carpet beetles for a year, but the treatment should be repeated each time the wool clothes are washed.

A thorough cleaning of closets and drawers followed by a protective spray is another precautionary measure against carpet beetles and clothes moths. The radiator-cleaning attachment of the vacuum cleaner is effective in removing from cracks the wool lint or bits of hair, fur or feathers on which carpet beetles live. After cleaning closets and bureau drawers, Dr. Cutkomp recommends spraying them with 5 per cent DDT or a chlordane-DDT mixture (2 per cent chlordane and 3 per cent DDT), paying particular attention to closet walls and floors, cracks behind baseboards and other hard-to-get-at places where carpet beetles hide and breed. Apply the sprays while the closet and bureau drawers are empty of clothes.

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May 4, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

John Ankeny, left, Watonwan county agent at St. James, takes a look at the interior of a model brooder house with H. N. Munson, center, and Elmer Weiske of St. James. A 1951 graduate of the University of Minnesota and a former 4-H club member, Ankeny is a native of rural Faribault county. He served briefly as assistant Watonwan county agent before becoming agent in July, 1951.

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University Farm News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Immediate Release

SPRAYING CHECKS PINE NEEDLE SCALE

Well timed spraying within the next few weeks will prevent further damage from pine needle scale, according to State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul. Ornamental pine and spruce have been heavily damaged by the tiny insects the past few years.

Aamodt says the insects appear now on the needles as small, white, shield-like spots about 1/8 inch long. From a distance, infested parts may be whitish, as if covered by light snow. The scales feed on plant juices, and damaged needles yellow and often drop off. Uncontrolled infestations gradually kill branches and sometimes the entire tree or shrub will die.

The opportune time to check these insects is just around the corner, Aamodt points out. A new generation of immature scales or "crawlers" will soon hatch out from under the old "mother" scales. The tiny, pinkish, soft-bodied crawlers move to new growth where they settle down, begin to feed and secrete their protective waxy covering.

Crawlers can be killed by insecticide while they are moving out to new foliage. This brief migration usually occurs over a two-week period late in May. But once crawlers are covered by the waxy scale, this type of control has no effect.

It is thus essential to spray when crawlers are hatching out. Begin to look for crawlers about May 15, or when lilacs are in bloom, Aamodt says.

The insecticide malathion is recommended at three teaspoons 50 per cent emulsifiable concentrate per gallon of water--or 2½ pints per 100 gallons. Nicotine sulfate also can be used at two teaspoons per gallon, but it is less effective.

Spray all infested branches thoroughly, Aamodt advises, and for more complete control, treat evergreens that adjoin infested trees.

A-9892-hrj

TIMELY TIPS FOR MAY 15

The three-inch top well-treated wood post is adequate for field and pasture fences. It will keep its initial strength throughout its service life.—John R. Neetsel

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Take precautions against bloat. Before putting cattle or sheep out on pasture, see that they've had a chance to get their fill of forage. Then, put them on the pasture in an afternoon, when the dew is sure to be off. See that salt and water are close by. — Henry G. Zavoral.

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Your milk cooling needs checking if you use well water. This also is the dusty season and milk utensils should be very carefully rinsed before use.

— Harold R. Searles

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Plan now for this year's flock vaccination program. If vaccination is needed in your area for more than one disease, each vaccination must be done at a different time—all well in advance of the laying season. — Cora Cooke

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It's poor psychology to move sows or gilts just before or just after breeding --it upsets them and the result is smaller litters. This was illustrated in University of Minnesota research. — John N. Cummings

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Woodlot grazing can bring costly cattle poisoning. If you have to use a woodland pasture, check it now and kill all poisonous plants that might endanger dairy animals. — Parker Anderson

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Pack grass silage thoroughly. The bacteria that produce lactic acid--the major acid of good silage--can live and work only in the absence of air. — S. B. Cleland

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The entire dairy surplus of last year we hear so much about amounts to only $\frac{4}{10}$ of a glass of milk per person daily. -- Ralph W. Wayne.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Immediate Release

AG. COLLEGE RECOGNITION ASSEMBLY

The annual recognition assembly of the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and School of Veterinary Medicine will be held at 8 p.m., Wednesday, May 12, in Coffey Hall on the St. Paul campus.

This is the 33rd annual recognition assembly, one of the ag campus' cherished traditions according to A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul campus, who extends a cordial invitation to the public to attend.

A special feature will be music by the St. Paul campus chorus, directed by Earl Rymer, assistant professor of music at the University and a member of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

Harold A. Collins of Albert Lea, president of the St. Paul campus student council, will introduce Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, who will speak on "The Changing Pattern."

Dean Dowell and Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, acting director of the School of Veterinary Medicine, will present scholarships and student achievement awards.

Following the assembly, an open house party will be held in the St. Paul campus Union with everyone invited.

Next day, Thursday, May 13, St. Paul campus students will join in Cap and Gown Day ceremonies. Seniors will hold their annual 7 a.m. breakfasts, and the graduating class will join in a tree-planting ceremony at 9 a.m.

The seniors will then go to Cap and Gown Day ceremonies in the Minneapolis campus' Northrop auditorium.

Wednesday evening's program will include the choral selections, "This is My Country," by Irving Berlin; "Wonderful Copenhagen," from the movie "Hans Christian Andersen;" and "This is My Father's World." Accompanist will be Lois Indihar of Gilbert.

T. W. Larimore, instructor in the School of Agriculture, will provide organ music during the evening.

A-9893-hrj

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May 4 1954

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR MAY By O. C. Turnquist and R. J. Stadtherr Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables

1. When the soil warms up after the middle of this month, seeds of the warm season vegetables may be sown out in the garden. These include beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, squash and melons.
2. Cucumbers can be planted next to melons with no effect on each other's quality.
3. Plant sweet corn in several short adjacent rows to assure better pollination and better developed ears of corn. Four rows 25 feet long alongside each other are better than one long 100-foot row.
4. Don't be too hasty in setting tomato or pepper plants out in the garden. Wait until after Memorial Day to be safe. Before that time air and soil temperatures are usually not high enough for good growth of these tender crops and you also run the risk of a late spring frost killing the plants.
5. Use a starter solution when transplanting plants to your garden. A half cup of any complete garden fertilizer in a gallon of water is satisfactory. Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of this solution to each plant when transplanting.
6. Succession plantings of peas, radishes, lettuce and other earlier seeded crops may be sown to assure a continuous harvest of these crops.
7. One or two hills of Hybrid R squash will supply you with plenty of fine quality, good-keeping winter squash. Plant the hills 6 feet apart on one side of the garden so the vines can meander out of the garden area.
8. By using paper or plastic hot caps you may be able to sow seeds or set out tender plants earlier.
9. Keep weeds controlled as they emerge in the garden. Frequent shallow cultivation

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will kill weeds and make available more moisture and nutrients for your vegetable plants. Don't encourage volunteer plants in the garden. Remember a weed is nothing but a plant out of place.

10. Maggots can be controlled in your garden by sprinkling 1 ounce of the 5% granular aldrin, heptachlor or dieldrin along the row of vegetables.

Fruits

1. Apply fertilizer to your apple and plum trees early this month. Use ammonium nitrate at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound for each inch of trunk diameter. A tree 4 inches in diameter would require 2 pounds of this fertilizer. A complete garden fertilizer could also be substituted, but it should be applied at the rate of 1 pound per inch of trunk diameter. Broadcast either of these fertilizers under the spread of branches around the tree.
2. If you desire to add different varieties of apples to your tree, early May is the time for grafting. Dormant scions that have been properly stored should be used. To seal the union against moisture loss and to hold the scion in place, use rubberized electrician's tape. To find out how it is done, consult Extension Bulletin 273.
3. Strawberry plants should be set out this month. Remove blossoms from newly set strawberry plants to provide for earlier runners and sturdier plants. On ever-bearing varieties keep runners removed also, but flowers forming after July 1 can be left on for a fall berry crop the first year.
4. If raspberries are to be planted, cut the new canes back to 6 inches above the ground line to encourage new cane growth for next year's crop. No crop should be expected the first year.
5. Quack grass is best controlled before berries are planted. Apply 4-8 lbs. per acre of MH to the grass and plow or work down 3 to 6 days later. Crops planted soon after do not seem to be affected.
6. Before planting your strawberries, apply 1 tablespoon of an emulsion concentrate of aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor or chlordane per gallon of water for each 100 square feet of soil to control white grubs.

7. As the first blossoms appear on your strawberries, dust or spray with methoxychlor plus malathion for insects on your berry plants. Good insect control will assure you well established plants and a good berry crop.
8. To prevent those distorted apples, start spraying the trees when the fruit buds show pink at the tips and again when three-fourths of the petals have fallen, using dieldrin or methoxychlor to control curculio.
9. Those rusty brown spots or streaks in apples are usually caused by the apple maggot. Spraying for this insect should start around July 15.
10. Dwarf fruit trees are not recommended for Minnesota conditions at the present time. Consult Extension Bulletin 224 for fruit varieties suitable for different parts of the state.

Ornamentals

1. Most perennials should be divided and fed this month - for example, chrysanthemums, perennial asters, delphiniums, Shasta daisies, painted daisies, garden phlox and many Alpines. But do not divide peonies, daylilies, gas plant, iris, balloon flowers or oriental poppies at this time.

Beds or borders should be reworked before the divided plants are put in. Incorporation of organic matter and fertilizer will give many more blooms this summer. About 2 inches of well rotted manure worked into the soil or 3 pounds of a 5-10-5 fertilizer per 100 square feet of area will give good results.
2. To prevent botrytis blight on peonies, all tops should be removed and burned before the reddish new shoots appear. Start spraying with Bordeaux mixture or ferbam when the shoots are 3 or 4 inches tall. Generally, three or four sprayings will kill most of the germinating spores.
3. The old hybrid tea, floribunda and polyantha roses can be pruned as soon as the new growth appears. Remove all dead and weak wood. Dead wood should be removed down to the first living healthy outward-facing bud. Generally six to eight buds per shoot will be sufficient to give many blooms.

4. Try some of the larger and better hybrid tea roses in your garden this year. Here are a few good varieties: Crimson Glory, Peace, Mirandy, Ernie Pyle, Lily Pons and Golden Scepter. They should be planted early this month if you have bare-rooted plants. Be sure the graft union - the large knobby growth between the roots and the thorny stems - is at least four inches below the ground level. Potted roses can be planted at any time during the summer.
5. Established roses should be fed this month. Use a complete fertilizer such as 5-10-5 or 8-16-16, placing a handful around each plant. Avoid contact of the fertilizer with the roots. Spray regularly about every 10 days, using an insecticide-fungicide mixture.
6. Trees and shrubs that have not developed too much leaf growth can be planted this month. However, it's best to plant before the leaves are out. Balled and burlapped stock or potted plants can be transplanted at any time, provided they are handled carefully and given proper moisture while they become established.
7. Insect control should be started early in the season. Snowball and euonymous are frequently covered with aphids. Check frequently to prevent build-up of the aphids which are prevalent on these shrubs. Malathion and lindane have proved very effective.
8. Tender annuals such as zinnias, marigolds and nasturiums should be planted late this month to escape danger of frost after plants are up. Seedlings started indoors can be set into the garden after Memorial Day, when frost danger is past. Tender house plants, dahlias, cannas and other tender bulbs can be safely planted outdoors at this date.
9. In picking tulips, be sure to leave the two largest leaves at the base of the plant. This will help achieve flowering next year from your bulbs. Remove all old flower heads after petals fall by snapping them off several inches below the floral parts that remain. Keep the foliage growing as long as possible to assure sufficient food manufacturing for good results next year.

10. Visit tulip, daffodil, iris and peony gardens and nurseries which feature these plants, to help you select varieties for your garden.
11. Small chrysanthemum plants can be set into the garden now in the southern part of the state. In northern Minnesota, planting should be delayed until after May 15. 'Mums should be pinched about every three weeks up to July 1.

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Immediate Release

CHECK CUTWORMS WITH NEW INSECTICIDE

The new insecticides will check destructive cutworms that may severely injure your field and truck crops and ornamentals, says a University of Minnesota entomologist, A. A. Granovsky.

Cutworms damage corn, beans, flax, soybeans, beets, onions, lettuce, peas, cabbage, tomatoes, as well as corms and bulbs. They also may injure young grain and forage crops. Just as for fire, of course, prevention is the best control.

Granovsky gives these preventer-tips:

1. Don't transplant crops that might be attacked by cutworms on newly-broken sod before treating soil for cutworms.
2. Rotate crops and use other wise growing practices.
3. Keep ground clean of debris and weeds.
4. Use a good insecticide on the seedbed before seeding or transplanting on areas where cutworm damage occurs year after year.

Best cutworm killers are DDT, chlordane, toxaphene, aldrin and other new preparations. They come in wettable powders and ready-to-use dusts. Pre-treatment is best control method says Granovsky--that is, spraying or dusting the seedbed before planting.

Pre-treatment is practical for gardens, truck crop areas, and high-value crops. But on a large-field basis, it may be expensive and impractical unless you're sure there are enough cutworms to make it pay.

For the complete cutworm story, call or see the county agent. He has free copies of University of Minnesota Extension Folder 171. It is also available by writing the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, and has all the cutworm-killing information you'll need, including how to prepare poison bait.

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SOW'S EMOTIONAL HEALTH IMPORTANT IN BIG LITTERS

You might not suspect that a pig has feelings and can worry or feel insecure, but University of Minnesota animal specialists say that seems to be the case with porkers moved into unfamiliar surroundings. They are apparently upset and it affects their performance.

For example, a sow moved to a different farm or surroundings just before or immediately after breeding often gives birth to a much smaller litter--three to five, instead of 10 to 12 piglets.

John N. Cummings, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University, explains that a sow may "start" as many as 15 to 18 little pigs in her womb, but often a large number fail to develop and are resorbed--or "dissolved"--back into her body tissues. And this can happen anywhere during her pregnancy.

Cummings says that an emotional upset accompanying getting adjusted to new surroundings undoubtedly is a factor in causing small litters. Other causes are poor nutrition and purely natural factors.

The male is affected, too, by a change of environment. A boar, for example, brought to an unfamiliar farm at breeding season and placed in a "working" situation often ignores his new associates. He's probably too emotionally insecure to feel "at home" with them.

Cummings says a boar needs time to adjust to new working surroundings--several weeks in which to become familiar and begin to feel "at home." He advocates bringing a boar into a new "working" situation several weeks before breeding season.

A sow, he says, ought to be located in her new surroundings at least a month before breeding and not moved until after her little pigs are born.

The same period of new-environment emotional adjustment probably is necessary for cattle and sheep also, Cummings says.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 5, 1954

Immediate Release

FFA AWARD WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Four Minnesota Future Farmers of America and one FFA chapter were named state winners of \$100 "Establishment in Farming" awards today.

According to W. J. Kortesmaki, state FFA executive secretary, and G. R. Cochran, state supervisor of agricultural education, St. Paul, the awards will be presented at the annual FFA awards assembly, Wednesday morning, May 12, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Named state Star Dairy Farmer is James Albrecht, 17, New Ulm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Albrecht. He showed the grand champion cow at the 1953 Minnesota State Fair FFA livestock show and was a member of the 1953 state and national FFA dairy judging teams. His Vo-Ag instructor and FFA advisor is E. H. Fier. James is treasurer of his FFA chapter.

Donald Nickel, 17, of the Mountain Lake FFA chapter, was named winner of the Soil and Water Management Award. In his program, Donald has practiced strip-cropping on 25 acres, contouring on 29 acres and planted grassed waterways. He also renovated 30 acres of pasture and applied over 83 tons of fertilizer in the past three years. He and his father, Peter Nickel, laid 6,500 feet of tile and flattened three knolls with a caterpillar and dirt carrier, using the dirt to fill in gullies. His Vo-Ag instructor and FFA advisor is James Crawford.

Billy Manee, 17, of Granite Falls, won the Farm Mechanics Award. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Manee, Billy built a double-garage on his folks' farm in a farm shop project. He placed first in the 1953 state convention farm mechanics contest and has shown his skill at repairing farm machinery. Billy has served as vice-president of his FFA chapter and is a member of Farmers' Union. His Vo-Ag instructor is J. G. Undlin.

(more)

Donald Becke, 17, of Winthrop, won the Farm and Home Electrification Award. He installed electric wiring from his farm home to the barn and has cleaned and repaired electric motors. He operates a fanning mill and grinder and helped install a water system in his family's house and barn. He is a leader in 4-H club work, was vice-president of his FFA chapter and is a member of Farm Bureau. His Vo-Ag instructor is Harvey Jones.

Named winner of the Farm Safety Award was the Winona senior high school FFA chapter. Chairman of its safety committee is Robert Bateman and chapter president is David Allen. The chapter's Vo-Ag instructor and advisor is Glenn M. Anderson.

The winning chapter developed two radio programs for local broadcast and directed a "hazard hunt" on 342 farms in the Winona area. They placed 750 "no smoking" signs in dairy barns and farm buildings and 350 "watch your step" signs in conspicuous places. Two chapter members gave fire prevention demonstrations at the State Fair.

Runners-up in the dairy star farmer competition were Dennis Johnson, 17, Alexandria, second place and Duane Eckbert, 17, Winthrop, third place; in soil and water management, Wayne Hanson, 18, Winona, second, John Yonkovich, 16, Winthrop, third; in farm mechanics, Charles Gove, 18, Windom, second, Richard Carlson, 17, Hastings, third.

Winners are expected to use the \$100 awards to buy equipment or supplies to help begin farming. The winning chapter is expected to use its award to further or develop a chapter activity which will help members prepare for careers in farming.

Registration for the annual three-day FFA convention begins Sunday, May 9, at 1:30 p.m., in the 4-H building at the state fair grounds. The convention will end Wednesday.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 5, 1954

Immediate Release

EXTENSIVE WINTER INJURY TO EVERGREENS

An increasing amount of winter injury to evergreens throughout this state is becoming evident in browning and drying of needles as the season advances.

Reports of the extent of the damage have come from L. C. Snyder, head of the horticulture department and David French, assistant professor of plant pathology, University of Minnesota and Walter Trampe, nursery inspector, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

Though some injury may be expected every winter in Minnesota, damage this past winter has been more severe than normal, the specialists say. All varieties of evergreens have been affected, but pines, arbor vitae and low junipers seem to be injured more than spruce. Damage is greatest on the south and west sides of buildings and in exposed sites.

Reasons for the greater injury to evergreens this year include the very dry fall, which may have reduced normal root development and storage of reserve food. However, a more important cause, according to the specialists, was probably the open winter with colder than normal temperatures in January and the very mild February with abundant sunshine. With the ground frozen solid and air temperatures high in February, transpiration exceeded moisture intake with resultant drying and browning of needles.

Extent of recovery should be evident by the middle of June after new growth is started, the specialists point out.

A-9897-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 5, 1954

Immediate Release

GARDENERS WARNED AGAINST SHORT CUT TO INSECT CONTROL

Attempts are being made to sell Minnesota gardeners on a questionable short cut to obtaining clean fruit and preventing fruit drop by injecting a chemical into the tree trunk, University of Minnesota entomologists and horticulturists reported today.

Scores of telephone calls have been made to the University's horticulture and entomology departments by gardeners in the Twin Cities area inquiring about the effectiveness of injecting a chemical into apple trees.

According to the University specialists, a single "one-shot" method has never been found to work in controlling insects and diseases on fruit trees. They point out that in order to get clean fruit, it is necessary for gardeners to follow a definite spray program, such as that recommended by the University in Extension Pamphlet 184, "Fruit Spray Schedules."

Details on when and how to apply fruit sprays are given in the Extension Pamphlet 184, which is available free of charge from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota or from county extension offices.

A-9898-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 5, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTANS SHOULD PLAN FOR BETTER COMMUNITIES

We may want "bigger and better" communities in Minnesota, but a University of Minnesota population authority believes we'll be better off working for "better" ones--because it's going to be hard to get 'em "bigger." The reason--our "people exports" are too heavy.

According to Lowry Nelson, rural sociologist at the University, Minnesota "exports" a large part of her natural yearly population increase to other states. In addition, our farm population loses almost twice its annual yearly gain to cities and small towns. Thus, we're not likely to grow much, population-wise.

Causes, of course, are complex and have to do with other states' reasons for growth--industrialization, milder climate and other attractions.

In a recent 40-page publication, "A Century of Population Growth in Minnesota," Bulletin 423, issued by the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, Nelson, Charles E. Ramsey, assistant professor in sociology and Jacob Toews, research assistant in sociology, take a long look at the state's population possibilities.

Here are some of the things they point out:

•Our most rapid population growth took place after the Civil War and population has continued to grow, but at a decreasing rate. An exception to the "decrease trend" was the thirties, when the depression apparently held up migration but didn't greatly decrease our birth rate.

•Our birth rate is near the national average and our death rate somewhat lower than that average. Migration from farms to towns and cities is seriously upsetting the ratio of the sexes--creating a lack of men in the cities and a big surplus in rural areas. One bit of evidence is the large proportion of single men in rural areas.

Bulletin 423 is free at the county agent's office or by writing the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. It contains numerous charts and ten pages of tables showing national origins by counties and population figures for cities and counties.

Its authors believe it will be of real value to community leaders in cities and rural areas.

A-9899-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 6, 1954

Special to Northwest Counties

HIGHWAY SAFETY
ESSAY CONTEST
CANCELLED

The 4-H Highway Safety Essay contest, recently announced locally, will not be held in _____ County, according to (Leonard Harkness, State 4-H Club leader, or County Agent _____.)

Through a misunderstanding, it was announced from University Farm that all counties were included in the contest. This was not true. Twelve counties in the northwest part of the state were not included because they were out of the commercial sponsors' territory.

Harkness (or County Agent _____) points out, however, that every 4-H member is vitally interested in highway safety and that 4-H club members have been especially active in promoting safety on the farm, in the home and on the highways. That interest and leadership is sure to continue, he said. In the state, 25,000 4-H club members carry the safety activity. In _____ County _____ members are enrolled.

Harkness (or County Agent _____) went on to praise 4-H club members for their interest in the activity and to thank local newspapers (and radio stations) for their help in this and every other 4-H club activities.

-hrj-

May 6, 1954

Counties

Becker	Fennington
Clay	Polk-E
Kittson	Polk-W
Mahnomen	Red Lake
Marshall	Roseau
Norman	Wilkin

Dear.....!

Through a misunderstanding, the Information Service recently issued a release directly to papers in your county to the effect that your **county** would participate in the 4-H Highway Safety Essay contest. At the time the story was issued, the Service had not been informed that certain counties would not be included.

Ordinarily such stories would be issued through your office but in this case the release had to be in the papers before May 1, and information wasn't available until a few **days** before that date. Consequently there wasn't time to process the story through your office. You did however, receive a copy of the release and other suggested releases along with a letter dated April 29 explaining the situation from Mrs. Jo Nelson.

We want to correct this error with the least possible embarrassment to you. There are several ways of doing this:

1. By your issuing the attached release from your office in either your or Leonard Harkness's name.
2. Letting us know immediately if you would like us to send out another somewhat similar release directly to all papers in your county.
3. By sending a circular letter to all leaders explaining the error and the misunderstanding and pointing out that the announcement did not originate from you.

We are sorry that this misunderstanding arose and hope that one of these steps will rectify it.

Sincerely

Harold B. Swanson
Extension Editor

Osgood Magnuson
Asst. State 4-H Leader

HBS:rw
Enc.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 7 1954

14-STATE HOG MEETING NEXT WEEK

Representatives of 14 midwest states' agricultural colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture and meat-packing industry will gather at a regional livestock production and marketing conference all next week at Austin, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The meeting will center around improving hog production, with emphasis on meat-type hogs and better marketing procedures. Minnesota participants will include Zavoral, L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry; Paul E. Miller, director of the University's agricultural extension service and Skuli Rutford, assistant director.

-hrj-

Special

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 6 1954

SOIL CONSERVATION
AGENT NAMED IN
DAKOTA COUNTY

George Whalen, a native of Stillwater, has been appointed assistant county agent in soil conservation at Farmington. He will work closely with County Agent Clarence Quie in helping Dakota county farmers plan better land use programs.

Whalen is a 1950 graduate of the University of Minnesota and for the past three years has been veterans' agriculture instructor at Adams in Mower county. He was raised on a 200-acre farm in Washington county.

Whalen is one of several soil conservation specialists hired under the provisions of an act of the Minnesota legislature which provides funds for a broadened soil conservation program in the state's counties.

Whalen's appointment has been approved by the Dakota County Extension committee and he will have his office with County Agent Quie. He will begin his official duties Monday, May 17.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 7 1954

HAY DAY WILL
FEATURE MANY
NEW IMPLEMENTS

A whole "circus" of new hay-processing implements will be demonstrated at Hay Day, Wednesday, June 9, at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, 15 miles south of the Twin Cities.

According to A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota and Hay Day chairman, manufacturers will demonstrate the latest in side-delivery rakes, semi-automatic equipment for unloading chopped hay and grass, automatic pickup balers, artificial driers, and other standard equipment. Two of the newest developments--a mower-crusher and a tractor-mounted forage harvester--will be shown in action.

The program begins at 10 A.M. with field demonstrations in raking, chopping and baling hay. M. L. Armour, retired University/agronomist, will be in charge. Extension

At 12:30, a panel discussion will feature R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the southern Experiment Station, Waseca, speaking on hay-making and artificial drying; Rodney A. Briggs, University extension agronomist, discussing silage preservatives; T. W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry, describing University experiments in fresh-cut forage for dairy cattle; and C. L. Cole, superintendent of the North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, discussing pasture and silage use. There will be an open forum question-and-answer period.

At 1:30, field demonstrations will continue with mowers, crushers, rakes, choppers, unloaders and other implements in action. Hay Day is sponsored by the University's Institute of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Service, and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul.

-hrj-

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

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota.
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 7, 1954

Immediate Release

DAIRY PRODUCTS, POTATOES, RAISINS MAY PLENTIFULS

Dairy products, potatoes and raisins headline the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful foods list for May.

Milk production has been large and increasing for several months. Consequently, all dairy products are expected to be in generous supply the country over and at lower prices than for several years, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Potatoes from last fall's abundant harvest and from the new crop being shipped in from the South will be abundant during May. The round white and round red old-crop potatoes are generally the lowest in price.

Markets will have raisins in plenty this month. Mrs. Loomis points out that they are handy natural fruit sweets for lunch box, baked goods or between-meal snacks. Other fruits which will be abundant this month are fresh oranges and grapefruit, with a large supply of canned and concentrated juice to supplement the fresh fruit.

Fresh vegetables, many of them Mid-west grown, will provide homemakers with new ideas and foods for appetizing meals during May. Asparagus, radishes, green onions, spinach and rhubarb are early products of Mid-western gardens expected to be plentiful this month. New-crop onions and tomatoes are expected in volume from southern areas.

As for protein foods, beef supplies are more than adequate and eggs are both abundant and reasonably priced. The supply of eggs will be at its seasonal peak during May. Even more broiler and fryer chickens are expected than last year, so they will continue to be a good buy, Mrs. Loomis says. Turkeys will also be in ample supply, including the small "family-size" birds weighing 4 to 8 pounds.

Other items on the May list of plentifuls are fats and oils.

A-9900-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 7, 1954

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS TO PLANT 15,000 TREES MONDAY

SAND DUNES STATE FOREST -- About 15,000 tiny young trees--a small installment to help build the deep green forest of 1975 and beyond--will be in the ground here Monday afternoon, May 10, and 400 Elk River area 4-H and school-age youngsters will rest after a morning's job well done.

Hand-planting 15,000 baby evergreens is a big job--yet it's been going on one day out of each year since 1945, according to E. E. Bjugge, Sherburne county agent and one of the project's mainsprings.

The site is the Sand Dunes State Forest--a 17-square mile patch in the lightly-grassed sand dunes northwest of Elk River. It is the largest reforestation project in the state. Over 4,000,000 trees have been planted since it began about 15 years ago.

The operation got its start in the late 1930's when State Forester Ray Clement began looking for a site for a tree-planting program. One year, he scattered some jack-pine seeds in the fine white "Zimmerman type" sand. A good percentage of the seed sprouted and produced healthy stands of trees.

In spring, 1942, employees of the Minnesota Conservation Department staged a tree-planting field day and put out 10,000 seedling jack pines. These trees grew well, too--further evidence that the sandy area was ideally suited to growing trees.

The project now presents an unusual sight, with large areas of Norway and jack pine, white pine, red cedar and spruce in various stages of growth. Trees planted 10 years ago now are up to 20 feet high and their falling needles already are establishing a mulch that will protect the soil from prying spring winds.

County Agent Bjugge and Mrs. Ella Kringlund, 4-H club agent, and their 4-H youngsters "got into the act" in 1945, with a tree planting field day that's been an annual event every year since.

They began by solidly hand-planting a ten-acre field with Norway pine, jack pine, red cedar and white spruce, and completed this job in 1949.

(more)

Page 2. 4-H'ers to Plant 15,000 Trees Monday

Now they specialize in hand-planting small areas on which there is little or no survival of trees that are machine-planted each year by the Minnesota Forest Service. Since 1946, the Service has planted about 4,000,000 trees in the area.

The 4-H'ers and other school children have hand-planted nearly 80,000 young trees in the forest since 1945. With an eye to the area's recreational possibilities, Bjuge and Mrs. Kringlund began developing a 4-H club camp in 1949.

Merchants in nearby communities helped out with \$4,000 in cash and merchandise, including a large deep-freeze, electric stove and modern plumbing.

With the help of State Forester Ray Clement, a sturdy 40 by 60 foot pre-fab building on the General Andrews State Nursery became the camp building. After the pre-fab was relocated on the new campsite, a 16-foot-wide screened sleeping porch was built on.

The Anoka REA built a power line to the camp--free. A well was dug and running water piped to the building.

With poison ivy elimination spraying, building a dock and treating nearby Lake Ann's water with copper sulphate to prevent swimmer's itch, and facilities for basketball, volleyball, horseshoes and other sports, the camp is becoming one of the best in the state.

It has been self-supporting since it began, even though they almost didn't make it the first year--their bank balance showed only 8¢ ahead at year's end.

But the camp is incidental to the project's main benefits. Area farmers, who once thought it a waste of time and land, now sing its praises. And more and more Sherburne county farmers have the "tree bug." Bjuge says nearly half a million baby trees will go into the ground this year.

The whole area will benefit from the added wild game cover, beautification and sources of young trees for farm windbreaks and shelterbelts.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 7, 1954

Immediate Release

FFA CONVENTION SPEAKERS NAMED

Minnesota Future Farmers of America will hear talks by Governor C. Elmer Anderson and David Boyne, national FFA president of Marlette, Michigan, at their annual banquet Monday evening, May 10.

The banquet will be held in Coffman Memorial Union on the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus. Regular sessions of the 25th annual convention, planned in conjunction with the 31st annual vocational agriculture short course, will be held on the Institute of Agriculture campus in St. Paul.

Both are co-sponsored by the University's short course office, department of agricultural education and the state FFA association.

Registration begins at 1:30 p. m., Sunday, May 9, in the 4-H building at the state fair grounds, and will continue Monday morning. Other Monday morning events include rehearsals of the FFA band and chorus.

The statewide FFA chapter talent show and public speaking contest are scheduled to begin Monday noon at 12:30 in Coffey Hall and the first delegate session will begin at 2 with state FFA president Duane Baringer, Red Wing, presiding.

The banquet begins at 6:30 p. m. and will top off Monday's activities with announcement of state and district Star Farmer awards.

Tuesday events will include judging contests in crops and livestock in the morning and the parliamentary procedure contest in the afternoon. Past state FFA officers and past state farmers will hold their reunion Tuesday noon at the Agricultural Cafeteria on the St. Paul campus.

Wednesday's program includes closing delegate sessions and an awards assembly at which contest winners will be honored.

A-9902-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 7, 1954

C O N F I D E N T I A L
PLEASE DO NOT PUBLISH UNTIL
AFTER 6:30 P. M., MONDAY, MAY 10

MARSHALL BOY NAMED STATE STAR FARMER

Ewald Pagel, 17, of Marshall, was honored as 1954's Minnesota Star Farmer during the annual Future Farmers of America banquet at the University of Minnesota this (Monday, May 10) evening.

He was selected from 198 State Farmer degree candidates for excellence in supervised farming and leadership. The banquet, held at Coffman Memorial Union on the University's Minneapolis campus, is part of the annual three-day state FFA convention on the St. Paul campus.

Pagel is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Pagel, who rent a 300-acre farm near Marshall. His Vo-Ag instructor is L. J. Mc Cann. Now completing his fourth year in Vo-Ag, Ewald owns two beef animals, 19 purebred Brown Swiss dairy cows, and 52 hogs. He has earned \$5,642.33 from his livestock and crop projects and his livestock are valued at \$6,230. His total net worth is \$8,493.25.

Ewald rents from his father for a third of the crop. He is an officer in his 4-H club, active in church and athletics and won the Marshall Junior Chamber of Commerce "Outstanding Senior" citation. He is now his FFA chapter's secretary and district reporter.

Eight District Star Farmers were named: Gerald Jacobson, 18, Ada--chapter advisor, A. L. Mc Mahon; Gerald Steidl, 18, Alexandria--advisor, Clarence Hemming; Erwin Hildebrandt, 19, Clinton--advisor, Donald Frederick; Clinton Baumgard, 17, Orabena--advisor, Emery A. Krech; Jack Morris, 17, Winthrop--advisor, Harvey Jones; George Conzemius, 17, Hastings--advisor, Ernest Palmer; Earl Norwood, 18, Brainerd--advisor, E. A. Gray; and David Sanders, 18, Hibbing--advisor, S. J. Ojakangas.

Seven men were named honorary State Farmers at the banquet: Governor C. Elmer Anderson; Raymond S. Wolf, extension radio specialist at the University of Minnesota; Erling O. Johnson, superintendent of Mankato High School; Nate Haw, agricultural director, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; J. F. Malinski, assistant state supervisor of vocational agriculture, New Prague; Ray Baringer, Red Wing, father of state FFA president Duane Baringer; and Cal Karnstedt, KSTP news broadcaster.

A-9903-hrj

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 10 1954

To all counties

For use week of May 17, 1954
or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses.....

Hay Day, Rosemount, June 9 -- If you want to get a demonstration of the latest in making and processing hay, mark Wednesday, June 9, on your calendar, and come to the University's Hay Day at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, 15 miles south of the Twin Cities. Almost every kind of mowing, chopping and hay processing implement will be there and operating. There'll be talks and question-and-answer forums on hay-making problems with University crops authorities at bat.

* * * * *

Rope Booklet Out -- Thirty pages of notes and diagrams on how to make rope work for you are found in Extension Bulletin 192, "Ropework," issued by the University's Agricultural Extension Service. It gives you detailed instructions on how to make practical knots, hitches and splices. Ask for it at our office or write the Bulletin Service, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1 Minnesota.

* * * * *

Check Planter For Efficiency -- How thick your corn stand is can have a big effect on the total yield. This is something you can control. Take a look at the planter to see if it's working right. Good response to fertilizer is greatly dependent on getting enough plants per acre. This tip comes from Charles A. Simkins, Extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Flies Are Expensive Pests -- Tests in Iowa showed that flies cost dairymen nearly four pounds of milk from each cow every day they're permitted to bother the herd. We have a new University of Minnesota booklet on insecticides that will give you valuable help in reducing the fly menace. It's free and is known as Extension Bulletin 263.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 10 1954

Special to designated counties

For release: May 19

COUNTY 4-H'ER
SELECTED FOR
MISSISSIPPI TRIP

_____, _____, a member of the _____ 4-H club, has
(name) (town)
been chosen to represent _____ county in the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H
club exchange this summer, County Agent _____ has announced. _____
_____ has been named alternate.

The _____ year-old 4-H (girl, boy) has been selected for this honor because
(age)
of (his, her) outstanding 4-H record. (Give some details of achievements here.)

_____ will be one of 27 4-H boys and girls between 16 and 19 years
of age who will leave June 15 by chartered bus for Mississippi. They will spend the
period between June 18 and July 10 in Mississippi, living in the farm homes of
Mississippi 4-H members and observing farming as it is done in the South. They will
also take trips to points of interest in the southern state.

Sponsors of the exchange program are the Minnesota and Mississippi Agricultural
Extension Services. The Minneapolis Tribune is giving financial support to the
project.

This year marks the second time for a Minnesota delegation of 27 4-H members
to go to Mississippi. The exchange plan was started four years ago by 4-H club
leaders in the two states to give young people an understanding of agricultural
conditions and the way of life in another section of the country by actually living
and working with the people. Last year 27 4-H members from Mississippi came to
Minnesota to see what farm life is like in the North.

Bernard V. Beadle, district 4-H supervisor from the University of Minnesota,
and Mrs. Beadle will be chaperons for the trip.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 10 1954

To all counties

For use week of May 17 or after
A U. of M. Agricultural Research
Story

PIG PARENTS WORK
BETTER AFTER TIME
TO "ADJUST"

Perhaps you've already discovered it or have heard others tell of it, pigs are sensitive and it affects their family-building performance.

For example, says County Agent _____, a sow, moved just before or immediately after breeding to a different farm or set of surroundings often will disappoint her owner with a small litter, three to five pigs.

A University of Minnesota animal researcher, John N. Cummings, associate professor of animal husbandry, says the reason is that, although Suzy may "start" as many as 15 baby pigs in her womb, she often "resorbs" a few -- just dissolves them back into her own tissues.

This happens for various reasons--none of which are anybody's business but Suzy's. Cummings says that an emotional upset accompanying getting adjusted to new surroundings undoubtedly is a major cause of resorption.

His research indicates that Suzy can resorb all the little pigs she's started, even when she's "well along." His conclusions come from careful study of several hundred sets of "newly started" pigs and sheep taken from slaughtered experimental animals in various stages of pregnancy.

Naturally, it's a good idea to avoid emotional upsets and get a sow into a new environment several weeks before she's to be bred. Don't move her afterwards, either, advises Cummings. She should be in familiar surroundings all during pregnancy.

A boar, too, can get upset if he's moved into a new environment at just the wrong time--breeding season. Often he will simply ignore his new working associates--sometimes after a bitter fight.

Sometimes he never gets over this poorly timed introduction and is almost a total loss as a sire.

Cummings advises getting a boar into a "working situation" several weeks before breeding season so he has a chance to get acquainted with his new "co-workers". He says the same period of new environment adjustment probably would be a good thing for other farm animals, too.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 10 1954

To all counties
ATT: 4-H Club Agent
Use When Appropriate

4-H TALENT
WINNER NAMED
IN COUNTY EVENT

_____ was named winner
(name and address)
in the county Search for 4-H Talent Contest in _____ on _____, over
(town) (date)
_____ other 4-H members.
(number)

(In the second paragraph describe the winning number: piano solo, etc.
and give name of selection played.)

(He, she, they) will compete in the district contest to be held in _____
_____. District winners will then take part in the state
(place and date)
contest at the Minnesota State Fair.

Judges of the county contest were: (Names and addresses)

The Search for 4-H Talent contest is being sponsored for the fifth
successive year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in
cooperation with Cargill, Inc. Awards are being provided by the Minneapolis grain
firm to county, district and state champions.

The three top-placing contestants in the state event will receive cash
awards for the county 4-H federation or local club sponsoring the winners.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 10 1954

To all counties
ATT: 4-H Club Agents

RURAL YOUTH TO
HOLD ANNUAL
CAMP IN JUNE

Minnesota Rural Youth members will hold their annual summer camp June 18-20 at Camp Ihduhapi, County (Club) Agent _____ has announced.

The camp is open to all Rural Youth members and other young adults from rural communities in Minnesota.

Highlights of this year's camp will be the recreational program, special speakers for assemblies and installation of Rural Youth Federation officers.

Arthur Bell, Minneapolis, well known recreational leader, will talk to the group at its opening session June 18 on "Take Time Out to Live."

Saturday, June 19, will be devoted largely to the recreational program, which will include an early morning bird hunt, crafts work and active sports such as kittenball, volleyball and group games. In addition to the crafts work, which will include silver and leather craft and basket weaving, there will be classes in photography, riflery, song leading and square dance calling. On the evening program are a talk-meet demonstration and a pow wow around the campfire.

A devotional service Sunday will be followed by a luncheon at which Diana Hebrink, International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Australia, will speak on her experiences.

Young people who are interested in attending the camp should contact the county extension office.

According to _____, Camp Ihduhapi is 25 miles west of Minneapolis. It is located on the north end of Lake Independence between Maple Plain and Loretto.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 10 1954

To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

For publication week of May 17
or after

AVOID ACCIDENTS
BY CARE IN USE
OF APPLIANCES

More injuries occur in the kitchen than in any other room in the farm home, according to Home Agent _____.

One reason may be that more household appliances are kept in the kitchen than in any other room, and improper use and care of these appliances contribute to the home accident problem.

_____ passes on these safety tips from Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, in handling appliances:

- . Give electric appliances a safe and convenient place to stand. A safe place is both dry and level. The National Safety Council warns against placing a radio or heater where it can be contacted from the bathtub or kitchen sink. If such locations are necessary, be sure to ground the appliance.
- . Do not connect appliances to a light socket. Wall outlets should be provided for this purpose.
- . Disconnect electric appliances when not in use and store them where they will not fall or be knocked over.
- . Respect the whirling blades of electric mixers.
- . Before leaving the iron, disconnect it at the wall socket. Place the iron on the heel rest or iron stand when it is not in use.
- . Repair frayed cords of all appliances promptly and replace broken plugs.
- . Provide a play space for small children at a safe distance from the ironing area.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 10 1954

To all counties

For use week of May 17 or after

SPECIALIST GIVES
FINE POINTS ON
GRASS SILAGE

Many of us use grass silage--or try to make it, with varying degrees of success--but do we know exactly what it is? To make good grass silage, says County Agent _____, we have to know what we're dealing with--just as a housewife must know the ingredients of a nourishing meal and how to put them together.

_____ says Rodney A. Briggs, the University's new Extension agronomist, gave him some tips on how to get good grass silage.

Most silages are fermented materials and fermentation results by action of bacteria on sugars or other "fermentable carbohydrates" in grass.

This bacterial action produces acid and when enough is formed, it stops fermenting. There's only a little loss in feed value if this fermenting process takes place in a short time.

Unlike corn, legumes are low in sugars and high in protein and this favors the wrong type of bacterial action. What to do? Add preservatives--molasses or ground grains. They insure a rapid fermentation process and give you far better quality silage.

Other preservatives such as sulphur dioxide, sodium metabisulfite or phosphoric acid work a different way, Briggs points out. They add acid to the silage and thus help stop the fermentation process soon enough to prevent much quality loss.

The great enemy of good silage is air. Air causes overheating and spoilage. To prevent air from damaging silage, pack tightly so that all or most of the air is squeezed out of the material.

Also important for good silage is finely chopped grass for a good pack.

There's no secret about making good silage but it's a process in which you have to watch each step, just as a careful cook checks her product ever so often.

She always comes out with something tasty and nutritious and you can do the same with grass silage for your animal family, Briggs says.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 11 1954

Dear Friend:

We have been asked by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to pass the attached statement by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson on to you. It deals with the present situation in connection with the dairy problem.

Sincerely

Harold B. Swanson

Harold B. Swanson
Extension Editor

HBS:aj

Enc.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 11 1954

SPECIAL

By Ezra Taft Benson
Secretary of Agriculture

One of agriculture's biggest problems is also one of the easiest to solve.

The solution lies not with government or its officials but with millions of Americans who can and should drink an extra glass or two of milk each week and eat a few additional pieces of butter.

At present the dairy industry is confronted with production and marketing problems that stem from increasing output, declining exports and a reduction in per capita consumption. It is important to see that these troubles are not perpetuated.

The government now has more than 1,320,000,000 pounds of dairy products in storage. These surpluses were acquired by supporting dairy prices at 90 per cent of parity. They are products that should have gone to consumers but instead went into government warehouses.

To make dairying a strong and independent part of our agricultural economy these surpluses must be disposed of and a proper adjustment made between production and consumption. The easiest way to do this is to increase consumption.

Since 1945 the annual per capita consumption of fluid milk and cream has declined 47 pounds. For the same period consumption of butter dropped the equivalent of an additional 45 pounds of milk.

Our people need to eat more dairy products. If the full dietary needs of the nation were being met, there would actually be a shortage of these products. Milk is good. It is the most nearly perfect of all foods for children, young people and adults. Milk is cheap. A recent study shows that the nutrients contained in a quart of milk would cost 42 cents if obtained from other sources.

In an effort to encourage the use of dairy products and in compliance with the law, I recently reduced the dairy price support level from 90 to 75 percent of parity. It is my belief that more realistic prices, coupled with a vigorous educational and promotion program stressing the value of dairy products, will go a long way toward reestablishing the industry on a firm and profitable basis.

I am required by law to fix dairy supports at a point between 75 and 90 percent of parity that will assure an adequate supply. In view of both the large surpluses and a production rate exceeding consumption, the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture ruled I would have to set the supports for the coming year at 75 percent.

There has been some complaint that under the President's new farm program, the reduction in dairy supports should have been gradual. Actually the President proposed gradual changes in moving basic commodities from a rigid to flexible support program and from old to modernized parity. There was no such recommendation on dairy products, which were already on a flexible basis.

There is considerable difference between the basic commodities and dairy products. The basics are storable and they are subject to production control. Dairy products are perishable. In fact they are the only perishable commodity on which price supports are mandatory. In addition, there is no control of production.

While it would appear that the dairy supports were cut 15 points, the actual reduction is 12 and 9 points. Because of wider marketing margins last year, 90 percent supports reflected 87 percent of parity to the farmer on butterfat and only 84 percent on manufactured milk.

As I understand the law, the full 75 percent of parity must now be passed on to the farmer. I will see that this is done.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota.
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
May 11, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Two mainsprings in the big Plowville '54 state plowing matches check over a plan of the Walter Cyriacks farm near Lake Benton. The events will be centered on the Cyriacks farm on September 17-18. Left is Lloyd Hanson, Lincoln county agent at Ivanhoe and Plowville general manager. At right is Andrew J. Andersen, Tyler farmer and general chairman of the Plowville '54 executive committee. Hanson is a native of Upsala, Minnesota, and a 1940 graduate of the University of Minnesota. He taught agriculture for two years and served in the U. S. Coast Guard for three and a half years before coming to Lincoln county in 1946. He became county agent in 1947.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 11, 1954

Immediate Release
(with mat)

NEW SUPERVISOR IN EXTENSION HOME PROGRAM

Margaret Jacobson, Duluth, has been appointed supervisor of the University of Minnesota's extension home program in the southern district, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program, announced today.

She will begin her supervisory work this week.

Miss Jacobson has been a home agent in south St. Louis county, with headquarters in Duluth, since March, 1952. Previous to that she was a home agent in Chippewa county for three years and a teacher of home economics in Park Rapids high school for a year.

Active in the affairs of the Minnesota Home Agents' association, Miss Jacobson was elected president of the group in December. She has also served as secretary of the organization.

As a home agent she won several awards in the information contest sponsored annually by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. In 1953 she received awards for having the best home economics column and for writing the best circular letter among home agents in the state.

Miss Jacobson is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, with a bachelor of science degree in home economics. While at the University she received a number of scholarships for outstanding academic work and was elected to various honor societies.

In addition to her home economics training, Miss Jacobson has had extensive experience in 4-H club work. While living on the family farm near New York Mills she was an active 4-H member and junior leader. As a home agent she directed the home economics phases of 4-H club work in the county.

A-9904-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 11, 1954

CONFIDENTIAL
FOR A.M. RELEASE, Thurs., May 13

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AT RECOGNITION ASSEMBLY

Seventy-nine scholarships and special achievement citations were awarded students in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the School of Veterinary Medicine, Wednesday evening, May 12.

Awards were presented by Dr. A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction at the University's Institute of Agriculture, and Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, acting director of the School of Veterinary Medicine, at the annual St. Paul campus "recognition assembly."

Awarded Caleb Dorr Senior Gold Medals for high scholastic rating among seniors were Carol A. Abraham, Olivia; Ronald E. Taven, Duluth and Charles W. Brown, Granite Falls.

Jerome W. Koenigs, Fairmont, won the Samuel B. Green scholarship medal awarded each year to an outstanding forestry senior.

Caleb Dorr Junior Scholarships of \$100 each went to Carol S. Flatin, St. Louis Park and Gerald G. Robinson, Barnum. Laverne C. Larson, Bottineau, N. D., received a \$40 Dorr scholarship.

Dorr sophomore scholarships of \$100 each went to Harriet E. Hecht, Montevideo and Robert J. Knapp, Swatara. Charles W. Mc Pherson of Winona received a \$40 Dorr scholarship.

Three outstanding freshman students received \$50 Dorr scholarships: Kareen A. Krenik, Madison Lake; Timothy B. Knopp, Winona and Larry G. Sibley, Plano, Illinois. Donald S. Wyand, St. Paul, received a \$35 Dorr scholarship.

The Alpha Zeta \$50 scholarship went to Matthew L. Edman, Alvarado and three Alpha Zeta travelling scholarships of \$75 each to Harold N. Benson, Milaca; Leslie J. Burch, Jr., Minneapolis and John A. Rolloff, Montevideo.

Gerald G. Robinson, Barnum, won the Johnson Foundation scholarship of \$100.

(more)

Joan L. Clark, Glenwood, was awarded the agricultural faculty women's club scholarship and Inga Vernoe Rylander, Effie, the home economics association scholarship. Both are for \$50.

Roger A. Zarling, Gillett, Wisconsin, received the "Hoo Hoo Immortals" memorial scholarship of \$100 and Lloyd L. Otteson, St. Paul, the Minnesota state veterinary medical society award of \$25. Kenneth G. Gillette, Cloquet, received the society's women's auxiliary award of \$25.

The Minneapolis Gas Company service scholarship of \$500 went to Ardelle M. Kosola, Britt, and the Psi Upsilon Omicron scholarship of \$100 to Mary Jo Bonham, Excelsior.

Valerie J. Macosek, Minneapolis, was named winner of the Florence Munson Wilson memorial scholarship of \$50.

The Caleb Dorr special achievement awards for extemporaneous public speaking went to three students--Marjory E. Malo, South St. Paul, won first prize of \$15; Earl H. Brown, Montevideo, second prize of \$10 and Mary Jo Bonham, Excelsior, third prize of \$5.

The Oscar L. Mather award, a book, went to Jerome W. Koenigs, Fairmont.

Forty-eight St. Paul campus students were awarded Caleb Dorr prizes for high scholarship--the Standard World Atlas of Rand Mc Nally. They are: Carol A. Abraham, Olivia; Donald M. Barnes, St. Paul; Lila M. Benrud, Zumbrota; Mary J. Bonham, Excelsior; Charles W. Brown, Granite Falls; James W. Chapman, Mankato; Lawrence H.

Davis, Delavan, Wisconsin; Jean H. Dawson, Stacy; Jean E. Dingman, Minneapolis; Matthew L. Edman, Alvarado; Delmar R. Finco, Kettle River; Carol S. Flatin, St. Louis Park; Jean R. Forseth, Aberdeen, South Dakota; Edward C. Frederick, Eagle Lake; Audrey D. Freeman, Minneapolis; John M. Gates, Winona; Harriet E. Hecht, Montevideo; Vincent A. Heig, Slayton; Charlene J. Hudgins, Minneapolis; Theodore L. Hullar, Minneapolis; Darrel D. Joel, Wood Lake; Robert J. Knapp, St. Paul; Timothy B. Knopp, Winona; Jerome W. Koenigs, Fairmont; Karen A. Krenik, Cleveland; Laverne C. Larson, Bottineau, North Dakota; Lynn R. Lindsten, Minneapolis; Marjory E. Malo, So. St. Paul; Charles W. Mc Pherson, St. Charles; Kathleen A. O'Keefe, St. Paul; Carole A. Owens, Crookston; Victor Perman, Greenwood, Wisconsin; Peter E. Poss, Franklin; Nancy A. Preston, Minneapolis; Jack W. Register, Stillwater; Gerald G. Robinson, Barnum; Leonard W. Scarr, West Concord; Larry G. Sibley, Plano, Illinois; Suzanne M. Sjoquist, Mora; Rolland R. Skaife, Waukesha, Wisconsin; Darold L. Strandberg, Mahtowa; Harold L. Strandberg, Mahtowa; Ronald E. Taven, Duluth; Thomas W. Wanous, Owatonna; Harvey F. Windels, Sebeka; Marjorie J. Wintenburg, Minneapolis; Donald S. Wyand, St. Paul; Helen H. Wyss, Aurora.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
May 12, 1954

Immediate Release

ADDITIONAL SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS NAMED

Three University of Minnesota students were named winners in the Charles Lathrop Pack essay contest in forestry at a "recognition assembly" on the University's St. Paul campus Wednesday night, (May 12.)

Kenneth A. Ystesund, Thief River Falls, won first prize of \$30 for an essay, "Conservation in Minnesota." Mr. Ystesund graduated in the winter quarter, 1954.

Second prize of \$20 was won by Richard C. Haney, International Falls, for an essay, "Beaver--Friend or Foe of Conservation." Haney is a senior in forest management.

Third prize of \$10 went to Tim B. Knopp, Winona, for an essay, "Planting to Attract Birds." Knopp is a freshman in forest management.

Purpose of the contest, conducted each year, is to encourage young foresters in writing about forestry subjects in an appealing way, the judges explained.

A-9906-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
May 12, 1954

Immediate Release

HAY DAY TO FEATURE NEW IMPLEMENTS

Newly-developed hay-processing implements and new versions of the old standbys will be demonstrated at a field day at the University of Minnesota's agricultural experiment station at Rosemount next month.

The occasion is "Hay Day" and it begins at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 9, with field demonstrations in hay raking, chopping, baling and loading. Myron L. Armour, retired University extension agronomist, will be in charge.

A. R. Schmid, "Hay Day" program chairman and associate professor of agronomy at the University, says manufacturers will demonstrate the latest side-delivery rakes, semi-automatic equipment for unloading chopped hay and grass, automatic pickup balers, artificial driers and other equipment.

Among new implements to be shown in action are a mower-crusher and a tractor-mounted forage harvester.

A noon program features a panel with four University specialists answering questions from the audience.

R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the Southern Experiment Station at Waseca, will speak on hay-making and artificial drying; Rodney A. Briggs, University extension agronomist, will discuss silage preservatives; T. W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry, will describe feeding experiments with fresh-cut forage and C. L. Cole, superintendent of the North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, will talk on pasture and silage.

At 1:30, field demonstrations will continue with mowers, crushers, rakes, choppers, unloaders and other implements in action. "Hay Day" is sponsored by the University's Institute of Agriculture, its Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul.

Noon lunch facilities will be on the grounds.

A-9907-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 12, 1954

Immediate Release

YOUNG MEN FROM INDIA, PAKISTAN TO MINNESOTA

A young man from Pakistan and four from India will arrive in Minnesota May 17 to spend the summer as International Farm Youth Exchange delegates, according to Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The young man from Pakistan is Humayun Akhtar, 26, of West Punjab. Those from India are T. J. Abraham, 26, of Travencore-Cochin state; Krishhaji Hindalgekar, 22, Bombay; Tapeswar Singh Kashyap, 25, Pepsu; and Padmaker Mohariker, 28, Madhya Pradesh.

They are among a group of nine from Pakistan and 25 from India who arrived in New York on May 10 to spend the summer and fall in various states under the International Farm Youth Exchange program. This week they are attending orientation conferences in Washington directed by the National 4-H Club Foundation.

Akhtar will spend the 11 weeks of his stay in Minnesota in Faribault county. The four Indian exchangees will live with farm families in Olmsted county. They will remain in Minnesota until August 3, when they will go to other states. At that time another group of IFYEs from India and Pakistan will come to Minnesota.

The five arriving in Minnesota next week are young farmers who have either taken some college work or hold bachelor of science or bachelor of arts degrees. Most of them live in farming villages and manage the family farm. Crops they raise include rice, sugar cane, wheat, tapioca, cotton and citrus fruits. Water buffaloes, bullocks, cows and chickens comprise their livestock.

Two Minnesota boys, Donald Ripley, Winnebago, and James Rabehl, Rochester, will go to Pakistan and India, respectively, in August under the same exchange program.

Main purpose of the India and Pakistan phases of the IFYE program is to promote better understanding between the peoples of the United States and these countries. A secondary objective is to give emphasis to the development of youth organizations in India and Pakistan with purposes and programs similar to 4-H club and young men's and women's organizations in the United States.

The exchange is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation, the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges, with the assistance in India and Pakistan of the Ford Foundation. A-9908-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 12, 1954

Immediate Release

FFA AWARDS AND 1954 OFFICERS ANNOUNCED

Melvin Fahning, 18, Wells, was elected president of the Minnesota Future Farmers of America at the close of their annual three-day meeting on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, today.

Other officers are: secretary, George Langemo, 17, Kenyon; treasurer, Richard Olson, 17, Forest Lake; sentinel, John Young, Jr., 18, Hawley; reporter, Richard Hankerson, 17, Minnesota Lake.

Elected to three-year terms as directors were George Benda, Jackson and Daryle Dawson, Worthington.

According to W. J. Kortesmaki, state FFA executive secretary, the following members were awarded \$100 each by the National FFA Foundation for excellence in their projects: FARM MECHANICS--Billy Manee, Granite Falls; FARM AND HOME ELECTRIFICATION--Donald Becke, Winthrop; STATE STAR DAIRY FARMER--James Albrecht, New Ulm; SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT--Donald Nickel, Mountain Lake; STATE STAR FARMER--Ewald Pagel, Marshall. The Winona FFA Chapter won the \$100 Farm Safety Award.

In the public speaking contest, Le Roy Tschetter, Fairmont, won first prize, a gold watch from the Minnesota Farm Bureau. His topic was "An Agriculture Program for the Future." Glenn R. Subra, Plainview, placed second and Earl Norwood, Brainerd, third.

The Mountain Lake FFA chapter won the parliamentary procedure contest and received a plaque from the agricultural education club at the University's Institute of Agriculture. Second was the Brainerd team and third, Hawley.

Richard Peterson, Chisago City and Donald Nickel, Mountain Lake, received the Midland Co-op Award--\$50 each for expenses at the national FFA convention in Kansas City, Mo.

The Fairmount, Winthrop and Winona chapters each won \$50 "efficient milk production" awards.

(more)

Orville Johnson, Albert Lea, won the Minnesota Jersey Cattle Club Award, a registered Jersey heifer calf.

Team placings in the judging contests are:

SOILS--Bertha chapter, first. C. L. Count, R. and A. Wirth, members. Second, Climax; third, Taylor's Falls. High individual judge, R. Wirth, Bertha.

POULTRY--Pine City chapter, first. Frank Peil, James Doran, David Fischer, members. Second, Ortonville; third, Glencoe. High individual, David Fischer, Pine City.

MEATS--Tracy chapter, first. Clair Carlson, Milton Billiet, Richard Klein, members. Second, Lake Crystal; third Bemidji. High individual, R. Hensler, Henderson.

HORTICULTURE--Pine City, first. Alfred Grandt, Donald Wurm, Richard Kosick, members. Second, Red Wing; third, Park Rapids. High individual, Donald Wurm, Pine City.

GENERAL LIVESTOCK--Worthington chapter. Rayburn Roetman, Ned Olson, Burdell Doe, members. Second, Halstad; third, Lakefield. High individual, Clifford Lenhart, Warren.

FORESTRY--Cloquet chapter, first. Arrol Ahlgren, Leslie Hubbel, Dick Watson, members. Second, Park Rapids; third, Rush City. High individual, Dick Watson, Cloquet.

FARM MECHANICS--Grand Rapids chapter, first. William Danson, David Bernard, Lionel Carlisle, members. Second, Montevideo; third, Clarkfield. High individual, William Danson, Grand Rapids.

FARM MANAGEMENT--St. Charles chapter, first. Philip Harcey, David Gathje, members. Second, Albert Lea; third, Garden City. High individual, Everett Vande Voort, Albert Lea.

DAIRY CATTLE JUDGING--Buffalo chapter, first. Donald Bursch, Hillard Kalk, Richard Beilke, members. Second, Detroit Lakes; third, Albert Lea. High individual, Eugene Hansen, Detroit Lakes.

CROPS--Halsted chapter, first. Gene Forseth, Luther Jacobson, Lyle Oreen, members. Second, Bemidji; third, Moorhead. High individual, Dale Dunham, Moorhead.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
5 Paul 1, Minnesota
May 12, 1954

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITIES NEWSPAPERS

INSECTS THREATEN TWIN CITY SHADE TREES

Green leaves signal the coming-out of hungry caterpillars which attack ornamental shade and fruit trees, so make spraying plans now, a state insect authority urges.

Three kinds--cankerworms, white-marked tussock moths, and forest tent caterpillars--will cause most of the damage this year, reports State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt, of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

The caterpillars appear in late May or early June, soon after trees leaf out. Early leaf-feeding makes foliage appear thin and lacy, but as the caterpillars become larger and more numerous they eat entire leaves and damage becomes more apparent.

Defoliated trees usually produce new leaves within a few weeks. But loss of foliage weakens trees and makes them more subject to other pests and winter injury during the following winter.

Much defoliation happens before damage becomes noticeable. Watch for the first signs of defoliation and you'll be able to provide better control, says Aamodt.

Here's what these insects look like: Cankerworms are the common loopers or measuring worms often found hanging from trees on long silken threads. Worms are green or brown and up to an inch long.

The tussock moth caterpillar has a striking appearance. Its head is coral red and the body cream yellow with a broad black stripe along the back and one gray stripe on each side. Two upright tufts of long, black hairs are located just behind the head and a third tuft near the tail.

Four toothbrush-like tufts of white hairs are found along the back and many black and white hairs radiate in all directions from the body.

The forest tent caterpillar, so abundant in northern Minnesota the past several years, is a pale blue head and body with a row of keyhole-shaped white spots along its back. Caterpillars are about a quarter of an inch long, appear dark when hatched and rapidly grow to two inches as they matures

(more)

Page 2, Insects Threaten Twin City Shade Trees

They can be effectively checked with DDT. Use two tablespoonful of 50 per cent wettable DDT powder per gallon of water--or two pounds DDT per 100 gallons.

Spraying large trees may be a problem. Only power spray equipment will effectively cover trees 35 feet and higher, says Asmodt. Smaller shade trees and most fruit trees can be thoroughly sprayed with hand equipment--the common knapsack, trombone or wheel-barrow type sprayers.

Asmodt warns that these insects are more easily checked when newly hatched and small. He advises spraying infested trees as soon as you notice insects to prevent later damage.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 13, 1954

SPECIAL to
TWIN CITY NEWSPAPERS

LIGHT HORSE SCHOOL AT UNIVERSITY

Light horses will be the topic at a one-day school on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Saturday, May 15, according to J. O. Christianson, director of short courses.

A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry, is chairman of the program committee.

Morning discussions include feeding, veterinary problems and fitting, grooming and showing. Afternoon offers a section on Quarter Horse and Palomino judging and one on judging Morgan horses and Shetland ponies.

Quarter Horse discussion will be led by Don Good of Kansas State College and Paul W. Kohler, south Dakota State College, will speak on Palominos.

Kohler also will lead the discussion on Morgan horses. Phil Parker of Cannon Falls will speak on judging Shetland ponies.

Further information is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 13, 1954

Immediate Release

UTAHN APPOINTED NEW U. SOILS HEAD

William P. Martin, 41, a native of Utah, has been appointed head of the University of Minnesota's soils department. He succeeds Clayton O. Rost, who retires June 30 after 41 years service with the University--the last 12 as soils department head.

Martin's appointment was announced today (Friday, May 14) by Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture--the University's St. Paul campus--following approval by the Board of Regents.

Martin comes to Minnesota from Ohio State University, Columbus, where he has been a professor of agronomy and bacteriology since 1948. Born in American Fork, Utah, Martin attended Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, graduating with high honors in 1934.

He received his Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees at Iowa State College, Ames. He has had a wide range of teaching and research experience, including a term as an instructor and assistant professor in soil microbiology at the University of Arizona and soil conservation research work with the U. S. D. A.

He was chief of the division of forest influences of the U. S. Forest Service's Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station and went to Ohio State from that post.

Prominent in soil science groups, Martin has served as chairman of several committees active in soils research. He is married and the father of three sons.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 13, 1954

Immediate Release

STATE ACCEPTS FOUR NATIONAL 4-H AWARDS PROGRAMS FOR 1954

The state 4-H club office at the University of Minnesota has accepted four national 4-H awards programs for participation of members in 1954, the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work has announced.

The programs are garden, clothing achievement, poultry and tractor maintenance. Awards have been changed in the last three of these programs.

In the 4-H clothing program, four gold-filled medals of honor will be provided for winners in qualifying counties by the awards donor, Coats & Clark, Inc. Formerly only one medal of honor was given. As in the past, the state winner will receive an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. Also, 12 state winners selected for national awards will each receive a \$300 college scholarship.

Instead of five sterling silver medal awards to county winners in the 4-H poultry program, four gold-filled medals will be provided this year by the Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor company. Awards of an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago for state winners, and \$300 college scholarships to 10 national winners remain unchanged.

In the 4-H tractor maintenance program, the Standard Oil Foundation, Inc., Chicago, will provide four gold-filled instead of sterling silver medals of honor as county awards. The state winner will receive an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress, as heretofore. The national awards, however, have been increased from eight to 12 \$300 college scholarships.

Awards in the 4-H garden program, which are provided by Allis-Chalmers, remain the same as last year--four gold-filled medals of honor, an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress, and eight \$300 college scholarships to county, state and national winners, respectively.

All these national 4-H programs are supervised by the Agricultural Extension Service.

A-9911-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 13, 1954

Immediate Release

KITCHI GESHIG OPEN TO PUBLIC

It's Kitchi Geshig--Chippewa Indian for "big event"--next weekend on the University's Institute of Agriculture campus in St. Paul. Everyone's invited to this annual fun fest and open house. Hosts are students and staff. The dates-- Friday through Sunday, May 21-23.

Last year, nearly 1,000 visitors came to the three-day celebration, despite rain and cool weather. It's a good opportunity for high school seniors and their parents to look over facilities for study in agriculture, forestry, home economics and veterinary medicine.

The 1954 celebration will be a week-end of Indian-style fun, says student chairman Lillian Engen, a home economics senior from Austin. There will be dances, pow-wows, athletic contests, milk maid contests, a talent show, parade and a student-faculty softball game.

Here's a rundown of events: Friday, May 21, 12 noon--college picnic; 1 p.m., individual participation events, athletic field; 2 to 4, preliminary showmanship, and at 4 a student-faculty ball game.

Saturday, May 22--preliminary showmanship, 8 to 11 a.m.; 9:30, high school open house program begins, to continue the rest of the weekend; 10, girls' crops judging teams contest and open houses in all departments of the campus; 11, the Kitchi Geshig parade.

Saturday afternoon--12 noon, home economics luncheon, dining hall; 12 to 4:30 p.m., barbecue at the athletic field.

Sunday, May 23--6 a.m., golf tournament; 1 p.m., softball tournament; 2 to 4:30, open houses in all departments, flower show at library; 3, tennis tournament, and 2 to 4:30, an ice cream social at the gymnasium.

A-9912-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
May 13, 1954

Immediate Release

STAKMAN TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREE

A Brownston, Minnesota, farm boy who worked his way through the University of Minnesota, joined its staff in 1909 and became its world-famous authority of cereal crop diseases, will receive an honorary degree from the University of Wisconsin next month.

He is Elvin C. Stakman, who retired from the University's department of plant pathology last July, after completing 44 years service and heading the department since 1940.

The honorary Doctor of Science degree will be presented Stakman at the University of Wisconsin's 101st annual commencement in Madison, Friday, June 18. Raised in Minnesota, Stakman was born near Algona, Wisconsin.

His principal contribution has been as a member of a team of agronomists, cereal specialists and plant pathologists who have developed high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties of wheat and small grains of incalculable value to farmers and the milling industry.

Stakman still takes an active role in the plant pathology department, and travels widely as an agricultural consultant for the Rockefeller Foundation. He will return soon from a scientific mission to Mexico.

He is chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission's advisory committee in biology and medicine.

A member of 41 scientific and honorary organizations, Stakman is one of Minnesota's "Hundred Living Great" and is listed in a book "The 100 Most Important People in the World Today."

He already holds three honorary degrees-- Doctor of Natural Sciences from Halle-Wittenburg University in Germany, Doctor of Science from Yale University, and Doctor of Science from the University of Rhode Island.

A-9913-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 13, 1954

Immediate Release

BETTER DIETS NEEDED FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Better diets for expectant mothers would go a long way toward reducing immature births, infant mortality and maternal deaths, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

Studies have shown that there are more miscarriages, still births, premature births and infant deaths when mothers have had poor diets.

The nutrition of the mother during the prenatal period affects both mother and baby. Yet diet surveys of expectant mothers in Minnesota and neighboring states indicate that their diets are not adequate for the best development of the infant and the health of the mother.

Almost half of a group of 162 pregnant women studied in Olmsted county were taking diets rated below "good." A survey of diets of expectant mothers in St. Paul showed serious deficiencies in all the nutrients for which the diets were analyzed, including protein, iron, calcium and vitamin C or ascorbic acid. For the latter half of the pregnancy even the calories were inadequate in many cases.

The need for good nutrition goes back farther than pregnancy, the University nutritionists point out. If a girl has poor nutrition throughout adolescence, she arrives at pregnancy poorly equipped either to build a good fetus or to maintain her own body.

Although the diet during pregnancy is a normal one, expectant mothers must pay more attention to those foods which furnish the best building materials. These include proteins, minerals and vitamins. Each day the food must supply all the materials needed to keep the mother in good health, as well as to build and nourish a strong baby.

During the first three months of pregnancy, an expectant mother needs no more than the normal amount of energy foods, but during the last six months she needs about one-fifth more than the usual energy requirement in calories. Requirements for foods supplying building materials are very high during the last six months.

The following foods should be included daily during pregnancy: almost double the amount of milk, or a little over a quart a day or its equivalent in cheese or cottage cheese; more and bigger servings of leafy, green and yellow vegetables; more and bigger servings of citrus fruit and tomatoes; 1 egg a day; at least one generous serving of meat a day, and occasionally liver and other organ meats; whole grain cereals or enriched bread. For good bone and tooth structure, vitamin D is necessary. It can be supplied by exposure of the skin to direct sunshine, through fish liver oils or irradiated milk.

A-9914-jbn

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 15 1954

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:

Spring Sweater Care
Check Construction of Equipment
How to Measure Pie Pans
Cold Eggs

To Thaw or Not to Thaw Before Cooking
Easy-to-Apply Wallpapers
Furniture of Solid Wood or Veneer?

CLOTHING

Spring Sweater Care

In case you're in the habit of putting away your sweaters for the summer, this is a good time to wash them.

They'll look like new and will keep their size and shape if you heed the following do's and don'ts for successful washing:

Before washing, outline the sweater on paper as a guide for later shaping. Then, use the wrist/^{test}to be sure that your "lukewarm" water isn't too hot. If a drop of water flicked on your inner wrist feels neither hot nor cold, you're ready to immerse the sweater in its bath.

Wash sweaters one at a time, before they become too soiled and never soak them. Remove any fancy buttons or trimmings that might run or fade. Don't treat the sweater like a dirty pair of overalls. Squeeze the suds through the sweater, and do it gently and quickly.

A thirsty Turkish towel will soak up excess water and speed the drying. Roll the sweater in the towel, knead well and remove at once.

Don't let the sweater bake dry in the sun or near heat. Spread it on the drawn pattern and ease it into shape, using rustproof pins if necessary to anchor the sweater in place. Then let it dry flat in a shady, airy place.

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.

CONSUMER BUYINGCheck on Construction of Equipment

Whether you're buying a new range or any other piece of large equipment for the home, you'll be assured of greater satisfaction if you check on its basic construction first. In other words, let the over-all value of the equipment be the deciding factor rather than some special feature or gadget it has.

That's the advice given by Dorothy Bonnell, in charge of the home equipment section in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota. Here are some other points Miss Bonnell gives consumers to consider in choosing equipment:

1. Buy from a dealer who will give you service. This is very important.
2. Buy from a reliable manufacturer who will stand behind the product even if the dealer will not.
3. Buy in relation to your own situation, considering size of family, size of kitchen, physical facilities such as electricity, gas and water.

* * * * *

How to Measure Pie Pans

When you go shopping for a new pie pan, do you know what size to ask for? Perhaps you don't know how they are measured, yet you must purchase a pie pan by inch-measure. The size of pie pans is designated by the inside top diameter. Measure across the top inside the rim and then express the size you want by the nearest inch-measure. The common sizes you can buy are 8, 9, and 10 inches, although there are many others available. These are the sizes that are usually given in pie recipes. A few styles in pie pans are larger than 10 inches and are made with special rims to catch overflow juices.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONCold Eggs

Eggs, so plentiful and such good buys this season, need to be kept cold, just as other protein foods do. Cooling eggs promptly after gathering from the hen's nest is important because the temperature of the egg when laid is around 105 degrees F. But eggs also need to be kept cold--right up to the time they are used.

Best temperature for holding egg quality for short periods is from about 35 to 45 degrees F. If kept at room temperature--that is, from 70 to 80 F.--eggs may drop in quality in a few days. Above 80 F. they lose quality even faster. Thus, eggs lose quality during shipping in a hot truck, in unrefrigerated store rooms, on ordinary market counters, or while left in a hot car or out in a hot kitchen. This is why it pays to buy from markets where eggs are kept under refrigeration and sold from refrigerated display counters. It also saves quality--the quality you pay for--to put eggs in the home refrigerator promptly and keep them there until used.

* * * * *

To Thaw or Not to Thaw Before Cooking

Should frozen meat be thawed before cooking, or will it cook as successfully if started hard-frozen? Actually, it may be a case of which is more convenient for the homemaker.

Frozen food researchers have found no difference in palatability, nutritive value or evaporation whether meat is thawed during cooking, at room temperature or in the refrigerator. However, meat should be cooked soon after thawing to avoid excessive juice loss.

They point out that meats - especially large pieces - cook more evenly if thawed in advance. Frozen meat takes longer to cook than thawed meat. In fact, roasts take twice as long to cook rare, three times as long to cook well-done as fresh or thawed roasts.

Some meats, of course, need to be thawed in advance in order to prepare them for cooking. For example, small pieces of stew meat frozen together need to be thawed to separate them for browning, and meat to be coated with eggs and crumbs needs thawing because the coating won't hold to frozen meat. To prevent drying by evaporation let meat thaw in its freezer wrap. -jbn-

HOME FURNISHINGEasy-to-Apply Wallpapers

If you're the type of homemaker who does her own redecorating, you've probably noticed the "prepasted" wallpapers that are now on sale. Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, describes these wallpapers as having the dry adhesive already on the back of the roll. The entire roll can be dipped into water and is ready to hang on the wall, making it easier for you to wallpaper. If you need lots of time to position the paper on the wall, the prepasted wallpapers are the thing for you to use. The paste won't set for twenty minutes or so, allowing you to reposition the paper within that time if you must. A resin or chemical treatment keeps the wallpaper tough and workable even when it is wet, another advantage in case you need to work with the wallpaper while hanging it.

* * * * *

Furniture of Solid Wood or Veneer?

The argument about which is better, solid wood or veneer construction in furniture may never be resolved, but it's a good idea to know something about both types when you go shopping for furniture, advises Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

You'll find solid wood construction most often in porch or cabin furniture and in colonial reproductions built of pine, birch, maple, ash, oak or cherry wood.

Veneer construction stretches the limited supply of fine cabinet woods. In a veneer, thin layers of fine cabinet wood such as mahogany, are glued on a strong core of less expensive wood. Just the flat surfaces will be veneered, and legs, frames and carved sections will be solid wood.

You'll find veneer in expensive reproductions of traditional furniture as well as in cheap furniture. When well done, the veneer is strong, beautiful and less likely to warp and split than solid wood. But if the process is poorly done, or if poor glue is used, the veneer job may prove more costly in the long run than more expensive solid wood or veneer construction, Miss Kirchner says.

Be sure to check style, finish and construction closely when choosing any veneered pieces of furniture.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
May 17, 1964

WMIN-TV.
WTCN-TV.
KSTP-TV.
NCCO-TV.
Immediate Release

IFYE DELEGATES FROM INDIA, PAKISTAN

A young farmer from Pakistan and four from India arrived in Minnesota last night (Monday, May 17) to spend the summer as International Farm Youth Exchange delegates.

Shown at the extreme left is Hymayan Akhtar from Pakistan and next to him is Mr. Clinton Gaylord, International Farm Youth Exchange regional leader. The other four young men are from India. After spending this morning (Tuesday) on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, they left for Fairbault and Olmsted counties. The young men will stay with farm families in those countries until August 3, when they will go to other states.

Purpose of the IFYE program is to promote better understanding between the people of the United States and other countries at the grass roots level.

-jbr-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota.
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
May 17, 1954

Special to Twin City Newspapers

ST. PAUL STUDENT GETS FORESTRY FELLOWSHIP

A native of St. Paul, Philip R. Larson, has been awarded a \$1,000 fellowship in forestry by the St. Regis Paper Company of New York.

Announcement of the award came today from Frank Kaufert, director of the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry, who received the information from the paper company.

Now engaged in forestry research at the Southeast Forest Experiment Station in Lake City, Florida, Larson plans to enter Yale University this fall to study for his Ph. D. degree. He earned both his bachelor and master of science degrees in forestry at the University of Minnesota.

His study program will be concerned with the pulp and paper industry and deal with effects of climate and environment on wood density and proportion of summerwood in slash pine. Learning more about these problems may make it possible to produce, through breeding work or thinning practices, more uniformly dense wood.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
May 17, 1954

SPECIAL TO SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

DAIRY DAY AT
U. AND ROSEMOUNT
FEATURES RESEARCH

Results of recent research in improved dairy farming methods will be shown and explained at the University of Minnesota's Dairy Day, Tuesday, June 1, according to J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department.

This is the first Dairy Day held since 1951, he says, and there's much new to show. The morning program begins at 9:30 at the dairy barn on the University's St. Paul campus and the afternoon program at 1:30 at the Rosemount agricultural experiment station, 15 miles south of the Twin Cities.

Morning visitors will hear University dairy scientists explain twin and triplet research in milking intervals and feeding value of early-cut contrasted with late-cut hay. Authorities also will speak on problems in egg transplanting and artificial insemination. There'll be a tour of the University creamery.

At 1:30, the afternoon program begins at Rosemount, site of one of the country's most extensive dairy farm research units.

Visitors will see a modern milking parlor with pipeline milker, mechanized grain feeding, bulk handling facilities, equipment for harvesting and feeding green chopped forage, loafing barns, a new steel silo, new-type fences and many other features being tested.

University dairy and feeding specialists will be on hand to explain each new feature and describe research results. Principal speaker at Rosemount will be W. M. Myers, head of the University's agronomy department, who will discuss producing pasture and roughage for dairy animals.

Ned Bayley, associate professor of dairy husbandry, will speak on new developments in dairy cattle breeding.

hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 17 1954

To all counties

ATT: 4-H Agents

For use week of May 24
or after

FARM FIRE SAFETY
GOOD ACTIVITY
FOR 4-H'ERS

_____ county 4-H Club members who are carrying the safety activity can help to cut down the loss of life and farm property from fire by enrolling in the farm fire safety program, says Club (County) Agent_____.

He urges 4-H'ers to enroll at once in the program and get started on their fire prevention activities. Enrollment and inspection blanks may be obtained from the county extension office. Four-H stories telling of inspection experiences and other fire prevention work must be in the county extension office by July 15.

Last year fire damage to farm buildings in Minnesota amounted to \$1, 050,000. According to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, principal causes of these fires were overheated, exploding and defective stoves, defective electrical wiring and chimneys, spontaneous combustion, lightning careless smoking and handling of matches and rubbish fires.

Inspections of farms to locate fire hazards would eliminate many of these causes and materially cut down the danger from fire, Prickett says. Since one of the requirements of the farm fire safety program is to make inspections of at least four farms for hazards, 4-H members who are enrolled in the program will have an opportunity not only to locate the dangers but also to help eliminate them.

Giving talks and demonstrations on fire prevention is another important aspect of the program and one that will help to alert_____ county residents to their individual responsibilities in reducing the large toll in human life and property from fire.

Any 4-H member carrying the safety activity who enrolls in the farm fire safety program will be eligible for county and state awards. However, to qualify for national awards, a 4-H'er must have passed his fourteenth birthday by January 1 and must make a minimum of six farm inspections. Awards in the program include cash, bonds, scholarships and trips.

-jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 17 1954

To all counties

For use week of May 24 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses....

Dairy Day is June 1 at University and Rosemount -- You'll have an opportunity next Tuesday, June 1, to see what University dairy scientists are doing to improve dairying operations and develop more efficient practices. Tuesday is Dairy Day--an open house with conducted tours beginning at 9:30 a.m. at University Farm in St. Paul and at 1 p.m. the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. Research results on chopped green forage, different milking rates, early versus late cut hay and many other topics will be shown and explained.

* * * * *

"Hold Your Horses" -- Remember that old saying, "Hold Your Horses?" It was common in Grandpa's day and it meant something--because just one or two unguided, scared horses could cause a lot of injury. Nowadays, we've got 100- and 150-horsepower "mounts" to control, reminds Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. "Hold your horses!" has an even greater meaning today if we are to reduce the terrible toll on our highways.

* * * * *

Plant Corn Slowly and Carefully -- Too many farmers miss good yields because they go too fast with old planters. Go slow so you'll be more certain a planter drops the right number of kernels for a uniform stand--that's the advice of Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

How to Get Better Meetings -- Planning for and getting better meetings is the subject of a new booklet by two University of Minnesota extension specialists--Charlotte Kirchner, home furnishings specialist, and Robert R. Pinches, rural youth specialist. If you want to check your meeting and see what you might improve come in for a copy of this booklet. Ask for Extension Bulletin, 266, "The Road To Better Meetings."

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 17 1954

To all counties

For use week of May 24
or after

TIMING, CHEMICALS
IMPORTANT IN GOOD
WEED CONTROL

Successful chemical weed control depends on spraying at the proper time, at the proper rate and with the right chemicals.

County Agent _____ and R. S. Dunham, University of Minnesota agronomist who specializes in weed control, say an important first step is seeing that the sprayer is correctly calibrated with your tractor's speed and that the nozzles are operating efficiently.

They recommend the following chemicals:

2,4-D available as sodium salt, amine salt and esters. The amine is most commonly used for selective spraying. Esters are for woody plants and hard-to-kill perennials where no crop is grown. Dunham recommends low volatile esters if sensitive plants or crops are nearby.

2,4,5-T also comes as sodium and amine salts and esters. Esters are most commonly used alone or with 2,4-D for woody plant control.

TCA is sold as sodium salt in both powder and liquid form. It kills quack or annual grasses--pigeon, barnyard and witch grass in flax, sugar beets and alfalfa--and does not kill wild oats. It may also be applied below corn leaves at lay-by time to kill late-germinating weeds.

MCP comes as sodium and amine salts and esters. The amine is most frequently used for broadleaved weeds in flax. It comes in two concentrations--2 pounds per gallon and 4 pounds per gallon.

Dinitros include formulations for selective and non-selective use. The selective formulations are used for after-emergence spraying and non-selective mainly for pre-emergence treatments and rapid but temporary kills of weedy topgrowth.

Dunham warns that 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, MCP and TCA irritate skin and eyes, particularly before diluted for spraying, but they aren't poisonous.

Dinitros are not irritating but can be poisonous if absorbed through the skin. Avoid skin contact and inhaling spray mists. Don't work long in spray-wet clothing and wash soon after you've contacted dinitros.

Plants sprayed with weed chemicals aren't poisonous, but residues of any of the dinitros should be disposed of immediately so that they can not be eaten by live-stock or pollute water supplies.

Complete information on aerial spraying, chemicals, sprayer calibration and other weed spraying matters is found in Extension Pamphlet 191, "Weed Control in Minnesota." Get it from county agent _____ or write the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 17 1954

To all counties

For use week of May 24 or after

ONCE "SOUR" ON
GRASS SILAGE, NOW
SINGS ITS PRAISES

If you had tried making grass silage as many times as Frank McNelly had and always came up with a worse-smelling mixture than before, you'd give up, too -- perhaps you already have.

But McNelly, who has a large dairy farm down in Houston county, southeastern Minnesota, finally tried a preservative and now he and his cows are much happier with what happened--tasty, nutritious, attractive-smelling grass silage.

This story comes from Rodney A. Briggs, Extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

According to Briggs, McNelly tried making grass silage in 1951 and again in 1952 but the big problem was spoilage--on top and along the sides of his 14 by 36ft. silo. Last year, he tried powdered molasses as a preservative and it eliminated down-the-sides spoilage.

He says he enjoys the more pleasant odor of the silage and that his cows like it, too, and ate much more of it than ever before. His 1953 silage was made from a mixture of red clover and alfalfa, with the clover well in bloom and the alfalfa about 1/3 in bloom when cut.

This year, McNelly plans to make grass silage again, now that he's found a good key to success. He says he's going to use a little more powdered molasses, too, to check top spoilage--last year he didn't use any molasses on the top six feet of material.

- hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 17 1954

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
For use week of May 24 or after

YOUNG, TENDER
RHUBARB BEST
TO FREEZE, CAN

Those crisp red stalks of rhubarb in the home garden are at their best now for freezing and canning, says Home Agent _____.

Tests at the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory show that the quality of rhubarb is best if it is frozen in spring or early summer while the stalks are tender and juicy. After hot weather sets in, the stalks often become tough, bitter and undesirable for freezing.

Freezing, of course, is the easiest way to preserve rhubarb for use next winter. Simply wash the stalks, cut them into one-inch lengths, package in polyethylene bags or other moisture-vapor-proof freezing containers, label with name of product and date and freeze. This dry pack is excellent for pies, but for sauce, rhubarb has a better flavor if it is packed in a sugar syrup of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar to 1 quart cold water, or in dry sugar, using 4 cups rhubarb to 1 cup sugar.

Recommended way to can rhubarb is the hot water bath method. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota suggest adding one fourth as much sugar as rhubarb by measure, baking until tender in a covered dish, then packing hot in sterilized jars and processing for 10 minutes in a hot water bath. Or add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar to each quart of rhubarb, let it stand to draw out the juice and bring to a boil. Pack hot, cover with hot juice and process for 10 minutes in a hot water bath. University nutritionists warn against putting up raw rhubarb in cold water without processing.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 18, 1954

Immediate Release

HOME AGENTS HOLD SPRING MEETING

Members of the Minnesota Home Agents' association will hold their annual spring business meeting and outing May 22-23 at Sloane's Pine Cone lodge near Park Rapids.

According to Rosella Qualey, publicity chairman of the association and home agent in Kandiyohi county, Saturday evening (May 22) will be devoted to the business meeting and initiation of new agents into the organization.

A special crafts and recreation program has also been planned for the two-day outing and conference.

Verna Mikesh, East Otter Tail county home agent, is chairman of the spring event.

A-9915-jbn

Immediate Release

RURAL LIFE SUNDAY MAY 23

May 23 will be observed by 4-H club members throughout the state and nation as Rural Life Sunday.

Club members in Minnesota will observe Rural Life Sunday by attending the church of their choice, assisting in special ways by providing music, giving flowers or acting as ushers. In some counties 4-H leaders' councils are planning county-wide services. In others, 4-H members will provide religious programs for residents of old people's homes and rest homes.

Rural Life Sunday is traditionally observed the fifth Sunday after Easter. It is an outgrowth of ancient ceremonies blessing the land and seed at planting time.

Observance of Rural Life Sunday affords an opportunity to emphasize the spiritual and character-building values of 4-H work, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. As 4-H members worship together on Rural Life Sunday, they are joining with those of many generations in seeking the blessing of God on the land, the seed, the cultivation of the earth and the enrichment of home and community life, he said.

A-9916-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 18, 1954

Immediate Release

HIGH LOSSES REPORTED IN STACK SILAGE

A University of Minnesota extension agronomist has come up with some startling figures on the cost of spoilage in grass silage stacks.

He says spoilage loss in a 12 by 20 foot stack is equal to the feeding value in 35 100-pound bags of soybean oil meal.

The agronomist, Rodney A. Briggs, says the reason is that there's no good way to pack stacks and without good airtight packing silage can't ferment properly. Also, a stack's outside "shell" of silage is bound to spoil and that means an initial heavy loss because so much surface is exposed.

Briggs' advice is to think twice before stacking. He points out that just one year's saving in feed value, figured in terms of high-cost protein, often will pay for a structure that allows proper packing and greatly reduces spoilage.

Naturally, silage that ferments properly in such a structure will be more tasty, nutritious and valuable. And it'll smell much sweeter, too.

A good structure can be an upright trench or horizontal silo at ground level--the important thing is airtight walls to pack against and some way of shielding the exposed silage on top.

Briggs adds that preservatives are a good bet and often mean the difference between a properly fermented, nourishing and sweet-smelling feed and a sour mess that that cattle avoid.

If cattle could talk, he adds, they would probably describe this poor silage with one word--"ugh!"

A-9917-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 18, 1954

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Carl Ash, Crookston, West Polk County Agent, left and Verl Gibbons, Crookston area farmer, admire a prize-winning grain sample at the recent Red River Valley Winter Shows in Crookston.

Ash is a graduate of North Dakota Agricultural College and operated his own farm in Kittson county before going into extension work--first as extension poultry specialist for North Dakota and then as West Polk county agent.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 18, 1954

Immediate Release

KITCHI GESHIG COMING UP THIS WEEKEND

"Big deal" out on the University's St. Paul campus this coming weekend. It's "Kitchi Geshig," which is Chippewa Indian for "big deal" or "big event." "Kitchi Geshig" is the ag campus' annual fun day and open house. Hosts are the students and staff and everyone's invited.

The 1954 celebration will be a weekend of Indian-style fun, says student chairman Lillian Engen, a home economics senior from Austin. It also affords high school seniors and their parents an opportunity to look over facilities for study in agriculture, forestry, home economics and veterinary medicine.

Here's a rundown of events: Friday, May 21, 12 noon--college picnic, 1 p.m., individual participation events, athletic field; 2 to 4, preliminary showmanship, and at 4 a student-faculty ball game. A talent show is scheduled for 8 p.m. in Coffey Hall.

Saturday, May 22--preliminary showmanship, 8 to 11 a.m.; 9:30, high school open houses and conducted tours begin, to continue the rest of the weekend; 10, girls' crops judging teams contest and open houses in all departments of the campus; 11, the Kitchi Geshig parade.

Saturday afternoon--12 noon, home economics luncheon, dining hall; 12 to 4:30 p.m., barbecue at the athletic field. 1 p.m., crops judging contest and championship showmanship; 1:45 to 2:15, style show in Coffey Hall auditorium--"Fashion Fugue"; 2:30 to 4:30, open house, all departments, flower show in library.

Sunday, May 23--6 a.m., golf tournament; 1 p.m., softball tournament; 2 to 4:30, open houses in all departments, flower show at library; 3, tennis tournament, and 2 to 4:30, an ice cream social at the gymnasium.

A-9918-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 18, 1954

Immediate Release

HOW TO WIN BATTLE WITH CLOTHES MOTHS

The battle with clothes moths and carpet beetles is still being lost in many American homes.

The millions of dollars worth of damage done in homes each year by clothes moths and carpet beetles could easily be avoided if householders would take a few simple precautionary measures, according to L. K. Cutkomp, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota.

A two-fold job is involved in the effective control of clothes moths and carpet beetles, Dr. Cutkomp says: 1) Keeping the pests from feeding on woolens, and 2) Removing infestations from the home and preventing their recurrence.

Many weapons are on the market now to protect woolens. However, the first step toward preventing moth damage is to have woolen garments dry cleaned or washed before storing them. Moths do not live long on perfectly clean clothes.

A second protective measure is to place a generous quantity of moth flakes between the layers of clothes in the storage space - at least one pound for a trunk-size container, and at least one pound for each 100 cubic feet of space in a closet. As these chemicals evaporate, they produce a vapor which will kill clothes moths and carpet beetles if it is in sufficient concentration. It is important that the storage space be tightly sealed to hold the vapor, however.

Woolens can also be protected by spraying them with 5 per cent DDT.

Washable woolens may be washed or rinsed in water containing a few spoonfuls of the new pestproofing EQ-53. Clothes treated with EQ-53 will be protected against moths or carpet beetles for a year or more if they are stored, or if they are in use the treatment should be repeated when the wool clothes are washed again.

Solution of the second problem, ridding the home of moths and carpet beetles, depends on a combination of good housekeeping and use of insect-killing chemicals, Dr. Cutkomp says.

Thorough cleaning, using the radiator-cleaning attachment of the vacuum sweeper over cracks, behind baseboards and in closets will remove lint and hair the insects depend on for food.

After cleaning, Dr. Cutkomp recommends spraying closets with 5 per cent DDT or a chlordane-DDT mixture (2 per cent chlordane and 3 per cent DDT), paying particular attention to closet walls and floors, cracks behind baseboards and other hard-to-get-at places where carpet beetles hide and breed.

Rugs and furniture upholstery containing wool or mohair can be protected by spraying with 5 per cent DDT in a refined oil. This type of spray, designated for household use, is practically odorless and colorless.

A-9919-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 20, 1954

Immediate Release

R. M. JORDAN NAMED TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STAFF

A native of Minnesota will return to his home state on July 1 to become an assistant professor and sheep specialist in the University of Minnesota's animal husbandry department.

He is Robert M. Jordan, 34, a native of Morris, who received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota, his master's degree from South Dakota State College and his Ph. D. degree from Kansas State College.

He has been teaching and doing research work at South Dakota State College, Brookings. He will rank as an assistant professor at the University and succeeds R. M. Anderson, who resigned several months ago to accept a position with private industry.

According to E. F. Ferrin, head of the University's animal husbandry department, Jordan is active in the field of sheep nutrition research at South Dakota State College.

Among his research have been studies of the protein requirements of ewes and fattening lambs, response of fattening lambs to hormones and antibiotics, feeding pelleted rations and improvement of breeding stock.

A-9920-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 20, 1954

Immediate Release

RESEARCH-DEVELOPED PRACTICES SHOWN AT DAIRY DAY

What would your dairy farm look like if it were manned by a team of dairy research specialists? Farmers who attend the University of Minnesota's Dairy Day, Tuesday, June 1, will get some surprising answers--many of them translatable into higher efficiency and greater dairy profits, says J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department.

Dairy Day is an open house with guided tours. It begins at 9:30 a. m. at the St. Paul campus dairy barn. Morning visitors will hear specialists explain research in diets and milking intervals with identical twins and triplets, feeding value and tastiness of early-cut contrasted with late-cut hay and problems of egg transplanting and artificial insemination.

Guests will meet Tom, Dick and Harry, the University's famed identical triplet Guernsey bulls now in a long-range feeding experiment; Molly, Polly and Dolly, identical triplet heifers, and several sets of twins active in research projects.

The afternoon program begins at 1:30 at the Rosemount agricultural experiment station, one of the country's largest dairy farm research units. Guests will see many new dairy practices being tested for long-time use--a pipeline milking system, mechanized grain feeding, bulk handling facilities for milk, equipment for cutting and feeding green chopped forage, loafing barns, a steel silo, modern fences and several others.

Specialists will explain each new feature and describe research results. Principal speaker at Rosemount is W. M. Myers, head of the University's agronomy department, who will discuss pasture and roughage production.

Ned Bayley, associate professor of dairy husbandry, will speak on new developments in dairy cattle breeding. "Dairy Day isn't all one-sided talking, of course--farmers will have opportunities to ask questions at any point along the conducted tours," Fitch promises.

A-9921-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 20, 1954

Immediate Release

4-H MEMBERS CHOSEN FOR MISSISSIPPI TRIP

Mississippi 4-H club members will act as hosts to 27 4-H'ers from Minnesota this summer.

Names of the 14 girls and 13 boys who will make the trip from Minnesota to the southern state starting June 15 were released today by Bernard V. Beadle, district 4-H supervisor from the University of Minnesota, who will accompany them, along with Mrs. Beadle.

The 27 Minnesota youths will represent their respective counties as delegates in the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H club exchange, established four years ago to give young people an understanding of agricultural conditions and the way of life in another section of the country. An important part of the exchange is the opportunity it provides for delegates to live and work with the people.

The delegates are: Arlene Johnson, 18, Tamarack; Edward Sanden, 16, Cedar; Janice Dahl, 16, Rochert; Duane Baringer, 18, Red Wing; Paul Haugen, 17, Elbow Lake; James Baer, 19, Hamel; Wayne Enney, 16, Park Rapids; Shirley Steinbring, 17, Isanti; Richard Ramey, 18, Hill City; Gary Jones, 17, Jackson; Barbara Mork, 17, Mora; Janice Sorenson, 17, Hallock; Beverly Chenoweth, 17, Birchdale; Lanitta Bush, 17, Russell; Nancy Kruger, 19, Warren; Greta Harms, 17, Granada; Sharon Thorp, 16, Atwater; Delores Johnson, 16, Milaca.

John Koopal, 19, Lyle; Franklin Stuckey, 19, Slayton; Lois Hagen, 17, Badger; Betty J. Michel, 17, Faribault; Beverly Latzke, 17, Le Sueur; William Peterson, 18, Plummer; Dale Ehrenberg, 16, Appleton; Jerrold Itzen, 16, Herman; James Evers, 19, Butterfield.

Sponsors of the exchange program are the Minnesota and Mississippi Agricultural Extension Services. The Minneapolis Tribune is giving financial support to the project.

This year marks the second time for a Minnesota 4-H delegation to go to Mississippi. They will spend part of the time living in homes of 4-H members in agricultural areas and the remainder of the time visiting places of special interest in the state. Last year 27 4-H members from the southern state came to Minnesota to observe farm life in the North.

A-9922-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 20, 1954

Immediate Release

4-H TRACTOR PROJECT EXPANDED

MINNEAPOLIS--Plans for expanding the 4-H tractor maintenance program were announced today (Friday, May 20) by Leon M. Mc Nair, field representative of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Chicago.

Mc Nair made the announcement as part of the regional conference being held at the Calhoun Beach Hotel, Minneapolis, May 19-20, in celebration of the 10th anniversary 4-H tractor program.

The program, sponsored by Standard Oil of Indiana, will now include advanced training in machinery care in addition to the tractor care projects. The expanded program is being made available to these states: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Conger Reynolds, public relations director, and Calvert Dodge, in charge of youth activities, both of Standard Oil, emphasized the opportunities that this particular project gives to local leaders and representatives to participate in a constructive local program.

The 4-H tractor program has been in operation for 10 years. Enrollment last year was 67,000 for the nation, 21,000 for the area, and 1,800 for Minnesota.

The program emphasizes proper care of the tractor and calls for club members to become thoroughly familiar with farm tractors and their operations.

The regional program in Minneapolis is being held to acquaint state 4-H club leaders, agricultural engineers, and others with the project and to enable them to better train local 4-H club leaders in tractor maintenance.

A-9923-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
May 20, 1954

Immediate Release

STATE RURAL YOUTH CAMP JUNE 18-20

Several hundred members of Rural Youth groups in Minnesota and other young adults from rural areas are expected to attend the annual Rural Youth summer camp June 18-20 at Camp Ihduhapi.

A recreational program, special speakers for assemblies and installation of Rural Youth Federation officers will be highlights of this year's camp.

Arthur Bell, Wayzata, recreational leader, will talk to the group at its opening session June 18 on "Take Time Out to Live."

Saturday, June 19, will be devoted largely to a recreational program of sports and crafts. In addition, there will be classes in photography, riflery, song leading and square dance calling. On the evening program are a talk-meet demonstration and a pow wow around the campfire.

A devotional service Sunday will be followed by a luncheon at which Diana Hebrink, International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Australia, will speak on her experiences.

A-9924-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 20 1954

SHEEP SHEARING
SCHOOLS SLATED

If you're interested in learning sheep shearing under expert instruction, you may enroll in a free sheep shearing school to be held in this area early in June.

The first school will be held at Hibbing, June 7-8. Red Lake Falls will have a school on June 9-10 and Greenbush on June 11. According to W. E. Morris, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, the schools are open to adults, 4-H and FFA members. Enrollees may attend any school that's convenient for them.

Chief instructor will be F. A. Warner, nationally known shearing instructor of the Sunbeam Corporation. Students will learn shearing by actual practice with experienced instructors checking each step of their work, Morris says. After you've learned the shearing method, he says, it takes only practice to become an efficient shearer.

County agents have more complete information on time of day and location of each school.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 20, 1954

SPECIAL

REGIONAL 4-H MEETING OPENS

Four-H club members, keeping farm machinery in good working condition as part of their 4-H project activities, are helping to offset the cost-price squeeze on thousands of Northwest farms, P. E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, said this morning.

Miller opened the 10th anniversary 4-H tractor program regional conference being held at the Calhoun Beach Hotel, Minneapolis, today (Thursday, May 20) and Friday.

The conference is held to train state 4-H club leaders and agricultural engineers from Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota in promoting and furthering the 4-H tractor maintenance program.

The 4-H tractor maintenance program, sponsored by Standard Oil Company of Indiana, is one of the fastest growing 4-H club programs in the nation. In ten years its enrollment has grown from a single 4-H club member to over 21,000 members.

Minnesota enrollment in the project stands at 1,800, North Dakota ^{at} 850, and South Dakota at 600.

Representatives of the 4-H club staffs in Minnesota and North and South Dakota, the Standard Oil organization in the three states and Wisconsin and Illinois, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, ^{and} the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Chicago are taking part in the conference.

Headline speakers include Conger Reynolds, Director of Public Relations, Standard Oil, Chicago; I. W. Thompson, National Committee on Boys and Girls Club work; S. P. Lyle, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington; and many local 4-H club leaders.

Demonstrations by 4-H club members from Minnesota and the cutting of a large birthday cake will conclude the training program Friday noon. Leonard Harkness, Minnesota 4-H club leader, is conference chairman.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 24 1954

To all counties

For use week of May 31 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses.....

Hay Day, Rosemount, June 9 -- All about how to put up hay and how to use the new implements--that's the topic at the University's Hay Day, Wednesday, June 9, at the Rosemount agricultural experiment station. Nearly 100 hay-making implements will be demonstrated and on display. Rosemount, you know, is just 15 miles south of the Twin Cities.

* * * * *

Poor Lamb Management's Costly -- Carelessness and neglect pay "backwards" when it comes to lamb care--they cost you. Failing to dock, castrate and treat for parasites at the right times often makes a lamb a total loss. This tip comes from E. F. Ferrin, head of the University of Minnesota's animal husbandry department.

* * * * *

Hogs Need Shade to Gain -- Research shows that a hog doesn't gain well in warm weather unless he can find shade. Flat metal shades are cooler if painted white on top and black underneath. Portable shades should be on grass. A 100-pound hog needs at least six square feet of shade. This tip comes from H. G. Zavoral, livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Plant Sudan Now--Ready in Six Weeks -- Sudangrass planted in early June usually is ready to graze in five or six weeks. If you see you're going to be short on pasture during the summer, take a look at **sudangrass**, suggests Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Seeding about 30 pounds per acre on fertile ground should give you good midsummer pasture, he says.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 24 1954

To all counties

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-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 24 1954

Special to 33 southern
Minnesota counties

4-H LEADERS'
CAMP SET FOR
JUNE 10-12

The annual camp for 4-H adult club leaders in southern Minnesota will be held this year June 10-12 in Flandreau State Park near New Ulm, announces County Agent

Adult leaders from 33 southern Minnesota counties are expected to attend the camp.

(If you want leaders to register with you in advance, give details in this paragraph - when, how, etc.)

An address by Governor C. Elmer Anderson on "Our Youth Conservation Program" on Friday evening, June 11, will be one of the highlights of the camp.

Featured on other assembly programs during the camp will be Minnesota's International Farm Youth Exchange delegates to India, James Pederson, Tyler, and Donald Kvasnicka, Pratt, and Diane Hebrink, Renville, who recently returned from Australia.

Activities during the first afternoon of camp will be devoted largely to crafts and to classes in booth arrangements and lettering technique. W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota who has spent considerable time in Germany on several missions for the State Department, will speak Thursday evening on "Striking a Balance in the World."

Friday and Saturday will be given over to classes and discussions led by extension agents on various phases of 4-H club work.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 24 1954

To all counties
ATT: L-H and Agricultural Agents
For use in Rural Youth counties
when desired

COUNTY RURAL
YOUTH MEMBER
OF YEAR NAMED

_____, _____, has been named Rural
(name) (address)
Youth member of the year for _____ county, according to an announcement
from Club (County) Agent _____.

(Devote this paragraph to information about the award winner and some of his
achievements.)

As county winner (he, she) will receive a recognition pin and certificate.

The new leadership award is being sponsored by Radio Station WNAX, Yankton,
South Dakota, in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Services of Minnesota,
South and North Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa.

Winner of the state award of Rural Youth Member of the Year is Norman Varner,
Buffalo, president of the Rural Youth group, Wright county. He will receive an all-
expense trip to the Western Regional Conference of Rural Youth in Peru, Nebraska,
June 4-6.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 24 1954

To all counties

ATT: 4-H Club Agents

JUNE 15 IS
DEADLINE FOR 4-H
SAFETY SLOGANS

The deadline for submitting slogans in the 4-H safety slogan contest is nearly here, County (Club) Agent _____ reminds _____ county 4-H members.

Slogans must be in the county extension office before June 15. Each club member entering the contest may submit up to three slogans.

The 4-H safety slogan contest is open to all 4-H members enrolled in the safety activity.

Slogans entered should not contain more than 10 words and should apply to some phase of farm, home, water or fire safety, but preferably to a general phase of safety work. They must be original with the person who submits them and must carry a "punch" that will create interest and action in safety work. Last year's winning slogan in the state contest was "Alert, be wise--your life's the prize," submitted by Meredith Lindem of Herman.

Winner in the county contest will receive an achievement certificate and his slogan will be submitted for state competition. However, to qualify for awards a county must have at least five members entered in the contest.

Other awards in the contest include a trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago to the state safety slogan winner, a trip to the 1954 Minnesota State Fair to the runner-up and a savings bond to the third place winner in the state contest.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 24 1954

To all counties

For use week of May 31 or after

TIME RIGHT FOR
TREATING SHEEP
FOR STOMACH WORMS

Right now is a good time to treat sheep for stomach worms.

Worms can play real havoc with lambs, County Agent _____ warns.

Heavily infected lambs die or become unprofitable. A symptom of worms is continuous scouring.

H. G. Zavoral, livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, recommends treating when lambs come off pasture and now, before they go on pasture. Ideally, ewes and lambs should go on clean pasture, Zavoral says.

If you use old pasture, play safe and drench the flock once a month, he advises. Several drenches are on the market and it's good practice to change around.

Phenothiazine at one pound per four pints water, using four ounces of the mixture for adult sheep and two ounces for lambs over 30 and under 60 pounds, gives good results.

A commercial preparation of phenothiazine and lead arsenate is effective for tape worms and directions are on the container.

A combination of copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate solution is good, too. You can make it by dissolving four ounces of copper sulphate in one quart of water and adding enough water to make three gallons of solution. Then add three ounces of 40 percent nicotine sulphate.

The dosage for lambs up to 40 pounds, 3/4 ounce; lambs 40 to 60 pounds, one ounce; lambs 60 to 80 pounds, two ounces and older sheep, four ounces.

A four ounce graduated syringe is the most satisfactory "doser", Zavoral says.

It's a good idea to mark each sheep's face with colored chalk so that no animal gets two doses. The solutions are poisonous and two doses can kill a sheep not just the worms.

Be careful to get every one, too, because if only one sheep is missed, he can spread worms, Zavoral says.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 24 1954

To all counties

For use week of May 31 or after

PROPER PACKING
IS KEY TO GOOD
GRASS SILAGE

What's one of the chief causes of poor, bad-smelling silage? Improper packing, says "silage scientists". For example, County Agent _____ reports that many farmers fill their upright silos with no one working inside.

Normally, this is OK for the lower half or two-thirds of the silo--the weight of the silage column packs the lower part. But packing is essential in the upper few feet, too, and it doesn't get done by itself.

Rodney A. Briggs, the University of Minnesota's extension agronomist, says it's good practice to pack while filling and keep on as long as there's settling.

Silage settling in an upright silo tends to pull away from the sides. You can reduce spoilage by packing top material slightly higher next to the walls and sealing the silage with wet hay, sawdust or commercial seal when settled, he says.

Extra care is necessary for a good pack in horizontal or stack silos, which usually do not have the weight of a silage column to help pack.

In a stack silo, one or two men--"trampers" and tampers--are necessary to keep the material level and well packed. This packing should go on for one or two weeks, says Briggs.

Trench or above-ground silos also need extra packing care and higher moisture content helps. You can get this job done with a wheeled tractor "tramping" the silo.

Briggs reports one Anoka county farmer pulls a corrugated roller behind his tractor for packing. It both packs and helps level the material.

Short-length cutting also aids packing. When the green material has wilted, a quarter-inch cut is desirable, but when cut direct and at high moisture content a longer cut may be made.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 24 1954

To all counties

ATT: Home Agents
For use week of May 31 or later

ICE CREAM NOT
ONLY GOOD, BUT
GOOD FOR YOU

Ice cream adds a note of glamor to an ordinary meal, but it is also gaining importance as a health food for its high nutritive value, says Home Agent _____
_____ (Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota).

An ordinary serving of vanilla ice cream supplies an individual with part of his daily needs for riboflavin, Vitamin A, fat, calcium, phosphorous and also adds important amounts of good quality protein and thiamine to the diet.

Since ice cream is composed of 80 to 85 per cent cream and milk solids, it contains all the important nutrients of milk, though in different proportions. Many modern manufacturers add extra milk solids to build up the body and food value of ice cream. As a consequence, says _____, ice cream is a top-grade dairy food. Because it is easily digested, its nutrients are readily available to the body.

Ice cream sundaes are an easy dinner dessert or party serving and are always popular. Have on hand a number of different toppings and let the family and guests choose their own. Chocolate and maple syrup, honey, crushed fresh or frozen fruits such as raspberries, strawberries, peaches and pineapple, chopped nuts or cocoanut will add both festive touch and flavor appeal.

For a still more decorative dessert, try a parfait. Put layers of ice cream in a parfait or sherbet glass, covering each with sweetened fresh fruit or chocolate sauce. Top with whipped cream if desired and chopped nuts.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 24, 1954

Immediate Release

4-H CLUB WEEKS IN JUNE

Nearly 3,000 4-H members from all parts of Minnesota will attend state and district club weeks in June, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

State 4-H Club Week will be held on the University's St. Paul campus June 8-11, with headquarters for the delegates in the 4-H club building on the State Fair Grounds.

District 4-H club weeks have been set for June 8-12 at Grand Rapids, June 14-18 at Morris and June 21-25 at Crookston.

Tours, classes in agriculture and homemaking, special assembly programs and contests will highlight the club weeks. Important features of State Club Week will be the annual State 4-H Federation meeting and a good grooming contest in which each county will enter one boy and one girl.

Four International Farm Youth Exchange delegates from India and one from Pakistan, who are spending the summer on Minnesota farms, will attend State 4-H Club Week.

A-9925-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 24, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTANS TAKE PART IN WESTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Members of Minnesota Rural Youth groups will take an active part in the sixth annual Western Regional Conference of the Rural Youth of the U.S.A. to be held in Peru, Nebraska, June 4-6 at Nebraska State Teachers' college.

A delegation of 50 young people from Minnesota will attend the meeting. Included in the group are three who are serving on the executive and advisory committee for the conference: Betty Jean Gunter, Clara City; Mrs. La Nea Brown Hall, Litchfield and Lillian Engen, Austin.

Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, will discuss wardrobe planning at a workshop during the meeting.

Featured speaker at the conference will be E. W. Aiton, formerly assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota and now director of 4-H Club and Young Men's and Women's programs for the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C.

Ten states in the upper Mississippi valley will be represented at the Western Regional Conference by delegates from all rural youth groups, including Extension, Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union, the Grange, FFA, FHA, scouts and church.

A-9926-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 24, 1954

Immediate Release

MANY FROST-DAMAGED LEGUME SEEDINGS "REPAIRABLE"

A University of Minnesota extension agronomist today advised farmers to take a careful look at their new grass-legume seedings. May frost damage is reported in southwestern Minnesota in stands sown early in April.

The agronomist, Rodney A. Briggs, says that if a stand is thinned by frost there is no way of predicting if it will make a good hay crop next year--that's up to the weather.

Rainfall and temperatures from now until the grain crop comes off will determine the development of a young legume stand. Favorable weather should insure a good stand with as few as five to eight plants per square foot. But poor weather will prevent good establishment of even twice as heavy stands, Briggs says.

If, in looking over your new seedings, you find a number of dried-up, frost-damaged plants, there are several "repairs" that will make a good 1955 hay crop more probable, he says.

First, make sure that the plants now growing survive--remove oats by grazing or making hay or silage. Remove oats very soon if they are badly lodged.

Second, if the legume stand is a failure when you harvest the companion crop, rework the field and make a summer seeding.

Third, fertilize and keep for another year any hay fields you had planned on plowing up this year.

Briggs suggests that if you plan to reseed frost-thinned alfalfa stands soon, use a corrugated roller or harrow for seedbed preparation, follow the oats' drill rows and seed five pounds of alfalfa per acre.

A-9927-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 24, 1954

Immediate Release

FENSKE TO GET HONORARY DEGREE

Theodore H. Fenske, assistant dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul, will be granted an honorary Doctor of Science degree by the University of North Dakota at its June commencement in Grand Forks.

Fenske will be one of four honored--the other Minnesotan is Luther W. Youngdahl, former governor and now federal judge for the District of Columbia, who will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws.

A native of Bemidji, Fenske was graduated from the University in 1929 with distinction. After graduation, he was named a member of the faculty of the University's West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris and in 1938 became its superintendent.

In 1947, he came to the St. Paul campus as associate director of field operations for the Institute of Agriculture and in January, 1953, he became assistant dean of the Institute.

Fenske was vice-president of Kiwanis International from 1949 to 1951 and served two terms as chairman of the Kiwanis International Committee on Agriculture. He is commissioner of the St. Paul area council and a member of the National Civic Relationships Committee of the Boy Scouts of America.

In the early fall of 1953, Fenske and his wife spent several weeks in the Scandinavian countries studying agricultural experiment stations and farm practices. Their trip was sponsored by the American-Swedish Institute of Minneapolis.

A-9928-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 25 1954

For release June 11 1954

GRAIN STORAGE PROGRAM OUTLINED

A nine-point program for protecting grain in farm storage is recommended by the Agricultural Experiment Stations and Agricultural Extension Services of 12 North Central States and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The program is highlighted in a new regional bulletin, NC-49, "Control of Stored Grain Insects in the North Central States," being published at the University of Minnesota.

The nine recommendations are:

1. Store grain in a well constructed, isolated granary.
2. Store the grain in as dry a condition as possible.
3. Remove all old grain from bins and any grain and feed accumulations from other buildings on the farmstead to prevent a buildup of insect populations.
4. Apply residual spray to the ceilings, walls, and floors of the granary or crib and other buildings at least two weeks before grain or feed is to be stored.
5. Fumigate all old grain which cannot be removed from the granary before new grain is binned.
6. Apply protective powders to newly harvested wheat.
7. Fumigate unprotected small grains within six weeks after harvest.
8. Inspect grain at frequent intervals to discover insect infestations or heating.
9. Fumigate the binned grain a second time if infestations develop.

May 25 1954

Suggestions are also given for preventing and controlling infestations of stored grain insects in elevators and in railway cars. Other topics discussed in the bulletin are the types of damage caused by stored grain insects, sources of infestations and the influence of geographical location on the activity of the insects.

The bulletin was prepared for the North Central States Regional Technical Committee on Entomology by H. H. Walkden, Stored Products Insects Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture; D. A. Wilbur, Kansas State College; and Harold Gunderson, Iowa State College.

Members of the committee are T. C. Allen, Wisconsin; J. A. Callenbach, North Dakota; J. J. Davis, Indiana; G. C. Decker, Illinois; H. M. Harris, Iowa; Ray Hutson, Michigan; Herbert Knutson, Kansas; Clarence E. Mickel, Minnesota; C. R. Neiswander, Ohio; G. B. Spawn, South Dakota; L. Haseman, Missouri; and J. W. Ingram, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Floyd Andre, dean of agriculture at Iowa State College, is administrative advisor.

* * * * *

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 25, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Nearly 30,000 new baby trees planted in the Sand Dunes State Forest one morning's work by over 600 hard-working 4-H youngsters and Elk River area school children—that's what was planned here in a recent meeting by Sherburne County Agent E. E. Bjugge, right, Mrs. Ella Kringlund, county 4-H club agent, and Marvin Smith, extension forester from the University of Minnesota. Only the plan at this meeting wasn't for planting 30,000 trees—the goal was 15,000. County kids went far over the top in a burst of enthusiasm.

Bjugge and Mrs. Kringlund have been among the mainsprings of a reforestation project in the sand dune country north of Elk River. They've also built one of the finest 4-H club summer camps in the state.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 25, 1954

SPECIAL to: Farm Bureau News
The Farmer
What's New in Home Economics
Forecast in Home Economics
Journal of Home Economics

DIRECTOR OF U SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS HONORED

Dr. Louise Stedman, director of the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics is this year's recipient of the title of "Miss Betty," an honor conferred each year on a University staff member by home economics students.

The title was conferred on Dr. Stedman at a special luncheon during Kitchi Gashig, annual May fun fest and open house on the St. Paul campus.

A replica of the Betty Lamp, which inspired the title "Miss Betty," was presented to Dr. Stedman by Nancy Nelson, Tracy, president of the Home Economics association. The Betty lamp was used by pioneer women and is now the official symbol of the American Home Economics association.

This is the fourth year members of the Home Economics association, University student organization, have selected, by vote, a staff member they wish to honor with the name "Miss Betty." The person selected is judged on the basis of classroom teaching, interest in students and enthusiasm for her field of work. She must also set an example of what a good home economist should be.

Dr. Stedman has been director of the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics since July 1, 1951. Before coming to Minnesota she was professor and head of the department of home economics at the University of Maine, had been assistant state supervisor of home economics in Maine and had taught home economics at the University of Idaho and in high schools in Des Moines and Dawson, Iowa.

She received her Ph. D. from Purdue University and holds bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Iowa.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 27, 1954

Immediate Release

HAY DAY PLANS COMPLETED

Plans for the University of Minnesota's annual Hay Day are nearly complete, according to A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy and Hay Day chairman.

The event, a virtual circus of new hay-making and processing implements, begins at 10 a.m., Wednesday, June 9, at the University's agricultural experiment station at Rosemount, 15 miles south of the Twin Cities.

Field demonstrations of forage-processing implements are featured in the morning with mowers, crushers, rakes, choppers, unloaders and other units in action.

Two newly-developed implements will be shown--a mower-crusher and a tractor-mounted forage harvester.

The noon program consists of a panel with University specialists discussing hay-making, silage-making, fresh-cut green forage and pasture problems. Lunch facilities are available on the Hay Day grounds.

At 1:30, afternoon field demonstrations begin with new hay-making machines strutting their stuff in raking, chopping, baling and loading. Farmers will see the latest side-delivery rakes, semi-automatic equipment for unloading chopped hay and grass, automatic-pickup balers, artificial driers and other equipment.

Hay Day is sponsored by the University's Institute of Agriculture, its Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul.

A-9929-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 27, 1954

Immediate Release

EXTENSION NUTRITIONIST TO RETIRE FROM U STAFF

A woman who has devoted more than 30 years toward working for better nutrition and health for Minnesota families will retire from the staff of the University of Minnesota July 1.

She is Inez Hobart, assistant professor and extension nutritionist at the University for 32 years.

Miss Hobart has the distinction of being the third woman to receive a bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics from the University of Minnesota. She also holds a master of arts degree from Teachers' college, Columbia university.

As extension nutritionist she has traveled throughout the state, working with home agents and with rural groups in improving family diets, giving suggestions on food preparation for more appetizing and nutritious meals, teaching recommended practices in freezing and canning and better food budgeting to meet the cost of living.

Miss Hobart did some of the pioneer work in the school lunch program in Minnesota. She helped to organize the WPA school lunch program in the first year of its existence, and directed use of surplus commodities for schools. Later she served on the menu-planning committee for the state school lunch program and for many years has taken an active part in workshops for school lunch personnel.

In 1933-34 Miss Hobart was given a leave of absence from the University to direct the home economics work in the State Emergency Relief Administration. Under her direction, visitor nutritionists were trained to work with families receiving assistance and a program of training in nutrition was set up for public health nurses who worked in the counties. Emergency canning centers were established as part of the home economics relief program under Miss Hobart.

In addition to her work with rural groups, she helped organize county nutrition committees, as well as the Minnesota State Nutrition Council, in which she has been active both as a member and as its chairman. For many years she took a leading part in the maternity and infancy nutrition training program for public health nurses in the State Department of Health.

Before joining the University staff, Miss Hobart was nutrition director for the Women's Community council in Minneapolis for two years. Previous to that time she was a home agent in North Dakota and for three years served as assistant state home demonstration leader in that state. She also spent a year in charge of the food department at Milwaukee Downer college.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 27, 1954

Immediate Release

SHORT COURSE IN FLOWER ARRANGING AND JUDGING

A short course in flower arranging and judging will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Saturday, June 5, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The flower arranging and judging short course, given this year for the first time, is being sponsored by the University department of horticulture and the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. E. M. Hunt, secretary of the State Horticultural Society, is in charge of arrangements.

Mrs. H. M. Kistner, Long Island, New York, nationally known flower judge and lecturer, will be the featured speaker at morning and afternoon sessions. She will demonstrate and discuss principles of design, main types of flower arrangements and color in arrangements. Mrs. Kistner studied the art of flower arranging in Japan and has been a blue ribbon exhibitor in the International Flower Show in New York City.

Judging specimen blooms, judging house plants and essentials of a standard show will also be discussed at the short course. Speakers, besides Mrs. Kistner, will include Alice Berry, Minneapolis, chairman of the Show Standards committee for the Minnesota State Horticultural society; Louis R. Fischer, Hastings, past president of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society; and Richard Stadtherr, extension horticulturist, University of Minnesota.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be held in Coffey Hall auditorium, beginning at 9 o'clock. Registration will begin at 8 o'clock. Fee for the short course is \$2.

A-9931-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 27, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA AGRICULTURE TEACHERS TO MEET

Minnesota's agriculture teachers will gather in St. Paul, June 8 through 11, for their 36th annual conference, G. R. Cochran, state supervisor of agricultural education, announced today.

The conference is held in cooperation with the University's short course office headed by J. O. Christianson.

It begins Tuesday morning, June 8, and closes Friday noon, June 11. All sessions will be held at Hotel St. Paul.

Among speakers will be Carl Albrecht, agricultural engineering department, Michigan State College; Dr. A. W. Tenney, regional representative of the U. S. office of education; Chester Wilson, Minnesota commissioner of conservation; E. M. Hartmans, extension farm management specialist, and Philip M. Raup, professor of agricultural economics, both at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, and others.

Wednesday will be devoted to tours of University Institute of Agriculture departments. The annual dinner and business meeting of the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors Association will be held Wednesday evening.

A-9932-hrj

Immediate Release

AG. SENIOR GETS AWARD

Robert R. Farrar, Jr., White Bear Lake, a senior in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, was given the Virginia Dare Award Tuesday night, May 25, at the Junior Dairy Science Club meeting.

The award, sponsored by the Virginia Dare Extract Company of New York, is a \$25.00 check and an engraved plaque, given annually to an outstanding senior in dairy technology for "excellence in scholastic achievement and its practical application in flavor discrimination and ice cream manufacture."

The award was presented by Professor W. B. Combs of the dairy department. Combs says Farrar has been an outstanding member of the University's dairy products judging team. He won first place in ice cream judging at the 1952 collegiate students dairy products judging contest in Chicago.

A-9933-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 27, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- ** June 1 Dairy Day - Morning, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota
Afternoon, Agricultural Experiment Station,
Rosemount
- ** June 5 Flower Arranging and Judging Short Course, Institute of
Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * June 8-11 State 4-H Club Week
- ** June 8-11 Annual Meeting, Minnesota Instructors in Agriculture, Hotel
St. Paul, St. Paul
- *** June 9 Hay Day, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount
- **** June 12 Midsummer Reunion, School of Agriculture, Institute of
Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- ** June 13-19 Boys' State, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota,
St. Paul 1
- June 16-23 National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C.
- * June 18-20 Rural Youth Camp, Camp Ihduhapi
- ** June 22-24 School Lunch Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University
of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- ** June 30-July 1 Minnesota Purebred Dairy Cattle Judging Contest, Institute
of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1

* * * * *

- * Further information from county and home agents in your county
- ** Further information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- *** Further information from Superintendent, Agricultural Experiment Station,
Rosemount
- **** Further information from Superintendent, School of Agriculture, University
of Minnesota, St. Paul 1

A-9934-hrj

News Release
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 28, 1954

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

MIDSUMMER REUNION AT ST. PAUL CAMPUS

The University of Minnesota School of Agriculture at St. Paul will hold its annual midsummer reunion and dance on Saturday, June 12 at the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota, Dr. J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School, announced recently. The graduates from 1946 through the present will be featured at this reunion. Separate picnic tables for each of these class reunion groups will be set up on the Athletic Field at 5:00 p.m. Other tables will be available for anyone bringing a picnic lunch.

Mr. Myron W. Clark^{'33}, Commissioner, State Department of Agriculture, Dairy, and Food, and President of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association, St. Paul, will be the main speaker. Dr. J. O. Christianson will preside and address the graduates at this evening program which begins at 7:30 p.m. in Coffey Hall Auditorium.

A dance at the St. Paul Campus Gymnasium will follow the program at 9:00 p.m. A fine orchestra has been engaged.

Professor J. A. Nowotny, faculty chairman of the reunion and Betty Jane Paulson, '52, Hanska, student chairman, are being assisted by Paul Linton, '46, St. Paul; Rudolph Hillig, '47, St. Paul; Roy B. Arneson, '48, Minneapolis; Lois A. Anderson, '49, Minneapolis; Mrs. Robert Bergherr, '50, Minneapolis; Virginia Lee, '51, Minneapolis; Beverly J. Cook, '53, Osseo; Marie Schindler, '54, Barnesville; Marvin D. Johnson, '55, Maple Plain; Ralph E. Miller, Associate Professor, School of Agriculture, St. Paul; and Henning W. Swanson, Assistant Professor, School of Agriculture, St. Paul. They will also be assisted by the Godparents of the honored classes from 1946 through 1955.

All graduates and former students of the School of Agriculture at St. Paul are urged to come to the reunion.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 28, 1954

Immediate Release

WATCH AWARDS TO 4-H WINNERS

State winners in three national 4-H programs recently accepted by the Minnesota Extension Service for 1954 will be awarded 19-jewel wrist watches.

The programs and the donors are: Leadership, Edward Foss Wilson, Chicago; dairy food demonstrations, Carnation company, Los Angeles, California; and beautification of home grounds, Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen, Chicago.

One state winner is named in home ground beautification. In leadership two state winners are selected--the outstanding boy and girl, and in dairy foods three--the highest ranking individual and team demonstrators.

County awards are gold-filled medals of honor. In the home grounds beautification program, the number of these medals has been increased from one to four.

Eight state winners in both 4-H leadership and dairy foods demonstrations will be selected for a sectional award of an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. The trip award also is given to eight national winners in the beautification of home grounds program.

National awards of \$300 college scholarships will be presented to four winners in leadership.

All three programs are directed by the Agricultural Extension Service.

A-9935-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
May 28, 1954

Immediate Release

TIME TO FREEZE ASPARAGUS

Minnesota-grown asparagus is in sufficient supply now and of good quality for freezing and canning, A. H. Sevier, federal-state market news reporter, said today.

Freezing is a favorite method of preserving asparagus, since it retains both texture and quality when frozen. If it is to be canned, it should be canned in the pressure cooker, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota, according to directions given in Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables". The folder is available from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Whether asparagus is to be canned or frozen, it is important to select bright-colored, brittle stalks with tight, compact tips and to process the vegetable as soon as possible after harvesting. Asparagus becomes woody and loses vitamins rapidly after it is cut.

Scalding asparagus before freezing is a must, according to J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota. Tests in the laboratory show that asparagus which has not been blanched before freezing loses flavor, texture and color.

Here are the directions for freezing asparagus:

After discarding all woody and blemished stalks, break off fibrous ends and wash the asparagus thoroughly in running water. If asparagus is especially sandy, remove scales with a sharp knife.

Sort asparagus into medium and large stalks and cut the stalks into 1- or 2- inch lengths or leave them whole.

Place stalks in a wire basket or large cheesecloth bag and submerge in a kettle of boiling water. Allow one gallon of water for each pound of vegetable to be scalded at a time.

Keep the kettle covered during the scalding period and have the heat on high. Count scalding time from the moment the vegetable is put into boiling water. Scald medium stalks 3 minutes, large stalks 4 minutes.

Chill in iced or cold running water for at least 3 or 4 minutes or until the vegetable is cold. Drain and package in moisture-vapor-proof containers or in cellophane or polyethylene bags.

A9936-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 28, 1954

Immediate Release

SPRAY NOW FOR PINE NEEDLE SCALE

Now is about the best possible time to spray to eliminate pine needle scale, according to word from State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt of the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture.

The scale appears on needles now as small, white, shield-like spots about an eighth of an inch long. From a distance, infested parts may appear whitish as if covered by light snow.

Right now a new generation of immature scales--or "crawlers"--is hatching out from under the old "mother" scales. The tiny, pinkish, soft-bodied crawlers move to new growth, settle down, begin to feed and secrete their protective waxy covering.

Crawlers can be killed by insecticide while they are moving out to new foliage, Aamodt points out--and this brief migration is under way right now and will last for only a few days. Spraying will be most effective between now and June 5, he says.

The insecticide malathion is recommended at three teaspoons 50 per cent emulsifiable concentrate per gallon of water--or two and a half pints per 100 gallons water. Nicotine sulfate also may be used at two teaspoonsful per gallon but it is less effective, Aamodt says.

Spray infested branches thoroughly and for complete control, spray evergreens that adjoin infested trees.

A-9937-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 28, 1954

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE :
12:00 NOON, TUESDAY, JUNE 1
* * * * *

MORE SUPERIOR CALVES POSSIBLE WITH EGG TRANSPLANT

University of Minnesota dairy scientists are working with a method which may enable a superior cow to "have" as many as 100 calves in her lifetime.

Research with the new process, called "egg transplant," was described at the University's Dairy Day this morning (Tuesday, June 1) by Philip J. Dziuk, a graduate student in research.

Using hormones, dairy scientists "super-ovulate" a superior cow--cause her to produce 15 or 20 eggs in her 21-day ovulation cycle, in which she normally produces only one. These eggs are then fertilized by artificial insemination.

As they begin to develop and are still visible only with a microscope, the eggs are drawn out of the cow by "flushing". Each egg is examined under a microscope to see how it's coming along.

Then, it is transplanted--without surgery-- into a different cow, where it develops into a fetus. Eventually, if everything goes smoothly, a calf is born. Strangely enough, although it develops in the body of a less outstanding cow, the calf will develop its original mother's and father's strong characteristics.

Thus, relatively inferior cows can be "incubators" for high-quality eggs from outstanding parents.

Thus far, University dairy scientists have been unable to make a successful transplant--one that would result in the beginnings of a live calf. Only one laboratory has been successful--the American Foundation for Animal Research at Madison, Wisconsin.

However, Dziuk and his co-workers hope to make a successful transplant soon and probably the method will some day be practical on a herd basis. But there are many problems.

The egg must be transplanted into a foster mother which is at the same stage in her 21-day cycle as the "donor" cow. If the donor cow gives 15 eggs, for example, each of the 15 foster mother cows must be "synchronized" by hormone treatment so that her cycle is at the same point as the donor's.

As the method becomes more refined, Dziuk says, it may be possible to produce identical twins by splitting the microscopic egg when it has only 8 or 16 cells. Scientists have produced identical twin salamanders with an egg-splitting technique.

A-9938-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 28, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA'S 66TH, 67TH SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS CREATED

Two new soil conservation districts--the Chippewa and the Murray County District--were approved at a recent meeting of the state soil conservation committee at the University of Minnesota.

Minnesota now has a total of 67 districts. For the Chippewa district, two supervisors were appointed: Alvin Payne, De Graff, for a term ending in March, 1956, and Stanley Jacobson, Maynard, for a term ending in March, 1955.

Murray County district's two supervisors are: Arthur Warren, Lake Wilson, for a term to March, 1956, and Gordon Fresk, Hadley, a term to March, 1955.

Theodore F. Peet, Wolverton, farmer-member of the state committee, reported on a hearing for a new district in Douglas county. June 9, from 7:30 to 10 p. m., was set as the referendum date.

Farmers may vote in Melby hall; Legion Hall, Millerville; Legion Hall, Evansville; Brandon community hall; Urness township hall; Moe township hall; District 99 School; Kensington town hall and Leaf Valley town hall.

Chester Wilson, state conservation commissioner and committee member, reported on a hearing of a petition for a new district in Morrison county. June 22, from 3 to 9 p. m., was set as the referendum date.

Farmers may vote in the town halls of Belle Prairie, Pierz, Cushing, Darling, Elmdale, Hillman, Mt. Morris, Pike Creek, Buh, Richardson, Scandia Valley, Bowlus, and in the Ramey church hall.

Myron W. Clark, state commissioner of agriculture, reported on a hearing of a petition of 17 townships to join the Beltrami county district. June 22, from 8 to 10 p. m., was set as the referendum date.

Farmers may vote in the Deer Lake hall, Solway villege hall, Moose Lake town hall and Bemidji court house.

(more)

Jacob E. Sells, Beaver Creek, a farmer-member of the state committee, reported on a hearing of a petition of seven townships to join the Redwood county district. June 14, from 8 to 10 p. m., was set as the referendum date.

Farmers may vote in the Morgan and Clements village halls. The committee approved addition of Wood Lake, Posen, Echo and Minnesota Falls townships to the Yellow Medicine county districts and of Riverside township to the Lac qui Parle district. The Yellow Medicine county district now embraces all the countys' townships.

In the Jackson county district supervisors' election, J. M. Frost, Jackson, was elected for a five-year term; Vernon Voss, Lakefield, for a four-year term and Glenn Olson, Jackson, for a three-year term.

In the Watonwan county district, Leonard Hanson, Butterfield, was elected for a five-year term as supervisor; Marion Gaalyswick, St. James, for a four-year term and Edgar Urovig, Lewisville, for a three-year term.

HAY DAY PLANS
ALMOST COMPLETE

Plans for the University of Minnesota's annual Hay Day are nearly complete, says A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy and Hay Day program chairman.

A huge "circus" of nearly 100 new hay-making and processing implements, the event begins at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 9, at the University's Rosemount agricultural experiment station, just south of the Twin Cities.

Featured in the morning are field demonstrations of forage-processing implements with mowers, crushers, rakes, choppers, unloaders and other units in action.

Two newly-developed implements will be shown--a mower-crusher and a tractor-mounted forage harvester.

The noon program consists of a panel with University specialists discussing hay-making, silage-making, fresh-cut green forage and pasture problems.

At 1:30, field demonstrations begin with new hay-making machines strutting their stuff in raking, chopping, baling and loading. Farmers will see the latest side-delivery rakes, semi-automatic equipment for unloading chopped hay and grass, automatic-pickup balers, artificial driers and other units.

Hay Day is sponsored by the University's Institute of Agriculture, its Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine of St. Paul.

(hrj)

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 1 1954

To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

For use week of June 7

DAIRY PRODUCTS
TOP LIST OF JUNE
PLENTIFUL FOODS

Milk and dairy products are the special features on the list of plentiful foods for June, which has been designated officially as "Dairy Month" by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture reports that milk production during the first few months of 1954 has been at a record high level, moving upward toward June, the month of highest production. As a result, there is an abundance of milk, butter, cheese, ice cream and other dairy products for use in family meals, says Home Agent

Many other products of Midwest farms are designated as plentiful during June: eggs, broiler and fryer chickens, turkeys, beef, vegetable fats and oils.

Homegrown vegetables such as asparagus, beets, green onions, radishes, rhubarb, and spinach, will also be abundant. Potatoes, tomatoes and sweet corn will be shipped from areas in the South.

In fruits, raisins from California and shipped-in cantaloups will also be in good supply.

Fresh fish, principally from the Great Lakes, completes the list of abundant foods for June.

-jbn-

HOW MUCH MILK
FOR GOOD HEALTH?

If every American consumed the amount of dairy products his body needs for good health, there would be no dairy surplus, says Home Agent _____.

Since most American diets are low in calcium, practically everyone, young and old alike would benefit by increasing consumption of milk.

Extension nutritionists recommend as a minimum these amounts of milk every day for members of the family: Children through teen age, 1 quart; adults, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cups; pregnant women, a little more than 1 quart; nursing mothers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts, elderly persons, 1 quart. This amount of milk may be consumed as a beverage, used in cooking, in the form of cheese and in frozen desserts.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 1 1954

To all counties
ATT: 4-H Club Agents
For use week of June 7

(NO.) 4-H'ERS TO
STATE CLUB WEEK

_____ 4-H'ers from _____ county are among 1,200
(number-write out)
Minnesota club members attending State 4-H Club Week on the St. Paul campus of the
University of Minnesota this week, June 8-11.

Those attending are: (give names and addresses, also name of club).

_____ will represent _____ county at the annual
(name)
State 4-H Club Federation meeting during the week.

_____ and _____ will take part in the good grooming con-
(names)
test, in which each county will enter one boy and one girl.

In addition, _____ 4-H members from _____ county will attend the
(number)
district club week at (Grand Rapids, June 8-12; Morris, June 14-18; Crookston, June
21-25).

Tours, classes in agriculture and homemaking, special assembly programs and
contests will highlight both state and district club weeks.

Special features of the State 4-H Week program will include:

- . Tours of the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses, the Minneapolis lake area,
the capitol, the Ford plant and Land O'Lakes.
- . Assembly program at which speakers will include Governor C. Elmer Anderson;
Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture; and Wesley Fesler
former University football coach.
- . The traditional candlighting ceremony, Wednesday evening, preceded by a panel
on world understanding presented by International Farm Youth Exchange delegates.
- . A Gingham and Denim party Thursday evening.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 1 1954

To all counties

For use week of June 7 1954
or after

FLOCK INOCULATION
PROGRAM SET UP

_____ county veterinarians and the county agent, _____
_____, are cooperating with the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board
and the University of Minnesota's School of Veterinary Medicine in continuing the
infectious bronchitis inoculation program started in 1953.

In the program, a virulent strain of live infectious bronchitis will be given
cooperating flock owners through local veterinarians. The inoculation will be given
chickens 8 to 16 weeks old--or at least three weeks before the flock is in production.

It thus will go through the disease at an age when the least damage is caused
and be immune during laying season.

The inoculations will be given by licensed veterinarians at times and places
convenient to them and cooperating flock owners, _____ says.
(county agent)

In addition to the virulent infectious bronchitis material, modified live-virus
infectious bronchitis vaccines are available from local sources, he added.

The most desirable age for vaccination of replacement pullet flocks with
commercial vaccines is from six to eight weeks up to sixteen weeks. In the fall of
1952, a serious outbreak of infectious bronchitis struck many farm flocks in our
southern counties. Last fall there were scattered outbreaks but not as serious as
those in 1952.

This spring some areas have had outbreaks of the disease in young chicks,
reports Dr. B. S. Pomeroy of the University's veterinary science department.

In areas where the disease has been a problem, vaccination will help protect
replacement laying flocks, he points out.

But vaccination is not advised for flocks in production. As most farmers know,
the disease is contagious and spreads rapidly. It causes serious losses in egg pro-
duction and cuts down on egg quality.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 1 1954

To all counties

For use week of June 7 1954
or after

WELL-ARRANGED
PASTURES BOOST
PRODUCTION, PROFIT

Flexibility is one of the key words in pasture planning as many efficient farmers know. Good stands of alfalfa and brome grass divided into at least three rotation pastures can provide a lot of flexibility in a good pasture-forage program, says County Agent _____.

Well-arranged fields, properly grazed and managed, give the most grassland production, he points out.

According to Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, productive pasture can provide three or even four grazings--and two and possibly three hay or grass silage crops a year.

Briggs suggests cutting extra spring pasture to make grass silage or hay. The size of the rotation pasture plots has to be decided by the size of your herd and the age and health of the grasses in the pasture, he says.

Carefully planned fencing improves flexibility--not all fields need costly permanent fencing, says Briggs. You can install electric fences easily and move them at a moment's notice in rotation pastures, for making timely clippings and grass silage or hay.

As for electric fences, Briggs says it pays to set the end posts firmly and tighten the fence against the post. Even temporary electric fences ought to be used with care, following the land's contour as much as possible.

Briggs has one timely tip: "Don't plan to divide blue grass pasture into rotation plots and use permanent blue grass pasture before the first of July."

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 1 1954

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

June, Dairy Month Issue

This special issue has been prepared to help you put increased emphasis on use of dairy foods in your newspaper and radio publicity during June, Dairy Month.

Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

In this issue:

Shakes, Malts and Nogs
Low Temperature for Cheese
Tips on Storing Cheese
Milk is Good Buy

Light is Enemy of Milk Quality
Keep Milk Cold, Covered
Cottage Cheese for Summer Eating
To Keep Tomato Soup from Curdling
Dry Milk for Camping

Shakes, Malts and Nogs

As the weather gets warmer, there's an increasing demand for refreshing cold drinks. For these, milk deserves top place.

You can encourage more milk drinking in your family with a home milk bar. The youngsters will enjoy concocting their own milk shakes, malts, egg nogs or other flavored milk drinks if the supplies are on hand. Equip the milk bar with syrups of various flavors such as maple, carmel and chocolate which dissolve quickly in cold milk. Also keep handy a supply of malted milk powder which you can buy at the drug store.

Combine sugar with cinnamon or nutmeg in a shaker to use for spiced milk drinks. If you have a freezer or a refrigerator with a freezer compartment, keep it supplied with ice cream of different flavors to use in milk shakes or malts.

The youngsters will enjoy drinking a nourishing egg nog flavored pleasantly with vanilla, spice or grated orange or lemon rind from the milk bar. An electric mixer kept within reach will make it easy to whip up milk drinks until they're as foamy as those at soda fountains.

-jbn-

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

Low Temperature for Cheese

Have you ever noticed when cooking cheese or cheese dishes that the cheese became stringy and tough or that it seemed to separate? There are several methods you can use to reduce this stringiness and toughness. Always cook cheese at a low temperature. When you put a cheese dish into the oven, use a temperature of 350 degrees and no higher. You might want to set the casserole in a pan of hot water to prevent the bottom and sides from overcooking before the center is done. If you're cooking cheese on top of the range, you'll want to cook it over low heat or over hot water and stir constantly to prevent overcooking.

An aged or well ripened cheddar stands heat without getting stringy better than a fresh or "green" cheddar. Processed cheese melts very smoothly and presents very few cooking problems.

* * * * *

Tips on Storing Cheese

It's possible to keep cheese soft, fresh and attractive by storing it in the refrigerator. Just follow these suggestions given by extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota: Wrap the cheese in aluminum foil, excluding all the air present by pressing the foil tightly to the cheese. If you haven't any foil, wrap the cheese in several thicknesses of wax paper or store in a polyethylene bag. Fasten securely. Place the cut side down in the refrigerator. The idea is to exclude all air and to keep the moisture from evaporating from the cheese.

Remember that soft cheeses such as cream and cottage don't keep as well as ripened or cured cheeses. So use them soon after they are purchased and keep them tightly covered in the refrigerator.

Milk is Good Buy

Many families getting too little milk might use more if they realized the importance of including liberal amounts of milk in a food budget.

When you drink milk, you are getting about 100 different nutrients--minerals, vitamins, sugars and high quality protein--which altogether make milk a very special food bargain, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

The nutrient families most often lack is calcium. And the main source of calcium in our food supply is milk. Milk would be an important food if it offered no more than calcium, which is needed all life long. But milk is also a good source of the B vitamin riboflavin, another nutrient often short in the foods families choose.

Furthermore, the protein in milk is one of the best that food offers, so milk ranks with meat, poultry, fish and eggs in contributing to our protein needs.

Because of the great amount of nourishment in milk, it's an excellent food buy, say the University nutritionists.

* * * * *

Light is Enemy of Milk Quality

Light is an enemy of quality in milk. That's why you shouldn't leave milk on the doorstep or on the kitchen counter in the sunlight. Sunlight damages the riboflavin, one of the components in milk that makes it especially valuable as a food.

* * * * *

Keep Milk Cold, Covered

A glass of cold milk rates tops as a beverage. It's true that, for long keeping and high quality, milk must be refrigerated the minute it gets into the house. Even half an hour at room temperature destroys some of the quality of freshness. But covering milk is important, too. After a bottle of milk has been opened, the cover should be returned to the bottle as soon as possible. Milk picks up flavors from other foods readily and bacteria from the air may enter if the bottle is left open.

Cottage Cheese for Summer Eating

Cottage cheese is perfect for summer eating and can be served in a variety of interesting ways. Because it is rich in protein, it can serve as the main dish of a summer meal. You might season it with finely chopped chives and use it for stuffing fresh tomatoes. Or fill the center of a ring mold salad or a tomato aspic jelly with cottage cheese. For a luncheon salad women especially will enjoy, heap cottage cheese in the center of cantaloup rings and sprinkle with pitted sweet cherries.

Reducers can eat cottage cheese with a clear conscience because it is high in food nutrients and low in calories.

* * * * *

To Keep Tomato Soup from Curdling

One of the commonest cooking problems is preventing tomato soup from curdling. There are several ways to do this, but Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, says certain rules apply in any method you use: 1) Use more milk than tomato. A satisfactory proportion is three parts of milk to two parts of tomato. 2) Add the tomato to the milk, not vice versa, stirring constantly. 3) Do not let the mixture boil. If you have a cooking thermometer, remove the soup from the heat and serve it when it has reached a temperature of approximately 180°.

* * * * *

Dry Milk for Camping

Have you considered the convenience of a supply of nonfat dry milk for summer camping or for the summer cottage? Dry milk is convenient to use in cooking and is easy to reconstitute for drinking. If you keep it in tightly covered jars or cans in a cool, dry place away from light, it will keep for several months. Handy and inexpensive -- that's the word for dry milk.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 1, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

File

There's something funny, apparently, in a new pamphlet on forage mixtures that Rodney A. Briggs, left, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, and Alden Booren, East Otter Tail county agent at Perham, are looking at. More likely, though, they're just in a good humor--because the pamphlet is serious business.

Booren has been county agent at Perham since 1948. Before that he was Hubbard county agent. He taught vocational agriculture at Park Rapids.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
June 1, 1954

Immediate Release

WOOD WASTE CAN BE USED PROFITABLY

What's farm-"grown" sawdust good for?

That question was answered today by University of Minnesota Extension Forester Marvin Smith and L. B. Ritter, who is with the USDA and the State Department of Agriculture.

One striking scene that foresters run across around the state is big piles of sawdust--the biggest ones on light soil areas, where the soils are badly in need of organic matter.

That's one answer. Sawdust, chips or shavings are an excellent source of humus. They can be used as a mulch, livestock bedding, in compost, or put directly in the ground.

Sawdust and chips, plain or in manures, can be used as mulch on hay and pasture lands. They quickly sift down to ground surface and don't interfere with hay as do straw manures.

They're also good for mulching orchards, gardens and berry patches. Wood waste does not furnish as good home building sites for mice nor does it harbor injurious insects as do other mulching materials.

Use enough material to give a five- to seven-inch covering out to the branches' ends, Smith advises. A four- to seven-inch layer in the raspberry patch conserves moisture and retards wood growth. But a raspberry mulch should be put on in the spring, not in the fall.

Woodchips or sawdust can be spread on the land and disced or plowed under. Discing will mix the material better with soil and makes for better decay than plowing.

These wood materials also make good bedding and are being used by more farmers for this purpose as grassland farming reduces grain acreages.

Most wood materials are slightly acid and these acids disappear as wood rots. The result is improved soil acidity. However, if they are used for crops that are sensitive to acid, it may be advisable to lime along with them, Smith says.

County agents have many tips for properly using wood waste, he adds.

A-9940-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
June 1, 1954

Immediate Release

RURAL YOUTH MEMBER OF YEAR

Norman Varner, Buffalo, young Wright county farmer, has been named Minnesota's Rural Youth member of the year.

He was selected as the Rural Youth member in Minnesota who has made the most significant contribution in serving the local organization of young adults, according to Robert Pinches, state Rural Youth agent at the University of Minnesota. He was chosen from among 45 county winners.

Varner's award is an all-expense trip to the Western Regional Conference of Rural Youth in Peru, Nebraska, June 4-6.

Varner is president of the Wright county Rural Youth group. He has taken the leadership in setting up a 10-meeting discussion series conducted by the Wright county group in cooperation with the National 4-H Federation on "World Affairs Are Your Affairs." With other members of the Wright county Rural Youth group he has taken an active part in establishing a county-wide farm safety committee.

The Rural Youth leadership award is given this year for the first time by Radio Station WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota, in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Services of Minnesota, South and North Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa. A-9941-jbn

Immediate Release

U HOME ECONOMISTS ON MORRIS HOMEMAKERS' PROGRAM

Three members of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture staff will be featured speakers at the fortieth annual Homemakers' Week at the West Central School of Agriculture in Morris June 8-10.

Mrs. Helen Sherrill, associate professor of home economics, will discuss problems of child guidance and discipline in a talk "As Children See It." Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist, will speak on laundering problems and Shirley Trantanella, junior scientist in the frozen foods laboratory, department of horticulture, will give a demonstration on freezing foods.

A-9942-jbn

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 1 1954

To all counties

For use week of June 7 1954
or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses.....

Save Time in Fencing -- Want to save time fencing? Of course, everyone does. But how? First, reduce the amount of permanent fences on your farm. Second, build the fences you must put up strong and sturdy so time and money for repairs can be kept down. And third, use short-cuts and new techniques when fencing. This tip comes from a fencing specialist, John R. Neetzel, of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul. We have free up-to-date publications on good fencing.

* * * * *

Hunting Safety -- Groups of youngsters should have adult supervision when hunting together, says Extension Farm Safety Specialist Glenn Prickett at the University of Minnesota. He adds that it's a good idea for Dad to hunt with son. And guns should be carried "broken down" to the hunting site--and in a case, and, unloaded. It's good parent training, adds Prickett, to teach a youngster never to point a gun at anything he doesn't want to kill.

* * * * *

How to Make Grass Silage -- "I know how to make grass silage," many farmers say, "but how the dickens do you make good grass silage?" Well, it takes care and following a sort of "recipe," but the good grass silage that results is a real reward. There's a new folder out from the University of Minnesota on how to make grass silage. It was prepared by Rodney A. Briggs, the extension agronomist, and Harold R. Searles, extension dairyman. For your free copy, stop in at our office or 'phone and we'll mail you one.

* * * * *

Cut Down Heat Loss -- You hear a lot about "heat loss." And there's a kind of heat loss that can cut your profits--it's the loss animals cause when they have to use valuable energy fighting summer heat. That energy might have gone into building eggs, meat or milk. Providing shade, cool water and poultry house ventilation will help lick the problem and make your animals more comfortable, more productive.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 1, 1954

Immediate Release

COOLER SUMMERS, NOT HYBRIDS, DECREASE CORN PROTEIN

Belief that today's corn contains less protein than open-pollinated varieties popular a few years ago has been contradicted by a U. S. Department of Agriculture chemist, F. R. Earle.

He says hybrids aren't to blame for the protein decline of recent years. The decrease may be explained by lower top summer temperatures in the corn belt since the middle thirties.

This discovery was made at the USDA's Peoria, Illinois, utilization research laboratory and is based on a study of records kept by six midwestern corn-processing companies from 1907 to 1952.

The records show that protein content in commercial corn was often as low when open-pollinated varieties were grown as in today's largely hybrid crops. Also, the average protein content increased during the thirties, which had higher-than-normal top summer temperatures.

High-yielding hybrids were introduced in the early thirties and by 1941 most corn belt farmers were growing hybrid corn in preference to open-pollinated types.

There's been a notable decrease in corn's protein content since the middle thirties--from about 11 per cent, on a dry basis, to under 10 per cent on the average--and many farmers think this drop was caused by the new hybrids.

"But it wasn't," Earle says. "The decrease in protein content since 1934 is definite and has been remembered, but the increase between 1928 and 1934, which was just as definite, has been forgotten."

He emphasizes that corn protein content is greatly influenced by climatic conditions, although other factors such as soil fertility and fertilizer use enter in.

A-9943-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 1, 1954

Immediate Release

1200 4-H'ERS AT STATE CLUB WEEK

Some 1200 4-H members in Minnesota will spend next week attending classes in farming and homemaking, hearing inspirational talks and taking sightseeing tours in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The event is the annual State 4-H Club Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus June 8-11.

Club members will eat and sleep in the 4-H building on the State Fair grounds.

Tuesday morning and afternoon will be given over to registration and tours of the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses of the University. Vice President Malcolm Willey will welcome the young people on Tuesday afternoon in Northrup auditorium.

Other sightseeing tours of Minneapolis and St. Paul have been scheduled for Thursday afternoon.

On Wednesday and Thursday mornings club members will attend classes in home-making and agriculture taught by University staff members.

Special speakers at assembly programs during the week include Governor C. Elmer Anderson, who will talk on highway safety; Wes Fesler, former football coach at the University of Minnesota; Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, P. E. Miller, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader and Gerald McKay, extension visual aids specialist, University of Minnesota.

Presentation of the Keep Minnesota Green Award will be made Thursday morning by Frank Kaufert, director of the University's School of Forestry, to a 4-H member, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce 4-H Safety Award to a 4-H club by Richard Quinlivan, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Other highlights of the week are the state 4-H Federation meeting, a good grooming contest, both scheduled for Wednesday, and a gingham and denim party Thursday evening.

A-9944-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 2, 1954

SPECIAL

RETIRING ST. PAUL CAMPUS STAFFERS HONORED

Fifteen retiring University of Minnesota "ag campus" staff members were awarded miniature milk pails with the University's insignia today in honor of their service to the institution.

Three of the group have served the University a total of 123 years—41 years each, beginning at the bottom of the ladder in 1913. Clayton C. Keet, for example, now is head of the soils department. He began as an instructor in 1913.

W. G. Eric^Rson, began as an assistant professor of horticulture that same year. He retires as a full professor.

The third long-service staff member is Oscar E. Nelson, a maintenance worker and truck driver, who also began his University career in 1913. He now is on a three-month trip to Norway, his native land.

Dr. H. C. H. Kunkaup, acting director of the School of Veterinary Medicine, presented the awards at a luncheon today on the St. Paul campus. The 12 others honored with milk pail awards are:

Inez Hobart, assistant professor of extension home economics, 32 years service.

Alvin Larson, assistant professor of plant pathology, 37 years service.

Henry C. Matthews, Minnesota crop improvement association.

Arthur G. Curran, Jr., veterinary medicine department.

Mrs. Maggie G. Westgate, agronomy department .

M. L. Armour, professor of extension agronomy .

Harriet Gausbrunn, agricultural extension service, 20 years.

(more)

John Burstein, caretaker, botany building, 33 years.

Charles Edward Mungstock, caretaker, 30 years.

William Eren, caretaker, Macdonald hall.

Theodore Bjelland, caretaker, veterinary medicine.

Matt Bauer, one of those to be honored, died this morning at his home following a long illness. He was Coffey hall caretaker for 13 years.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 3 1954

SPECIAL TO NATIONAL 4-H CLUB NEWS

By Harry R. Johnson
Information Specialist

Their goal was "15,000 young trees planted by noon." They overshot. When County Agent E. E. Bjugge made the final tab, he was astounded to find that his enthusiastic crew of 600 4-H'ers, school children, parents and teachers had planted not 15,000, but 28,000 baby trees at their tree planting field day north of Elk River, Minnesota, on May 10.

It took seven busses from nearby Elk River, Becker, Big Lake and Princeton and many cars from most of Sherburne county's country schools to bring the "crew" on the job.

Forest Ranger David Turner and his assistant, Dale Johnson, were kept hauling trees to the eager planters. Land O'Lakes Dairy at St. Michael gave 500 half-pints of milk to help fuel the planting teams.

Hand-planting 15,000 baby evergreens is a big job--yet it's been going on one day out of each year since 1945, according to Bjugge, who is Sherburne county agent and one of the project's mainsprings. Bjugge is a Norwegian name--it's pronounced "Bewgey".

The site is the Sand Dunes State Forest, a 17-square-mile^E patch in the lightly-grassed sand dunes northwest of Elk River and 50 miles northwest of the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is the largest reforestation project in the state. Over 4,000,000 trees have been planted since it began about 15 years ago.

The operation got its start in the late 1930's when State Forester Ray Clement began looking for a site for a tree-planting program. One year, he scattered some jack-pine seeds in the fine white "Zimmerman type" sand. A good percentage of the seed sprouted and produced healthy stands of trees. The land is marginal, agriculturally, and much of the area belonged to the state--tax-forfeited.

In spring, 1942, employees of the Minnesota Conservation Department staged a tree-planting field day and put out 10,000 seedling jack pines. These trees grew

well, too--further evidence that the sandy area was ideally suited to growing trees.

The project now presents an unusual sight, with large areas of Norway and jack pine, white pine, red cedar and spruce in various stages of growth. Trees planted 10 years ago now are up to 20 feet high and their falling needles already are establishing a mulch that will protect the soil from prying spring winds.

Bjuge and Mrs. Ella Kringlund, 4-H club agent, and their 4-H youngsters "got into the act" in 1945, with a tree planting field day that's been an annual event every year since.

They began by solidly hand-planting a ten-acre field with Norway pine, jack pine, red cedar and white spruce, and completed this job in 1949.

Now they specialize in hand-planting small areas on which there is little or no survival of trees machine-planted each year by the Minnesota Forest Service. Since 1946, the Service has planted about 4,000,000 trees in the area.

The 4-H'ers and other school children have hand-planted nearly 80,000 young trees in the forest since 1945. With an eye to the area's recreational possibilities, Bjuge and Mrs. Kringlund began developing a 4-H club camp in 1949.

Merchants in nearby communities helped out with \$4,000 in cash and merchandise, including a large deep-freeze, electric stove and modern plumbing.

With the help of State Forester Ray Clement, a sturdy 40 by 60 foot pre-fab building on the General Andrews State Nursery became the camp building. After the pre-fab was relocated on the new campsite, a 16-foot-wide screened sleeping porch was built on.

The Anoka REA built a power line to the camp--free. A well was dug and running water piped to the building.

With poison ivy elimination spraying, building a dock and treating nearby Lake Ann's water with copper sulphate to prevent swimmer's itch, and facilities for basketball, volleyball, horseshoes and other sports, the camp is becoming one of the best in the state.

It has been self-supporting since it began, but they almost didn't make it the first year--their bank balance showed only 8¢ ahead at year's end, Mrs. Kringlund reports.

But the camp is incidental to the project's main benefits. Area farmers, who once thought it a waste of time and land, now sing its praises. And more and more Sherburne county farmers have the "tree bug." Bjugge says nearly half a million baby trees will go into the ground this year on farms and in community project beautification projects.

The whole area will benefit from the added wild game cover, beautification and sources of young trees for farm windbreaks and shelterbelts.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 3 1954

* * * * *
* SPECIAL *
* For Release: Wednesday, *
* June 9 *
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FOUR-H'ERS AT NATIONAL CAMP IN WASHINGTON (with mat)

Four Minnesota 4-H club members will be in Washington, D. C., next week, June 16-23, attending the twenty-fourth National 4-H Club Camp.

Left to right, they are: Alvin Aho, Cook, St. Louis county; Nancy Meyer, Caledonia, Houston county; Beverly Foster, Columbia Heights, Anoka county; and Marland Dow, Barnesville, Wilkin county.

The award of a trip to the camp is one of the most coveted honors in 4-H club work. Delegates were chosen on the basis of their achievements in leadership and community service and completion of projects in agriculture and homemaking. They have been club members from eight to 11 years and junior leaders from three to five years.

Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, and Bernice Slinden, Meeker county 4-H assistant, will accompany the group to Washington. Also attending the camp will be Humayan Akhtar, International Farm Youth Exchange delegate from Pakistan to Minnesota. Akhtar will represent the group of 34 IFYE delegates from Pakistan and India who are now in the United States.

The Minnesota Bankers' association is providing funds for the trips to Washington.

"Your Government, 4-H and You" will be the theme of this year's camp, which will be attended by 4-H club members from nearly all of the 48 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. During the week in Washington the club boys and girls will get a better understanding of how our government functions by visiting various departments of the government and learning about their operation and through hearing addresses by leading men and women in governmental positions.

Highlights of the week will include meeting with the president of the United States, hearing talks by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and Chief Justice Earl Warren. Besides touring government buildings, the 4-H'ers will visit various embassies, see the Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, Maryland, the executive mansion, the U. S. Naval Academy in Annapolis and Mount Vernon.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 3, 1954

SPECIAL

NEARLY 100 HAY IMPLEMENTS TO PERFORM AT U'S HAY DAY

An army of over 90 modern haying implements will hold field maneuvers on the rich grasslands of the University of Minnesota's Rosemount agricultural experiment station next week.

After strutting their stuff in hay-making and processing, the implements will be on display. The occasion is Hay Day -- Wednesday, June 9 -- and the implements come from various manufacturers and dealers.

The army's total strength will be about 140 field pieces -- over 90 implements and the tractors that will power them. Among newcomers are a tractor-mounted forage harvester and a mower-crusher.

Hay Day begins at 10 a. m. with field demonstrations of new mowers, crushers, rakes, choppers, unloaders and other units.

At 12:30, a panel discussion will feature R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, speaking on hay-making and artificial drying; Rodney A. Briggs, University extension agronomist, discussing silage preservatives; T. W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry, describing University experiments with fresh-cut forage for dairy cattle and C. L. Cole, superintendent of the North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, discussing pasture and silage use.

At 1:30, field demonstrations continue with new hay-making machines "performing" in raking, chopping, baling, loading and other operations. Farmers will see the latest side-delivery rakes, semi-automatic equipment for unloading chopped hay and grass, automatic-pickup balers, artificial driers and other units.

Designed to help farmers learn more about new developments in hay-making and processing, Hay Day is a joint venture of the University's Institute of Agriculture, its Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine of St. Paul.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 3 1954

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JUNE

By O. C. Turnquist
and R. J. Stadtherr
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables

1. There is still time to sow seeds of many vegetable crops from summer produce. Make succession plantings of beans and sweet corn to assure a continuous harvest of good quality.
2. If you jumped the season and planted your vine crops like cucumbers, squash, or melons and germination was poor because of cold weather, replant these early this month.
3. Carrots and beets for winter storage should be sown up to the middle of June. These will be in better condition than those planted earlier.
4. Keep seed stalks removed from rhubarb plants to prevent a drain on the food reserves needed for next year's crop.
5. Thin your vegetable plants sown from seed to provide for enough room so that plants will attain the desired size and quality. Onions, beets, parsnips and carrots usually require thinning.
6. Control insects early by applying DDT or methoxychlor to your garden crops. If maggots appear, apply granular dieldrin to the soil around the onions, cabbage and radish plants.
7. If aphids or plant lice appear, spray or dust with malathion.
8. Spray or dust the weeds around the garden with DDT to control leaf-hoppers and prevent aster yellows from infecting your carrots, lettuce and other garden crops. This is the disease which causes small whisker-like roots on your carrots.
9. Tomatoes and vine crops are more tolerant to methoxychlor than DDT for insect control and less burning of foliage results.

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.

10. Cultivate shallow to control weeds when they are still small. Avoid injuring roots of vegetable plants when cultivating.
11. Be sure your sprayer is rinsed several times with ammonia water after spraying weeds with chemical weed killers. Damage to vegetable plants often occurs when insecticides are applied with sprayers previously used for weed control.

Fruits

1. Keep flowers removed from newly set strawberry plants. This will make vigorous plants and strong runner plants for a good crop next year. In the case of ever-bearers, blossoms that form late this month may be left to mature a fall crop of berries.
2. Keep your new strawberry planting free of weeds by cultivation. Space the newly formed runner plants so they are about 8 inches apart. Keep the rows about 18 inches wide.
3. Do not spray strawberries that are in bloom or fruiting with 2,4-D for weed control; otherwise they are quite resistant to this chemical. Crag Herbecide No. 1 can be used to kill germinating weed seeds after the strawberries are well started.
4. Be on the lookout for insects and disease on fruits. Strawberry weevil, sawfly on raspberry, currant worm, apple and plum curculio, and codling moth on apple are usually troublesome this month. Consult Extension Pamphlet 184 "Fruit Spray Schedules" for details on spraying fruits.
5. Keep area around newly planted fruit trees cleanly cultivated. Apply a mulch of straw or grass around apple trees to conserve moisture and smother weeds.
6. Keep livestock out of your fruit planting. Serious damage can result from farm animals grazing around fruit trees.
7. Remove suckers arising from the base of plum trees. These wild plum sprouts will rob the trees of water and nutrients and may crowd out the original tree.
8. Cultivate raspberries to eliminate weeds and suckers that develop between the rows. Don't let your rows get wider than 12 inches. Remember, a weed is

merely a plant out of place. This also applies to raspberry sprouts that come up between rows.

Ornamentals

1. Remove faded blooms and seed pods from tulips, daffodils, iris, peonies and other early blooming perennials. This practice improves the appearance of the plants and permits more and better blooming next year. If the plants are allowed to develop seed, most of the food produced is utilized, leaving little for next year's growth.
2. Remove the flower heads of lilacs after they are through blooming. Cut just below the withered flowers. Do not take any of the new shoots which are developing because next year's flowers are formed from them.
3. Don't cut back foliage of tulips, daffodils or peonies just after they have bloomed. Allow it to die down naturally. A complete fertilizer such as 5-10-5 used at the rate of about 3 pounds per 100 square feet, plus a thorough soaking about once a week will keep the foliage green longer and help produce the bigger storage organs which will mean more flowers next year.
4. Chrysanthemum plants become tall and leggy if they are not pinched. Remove the tips of each stem when the plants are six to eight inches tall. Two or three pinchings until about July 4 will give you compact, bushy plants.
5. Early flowering shrubs which bloom on last year's wood should be pruned shortly after they have completed blossoming. The arrowhead, barberry, bridal wreath, burning bush, lilac, contoneaster, flowering plum, cherry, almond and currant, dogwood, garland spirea, hawthorn, highbush cranberry, honeysuckle, juneberry, mockorange, nannyberry and the elders should be pruned this month. However, if you are more interested in the colorful berries you should limit your pruning. It is a good policy to remove about one-third of the oldest, largest stems. Cut them back to the ground.
6. Prune your dwarf Mugho pines in the foundation planting by taking about one-half to two-thirds of the new "candles" at the tip of each branch. This will keep

them dwarf and compact. Avoid the sheared, unnatural formal appearance by cutting each individual branch separately.

Arborvitae, junipers and yews should be pruned this month also. Remove only the ends of the branches that extend beyond the normal form of the tree or shrub.

7. Tall-growing plants like delphinium and dahlias should be staked before wind and rain break them. Put in stakes that are tall enough so that when the plants are mature you can tie the tips to the stake. Tie the plants loosely with raffia or a soft twine or yarn. Don't tie several tall stems to a single stake; keep each stem separate.
8. Dandelions and other broad-leaved weeds in your lawn can be killed with 2, 4-D. Apply according to the directions on the container on a quiet, clear, warm day. Be cautious about drift, for just a little spray can seriously damage flowers and shrubs. It will also kill clover. If the sprayer is to be used for anything else, it should be cleaned thoroughly. Use a solution of 2 teaspoonfuls of household ammonia per quart of water and let it stand in the sprayer for two days. Work some of this solution into the nozzles and rinse thoroughly with clean warm water.
9. Crabgrass germinates during warm weather and needs light to germinate. Now is a good time to set your lawn mower higher - to about 2 inches - so that the ground is shaded. This will reduce the amount of crabgrass that will germinate and gain a foothold in your lawn. The phenyl mercury compounds and potassium cyanate have given effective control. Use the manufacturer's directions in applying these chemicals. First application should be made around mid-June followed by one or two more applications at 10-day intervals.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 3, 1954

Immediate Release

HAY DAY FEATURES OVER 90 HAY IMPLEMENTS

An army of over 90 modern haying implements will hold field maneuvers on the rich grasslands of the University of Minnesota's Rosemount agricultural experiment station next week.

After strutting their stuff in hay-making and processing, the implements will be on display. The occasion is "Hay Day" -- Wednesday, June 9 -- and the implements come from various manufacturers and dealers.

The army's total strength will be about 140 field pieces -- over 90 implements and the tractors that power them. Among newcomers are a tractor-mounted forage harvester and a mower-crusher.

Hay Day begins at 10 a. m. with field demonstrations of new mowers, crushers, rakes, choppers, unloaders and other units.

The noon program features a panel with University specialists speaking on hay-making, silage-making, fresh-cut green forage and pasture problems.

At 1:30, field demonstrations continue with new hay-making machines "performing" in raking, chopping, baling, loading and other operations. Farmers will see the latest side-delivery rakes, semi-automatic equipment for unloading chopped hay and grass, automatic-pickup balers, artificial driers and other units.

Hay Day is sponsored by the University's Institute of Agriculture, its Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul.

A-9945-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 3, 1954

Immediate Release

WELL-KNOWN U. BOTANY TEACHER RETIRES

A University of Minnesota botany professor whose quietly dramatic lectures on green plants--especially weeds--add up to thousands of hours of valuable learning will retire June 30.

He is Alvin H. "Al" Larson, who joined the University staff in 1917. Born in Henderson, Minn., Larson graduated from the University in 1915 and taught agriculture at Little Falls high school for two years before returning to the "ag campus."

Larson's speciality--in addition to students--is weeds and he takes a unique approach to the weed problem. His view is that there's something "abnormal" about the serious weed pests and he likens himself to a combination psychologist-physician in his study of why weeds live and "act" as they do.

Among weeds Larson has "psychoanalyzed" are the orange hawkweed, meadow buttercup and ox-eye daisy--all serious pests in the meadowlands of northeastern Minnesota.

One of the orange hawkweed's "weapons" is the beauty of its flowers. Although it's a weed with a weed's selfish characteristics, people often transplant it to their home gardens and thus give it a chance to multiply under favorable circumstances.

The meadow buttercup, says Larson, repels grazing cattle. It burns their mouths. Thus, it grows undisturbed unless man comes along with his 2,4-D, TCA and other modern chemicals. The ox-eye daisy is another bitter taster.

A devout student of weeds, Larson has been a key figure in developing the University's weed control research program and was one of the principal planners of the North Central Weed Control Conference--a cooperative organization of several north central states whose aim is more efficient weed control.

Larson holds an honorary lifetime membership in the Conference, given in recognition of his "contributions to the weed control program." He has served as secretary of the Minnesota chapter of the American Society of Plant Physiologists and is a member of the Official Seed Analysts' Association of North America.

He is co-author of a book, "Identification and Judging of Crops, Weeds and Diseases," and a leading contributor of drawings to a newly developed book on weeds issued by north central states agricultural experiment stations.

A-9946-h.r.j

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 3, 1954

Immediate Release

VO-AG. TEACHERS TO MEET IN ST. PAUL

Minnesota's vocational agriculture teachers gather in St. Paul next week for their annual meeting. Sessions begin at 10 a. m., Tuesday morning, June 8, at the St. Paul Hotel.

G. R. Cochran, state supervisor of agricultural education, opens the meetings with a talk "Agricultural Education in Minnesota in 1954." Carl Albrecht, an agricultural engineer, from Michigan State College, will speak on farm mechanics teaching.

Tuesday afternoon, the Vo-Ag teachers will hear P. M. Raup, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota; A. W. Tenney, of the U. S. office of education and E. H. M. Hartmans, farm management specialist at the University.

Wednesday morning, they will visit the University's St. Paul campus and attend "Hay Day" at the Rosemount agricultural experiment station in the afternoon.

Wednesday evening, the group holds its banquet and will welcome new members and present awards to longtime members of its association--the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors' Association.

Thursday's sessions will be under the chairmanship of W. J. Kortesmaki, Minnesota FFA executive secretary, and will include an outline of plans for the 1954 State Fair FFA livestock shown by Jerry Franke of the Minnesota State Fair.

Thursday afternoon features talks by D. P. Rice, superintendent of schools, Jordan; Winfield Forsberg, New Ulm, president of the MVAIA; Floyd Lueben, director of vocational education in Austin schools and C. A. Anderson, assistant state supervisor of agricultural education.

Friday morning, the Vo-Ag teachers will hear Kenneth Johnson, Vo-Ag instructor at Worthington; H. C. Schmid, director of vocational education, state department of education; Paul V. Berggren, Society of Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters and Chester Wilson, state conservation commissioner.

The meetings are a joint venture of the Minnesota department of education, the University's departments of agricultural education and short courses and the MVAIA.

A-9947-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 3, 1954

Immediate Release

DISTRICT 4-H TALENT CONTESTS IN JUNE, JULY

The first of five district events in the annual statewide Search for 4-H Talent contest will be held in the high school in Owatonna on Wednesday, June 16, at 8 p. m.

According to Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, other district contests have been scheduled for Redwood Falls, high school auditorium, June 23; Elbow Lake, high school auditorium, June 30; Wadena, Washington school, July 7; and Grand Rapids, high school auditorium, July 14.

The three highest-ranking acts at each of the district contests will be selected to compete for state honors during the Minnesota State Fair.

Cedric Adams will act as master of ceremonies for the five district contests and for the state event. Tickets for district contests will be available to 4-H members, parents and 4-H leaders through county extension offices.

The Search for 4-H Talent contest is being sponsored for the fifth successive year by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, in cooperation with Cargill, Inc. Awards will be provided by the Minneapolis grain firm to county, district and state champions.

A-9948-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 3, 1954

Immediate Release

PAYNESVILLE FRESHMAN WINS \$250 SCHOLARSHIP

Michael Behr, 17, Paynesville has been awarded the \$250 Van Dale Farm Machines Scholarship, given each year by Van Dale Farm Machines, Inc., Wayzata, to an outstanding freshman in agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

According to A. A. Dowell, assistant dean of the Institute of Agriculture, Behr was selected on the basis of the excellence of a 1,000 word essay on "Barn Mechanization," his high school scholastic record, his leadership qualities and participation in school and community affairs.

Michael is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Behr and has lived on a farm all his life. He ranked third in the 1954 Paynesville High School class of 61. During high school he was president of the junior and senior classes and the student council.

In the Future Farmers of America, Michael has been president of the local and district organizations and chairman of the state program of work committee. He was an alternate delegate to the national convention at Kansas City, Missouri.

He has been president, secretary, and treasurer of his 4-H club and county 4-H federation vice president. He was also active in his church's choir and youth organization.

Michael says he plans to farm after graduating from the University.

A-9949-hrj

JUN 4 1954

SKA LANTBRUKSELEVER I FÖRENTA STATERNA PÅ ETT ÅRS PRAKTIK OCH SKOLGÅNG

Lördagen den 24de april välkomnades åtta unga svenskar av sina Minnesota-värdar i Tvillingstäderna, Minneapolis och St. Paul, varmed en praktisk kurs i amerikanskt lantbruk hade sin början. Tvillingstäderna ligger ungefär 1,500 eng. mil västerut från New York.

Sju av eleverna komma att bli "arbetande gäster" på olika gårdar i Minnesota, och den åttonde kommer att ägna sig åt blomsterodling. Omkring den 1sta oktober samlas alla i lantbruksskolan vid University of Minnesota, där de enligt planen komma att inhämta teoretiska kunskaper under den senare delen av utbildningsåret.

Eleverna, som äro i åldern från nitton till tjugufem år, ha rest ut till Förenta Staterna under det Svenska Institutets värdskap, fast i samråd med lantbruksskolan.

Enligt underrättelse från Dr. J. O. Christianson, skolans intendent och känd i Sverige från sitt besök här 1949, anlände eleverna till New York den 18de april, foro med buss till Tvillingstäderna och möttes på onsdagsmorgon, den 21sta april, av direktören för American Swedish Institute, Hr Delmar Nordquist.

Under de senaste fem åren ha ett flertal unga Minnesota-lantbrukare vistats i Sverige för praktisk träning, och ett femtiotal svenskar ha utnyttjat programmets möjligheter i Minnesota.

En av eleverna, Hans Gunnar Odell från Gamlegården, Simlinge i Skåne, kommer att tillbringa sin "arbetssemester" som gäst hos Hr. Eldon Torkelson i St. James, som praktiserade på en svensk gård under 1949.

De flesta av eleverna tala engelska utmärkt, enligt Dr. Christianson, vilket ju är en fördel då ett flertal av dem komma att gästa lantbrukare som ej äro av skandinavisk härkomst. Tillfället att tala svenska blir därför inte stort.

Här följer listan på de övriga eleverna och deras värdar: Claes Fredrik Axelsson, Kalling från Rydbruk i Halland, gäst hos Harry Youngdahl i Russell; Rickard Lars Billing från Skoldnäs gård, Baggetorp, Sörmland, gäst hos Howard Crawford i Beaver Creek; Nils Gunnar Elfverson från Kolby, Ljungbyholm i Småland, gäst hos Henry W. Trapp i Hastings; Per Christer Persson från Sunnerby, Sorunda, Södertörn, gäst hos Alvin Knips i Lismore; Helge Karl Svensson från

Hessleholmen, Borås, Västergötland, gäst hos Axel Hansen i Battle Lake; Åke Lennart Ullerup, Onnestad, Skåne, gäst hos Sheldon Sandager i Hills; Sture Lennart Waldemar Larsson från Ångbo Sandvägen, Ängelholm, Skåne, som kommer att bli verksam i tralten av Tvillingstäderna.

Här ovan bilden av åtta svenska lantbruks elever tillsammans med den officiella välkomstkommiteen, utgörande representanter från det Svenska Institutet i Minneapolis och Lantbruksskolan vid University of Minnesota i St. Paul. Från vänster till höger, stående, bortre raden: Rickard Billing, Sköldnäs Gård, Baggetorp, Henning Swanson, bitr. professor i Lantbruksskolan; Delmar Nordquist, Direktör för det Svenska Institutet i Minneapolis; professor Ralph Miller, lärare på Lantbruksskolan; Dr. J. O. Christianson, Lantbruksskolans intendent; Hans Gunnar Odell, Gamlegården, Simlinge; Per Christer Persson, Sunnerby, Sorunda, Södertörn. Nedre raden, sittande: Lennart Ullerup, Onnestad; Gunnar Elfverson, Kolby, Ljungbyholm; Sture Lennart Waldemar Larsson, Ångbo Sandvägen, Ängelholm; Helge Karl Svensson, Hessleholmen, Borås; Claes Fredrik Axelsson Kalling, Rydbruk.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 4 1954

To all counties
For use immediately

FARMERS ASKED TO
HELP IN POULTRY
QUALITY SURVEY

The last few days, _____ county farmers have been receiving questionnaires in the mail about their chickens and egg-marketing procedures.

According to County Agent _____, the questionnaire is being sent out by the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service, which serves farmers so well in collecting and publishing information which helps in planning farming operations.

Questionnaires are going to only five per cent of the area's poultry raisers, _____ said.

Answers to the survey's questions are needed to supplement census information, according to Miss Cora Cooke, poultry specialist with the University's agricultural extension service.

The facts are important also in helping measure radical changes in the poultry business which have occurred in the short time since the last federal census. They will provide information to help the state's flock owners plan better poultry programs, she said.

You can help by filling out your questionnaire promptly and mailing it back, says _____.
(agent's name)

Miss Cooke points out that nearly 70 per cent of Minnesota's poultry income comes from eggs and since price is of major interest to flock owners, egg quality and efficient marketing practices are of top concern to everyone raising chickens.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 7 1954

To all counties
For use week of June 14
or after
A U. of M. Agricultural
Research Story

RESEARCH SHOWS
HIGHER MACHINERY
COSTS ON FARM

Most farmers know they've been spending far more for machinery in the past 10 or 15 years--that's pretty obvious. Now, a University of Minnesota research project has shown just how much.

According to County Agent _____ the University took a long look at 25 years of farmers' records from the Southeast Minnesota Farm Management Service and found that during the depression the farmers spent an average \$198 a year for machinery and operating costs.

But during the last eight years, they've spent an average of nearly eight times as much. Higher prices, of course, account for much of the increase, but the far larger number of machines figures in, too.

During the last eight years, farmers bought or replaced machines they couldn't afford during the depression or even buy during World War II--and they bought bigger and better machines, and more different kinds.

During the last five years about half the machinery buck has been used in buying, the other half in operating machines and paying for custom work, the survey shows.

S. A. Engene, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, who made the record analysis, says that many of the Minnesota farmers in the survey are in generally excellent condition as far as machinery goes--they can operate for several years with very few replacements.

He adds, however, that operating costs will continue high and that each farmers needs to plan both buying and operating so this part of his expense can be held down.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 7 1954

To all counties
For use week of June 14

CHEMICALS WILL
CONTROL GRUBS

serious

White grubs are becoming a pest in home gardens, lawns and commercial strawberry plantings this year, reports County Agent _____ . They are also causing injury to perennials, nursery stock and pastures.

Though white grubs are among the most difficult of insects to control, experiments by the University of Minnesota show that some of the new chemicals, such as aldrin, dieldrin and chlordane are the most effective means of combating them.

_____ passes on some information on damage by white grubs and their control from Dr. A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota.

Reddening and browning of the leaves of strawberries, grass and other plants are indications that the grubs are at work. The grubs feed on roots below the surface, with the result that plants are retarded and soon die.

Growing strawberry plants should be treated when they are not in fruit, early in the season or after harvest, Dr. Granovsky says. In a home strawberry planting, use about 1 ^{ful}tablespoon/of 25 per cent aldrin emulsion to 5 gallons of water, applying one pint of this dilution per square foot of soil around each plant. This amount will treat about 40 plants. In commercial plantings, insecticides could be applied by valve distributors at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per acre.

Since there is likely to be some grub infestation whether the planting is new or well established, Dr. Granovsky suggests it would save labor to treat the land before planting. In commercial fields, aldrin or dieldrin may be applied before planting with any convenient machinery, using 25 per cent emulsible concentrates at rates of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per acre in a highly diluted form. Or use 25 pounds of chlordane 40 per cent wettable powder per acre by broadcasting when the soil is being prepared for planting. A few days before the strawberries are planted, the insecticides should be worked into the soil to 4 or 5 inches by harrowing or disking.

The same rates of these insecticides may be used on lawns, pastures and around perennials. A single application will control white grubs for two or more years. Plants should be watered thoroughly before and after application.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 7 1954

To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

For use week of June 14

DRY MILK FINE
FOR MIXES

Quick breads can be really quick, as well as economical, if they are prepared from a mix made at home with dry milk, says Home Agent _____.

Many homemakers like to make up their own mixes when they are not busy and store them in measured amounts for making biscuits and muffins at a moment's notice. The mix is a timesaver and an easy way to add both food value and variety to family meals. Made with dry milk and with lard, it is also inexpensive.

The following basic quick bread mix has been developed by Mrs. Elaine Asp and Dr. Isabel Noble in the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics: 8 cups sifted all-purpose flour; 1 cup nonfat dry milk; 2 teaspoons salt; 4 tablespoons double-acting baking powder; $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups lard. Measure the ingredients accurately, sift flour, milk solids, salt and baking powder together three times. Blend lard into the dry ingredients with a pastry blender until it is evenly distributed and the mixture resembles coarse meal. This recipe makes approximately 10 cups of mix. One cup of the mix makes four or five muffins.

Decide upon the amount of mix you will need each time you make muffins or biscuits and measure that amount into pint or quart jars for storage, suggest Mrs. Asp and Dr. Noble. Take care not to pack the mix into the measuring cup. Cover the jars tightly and store at room temperature in a dark place or in the refrigerator. When stored at room temperature the mix keeps about four weeks. In the refrigerator it will keep about six weeks without deterioration.

For muffins, use 2 cups of the mix, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 egg beaten and $\frac{2}{3}$ cup water or milk. Mix the sugar with the mix and make a well in the center of the dry ingredients. Combine beaten eggs and milk or water and add immediately to the dry ingredients, mixing until dry ingredients are just dampened and the batter is pebbly. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in hot oven (425°F.) until crusts are golden brown, about 20 minutes.

For baking powder biscuits, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water or milk to 2 cups of mix. Add the liquid all at once and stir quickly and vigorously until the dry ingredients are dampened. Continue stirring for about 10 seconds. Turn onto lightly floured board and knead gently about 10 strokes, roll to a thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and cut. Bake on an ungreased baking sheet in a hot oven (425°F.) until the crusts are a golden brown about 12 to 15 minutes. This recipe yields 8 - 10 biscuits. -jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 7 1954

To all counties

For use week of June 14
or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses....

Cost Should Govern Preservative Choice -- Let the cost of a preservative determine which one you'll use. That's the advice of Rodney A. Briggs, the University's extension agronomist. He points out that 80 per cent or more of the carbohydrate preservatives such as ground grain or molasses will be added to silage as feed value. Chemicals such as sodium metabisulfite cut down fermentation and their cost may sometimes be more than you actually make up in reduced silage losses. Briggs advises checking into costs in your home locality before buying preservatives.

* * * * *

Circle These on Calendar -- Here are some field days you may wish to attend:

(Agent: Please select those which are close and of interest to your area's farmers)

Thursday, July 8 -- Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount

Friday, July 9 -- West Central Experiment Station, Morris

Monday, July 12 -- Southwestern Minnesota Field Day, William Poulson Farm,
Redwood Falls

Tuesday, July 13 -- Southern Experiment Station, Waseca

Thursday, July 22 -- Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston

Friday, July 23 -- Northern Minnesota Field Day, H. G. Magnuson Farm, Roseau

Tuesday, July 27 -- North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids

Wednesday, July 28 -- Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth.

* * * * *

Will You Be One of Them? -- Each year, a number of Minnesota farmers are

killed in hay-making operations. These are unnecessary and tragic deaths, Glenn

Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University, points out. Here are some of his tips to help you stay off the casualty list: First, stop the machine for servicing, adjusting or unclogging. With implements powered from the tractor, keep the power-take off shaft shielded. An unshielded take off can strip you and break arms or legs in a matter of seconds.

* * * * *

Shade Your Cows -- Cows eat less feed and produce less milk as temperatures climb up above 80. A partial answer is plenty of cool water, conveniently located, and areas where cows can get welcome shade. Both these bits of thoughtfulness will help bring you bigger milk checks. This tip comes from Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 7 1954

To all counties

For use week of June 14
or after

NEW GRAIN STORAGE
BOOKLET NOW AT
AGENT'S OFFICE

A new, 23-page illustrated booklet on controlling insects in stored grain is available free at the county extension office, County Agent _____ said today.

Developed by insect and storage experts from 12 north central states' agricultural colleges and the USDA, the booklet was published by the University of Minnesota, and is known as Station Bulletin 425.

The specialists give a nine-point program for protecting stored grain efficiently:

1. Store it in a well-built granary, isolated from other buildings.
2. Store grain dry--keep it as dry as possible.
3. Remove old grain from bins and any grain and feed accumulations on the farm--this helps prevent a buildup of grain-damaging insect populations.
4. Apply/spray to ceilings, walls and floors of a granary or crib and other storage building at least two weeks before you plan to put grain in the unit.
residual
5. Fumigate all old grain which cannot be removed from the granary before new grain comes in.
6. Dust newly harvested wheat with protective powders.
7. Fumigate unprotected small grains within six weeks after harvest.
8. Inspect grain often to check for insects and overheating.
9. Fumigate binned grain a second time if insect infestations develop.

The specialists have helpful suggestions for preventing and checking infestations of stored grain insects in elevators and railroad cars. Other topics include types of damage caused by insects, sources of infestations and how geographical location influences insects' activity.

The booklet is also available from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 7 1954

To: County Agricultural Agents

Here is a packet of five stories to use as you see fit in promoting on-the-farm storage building in your area. You'll find the stories accurate and factual, although you may wish to add details pertinent to your area.

Harry R. Johnson

Harry R. Johnson
Extension Information Specialist

HRJ:aj

Enc.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 7 1954

To all counties

FARMERS CAN MAKE
OWN STORAGE AND
REAP PROFIT

Grain producers (and oilseed producers) who intend to take advantage of Government price support loans on this year's crops should be giving serious thought to the problem of storage space for housing 1954 crops, County Agent _____ reminds producers.

It is the farmer's responsibility to provide adequate storage, either on his own farm or in commercial space, before he can obtain a Government loan, _____ says.

Even though a farmer does not plan to apply for a loan, inability to find space at the last moment can lead to dumping crops on the market at harvest time when prices are often as much as 35 to 50 cents below levels normal later in the year.

The question of storage space is particularly important this year, says _____, because carryovers from last year plus this year's production are expected to result in our greatest total "on hand" supply of grain and oilseeds.

This will undoubtedly strain all existing storage facilities, despite the fact that the Government has taken steps to expand space through use of the "moth-ball fleet" to hold stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation and building of 100,000,000 bushels new CCC bin space, as well as through an occupancy guarantee program to encourage building more commercial elevators.

Current estimates indicate that we may be short 150 to 250 million bushels of storage space.

The answer for many farmers is to provide enough space on their own farms to house their crops. Information about the type of facilities which would best meet their needs can be obtained from county agent _____. Information about special loans available to finance new facilities or remodel present buildings can be obtained from the county ASC committee at _____.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 7 1954

To all counties

SOUND BUSINESS TO
STORE GRAIN ON FARM

It's sound business to store grains and oilseeds on the farm this year, says County Agent _____ . He cites a number of reasons why this is so.

1. Crops stored at harvest ~~time~~ and sold later in the year usually bring a much better price. This extra profit may not be available this year to producers who depend on commercial storage space because present facts indicate that there will be a serious overall shortage of storage space for grains and oilseeds, owing to heavy carryover stocks from other years.

2. Loans to finance up to 80 percent of the cost of new storage facilities are available from the Commodity Credit Corporation. Intended to supplement local credit services when normal credit is not available, these 4 percent loans, repayable over a four year period, can be obtained through local banks or directly from the _____ County ASC Committee.

3. Similar storage equipment loans are also available to finance up to 75 percent of the "delivered and assembled" cost of drying equipment for properly conditioning farm-stored crops.

Eligible for loans are mobile mechanical dryers, air circulators, ventilators, tunnels, and fans. These loans can be obtained from the ASC Committee and are repayable in three annual installments.

4. Any grain producer who has built or builds a corncrib or grain bin after December 31, 1952, is allowed a Federal income tax deduction for amortization of the structure over five years after construction. This amortization provision applies also to any alteration or remodeling of a grain storage structure that increases its capacity. A simple statement on the income tax return is sufficient to provide for the deduction.

5. Finally, _____ reminds that Government support loans are available only for crops properly housed in safe storage facilities.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 7 1954

To all counties

NEW BOOKLET
TELLS ABOUT
STORAGE STRUCTURES

Prepared especially to help farmers meet a severe shortage of grain storage facilities this year, a new farmers' bulletin released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture describes structures and equipment designed to provide safe storage for grains on the farm.

The bulletin should be of great value to farmers planning to provide storage space for their own crops this year, says county agent _____.

It stresses the need for storing only grain with a low moisture content, outlines the basic requirements of a safe storage structure, and points out that some types of storage structures can be used for other purposes when not storing grain.

Methods and equipment for reducing moisture content of grain to a safe level and maintaining it during storage are described.

Only clean grain should be placed in storage. Cracked grain, screenings, chaff, and dust help develop insect infestations. Even clean grain with a safe moisture content, according to the bulletin, can't be stored and forgotten. Occasional inspection is necessary to detect leaks, insect infestations, and moist, molding, or caking grain.

A copy of the publication, "You Can Store Grain Safely on the Farm," Farmers' Bulletin 2071, can be obtained free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 7 1954

To all counties

WHEAT FARMERS
URGED TO ACT NOW
TO INSURE STORAGE

It is urgent that wheat farmers act now on plans for storing their crops when they are harvested says county agent _____. Other grain producers, if they have not already acted, will face the same urgent problem a little later.

Recent Government estimates indicate a serious lack in storage space needed to protect this year's crops of grains and oilseeds. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that huge carryovers from last year plus normal crops this year may lead to a shortage of as much as 150 to 250 million bushels in storage space.

Though the squeeze is expected to be particularly severe in the northern and southern Great Plains, and in the Corn Belt, it will be felt generally.

Asked about what farmers in this area can do to meet the problem of possible storage shortages here, _____ offers some pertinent advice.

"There are two things that every grain (and oilseed) producer can do right now to avoid storage problems at harvest time," _____ asserts. "First, he can check on whether suitable commercial storage will be available locally and make arrangements, if possible, for space he will need.

Second, he should think about providing his own storage space if sufficient commercial space won't be available, or if he finds that building his own space would pay for itself in extra dividends over the next few years."

_____ points to the fact that materials for building extra storage space or remodeling existing structures are now easy to get, and he lists several aids--in addition to price support loans-- provided by the Government to make on-farm storage facilities pay for themselves in a short time.

These are loans at 4 percent for building farm storage space or purchasing drying equipment, a special income tax deduction for farmers who enlarge their grain storage facilities, and special storage payments for "resealing" grain already stored on the farm under Government loan.

Ask your ASC Committee or county agent for details. The extra 30 to 50 cents per bushel often gained by holding a crop for better prices, or by obtaining a Government price support loan, will go a long way toward paying the cost of new on-farm storage space.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 7 1954

To all counties

CAREFUL LOOK
AT STORAGE NEEDS
IS NECESSARY

With a storage space shortage looming on the horizon this year, a reexamination of the arguments for storing of grains and oilseeds on the farm is in order, says County Agent _____.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson has warned farmers that normal crops this year will lead to serious shortage in commercial storage space, and reminds farmers that they have a primary responsibility for seeing that their crops are properly stored before they can obtain a Government price support loan.

Many farmers who have felt in the past that it was more convenient to store their crops in commercial facilities are building their own storage facilities this year. There are several good reasons for this, says _____.

First, commercial space readily available in the past may not be obtainable this year, and this could lead to the necessity for dumping crops on a full market at harvest time.

The extra profit from holding the crops for a better price, or by obtaining a Government loan on the stored crop, plus the savings involved in not having to rent commercial space, will help pay for facilities useful many years after they are paid for.

In addition, "Uncle Sam" is offering some incentives which go a long way toward making farm storage pay for itself. Loans to finance up to 80 percent of the cost of new storage facilities and up to 75 percent of the cost of drying equipment are available at 4 percent interest.

A special federal income tax deduction has been provided for grain producers who build new storage facilities or remodel present buildings for storage, allowing for amortization of the full value over a period of 5 years.

_____ suggests that farmers consult their county ASC for further information about these Government aids.

County Agent _____ can advise farmers on the type of facilities which will best meet their needs.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
5 Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1954

SPECIAL to the FARMER

TIMELY TIPS - JUNE 19

A hundred pounds of skim milk or good buttermilk will replace about 7.3 pounds of tankage and 11 pounds of corn. Tankage at seven cents a pound and corn at 2.4 cents will make 100 pounds of skim milk worth around 77.5 cents for hog feeding. -- H. G. Zavoral.

* * * * *

There's a cull in your flock right now -- maybe several. In a week's time each cull means about a pound of feed wasted. Fed to the layers, that feed will increase your egg check. -- Cora Cooke.

* * * * *

Let the cost of preservatives applied determine which you'll use. Eighty per cent or more of the carbohydrate preservatives such as ground grain or molasses will be added to the feed value of the silage when it's fed. -- Rodney A. Briggs.

* * * * *

Posts with a crook or sweep greater than their diameter are not satisfactory for power driving. Crooked posts tend to spring when driven and often enter the ground at an angle, making a crooked or leaning fence. -- John R. Neetzel.

* * * * *

Your number one responsibility to trees you planted this spring is weed control. Frequent cultivations during growing season are as important to trees as to any row crop. A field cultivator is the best implement for this job. -- Marvin E. Smith.

* * * * *

The season for bloat is at hand. Turn cattle on succulent green pasture for a short time or see that they are forced to eat roughage with green grass. -- Jay A. Sautter.

* * * * *

Add to Timely Tips and send another copy of the set we set in Monday.

Be careful when and where you rinse out your weed sprayer. If it's rinsed out in some place where the chemicals are likely to be licked by cattle, you can run into stock poisoning. -- Al Harvey

It's a good practice to top off hogs as they reach 180 to 210 pounds and send them to market. If you wait until all hogs are ready some will be too heavy and carry too much fat. -- H. G. Zavoral

TIMELY TIPS

Sheep

Now is the time to look for internal parasite infestation in lambs now on pasture. This may be indicated by unthrifty, poor-doing lambs, and in extreme cases with scouring. Flocks should be treated now, including the lambs.

A second treatment is advisable in 3 weeks to a month. Copper sulfate, nicotine sulfate solution, or phenothiazine may be used.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1954

Immediate Release

AWARDS TO 4-H ALUMNI TO BE MADE WEDNESDAY

Three former members of 4-H clubs in Minnesota will be awarded plaques and take part in a panel discussion during State 4-H Club Week to be held June 8-11 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The three, who were selected as last year's state winners in the 4-H alumni recognition program, are Myron Clark, state commissioner of agriculture, who is also a national winner; Walter Schultz, Nicollet; and Mrs. Linus Ernster, Caledonia. Mrs. Edward F. Ganske, Sleepy Eye, also a state 4-H alumni winner, is unable to be present. They are being honored for accomplishments which exemplify effective community leadership, public service, service to 4-H work and success in their chosen careers.

Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will present the 4-H alumni award plaques on Wednesday afternoon (June 9) at 1:30 o'clock in Erickson hall in the 4-H club building on the State Fair grounds.

Following presentation of the plaques, the alumni award winners will take part in a panel discussion, "Taking a look at 4-H." Clark will discuss the subject from the viewpoint of an alumnus, Schultz as a farmer and Mrs. Ernster as a parent.

Also scheduled for Wednesday afternoon is a State 4-H Federation meeting at which officers will be elected.

Beginning at 8:15 Wednesday morning and continuing until noon a good grooming contest will be held, in which one boy and one girl from each county will compete for blue ribbon honors. Following agriculture and homemaking classes for other 4-H members Wednesday morning, Harold Macy, dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, will talk to the group on his recent mission to Korea.

The traditional candlelighting ceremony will be held Wednesday evening, following an address by Wesley Fesler, former University football coach, and a panel of International Farm Youth Exchange delegates who will discuss world understanding through grass roots ambassadors.

Thursday's program will include classes for 4-H members, presentation of awards, sightseeing tours and a talk by Governor C. Elmer Anderson. A gingham and denim party Thursday evening will be the closing event of State 4-H Club Week.

Some 1200 4-H members will attend State 4-H Club Week which opened Tuesday.

A-9950-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1954

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FOR RELEASE:
NOON, Tuesday, June 8, 1954
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AG. EDUCATION LEADER KEYNOTES MEETING

Minnesota's vocational agriculture program is in the strongest and most influential position of its history, G. R. Cochran, state Vo-Ag director, said today.

Addressing Minnesota's Vo-Ag teachers at their annual four-day meeting at Hotel St. Paul this morning, (Tuesday, June 8). Cochran said that during the past year 221 schools included vocational agriculture in their courses and 212 offered institutional on-the-farm training for veterans.

Nearly 33,000 students were enrolled in agriculture classes last year--12,000 were high school students and the rest young farmers, adults and veterans.

Many changes in agriculture teaching facilities are coming about as a result of reorganization and consolidation of school districts and new building programs, he said.

Most schools plan to offer instruction in farm mechanics as part of their Vo-Ag programs. This is an especially important development in view of the high degree of mechanization on Minnesota farms, he said.

He noted that 1954 marks the end of the first year of the Cooperative Farm Management Service, a record-keeping instruction program that is helping 200 farmer-students increase their efficiency by keeping good farm records. Nearly 400 will be enrolled in the program this coming year.

As the "delimiting date" approaches, the on-the-farm training program for World War II veterans is decreasing--about 2,500 World War II veterans and 1,200 Korean War veterans are now enrolled.

He complimented the Vo-Ag teachers for "having the vision of better living for farm people and being willing and able to go out and fight to make the vision a reality."

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1954

Immediate Release

JUNE PLENTIFULS FEATURE DAIRY FOODS

Milk and other dairy products take the featured place on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful foods list this month.

June, the traditional dairy month, this year offers the family food shopper an unusual wealth of milk, butter, cheese and ice cream at lower prices than last year, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

For June main dishes, along with cottage or other cheese, plentiful foods include eggs, young chickens--broilers and fryers--fresh fish and beef. Egg production is expected to continue record-high so that prices in June will continue reasonable. As the weather warms up, top-quality eggs may be a little more expensive, but other eggs will be good buys for many cooking purposes. As for broilers and fryers, more are expected on markets this June than last, with prices in line with supply. June supplies of fresh fish, halibut especially, are due to be plentiful. As for beef, intermediate and lower grades will continue to be the budget buys.

There will be generous supplies of new crop potatoes to go with main-dish foods. Homegrown vegetables such as asparagus, beets, green onions, radishes, spinach, and rhubarb will also be abundant. Tomatoes in June will be coming mostly from southern states.

In fruits, shoppers should look for cantaloupes which will be going to market from Texas, California and Arizona, and for raisins, which will still be in abundance on grocery shelves in June.

A-9952-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1954

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE

2 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1954
* * * * *

GRASSLAND FARMING GROWING IN MINNESOTA

Rosemount -- Grassland farming will play an increasingly important role in Minnesota agriculture, a University of Minnesota agronomist predicted today.

Speaking at Hay Day at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist, pointed out that farmers nowadays are putting more emphasis on high-quality pasture, grass silage and hay.

More than a third of the state's farmed acres are in grass and legumes, Briggs said. He was one of a group of four University crops and livestock authorities who took part in a noon panel between morning and afternoon field demonstrations of one of the largest groups of modern hay-making machines ever assembled in the state. Over 90 implements "performed" in hay-making and processing demonstrations.

Another panel member, T. W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry, said that the University's experiments in feeding green chopped forage--"soilage"-- to dairy cattle revealed the system produces far more feed under proper management than grazing. However, it takes "close figuring" with herds under 25 cows to make a silage plan pay.

Among its disadvantages are the cost and necessary high efficiency of the machinery needed to cut and chop the grass. "Cows are less likely to break down (as forage harvesters) than machinery," Gullickson said.

Rainy weather, too, puts the farmer at a disadvantage in a silage system because of the "struggle with equipment," he said. Harvesting oats or sudangrass was almost impossible during rain because equipment mired. Wet weather also caused clogging.

"Unless you have a forage harvester which cuts, chops, and elevates or blows the material into the feed box all in one operation, you probably won't find the silage system economical," Gullickson concludes.

Bob Hodgson, superintendent of the Southern School of Agriculture at Waseca, discussed hay-making and C. L. Cole, superintendent of the University's Grand Rapids experiment station, spoke on pasture and silage-making.

Hay Day was co-sponsored by the University and The Farmer magazine of St. Paul. Many area dealers cooperated in presenting new hay-making implements for demonstration.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 7, 1954

Immediate Release

STATE RENEWS NATIONAL PROGRAMS WITH SCHOLARSHIPS

Eight 1954 national 4-H awards programs, in which a total of 62 college scholarships valued at \$18,600.00 will be awarded to the highest winners, have been accepted by the state 4-H club office at the University of Minnesota.

The programs, number of \$300 national scholarships and award donors are: achievement, 12, Ford Motor Co.; canning, 6, Kerr Glass; farm and home electric, 6, Westinghouse Educational Foundation; food preparation, 8, Kelvinator, girls' record, 6, Montgomery Ward; health, 8, Kellogg Co., of Battle Creek, Mich.; home improvement, 8, Sears-Roebuck Foundation; and safety, 8, General Motors.

County awards in the programs have been increased to four gold-filled medals of honor, with the exception of food preparation and girls' record, which offer one each.

State awards remain the same as in 1953. Each boy and girl state winner in the 4-H achievement program will receive a set of two miniature statues, and state winners in the other seven programs will be awarded all-expense trips to the annual Club Congress in Chicago. The number of sectional trips to the Chicago Congress offered in the achievement activity have been increased from 16 to 24.

These national 4-H programs are all directed by the Agricultural Extension Service.

A-9954-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 8, 1954

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FOR RELEASE:
8 A. M., THURSDAY, JUNE 10
* * * * *

AWARDS GIVEN 4-H MEMBER, CLUB

A Houston county 4-H member and an Olmsted county 4-H club were honored with special awards this (Thursday) morning at an assembly held as part of State 4-H Club Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Some 1200 4-H members attending State Club Week saw the presentation of the awards.

Glenn Schroeder, 19, Caledonia, was given the Keep Minnesota Green Award for his work in the forestry project. The award was presented by Frank Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry, University of Minnesota.

The Cascade Cruisers 4-H club, Olmsted county, was presented with the Junior Chamber of Commerce 4-H Safety Award by Richard Quinlivan, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce. The award was accepted by a member of the Cascade Cruisers, George Rabehl of Rochester, who was state 4-H safety winner two years ago. The Cascade Cruisers is the first recipient of the Junior Chamber of Commerce 4-H safety award.

Schroeder has won a number of awards and trips for his work in conservation and forestry. He was named state 4-H forestry winner for 1953. During the three years he has carried the forestry project he has planted a combination woodlot and shelter-belt of 600 trees and has harvested 2,000 board feet of lumber, 50 fence posts and about three cords of fuel wood. This year he planted 550 trees in the woodlot from which he has been harvesting wood products for the past three years. He also replaced about 100 trees which had died.

The Cascade Cruisers 4-H club has made a reputation for its safety activities for several years. In 1952 the club was named winner of the southeast district 4-H safety activities program, sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and KROC, Rochester. At that time the group was cited for carrying on the most outstanding safety campaign among 4-H clubs in eight southeastern counties. As part of their safety campaign, the Cascade Cruisers club has found and corrected hundreds of safety hazards on farms and in homes, has conducted special safety surveys, exhibited safety posters around the county, presented and arranged community safety programs.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 8, 1954

Immediate Release

FOUR-H'ERS AT NATIONAL CAMP IN WASHINGTON (with mat)

Four Minnesota 4-H club members will be in Washington, D. C., next week, June 16-23, attending the twenty-fourth National 4-H Club Camp.

Left to right, they are: Alvin Aho, Cook, St. Louis county; Nancy Meyer, Caledonia, Houston county; Beverly Foster, Columbia Heights, Anoka county; and Marland Dow, Barnesville, Wilkin county.

The award of a trip to the camp is one of the most coveted honors in 4-H club work. Delegates were chosen on the basis of their achievements in leadership and community service and completion of projects in agriculture and homemaking. They have been club members from eight to 11 years and junior leaders from three to five years.

Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, and Bernice Slinden, Meeker county 4-H assistant, will accompany the group to Washington. Also attending the camp will be Humayan Akhtar, International Farm Youth Exchange delegate from Pakistan to Minnesota. Akhtar will represent the group of 34 IFYE delegates from Pakistan and India who are now in the United States.

The Minnesota Bankers' association is providing funds for the trips to Washington.

"Your Government, 4-H and You" will be the theme of this year's camp, which will be attended by 4-H club members from nearly all of the 48 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. During the week in Washington the club boys and girls will get a better understanding of how our government functions by visiting various departments of the government and learning about their operation and through hearing addresses by leading men and women in governmental positions.

Highlights of the week will include meeting with the president of the United States, hearing talks by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and Chief Justice Earl Warren. Besides touring government buildings, the 4-H'ers will visit various embassies, see the Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, Maryland, the executive mansion, the U. S. Naval Academy in Annapolis and Mount Vernon.

A-9956-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 8, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Jasper I. "Jap" Swedberg, Redwood County Agent at Redwood Falls, points to his town's approximate location on the map. "Jap" has been Redwood County Agent since 1937 and is serving as president of the state county agents' association this year. Before coming to his present post, he was Watonwan county agent seven years and agent in Grant county, South Dakota for two years. A skilled cameraman and writer, Swedberg is a frequent contributor to the nation's farm magazines.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 8 1954

*Special to Anoka
County papers*

SCHOLARSHIP TO
COUNTY 4-H AGENT

Fred Kaehler, Anoka county 4-H club agent, is one of a group of extension workers from 31 states and Puerto Rico who will receive scholarships for training in human relations at the University of Maryland Institute for Child Study at a special workshop this summer.

The workshop will be held June 21 through July 30, according to Norman Mindrum, executive director of the National 4-H Club Foundation and formerly assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The scholarships are made possible by a grant of \$10,500 from the Sears Roebuck Foundation to the National 4-H Club Foundation.

This is the third year the special six-week training program for Extension workers has been held at the University of Maryland. The first workshop was conducted in the summer of 1952 as a result of growing interest in human development education on the part of Extension personnel who work with young people. The training is directly applicable to work with local 4-H clubs and Rural Youth groups.

Kaehler is treasurer of the Minnesota State 4-H club Agents' association.

He has been a club agent in Anoka county since January, 1952, following his graduation from the University of Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 8 1954

SCHOLARSHIP TO
HOME AGENT

*Special to
Kandiyohi papers*

Mrs. Rosella Qualey, Kandiyohi county home agent, is one of a group of extension workers from 31 states and Puerto Rico who will receive scholarships for training in human relations at the University of Maryland Institute for Child Study at a special workshop this summer.

The workshop will be held June 21 through July 30, according to Norman Mindrum, executive director of the National L-H Club Foundation and formerly assistant state L-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The scholarships are made possible by a grant of \$10,500 from the Sears Roebuck Foundation to the National L-H Club Foundation.

This is the third year the special six-week training program for Extension workers has been held at the University of Maryland. The first workshop was held in the summer of 1952 as a result of a growing interest in human development education on the part of Extension personnel who work with young people. The training is directly applicable to work with local L-H clubs and Rural Youth groups.

In the eight years since Mrs. Qualey came to Kandiyohi county, she has developed one of the strongest home programs in the state. She also works closely with L-H clubs in the county, especially on the home economics phases of the L-H program.

Two years ago she was promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, in recognition of her record and experience as a home agent and the contribution she has made to the University's extension home program.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 8, 1954

SPECIAL

FOR RELEASE:
9 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9

AG. TEACHERS RECEIVE SERVICE AWARDS

Twenty-four Minnesota Vo-Ag and Vets-Ag teachers received service awards at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors Association--MVAIA--at the St. Paul Hotel last night (or tonight) (Wednesday, June 9).

The agriculture teachers began their four-day annual convention here Tuesday.

Winfield Forsberg, New Ulm, president of the MVAIA, presented 20-year certificates of Minnesota teaching service to Dwight Quam, Madison; John Barnes, Mora, assistant state Vo-Ag supervisor and Ernest Palmer, Hastings.

The following received gold watch awards, given by the Sears, Roebuck Foundation in recognition of 25 years or more service teaching agriculture in the U.S.: A.M. Field, assistant state supervisor of Vo-Ag, St. Paul; H. F. Betsinger, Annandale; R. F. Hubbard, Montevideo; A. M. Jacobson, Cloquet, now retiring after 33 years service; Carl Ostrem, Cannon Falls; C. A. Anderson, county superintendent and assistant state Vo-Ag supervisor, International Falls; Harry E. Peirce, Staples; E. J. Halvorson, Fergus Falls; Clyde Larrabee, Osago; Dwight Quam, Madison; Gary Wiegand, assistant state Vo-Ag supervisor, St. Paul; S. C. Kaplan, Aitkin; Harold Sandhoff, Mankato; G. R. Cochran, state supervisor of Vo-Ag, St. Paul; Le Roy Uptagrafft, Lake City; A. C. O'Banion, Fertile; W. J. Ryan, Eveleth; R. J. Knutson, Pipestone; Arnold G. Sandahl, Glencoe; C. M. Larson, Northfield and Art Dahlberg, Dawson.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 8 1954

SPECIAL

ELECTRICAL DEVICE
MEASURES BULL
SEMEN QUALITY

Animal production scientists at the University of Minnesota recently completed research with a British-developed electrical device which accurately and quickly measures bull semen's activity--and thus its quality.

Minnesota artificial breeding associations may soon be able to buy portable American-made models of the instrument at around \$500. It was developed at the University of Cambridge, England.

According to John N. Cummings, associate professor of animal husbandry who led the Minnesota research project, a semen test takes about four minutes. It doesn't harm the semen and there's no waste.

Two parallel electrodes are inserted in a semen sample and the semen acts as a conductor, completing the circuit. Active semen changes the resistance pattern of the current and this is recorded on an oscilloscope, which has a screen similar to that of a TV set.

The current registers as a thin, straight line of light on the screen, but as it runs through the semen it may encounter changes in resistance. Active semen, with its thick, churning concentration of millions of microscopic sperm cells, causes many resistance changes.

With each change, the straight line of light "bounces" on the screen--the more active the semen, the more "bounces" per minute. Tests with the instrument during the past two years at the University of Minnesota show that semen which rated 70 "bounces" per minute had 65 out of 100 chances of "settling" a cow on the first service.

But semen of zero rating--no "bounces" on the oscilloscope screen--had only 47 chances out of 100 of first-service success.

Semen above a "bounce rating" of 70, however, did not increase first-service conception rates above 65 out of 100. Cummings says that "higher bounce" semen probably had more fertilizing ability but that it was blocked by fertility problems in herds where it was used.

He bases his figures on a two-year analysis in which 598 semen samples from 156 bulls were evaluated with the instrument. The semen was then distributed and serviced 35,545 dairy cows in Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin.

Thus, Cummings and his associates were able to check a semen's "bounce" rating with its actual field efficiency.

The instrument used in the Minnesota tests was built in England and Cummings is negotiating with U. S. appliance makers to develop models. Its main advantage: an accurate, fast, impartial evaluation of semen activity, seldom possible in microscopic examination.

Semen that seems "active" to one examiner may not be half as good in the opinion of another, Cummings points out, but electrical measurement is always the same.

Another advantage: it can help breeders avoid a "poor semen danger zone." They can have a more or less stationary "danger point"-- probably around 65 or 70 "bounces" per minute--and will not have to take a chance with semen below that rating.

Bull semen has caused as many as 150 "bounces" per minute and ram semen up to 191 "bounces" per minute, Cummings says.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
June 9, 1954

Immediate Release

NEW GRAIN STORAGE BOOKLET OUT

Up-to-date information from experts on how to check insects in stored grain is found in a new, free 22-page booklet published by the University of Minnesota's agricultural experiment station.

Developed by insect and storage authorities from 12 north central states' agricultural colleges and the U. S. D. A., it is known as Station Bulletin 425 and is available free at county agents' offices or from the University.

Clarence E. Mickel, head of the University's entomology department, is one of the 13 consultants who prepared the booklet. The authorities' nine recommendations for protecting stored grain are:

1. Store it in a well-built granary, isolated from other buildings.
2. Store it dry--keep it as dry as possible.
3. Remove old grain from bins and any grain and feed accumulations on the farm --this helps prevent a buildup of grain-damaging insects.
4. Spray ceilings, walls and floors of a granary, crib or other storage building at least two weeks before you put grain in it.
5. Fumigate all old grain which cannot be removed from the granary before new grain comes in.
6. Dust newly harvested wheat with protective powders.
7. Fumigate unprotected small grains within six weeks after harvest.
8. Inspect grain often for insects and overheating.
9. Fumigate binned grain a second time if insects invade.

The specialists also have helpful tips for checking stored grain insects in elevators and railroad cars. Other topics include types of damage caused by insects, sources of infestations and how geographical location influences insects' activity.

The booklet is available at county agents' offices or from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

A-9957-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 9, 1954

Immediate Release

FIELD DAY SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED

Eight agricultural field days demonstrating research results will be held at various Minnesota points in July, according to T. H. Fenske, assistant dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

The schedule follows: Thursday, July 8, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount; Friday, July 9, West Central Station, Morris; Monday, July 12, Southwestern Minnesota Field Day at William Poulson farm, Redwood Falls; Tuesday, July 13, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca; Thursday, July 22, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston; Friday, July 23, Northern Minnesota Field Day at H. G. Magnuson farm, Roseau; Tuesday, July 27, North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids; Wednesday, July 28, Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth.

The field days are open to the public and further information about each will be announced in newspapers and on radio and television, Fenske said.

A-9958-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 9, 1954

Immediate Release

INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS VACCINATION PROGRAM CONTINUES

Poultry raisers in southern Minnesota counties again have an opportunity to join in an infectious bronchitis vaccination program, the one begun in 1953 by the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board, the University of Minnesota's School of Veterinary Medicine and area veterinarians.

According to Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, one of the program's leaders, a virulent strain of live infectious bronchitis will be used to inoculate cooperators' flocks.

Inoculations will be given chickens eight to 16 weeks old--or at least three weeks before the flock is in production. It will thus go through the season at an age when only slight damage is likely and will be immune during laying season.

Dr. Pomeroy explains that licensed veterinarians will inoculate at times and places convenient to them and the flock owners. In addition to virulent infectious bronchitis material, modified live-virus vaccines are available from local sources.

Best vaccination age for replacement pullets with commercial vaccines is from six or eight weeks to 16 weeks, Dr. Pomeroy says.

In fall, 1952, a serious outbreak of the disease struck many farm flocks in southern counties. Last fall there were scattered outbreaks but they weren't as serious as those of 1952. Some areas reported the disease in young chicks this spring.

Dr. Pomeroy pointed out that in areas where the disease has been a problem, vaccination will help protect replacement laying flocks. Vaccination is not advised for flocks in production, however.

A-9959-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 9, 1954

Immediate Release

U HOME ECONOMICS PROFESSOR RECEIVES FELLOWSHIP

Charlotte Wolff, associate professor in the section of textiles and clothing in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded a fellowship of \$1500 for further study.

Miss Wolff was chosen to receive the first award of the American Home Economics Association doctoral research fellowship for study during 1954-55. She will use the award for work toward her doctor's degree at Ohio State university.

She received her bachelor of science degree from New Jersey College for Women, and master's degrees from Teachers' college of Columbia university, and Western Reserve university, with majors in home economics education and art history. She joined the University of Minnesota staff in September, 1942.

A-9960-jbn

U HOME ECONOMIST TO BECOME DEAN OF HOME ECONOMICS IN OREGON

Miriam Scholl, associate professor in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota and manager of the agricultural cafeteria, has been appointed dean of the School of Home Economics at Oregon State college, Corvallis.

Miss Scholl is completing work this summer for the doctor of education degree from Teachers' college, Columbia university. She will assume her new position on September 15.

A-9961-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 9, 1954

Immediate Release

4-H OFFICERS, GOOD GROOMING WINNERS NAMED

New officers of the Minnesota State 4-H Club Federation were installed and blue ribbon winners in the good grooming contest were presented Wednesday night at an assembly during the University of Minnesota's State 4-H Club Week.

More than 1200 4-H boys and girls are attending the annual club week on the St. Paul campus.

Installed as new state federation officers, following their election Wednesday afternoon, were: Ardelle Kosola, 20, Britt, North St. Louis county, president; Harris Byers, 20, Westbrook, Cottonwood county, vice president; Paul Mork, 17, Bricelyn, Faribault county, treasurer; and Lorraine Knutson, 19, Montevideo, Chippewa county, secretary. They will take office October 1.

Named "best groomed" among 160 club boys and girls representing Minnesota counties in the annual good grooming contest held Wednesday morning were 36 girls and 25 boys. They were judged in four divisions, according to the type of clothes they wore: for dress-up, sports, school and work. Blue ribbon winners were:

Girls - Barbara Hovind, Anoka; Angela Podoll, Correll; Alice Carter, Garden City; Norma Ostrom, Lindstrom; Cherryll Cook, Glyndon; Mary Lee Jurgens, Clearbrook; Catherine Blakeman, Brainerd; Mary Chapin, Dodge Center; Irene Stevermer, Easton; Charlotte Smith, Alden; Marian Fickes, Herman; Kay Collins, 3621 Roosevelt st., Minneapolis; Sherry Beckman, Houston; Beverly Edlund, Brook Park; Kathleen Corrigan, Northome; Ruth Marczak, Ivanhoe; Janice Stromberg, Elmore; Carol Wegner, Brownton; Jane Schneider, Austin; Frances Larson, Slayton.

Joyce Cutler, Rochester; Jeanette Kyro, Sebeka; Betty Olson, Goodrich; Carol Muehlstedt, County Road C, St. Paul; Barbara Stenberg, Oklee; Genevieve Schmidt, Milroy; Ardis Wicktor, Princeton; Sonja Rogstad, Gaylord; Bernelda Scherer, St. Cloud; Lorna Mae Underthun, Danvers; Jean Bullis, Tintah; Lois Grose, Waseca; Joan Kernkamp, rural St. Paul; Leila Sulheim, Butterfield; Darlene Marschell, Buffalo and Karen Bangsund, Montevideo.

Boys - Gary Miller, Anoka; Keith Redfield, Clinton; Marvin Schubbe, Mapleton; David Lundstrom, Rush City; Vic Blomgren, Winnebago; Robert Lexvold, Zumbrota; Duane Johnson, Hopkins; James Carlson, Willmar; James Goltz, Waterville; Cedric Johnson, Litchfield; Roland Larson, Hadley; Ronald Bulick, Reading; Burton Sorenson, Hendrum.

Dick Stehley, Eyota; Dan Sedlachek, Pipestone; Dennis Schei, Luverne; Robert Roninggen, Duluth; Robert Bystrom, Elk River; Donald Voit, Albany; Richard Huston, Danvers; Larry Paskewitz, Browerville; Karl Youngberg, New Richland; Brad Bacon, Stillwater; Larry Tande, Madelia; and Arne Agrimson, Peterson.

A-9962-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
June 10, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM MANAGERS PLAN SUMMER TOUR

Two state commissioners of agriculture will be in the caravan when the Minnesota Farm Managers' Association embarks on its annual two-day tour, Thursday and Friday, June 24-25.

They are Don Mc Dowell, Wisconsin commissioner, and Myron Clark, Minnesota commissioner. They will join the farm managers in studying dairying, soil conservation and turkey production in southeastern Minnesota counties.

Interested farmers are invited to join the tour, according to Truman Nodland, association secretary and assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

Thursday morning, the group will visit the Rochester Dairy Cooperative plant and the Mayowood farm near Rochester. In the afternoon, they'll go to the Myron Clark farm near Rochester and the George Daley farm near Utica.

On both farms, the managers will see modern loose-housing for dairy cattle and other efficient developments. Mr. and Mrs. Daley manage a 100-cow herd.

Friday morning the group will tour the SCS experiment station at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and the Rex Turkey Ranch at Altura.

Leonard Sullivan and Esbern Johnson of the ranch staff will accompany the caravan on a tour of ranch facilities and describe its operations.

A-9963-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 10, 1954

Immediate Release

BEST BUYS PROGRAM TO START

Consumers in the Twin Cities and surrounding areas will get help on keeping their food budgets in line when the Best Buys program of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is resumed on Monday (June 14).

S. H. Sevier, federal-state market news reporter, will assist the University Agricultural Extension Service in operating the program this year.

Sevier will visit the municipal markets in the Twin Cities each morning and compile the report on Minnesota-grown fruits and vegetables, giving information on supply, quality and budget rating. He will compile similar information on shipped-in fruits and vegetables. The report will be telephoned to Twin Cities newspapers and radio stations by the Information Service on the University's St. Paul campus.

The Best Buys program was originated 14 years ago to alert consumers to the good buys in Minnesota-grown fruits and vegetables from day to day and to give information on the time when supplies of fruits and vegetables are at the peak supply and reasonably priced for canning and freezing. A further objective of the program is to assist market growers and retailers by moving produce and preventing gluts.

Minneapolis and St. Paul newspapers and radio stations will carry the daily Best Buys report until it is discontinued about the middle of September.

A-9964-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 10, 1954

Immediate Release

U. CHANGES POLICY ON INBRED LINES RELEASE

A new policy adopted by the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture now permits immediate release of parental inbred lines of Minhybrids and other Minnesota-recommended open-pedigreed corn hybrids.

According to H. J. Sloan, director of the University's agricultural experiment station, the new policy is based on recommendations of the North Central Regional Corn Technical Committee and is designed to more rapidly make superior research-developed corn stock available to farmers and corn breeders.

Here's how the new policy will work: Newly-developed lines of superior breeding stock will be made available almost as soon as they have been proven in experiment station research.

This will permit such lines to be used nationwide three years earlier than under the old release plan. In addition, the new policy provides for immediate release of other inbreds which have unique breeding value.

These would include lines with high insect and disease resistance and other desirable characteristics, but not superior enough "all-around" to be incorporated into recommended hybrids.

According to E. H. Rinke, professor of agronomy and well-known corn specialist, such lines' principal value to corn breeders will be as "transmitters" of certain desirable characteristics to breeding stock.

He says the following new inbred lines become available at once: A-203, A-208, A-218, A-223, WM-13-R and W-153-R. Requests for complete information and orders for seed samples may be sent to the Seedstocks Organization, Agronomy Department, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

A-9965-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 10, 1954

Immediate Release

THIS IS A CORRECTED COPY OF A STORY SENT YOU DATED
JUNE 9. THE TWO CORRECTIONS ARE IN THE DATES OF
THE ROSEMOUNT AND MORRIS FIELD DAYS.

FIELD DAY SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED

Eight agricultural field days demonstrating research results will be held at various Minnesota points in July, according to T. H. Fenske, assistant dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

The schedule follows:

Wednesday, July 7, Agricultural Experiment Station Rosemount

Thursday, July 8, West Central Station, Morris

Monday, July 12, Southwestern Minnesota Field Day at William Poulson farm,
Redwood Falls

Tuesday, July 13, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca

Thursday, July 22, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston

Friday, July 23, Northern Minnesota Field Day at H. G. Magnuson farm, Roseau

Tuesday, July 27, North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids

Wednesday, July 28, Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth

The field days are open to the public and further information about each will be announced in newspapers and on radio and television, Fenske said.

A-9966-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 10, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS LEAVE FOR SOUTH

A delegation of 27 older 4-H members from as many Minnesota counties will get acquainted with club members from half a dozen different states on their way to Mississippi next week.

The Minnesota boys and girls will leave Tuesday (June 15) from the Twin Cities to find out about farm life in the southern state. They were selected to take part in the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H exchange project, initiated in 1951 to give young people a better understanding of farming methods and the way of life in the South. Last year 27 4-H members from Mississippi spent three weeks in Minnesota.

Sponsors of the exchange project are the Minnesota and Mississippi Agricultural Extension Services. The Minneapolis Tribune is providing financial support to the program.

The Minnesota delegation will make the trip by chartered bus, accompanied by Bernard Beadle, district 4-H club supervisor at the University of Minnesota, and Mrs. Beadle. Enroute they will be welcomed by 4-H and Rural Youth members in Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas at special picnics and other get-togethers.

The itinerary will include visits to the New Salem, Illinois, state park, the Illinois state capitol in Springfield and a cotton market in Memphis, Tennessee. They will arrive in Batesville, Mississippi, on June 18.

For about 10 days the Minnesotans will live in the farm homes of Mississippi 4-H club members. They will also visit the 4-H club camps at Sardis Lake and Ocean Springs, Mississippi, and the negro 4-H camp in Jackson. A sight-seeing trip to New Orleans has also been planned.

The Minnesota 4-H'ers will spend the day preceding their departure on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, getting briefing instructions and becoming acquainted. Talks by University staff members, a tour of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune and luncheon with members of the Tribune staff are included on the day's program.

Those making the trip are: Arlene Johnson, Tamarack; Edward Sanden, Cedar; Janice Dahl, Rochert; Duane Baringer, Red Wing; Paul Haugen, Elbow Lake; James Baer, Hamel; Wayne Enney, Park Rapids; Shirley Steinbring, Isanti; Richard Ramey, Hill City; Gary Jones, Jackson; Janice Sorenson, Hallock; Beverly Chenoweth, Birchdale; Lanitta Bush, Russell; Nancy Kruger, Warren; Greta Harms, Granada; Sharon Thorp, Atwater; Delores Johnson, Milaca; Virginia Bahe, Hastings.

John Koopal, Lyle; Franklin Stuckey, Slayton; Lois Hagen, Badger; Betty J. Michel, Faribault; Beverly Latzke, Le Sueur; William Peterson, Plummer; Dale Ehrenberg, Appleton; Jerrold Itzen, Herman; James Evers, Butterfield.

A-9967-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 10, 1954

FOR RELEASE:
NOON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12

UNIVERSITY VETERINARY SCHOOL HEAD APPOINTED

An outstanding veterinary scientist and teacher will become an assistant dean and the director of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota on July 1.

He is Dr. William T. S. Thorp, who was born in Canada and raised in Michigan. His appointment was approved by the University's Board of Regents at its meeting on the Minneapolis campus today, according to Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture.

Dr. Thorp received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1935 and his master's degree in animal pathology two years later--both at Michigan State College, East Lansing.

While in college, he won membership in Alpha Psi, the honorary veterinary fraternity.

In 1937, he was appointed instructor of animal pathology at the college and in July, 1938, joined the staff of Pennsylvania State College. There, in addition to carrying on his own research in animal diseases, he was responsible for developing the animal disease research program at the college experiment station.

When he resigned in 1947 to accept a position with the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, Maryland, Dr. Thorp was a professor of animal disease research with full-time research responsibilities.

In 1948, he was commissioned a Veterinary Director--equivalent to the rank of Colonel in the Army, Captain in the Navy--in the U. S. Public Health Service.

In addition to his duties as chief of the comparative pathology and hematology section, Dr. Thorp has been in charge of the laboratory aids branch in the Office of the Director of the National Institutes of Health. He also has been active as a consultant on atomic energy projects for several years.

A member of several national professional associations, Dr. Thorp has served on committees of the National Research Council and is a member of the Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases.

Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp has been acting assistant dean of the Veterinary School for the past year. He will continue his distinguished career as professor of veterinary medicine.

A-9968-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 10, 1954

Special to Corn Breeders

Immediate Release

U. CHANGES POLICY ON INBRED LINES RELEASE

A new policy adopted by the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture now permits immediate release of parental inbred lines of Minhybrids and other Minnesota-recommended open-pedigreed corn hybrids.

According to H. J. Sloan, director of the University's agricultural experiment station, the new policy is based on recommendations of the North Central Regional Corn Technical Committee and is designed to more rapidly make superior research-developed corn stock available to farmers and corn breeders.

Here's how the new policy will work: Newly-developed lines of superior breeding stock will be made available almost as soon as they have been proven in experiment station research. That is, they will be released as soon as they are used as a parent or parents of a recommended hybrid.

This will permit such lines to be used nationwide three years earlier than under the old release plan. In addition, the new policy provides for immediate release of other inbreds which have unique breeding value.

These would include lines with high insect and disease resistance and other desirable characteristics, but not superior enough "all-around" to be incorporated into recommended hybrids.

According to E. H. Rinke, professor of agronomy and well-known corn specialist, such lines' principal value to corn breeders will be as "transmitters" of certain desirable characteristics to breeding stock.

He says the following new inbred lines become available at once: A-203, A-208, A-218, A-223, WM-13-R and W-153-R. Requests for complete information and orders for seed samples may be sent to the Seedstocks Organization, Agronomy Department, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

A-9965-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Junell, 1954

SPECIAL

AG. TEACHERS CHOOSE DISTRICT DIRECTORS

Ray Ahlfors, Vo-Ag teacher from Alexandria, was elected a director-at-large in the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors' Association at special sessions on Thursday.

Also elected to directors' posts were the following: District II, William Fortman, Little Falls; District V, Lowell Ross, Albert Lea; District VI, W. C. Woodman and Joe Kemen, Rochester.

In earlier proceedings, Clarence Hemming of Alexandria was elected MVAIA president for the next year, succeeding Winfield Forsberg of New Ulm. Clifford Thorson of Norwood was elected vice-president and Glenn Anderson, Winona, secretary-treasurer.

The Ag. teachers concluded their annual four-day meeting today (Friday) at the Hotel St. Paul.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 11 1954

SPECIAL TO ALL WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

"PLOWVILLE '54"
DEMONSTRATIONS ARE
NEARLY COMPLETE

Lake Benton, Lincoln County (Special) -- "Plowville '54" is rapidly nearing completion as a demonstration area, according to Soil Conservation Agent Arnold Claassen of Ivanhoe.

A demonstration committee and SCS and extension service workers have completed several soil and water conservation exhibits for the big days, September 17-18, he says.

A complete pasture-renovation seeding was made on the Walter Cyriacks farm with three different fertilizer treatments on the new grass-legume seeding plus three top dressings on old pasture sod.

Waterways were built adjoining the pasture area and terraces to be put in on the field day will be graded into waterway outlets. Workers have set up a fertility demonstration on a field of contoured corn and three combinations of fertilizer -- starter, broadcast and nitrogen side-dressing -- were put on.

Next to the corn plot is a fertilizer demonstration on a legume forage crop to be harvested this year.

On the Ernest Hollander farm, 80 acres of contour strip-cropping were laid out, with a rotation of one-third sod and 100-foot wide strips planned.

The farm pond area on the Hollander and Ray Blegen farms has been fenced and trees were planted this spring. Lake Benton Sportsmen's Club helped complete these projects. They built spillways on the earthen dam structure, seeded grass on the earth fill and the pond banks. The pond dam was built last fall and this spring the pond was 15 feet deep and full.

A windbreak improvement planting was made around the Ivan Kerr farm, on which more trees were needed for effective protection.

Green manure seedings have been made on all plowing contest areas, Claassen said.

Sponsors of Plowville '54 are WCCO Radio and the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts, in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the SCS.

-hrj-

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

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 12 1954

*Special to
Le Sueur Co.
papers*

HOME AGENT GETS
U PROMOTION

Genevieve Moffitt, Le Sueur county home agent, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, according to an announcement from Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program.

The promotion will not affect Miss Moffitt's position in the county. She is employed locally and will continue to work locally from the county extension office. She is a joint employee of Le Sueur county and the University of Minnesota, but the standards for the home agent's position are determined by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University.

Miss Moffitt received the promotion to assistant professor in recognition of her experience and record as home agent and the contributions she has made to the University's extension home program.

Through her work with 4-H members and with the women who are enrolled in Le Sueur county extension home groups, she has done much to help farm families find greater satisfactions in rural living. In the five years she has been in Le Sueur county, she has brought to rural women the latest techniques in homemaking, based on research.

Since Miss Moffitt became Le Sueur county's first home agent in 1949 she has developed strong extension home program, which now embraces 585 women in 40 project groups. Miss Moffitt has taught a varied program, including lessons in better nutrition and meal planning, food preparation, home furnishings, clothing and home management.

Two years ago Miss Moffitt was chosen to receive a cash scholarship of \$100 from the Roscoe A. Moses Foundation, Inc., to attend a special summer school course for extension workers at the University of Wisconsin.

She came to Le Sueur county from Becker county, where she had been a home agent for three and a half years. Previous to that time she taught home economics in Braddock, North Dakota.

She holds a bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics from North Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo.

In commending Miss Moffitt for her work as home agent, Miss Simmons said: "Miss Moffitt has shown exceptional initiative and originality in developing a sound program to fit the needs and interests of women. Fine leadership has been developed through the extension home group and h-h club during her tenure. She has contributed much to improved home life on Minnesota farms."

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 12 1954

*Special to
Norman Co.
papers*

COUNTY HOME
AGENT PROMOTED

Marion Parbst, Norman county home agent, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, according to an announcement from Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program.

The promotion will not affect Miss Parbst's position in the county. She is employed locally and will continue to work locally from the county extension office in Ada. She is a joint employee of Norman county and the University of Minnesota, but the standards for the home agent's position are determined by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University.

Miss Parbst received the promotion to assistant professor in recognition of her experience and achievements as home agent and the contribution she has made to the University's extension home program.

Through her work with the women who are enrolled in the Norman county extension home program, she has done much to help farm families find greater satisfactions in rural living. In the three years she has been in Norman county, she has brought to farm women the latest techniques in homemaking, based on research.

Under her guidance, the extension home program has grown to include more than 800 women in 62 project groups. She has taught a varied program, including lessons in food preparation, meal planning and better nutrition, home furnishings, clothing and home management.

Before coming to Norman county, Miss Parbst was home agent for three years in Roseau county. While there she brought the membership in the extension home program up to 850 and strengthened the 4-H club program by holding many home economics 4-H club training meetings. As home agent both in Roseau and Norman counties, she has helped to train a number of assistant home agents.

Following her graduation from the University of Minnesota, she taught home economics for three years in the Fosston High School. For a year she served as laboratory technician in a war plant in the Twin Cities.

She has been a member of the L-H club, has been active in Girl Scout work and in other community affairs.

In commending Miss Parbst for her work as home agent, Miss Simmons has this to say: "Miss Parbst has shown exceptional leadership in all community activities as well as initiative and originality in developing sound programs to fit the needs and interests of women. Fine leadership has been developed in the extension home groups, L-H clubs and Rural Youth during her tenure. Other agents in the area have looked to her for leadership in home economics subject matter and she has been used, on occasion, to train other home agents. In many ways Miss Parbst has contributed much to improve home life on Minnesota farms."

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 12 1954

*Special to
Grant Newspapers*

HOME AGENT GETS
U PROMOTION

Ruth Johnson, Grant county home agent, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, according to an announcement from Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program.

The promotion will not affect Miss Johnson's position in the county. She is employed locally and will continue to work locally from the county extension office. She is a joint employee of Grant county and the University of Minnesota, but the standards for the home agent's position are determined by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University.

Johnson

Miss ~~SMUCK~~ received the promotion to assistant professor in recognition of her experience and record as home agent and the contributions she has made to the University's extension home program.

Through her work with the women who are enrolled in the Grant county extension home program, she has done much to help farm families find greater satisfactions in rural living. In the five years she has been in Grant county, she has brought to farm women the latest techniques in homemaking, based on research.

Under her guidance, the extension home program has grown to include 424 women in 35 project groups. Miss ~~SMUCK~~ Johnson has taught a varied program, including lessons in nutrition and meal planning, food preparation, home furnishings, clothing, home management and crafts.

Miss Johnson is a graduate of North Dakota Agricultural college. Before coming to Grant county she taught home economics in the Barnesville schools for four years. Previous to that, she was instructor in home economics in Tower City, North Dakota. She has also had experience managing a community canning center.

In commending Miss Johnson for her work as home agent, Miss Simmons said:
"Miss Johnson has shown initiative and originality in developing sound programs to fit the needs and interests of farm people. During the time she has been in Grant county, a fine leadership has been developed through the extension home programs. In addition she has helped to build a strong 4-H club program and an intensive training program for 4-H leaders. In many ways she has made a real contribution to improved home life on Minnesota farms."

-jbn-

HAY DAY WAS BIG SUCCESS

An ideal day that was a little on the "warm side" but almost perfect for hay-making demonstrations brought an estimated 4,500 farmers to the University's Hay Day out at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station last Wednesday, June 9.

Superintendent A. G. Heine reports he counted around 1,000 cars on the lot shortly before noon. Four-H clubs which had prepared 2,000 bag lunches ran out of supplies soon after 12.

About 150 machines performed for Hay Day audiences, among them several new developments in hay-processing. One was a drier which dries hay so rapidly that a section cut at 6:30 Wednesday morning, baled and left overnight was ready to store on Thursday morning.

Another was an air-conditioned implement umbrella which looks like an inverted funnel. It has a small motor in the top which draws air down and builds a curtain of cooler air around the driver.

Another was a new elevator for getting chopped silage into 40-foot or higher silos. It sets at a steep 78-degree angle against the silo.

Heine said he was particularly pleased with the close cooperation he received from Dakota County Agent Clarence Quie, Soil Conservation Assistant George Whalen, and the county's vocational agriculture instructors in staging the field day.

Twin City Milk Producers' Association furnished a big semi-trailer milk tank full of cold water, but even though there was usually a line at the outlet, the water supply wasn't exhausted.

In the field day operations, 10 acres of hay were mowed and baled or put away for silage.

Sponsors of Hay Day include the University of Minnesota, the Farmer magazine of St. Paul and the Northwest Farm Equipment Dealers.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 14 1954

To all counties

ATT: Home Agents

For use week of June 21

DOES HOME
CANNING PAY?

Does home canning pay?

Many _____ county homemakers who wonder if they get adequate returns for time and effort spent in canning will find part of the answer in some recent studies reported by Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

According to careful research by the United States Department of Agriculture, the life of a glass fruit jar is estimated to average eight years, at which time it retires from active service either through breakage or conversion to other uses. This represents an average, since some jars may be broken the first year while others may last a generation; therefore jar cost is figured on the basis of eight years of usage.

Cost of a one-quart fruit jar amounts to $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents. For each use the jar will require a new closure. Since most of the closures used in this area are of the two-piece type, metal lid with screw band, closure replacements are figured on that basis, making closure cost for the eight years to approximate 11 cents. Add the $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents for the jar and divide by eight. The cost of jar and closure for each year will amount to \$.025. Adding \$.004 for fuel, cost of canning a jar will be approximately 3 cents.

Cost of the product can be figured by estimating the yield per bushel or other unit and prorating this into the cost per unit. For example, the yield per tomatoes is approximately 15 quarts per bushel. At 75 cents a bushel, the tomatoes would cost 5 cents per jar. Add to this the cost of the jar and closure on the basis of the useful life of eight years, per jar, and one quart of home-canned tomatoes will cost 8 cents.

Comparing this cost with that of a no. $2\frac{1}{2}$ can of tomatoes will give homemakers a fairly accurate estimate of what can be saved by canning at home. Quality, of course, may be either a bonus or a liability, depending on how skillfully the canning is done and how good the quality.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 14 1954

To all counties
For use week of June 21 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses....

Don't Be Stingy With Preservatives -- When you use carbohydrates such as corn and cob meal, liquid or powdered molasses as grass silage preservatives, be sure to use enough -- if you don't, it's a waste of time and money. According to E. H. Hartmans, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, a number of 1953 silage samples show that too little preservative was used. And thus, no improvement in quality was noticeable. Every county agent has booklets and other good information on preservatives--ask him.

* * * * *

Top Off Hogs at 190 to 210 -- H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, says it's good practice to top off hogs as they reach 190 to 210 pounds and send them to market. If you wait until all the hogs are ready, some will be too fat. Zav points out that because of earlier farrowing and improved feeding practices there will be more hogs marketed earlier this year-- and thus hog prices may break earlier than usual. If this happens, you may get less for a 240-pound hog by holding him an extra two weeks than you would have if you'd sold him at 210 pounds. This lighter-weight marketing may help ward off a fast price drop, too, Zav says. It also will save a lot of feed and certainly give consumers a better product.

* * * * *

Water Tank Tragedies Likely to Repeat -- If you have an open, unguarded water tank on your farm, you may be the key figures in a tragic drama that is repeated several times each summer on upper midwest farms: children drowning in the comparative safety of their own barnyard.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says it's good safety practice to keep the tank covered so children won't be attracted to it by the prospects of playing in cool water.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 14 1954

To all counties

For use week of June 21
or after

TIMING HELPS
GET TASTY GREEN,
LEAFY HAY

When animals ask for hay they want GOOD hay. And cutting at the proper time, taking advantage of weather conditions, will help you fill the bill with high quality, leafy green hay, says County Agent _____.

He says time of cutting varies with the crop. For example, the first cutting of alfalfa should be made when the grass is from one-tenth to one-fourth in bloom. Red clover is best cut when half is in bloom. Brome, timothy and other grasses should be cut after heading, but before bloom.

According to Rodney A. Briggs, the University's extension agronomist, three tons of early-cut hay has as much feed value as four tons of late-cut--and it's a lot tastier, too.

Late cutting may give a little more total yield but as hay matures, leaves begin to drop and feed value is reduced. Here's why--leaves contain much of the feed value of hay plants. They are two or three times richer in protein and have more minerals, vitamins and - of course - far less tasteless fiber than the stems.

Briggs says best haying results are obtained by working the field as little as possible. Too much windrowing or harsh turning can cause great losses from leaf shattering. Such harsh field operations can lose up to 350 pounds of leaves per ton of hay you take off the field--that's heavy loss of feed value.

He says it's wise to start cutting a bit early. Then, as cutting progresses, most of the hay will be coming off at about the best time.

Anything that speeds curing time or reduces time from "field to storage"--use of a crusher or mow-curing system, for example--will improve hay quality, Briggs points out.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 14 1954

To all counties

For publication week of June 21

APHIDS CAUSING
DAMAGE THIS YEAR

Cool, rainy weather this spring has provided ideal growth conditions for plant lice - gardeners will be seeing a lot of this pest this summer, County Agent _____ predicts.

Aphids or plant lice can do severe damage to vegetable plants including cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower and melons, ornamental plants, shrubbery and even trees.

The small, green aphids often found on spirea and delphinium frequently go unnoticed. The black, red and white aphids are more likely to attract attention.

The curling of leaves is evidence that aphids are at work, according to A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota.

The aphids disfigure plants by drawing out their sap and injecting a poisonous saliva. They are likely to cause curling of leaves on such ornamentals as cotoneaster, snowball, roses, buckthorn, mockorange, as well as on plum trees. Other aphids injure plants by feeding on the roots.

The fact that aphids are often attended by ants, especially on the plum tree, leads people to believe that ants are doing the damage. Actually, Dr. Granovsky says, the ants are innocent. They are simply attracted to the sweet excretion, called honey dew, of plant lice. Some plant lice excrete so much honey dew they make leaves glisten and may spatter cars below the trees with the sticky material. Following the path of the ants will often lead you to aphids, according to the University entomologist.

Most effective control for aphids is a 50 per cent emulsion of malathion, using from 1 to 2 teaspoons to a gallon. The lower side of leaves should be sprayed thoroughly, because aphids usually feed on the lower side. If the leaves are curled, the spray should be directed into the curl of the leaf. The spray treatment should be repeated once every 10 days for two or three times or as long as insects may persist. Sometimes one treatment is effective if it is thorough enough.

If it is not possible to obtain malathion, a spray may be used of 1 teaspoon of nicotine sulfate and 1 ounce of soapflakes per gallon of warm water. Dissolve the soapflakes before adding the nicotine sulfate. Use only when fresh.

Once the first aphids are hatched in early spring, it takes only 10 to 14 days for them to mature and start breeding. The mature aphids breed from 3 to 7 living young every day. Hence a single aphid can produce a large colony in few days.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 14 1954

To all counties

For use week of June 21 or after

COUNTY AGENT
EXPLAINS TWO NEW
PASTURE METHODS

Ever hear of "zero pasture" or "ration-a-day" or "daily rotational grazing"? These are terms for two new systems of pasture management now being tried by Minnesota farmers.

According to County Agent _____ both systems give good promise of far better pasture feeding.

Rodney A. Briggs, the University of Minnesota's extension agronomist, defines "zero pasture" as a system that uses a central feeding lot. In one version of the system, green feed is made available to the stock each day--the pasture is brought to the cow.

In the second, preserved feed -- silage or hay -- is fed in the feed lot all year around. Those who've tried "zero pasture" say it wouldn't be possible, of course, without modern automatic unloaders and self-feeders. Its advantages - no loss from trampling and manure contamination, plus no need for fencing.

By harvesting at exactly the right time, the farmer gains top feed value from every acre of grassland, Briggs points out.

The "ration-a-day" or "daily rotational grazing" pasture system has proved highly successful on many Minnesota farms. It involves using electric fences so that animals have a fresh section of pasture each day. Fields are laid out in 5 or 6 rectangular rotation pastures.

The farmer strings electric fence lengthwise across one of the pastures and lets in the animals. Next day, the fence is moved enough to allow grass for another day.

Some farmers have found this system increases yields and animal intake and more than pays for the time and trouble of moving the fence each day.

Although both systems are quite new, they reflect some of the advantages Grandpa had in his day--that is, bringing in green material each day or staking a cow out on a new section each day.

Briggs' tip to farmers thinking of revamping their pasture setup: "Weigh all the practical considerations -- labor, machinery and expense -- before going 'whole hog' on any new system."

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1954

Review for filing

SPECIAL to TWIN CITY DAILY NEWSPAPERS

HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION TO HOLD MEETING

The Minnesota Horse Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting, Sunday, June 20, at the University's Institute of Agriculture campus in St. Paul.

Announcement of the meeting came today from A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry and secretary-treasurer of the association. The day starts with a picnic on the lawn south of Peters Hall at 12 noon. Coffee and ice cream will be furnished.

Immediately after the picnic lunch there will be a business meeting followed by entertainment, including colored slides of Hawaii and a tour of the campus. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Engebretson, district county agent supervisor with the University, spent a vacation in Hawaii a few weeks ago.

-hrj-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 15 1954

Special to Mower County Papers

SCHOLARSHIP TO
HOME AGENT

Nettie Neufeld, Mower County home agent, has been chosen to receive a cash scholarship of \$100 to be used for summer school attendance this year, according to Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program for the University of Minnesota.

Donor of the award is the Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc.

Miss Neufeld has been home agent in Mower county since June, 1951. Previous to that time she taught vocational home economics in the high school in Willow River for two years.

She received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota, Duluth branch, in 1949. She was elected to Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities and graduated with honors. As a student she was selected as one of the SPAN delegates to Europe, where she studied the nutritional condition of German children.

Miss Neufeld expects to attend the special summer session given for extension workers at Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

One other Minnesota extension agent will receive a Moses scholarship award, William Dorsey, agricultural agent from Hubbard county.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1954

Immediate Release

COUNTY AGENTS GRANTED SCHOLARSHIPS

Six Minnesota county agents have been awarded scholarships to attend special summer schools in agricultural education, according to Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Howard Grant, Meeker county agent at Litchfield, and Dale Smith, Carver county agent at Waconia, were granted scholarships by the Farm Foundation. Grant will study at Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, from June 28 through July 16, and Smith is at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. His course ends June 25.

William E. Dorsey, Hubbard county agent at Park Rapids, will attend the session at Colorado A. & M. under a Horace A. Moses Foundation Scholarship and Henry A. Pflughoeft, a district 4-H club supervisor at the University, will study there under a Farm Foundation scholarship.

Nettie Neufeld, Mower county home agent at Austin, also will study at Colorado A. & M. under a Moses Foundation scholarship.

Mrs. Rosella Qualey, Kandiyohi county home agent at Willmar and Fred Kaehler, 4-H club agent at Anoka, were granted scholarships by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. They will study human relations in a special six-week course at the University of Maryland Institute of Child Study.

A-9969-hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 15 1954

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:

Keep Tender and Attractive
Easy Cheese Sauce
Mildew on Leather
Let Embossed Cottons Drip Dry
Range Saving

For Shiny Appliances
Cleaning Stainless Steel
Are Drawers Dust Proof?
Mix Woods and Styles
What's Important in Surface Finishes?

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Keep Tender and Attractive

Now that summer is here, hard-cooked eggs become more important in meal planning. They are ideal for picnic fare, salad garnishes and for main dish ingredients.

Tenderness and attractive appearance depend on the cooking method. The white of the egg is more tender if the egg is simmered, not boiled. The same gentle cooking helps prevent formation of the dark ring between yolk and white. Too long cooking or too high a temperature causes the iron in the yolk to combine with the sulphur in the white to form the dark ring. This dark ring is unattractive, but it doesn't have any effect on food value or flavor.

To hard cook eggs correctly, cover them completely with cold water in a large pan, bring the water to a simmering temperature and simmer the eggs for 25 to 30 minutes. Then plunge them into cold water to halt cooking and to make shelling easier.

* * * * *

Easy Cheese Sauce

An easy way to make cheese sauce is to melt one-half pound of processed cheese over hot water in a double boiler. When it is melted, add one-third cup of light cream and stir. You may want to thin it a little more with light cream. Then sprinkle with chopped chives.

-jbn-

CLOTHINGMildew on Leather

Any traces of mildew that appear on shoes, handbags, gloves, luggage or other leather goods in muggy summer weather need to be removed promptly before the mildew grows into the leather and leaves permanent stains or other damage, the U. S. Department of Agriculture advises.

To remove mildew from leather goods, wipe with a cloth wrung out of a mixture of denatured alcohol and water, half and half. (Undiluted alcohol might affect the color of the leather.) After wiping off mildew, dry leather in a brisk current of air. An electric fan may help. Or wash leather with a thick suds of mild, neutral soap or saddle soap, then wipe with a damp cloth and dry promptly.

Keep leather shoes or luggage clean and well polished with a good wax dressing to ward off mildew. Many housewives have found that in humid weather it pays to keep shoes and luggage high and dry on an upper shelf instead of in the usual location near the floor of clothes closets. Leather handbags and gloves may be safer in summer kept on open racks rather than in closed unventilated dresser drawers.

* * * * *

Let Embossed Cottons Drip Dry

Cottons with surface designs or embossed finishes will keep their new look indefinitely if a little extra care is given in laundering them. Here are some suggestions from Esther Knight, assistant professor of textiles and clothing at the University of Minnesota: Wash embossed cottons in warm water and mild soap, rinse well and let drip dry. While the fabric is still wet, shape the garment carefully, then very little pressing will be necessary. Press with a warm, not hot iron.

-jbn-

HOME MANAGEMENTRange Saving

Make the cleaning of your range surface easier for yourself during hot weather. The best time to wipe off spilled food or liquid is immediately, says Lucile Holaday home management extension/specialist at the University of Minnesota. Then a damp cloth or paper towel is all you'll need to remove the stain from the burners or surface units. If foods containing acid, like fruit juices, vinegar or milk, are left standing on the porcelain enamel of your range surface, they may cause permanent stains. Wipe up spilled foods or liquid immediately with a dry cloth or absorbent paper. As soon as the range has cooled, cleanse thoroughly, using a mild soap or detergent in warm water, wipe with a clean, damp cloth and dry.

* * * * *

For Shiny Appliances

Of course you want to keep your toaster, electric coffee maker, waffle iron and other chromium-plated appliances shiny. But never use metal polish or any kind of cleansing powder on a chromium finish. Chromium plating scratches badly and wears off easily because it is a soft metal. Keep your chromium-plated appliances clean by wiping them off with a damp cloth. For regular care or special cleaning, wash with a mild soap or detergent and water, rinse well and dry with a soft cloth.

* * * * *

Cleaning Stainless Steel

Stainless steel utensils and pans are easily cleaned. Just the usual washing with hot suds of mild soap or detergent, rinsing and careful drying will keep stainless steel clean. You can remove food that sticks with a gritless cleaning powder such as whiting or extremely fine steel wool. Stainless steel shows water spots badly, however, so always dry with a soft cloth.

HOME FURNISHINGSAre Drawers Dust Proof?

Are the drawers dust proof in the chest you're considering? Dust proofing is a feature of well-constructed furniture and is built into the chest. It means that a thin panel of wood is set into the chest frame between drawers to keep dust from sifting through. The dust-proof panel is set in under the center drawer glide and does not interfere with pulling out or pushing in the drawer. Look for this construction feature when you're buying a chest.

* * * * *

Mix Woods and Styles

Many homemakers wonder about mixing modern and traditional furniture, dark and light woods. Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, has these suggestions to offer:

- . Mix styles if you like, but keep the general style either formal or informal.
- . Mix woods if you like, but be careful. A well selected piece or two of blonde will fit in with dark woods, but knotty pine will look odd with fine mahogany.
- . Remember that light, delicate chairs don't go well with massive tables, and that small, flimsy end tables look out of place next to an overstuffed sofa. Pick pieces of furniture that go well together, that are sturdy in construction and in scale with one another.

* * * * *

What's Important in Surface Finishes?

Always look for a good surface finish when you buy a piece of furniture. Among the finishes used are varnish, lacquer, oil, wax, sealer, and paint. All of them except paint may be applied over a stained surface.

Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says a few indications of a good finish are:

1. A clear, attractive color in the stain.
2. Careful, smooth finish over the entire piece of furniture.
3. Absence of tear drops or drapes in a painted surface.
4. A soft sheen instead of a hard shine in varnished pieces.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

An inside hay-unloading unit is the center of attention as two Carlton county farmers and their county agent, Edward Becker of Carlton, right, talk over new dairy barn improvements at the University's recent Dairy Day at the Rosemount agricultural experiment station. The two are, left, Bill Norberg of Barnum and E. D. Jones of Carlton.

Becker graduated from the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, taught night classes in dairying and managed a group of farms in Rice and Goodhue counties before becoming county agent in October, 1953.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1954

Immediate Release

LOWVILLE '54 DEMONSTRATIONS NEARLY COMPLETE

LAKE BENTON . . . Plowville '54's big demonstration areas are fast nearing completion, according to Soil Conservation Agent Arnold Claassen of Ivanhoe.

A demonstration committee and SCS and extension service workers already have finished several soil and water conservation exhibit areas for the big days, September 17-18.

Here's a rundown of what's been accomplished so far: a complete pasture-renovation seeding was made on the Walter Cyriacks farm with three different fertilizer treatments on new grass-legume seeding and three top dressings on old pasture sod.

Waterways were built adjoining the pasture area and terraces to be put in on the field day will be graded into waterway outlets. Workers have set up a fertility demonstration on a field of contoured corn and applied three combinations of fertilizer--starter, broadcast and nitrogen side-dressing.

Next to the corn plot is a fertilizer demonstration on a legume forage crop to be harvested this year.

On the Ernest Hollander farm, 80 acres of contour strip-cropping were laid out, with a rotation of one-third sod and 100-foot wide strips planned.

The farm pond area on the Hollander and Ray Blegen farms has been fenced and trees were planted this spring. Lake Benton Sportsmen's Club helped complete these projects. They built spillways on the earthen dam structure, seeded grass on the fill and the pond banks. The pond dam was built last fall and this spring the pond was 15 feet deep and full.

A windbreak improvement planting was made around the Ivan Kerr farm, on which more trees were needed for effective protection.

Green manure seedings have been made on all plowing contest areas, Claassen said.

Sponsors of Plowville '54 are WCCO Radio and the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts, in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the SCS.

A-9970-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1954

Immediate Release

DR. STEDMAN TO NEW YORK CITY

Dr. Louise Stedman, director of the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics, will attend a meeting of the executive committee of Omicron Nu, national honorary home economics society, in New York City June 19-20. Dr. Stedman was recently elected national secretary of Omicron Nu.

A-9971-jbn

Immediate Release

PEAK OF STRAWBERRY CROP JUNE 24TH

Minnesota will have only about 75 per cent of its usual crop of strawberries this year, but quality of the berries will be excellent.

The warm, humid weather we are having currently is ideal for developing color, as well as the full flavor for which Minnesota strawberries have become so well known, according to George Nelson, secretary of the Minnesota Berry Growers' council and nursery inspector for the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

The smaller crop this year is due to dry weather last fall and winter injury, which resulted in a poor stand of plants and lack of bud formation, Nelson said.

The first berries are now appearing on local markets, but the peak of the June strawberry crop is expected about June 24. Commercial shipments will begin this week-end.

Premier and Dunlap are the principal June-bearing varieties raised by Minnesota growers. Main strawberry producing areas in Minnesota are La Crescent, Excelsior and Richfield.

A-9972-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1954

Immediate Release

RESEARCH CONFIRMS FARM MACHINERY COST RISE

A group of Minnesota farmers spent only one-eighth as much on farm machinery in the drouth-and-depression years of 1930-1934 as they spent during the last five years.

This information comes from S. A. Engene, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. He recently took a long look at 25 years of farmers' records in the Southeast Minnesota Farm Management Service.

During the depression, the group spent an average \$498 a year for machinery and operating it. From 1948 to 1952, they put out an average \$4,187 for the same item.

They could afford to--their average \$4,187 came out of an average annual cash farm income of \$16,374, while the \$498 came out of an average depression-years income of \$3,632.

Although the share of income spent for machinery has almost doubled in the 25-year period--from 14 per cent in 1930-1934 to 26 per cent in 1948-1952--Engene points out that it's not all "cost." Far more machinery is in use on the nation's farms today.

During the depression, he explains, farmers replaced only machines they couldn't repair economically. Thus the average condition of Minnesota farmers' machinery was going down.

But since World War II, better incomes have helped farmers catch up on machinery investments and build ahead. And they've bought more, bigger and better machines and tried out many new implements developed in the past 10 years.

Research shows that about half the machinery dollar goes to buy and operate power units--the tractor and farm share of the auto and truck--and for electricity. During the last five years, about half the machinery buck has gone into implements and the other half to run them and pay for custom work.

About a tenth of the dollar goes for custom work such as hauling and combining.

A-9973-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 16, 1934

Special to Twin City Papers
and radio and T. V. stations

"CHICAGO FARMERS" TO VISIT UNIVERSITY'S AG CAMPUS

About 80 "Chicago Farmers"---businessmen from Chicago who own and operate farms and who aptly call their organization "Chicago Farmers"---will be guests of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture and its big Rosemount agricultural experiment station on Friday.

According to J. C. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture, the group will join with the Twin Cities Farmers Club, a similar organization of "city farmers," in a tour of the University's research facilities.

Typical farmers, they'll start out early Friday morning, leaving the St. Paul Hotel at 7:30 for the Rosemount agricultural experiment station. There they'll see research projects in better dairying, hog- and sheep-raising, and the University's grasslands beef cattle project.

They will spend the afternoon on the University's St. Paul campus, where they will hear a discussion of swine nutrition/^{research} by Prof. L. E. Hanson; horticultural projects by L. C. Snyder, head of the horticulture department; and a demonstration by Prof. W. E. Petersen, world-famed dairy researcher.

The "Chicago Farmers" make a field trip every year, but this is one of the farthest they've ever made, Christianson says.

Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Ass't Editor
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 16, 1954

File under Special Reports
SPECIAL to Church Story Papers
Augustana Lutheran Church

L-H'ERS RAISE PRIZE VEGETABLES

This fall L-H club boys and girls all over the nation will be proudly displaying at county and state fairs the best vegetables they have raised in their gardens.

Gardening is one of the popular projects carried by L-H club members. In fact, last year L-H members in our country planted, cared for and harvested thousands of acres of gardens. Through the project they have learned about the best vegetables to plant in their locality, how to fight bugs and diseases, how to keep the gardens producing well.

Several years ago a L-H girl who had been stricken with polio started gardening to get back strength in her hands and feet. She won prizes at the county fair and honors at the state fair with her exhibit of vegetables - but best of all, she won her way back to health.

Many a L-H'er has found his gardening activity not only an interesting hobby but a money-making one, too. One 15-year-old Minnesota L-H boy found that his garden was producing more vegetables than the family could eat, so he built a stand out of orange crates by the roadside and started a profitable business.

Gardening is only one of more than 50 projects in agriculture and homemaking that L-H members can carry. Taking a project and keeping a record of expenses is one of the requirements if you want to belong to a L-H club. You see, "learning by doing" is the motto of L-H members.

Girls may enroll in bread baking, food preparation, food preservation, clothing, homemaking assistance and home furnishing projects. Boys may enroll in these projects, too - and though it's not often you'll find a boy taking clothing, many boys become prize winners in bread baking. For boys and girls, too, there are many agricultural

projects - for example, livestock production, which requires the 4-H member to own and manage one or more dairy or beef animals, a sheep or pig, and keep a feed record. There's a poultry project, also, and there are projects in soil conservation, forestry, field crops and fruit growing. For the mechanically minded, there are projects in electrification, mechanics and tractor maintenance.

Through their program of "learning by doing," 4-H members have become useful citizens, successful farmers and homemakers. And they'll all tell you they have a lot of fun, too!

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 17 1954

NEW COUNTY AGENT
TAKES OVER JULY 1

Loyal Hoesck, Dodge County's new agricultural agent, will begin work July 1. He will finish as veterans' agriculture teacher at Worthington this month and begin a busy schedule of club tours, county and state fair entry plans plus the other many office calls and adult agricultural work awaiting him.

Hoesck is looking forward to his Dodge county post with a great deal of interest. He says he will welcome having folks drop into the office so that his acquaintance with community interests and problems can grow.

Serving four years as a veterans' agriculture instructor will be valuable experience to him in the new job. He has worked closely with county agents in Nobles County.

In college, he majored in animal husbandry, was a member of the junior and senior livestock judging teams and active in athletics and student functions. He served three years in the Navy during World War II.

The new county agent grew up on a farm in western Minnesota and is married and the father of three children.

Joseph P. ...
Extension Assistant Editor
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Special to Church Story Papers
Special to Church Story Papers
Augustana Lutheran Church

June 16, 1934

CUTLINE FOR PIC: Getting a blue ribbon on a dress she has made all by herself is one of the big thrills that come to a 4-H girl at county or state fair.

4-H GIRLS LEARN MANY HOME SKILLS

Because 4-H'ers learn by doing, thousands of 4-H club girls now make most of their own clothes, do part of the family baking and canning, even redecorate their own rooms.

Many one-time 4-H girls who are now successful home economists give 4-H work the credit for getting them interested in home economics. Young homemakers all over the country say they, too, owe much of their ability in making attractive, happy homes to the training they received in 4-H projects.

Each year the number of dresses, suits and other garments made by 4-H girls in the clothing project runs into several million. The girls learn how to darn, repair and launder clothes, remove stains, as well as to plan and sew clothes for themselves and make over old ones.

Food projects are popular with 4-H'ers, too - with boys, as well as with girls. Beginners start out by preparing single dishes for the family meal, but later they learn to plan, prepare and serve complete meals to the family. Both boys and girls enrolled in bread making pride themselves on the crusty brown loaves of bread they turn out, while those in the food preservation project look with satisfaction at their rows of canned goods and the pounds of food they have frozen.

Thousands of rural homes have been made more attractive by the 4-H boys and girls who are enrolled in home furnishing and home grounds improvement projects. They may refinish old pieces of furniture, paint the inside of the house, even make draperies. Or they may make their home yards beautiful by planting shrubbery and flowers and caring for the lawn.

Whatever the projects these young people are enrolled in, they are all working together to "make the best better" in the home, on the farm, in the community and the world.

-JRW-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 17, 1954

Immediate Release

WHITE GRUBS CAUSING DAMAGE

If you find brown spots on your lawn, or reddening and browning on the leaves of your strawberry plants or perennials, white grubs may be at work.

According to A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, white grubs are a serious pest this year in home gardens, lawns and commercial strawberry plantings. They are also doing damage to perennials, nursery stock, golf turf and pastures. The grubs feed on roots below the surface, with the result that plants wilt and soon die.

Experiments by the University of Minnesota show that some of the new chemicals like aldrin, heptachlor, dieldrin and chlordane are the most effective means of combatting them, in spite of the fact that white grubs are among the most difficult insects to control.

Growing strawberry plants should be treated when they are not in fruit, early in the season or after harvest. Lawns may be spot-treated, working up the area affected, treating with the chemical to kill the grubs and then re-seeding.

For home strawberry beds, for perennials and lawns, a solution of 1 tablespoonful of 25 per cent aldrin or heptachlor emulsion to 5 gallons of water is effective, applying one pint of soil around each plant. In the case of a lawn, 5 gallons will cover about 50 square feet. If either aldrin or heptachlor is not available, use 1 tablespoonful of 50 per cent chlordane emulsion to 1 gallon of water.

If emulsions are not obtainable, use 5 per cent chlordane dust, applying it uniformly over the surface of the soil. One pound of the 5 per cent chlordane dust will cover 100 square feet of lawn. The diluted emulsion, however, gives quicker results than the dust.

In commercial strawberry plantings, insecticides should be applied by valve distributors at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per acre.

A-9974-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 17, 1954

Immediate Release

CULL POOR DAIRY-BEEF COWS SOON

Dairy farmers and beef cattle raisers who've been thinking about culling get a word of advice today from a University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist, W. E. Morris.

The advice--begin now and finish culling within the next two months. Morris explains there's a special reason for getting it over with by late August. If marketed now, culls will not get caught in market competition with high-quality Western range steers and heifers normally sent to market in late summer and early fall.

Also, prices early in the year are better for the lower grades of cattle than later, when heavier runs of all kinds--plus high-quality "Western stuff"--are hitting the market, says Morris.

A-9975-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 17, 1954

Immediate Release

SCHOOL LUNCH WORKSHOP FOR COOK MANAGERS JUNE 22-24

A workshop for cook managers of school lunch programs in Minnesota will be held June 22-24 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The workshop is being given by the University's School of Home Economics, in cooperation with the Community Lunch Service of the State Department of Education and the Minnesota State Nutrition Council. Dr. Jane Leichsenring, professor of home economics, is in charge of arrangements.

Serving on the staff for the workshop will be nutritionists and dietitians from the University and various agencies, including the American Red Cross, Family Service, Glen Lake Sanatorium and the Minnesota Department of Health, as well as managers of several school lunch programs.

Andrew Taylor, director of the school lunch program for the State Department of Education, will discuss basic principles of the school lunch program at the opening session Tuesday morning (June 22). Other subjects to be discussed during the three-day short course will be use of donated commodities in planning the Type A lunch, planning the Type A lunch to meet nutritional needs of children, care and use of equipment, keeping food safe to eat, kitchen safety and controlling costs.

In addition to hearing lectures by nutrition and health specialists, the cook managers will take part in workshop sessions devoted to planning menus, figuring costs of planned menus and other problems. They will also see demonstrations of the preparation of various hot dishes.

A-9976-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 17, 1954

Immediate Release

RESEARCH FINDS PROPER WEED CONTROLS

University of Minnesota field research has found some effective chemical killer combinations for such perennial pests as tansy weed, buttercup, ox-eye daisy, orange hawkweed and leafy spurge.

According to H. G. Heggeness, instructor of plant pathology, experiments near Duluth show that three pounds of low-volatile 2,4-D per acre early in June gives a 90 per cent kill of tansy weed. This should be followed by a spray of one pound per acre before frost, he says.

Buttercup can be checked by two pounds per acre of MCP amine early in summer as plants begin to flower--plus one pound per acre in early fall. University sprayers got almost a 100 per cent kill with this solution.

For ox-eye daisy control, they recommend two pounds of 2,4-D isopropyl ester in June as flowers come into bloom. Then, apply two pounds in August when "runners" appear. With this solution and well-timed spraying, a 98 per cent kill was achieved, Heggeness reports.

They found two good sprays for checking the orange hawkweed: one is three pounds per acre of 2,4-D amine, followed ;by two pounds of the solution early in September when "runners" appear. The second is three pounds per acre of a low-volatile ester of 2,4-D early in June, followed by two pounds of the solution early in September to catch "runners."

Leafy spurge succumbed to a spray of three pounds of a low-volatile ester of 2,4-D or a di-methyl amine solution of 2,4-D--each in 20 gallons of water. A spring-only treatment of the first solution achieved 90 per cent kill; a fall-only treatment, 40 per cent kill. But combined, the two treatments achieved a 95 per cent kill.

Using the second treatment--a di-methyl amine solution of 2,4-D--they got an 82 per cent kill in spring-only treatment; a 60 per cent kill in late fall-only. The combination spring and fall spraying gave a 95 per cent kill. A-9977-hrj

University Farm News
-Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 18, 1954

SPECIAL: USED AS MATERIAL FOR
PICTURES AND FEATURES ON INTERCAMPUS
CAR'S DEMISE

It will be heard for the last time at approximately 7:23 on Friday night--and barring recordings, sharp memories and historic re-stagings of the run, the sound will not be heard again--ever.

The sound is a familiar one, heard every 20 minutes or so, six days a week on both campuses since 1917. It's the sound of steel on steel--the whine of flanges against sharp-turning tracks as the intercampus special pulls around its turnabout near Eddy, Nicholson and Jones Halls and, with sharp hisses of air from its 1920-model Westinghouse air brakes, grinds to a halt.

People will miss it, because its sound is one you become accustomed to--a sound that you hear and acknowledge far back in your mind and then forget. Or, if you were six blocks away, 'way down by Murphy Hall, or on the St. Paul campus, just rounding the corner of Coffey Hall, you quickened your pace, for the car's stays were/are short--about four minutes.

Set up to stimulate two-campus class-taking among students as well as to provide a convenient ride from the Como Avenue car line, the intercampus takes the Como Avenue route through industrial Midway Twin Cities. At Eustis it takes a sharp turn to the left and "gets out in the country," skirting the St. Anthony park area in a 2-mile long straight stretch of roadbed that climbs briefly then levels off. It turns right in a broad curve into the northeast edge of the St. Paul campus. Its eastern terminus is the St. Paul campus Union, built in 1888 as the Dairy Hall.

The intercampus is the last of the electrified bright-yellow streetcars to retire. Its three sections will be replaced by three Twin City Rapid Transit busses which will follow street routes in and out of the St. Paul campus.

History of the car started just before World War I. Present roadbed laid out by University engineering department. Also useful as way of getting coal and freight into campus.

One conductor made a hobby of learning all the students' and faculty members' names and hailing them with their first names. Another was an incipient Barney Oldfield and on the straight stretch north of the ag campus he used to get up such speed he once or twice derailed the car.

Might make interesting feature: Present conductors and motormen--their plans for the future and how they will miss work. Also some of the anecdotes about things they've seen and done.

University Services Director Clinton T. Johnson says the plans are to tear up the rails and ties and take down the wire this summer. About three miles of single track are involved in the salvage.

What will happen to streetcars? They have been housed in a specially-built car barn near University and Central. Fact that it's getting increasingly hard for streetcars to get around--all wires down soon and only the tracks remain as a forlorn reminder.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 21 1954

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
For publication week of
June 28

JULY PLENTIFULS
FEATURE CHICKEN,
ICE CREAM

Ice cream takes top place on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful foods list for July.

That fact should be good news for _____ county families, comments Home Agent _____.

In addition to ice cream, milk and all other dairy products are expected to be in abundant supply as milk production continues at a record-breaking level.

Broilers and fryers also share top spot on the plentiful list, _____ reports. Total supplies of young chickens during July are expected to be some 5 per cent larger than a year ago.

New-crop turkeys will also be coming to market, with small birds available throughout the month in all parts of the country. Some areas will have liberal supplies of heavier birds.

Beef will continue to be plentiful, including an abundance of the higher-grade meat from grain-fed cattle. In addition, grass-fed cattle will be marketed in seasonally larger numbers to provide more of the intermediate and lower grades of beef.

Abundant supplies of a wide variety of locally grown vegetables including tomatoes and sweet corn, will give homemakers plenty of choice for meal planning.

Watermelons are the only fruit listed among the plentifuls for July.

Also on the July abundant foods list are fresh fish, peanuts and peanut butter, vegetable fats and oils.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 21 1954

To all counties

For use week of June 28
or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses.....

Timely Cutting Makes Good Hay -- Maybe you've heard it, but it's well worth repeating -- "three tons of hay cut at the proper stage of growth is about equal to the feed value of four tons cut too late." The tip comes from Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. He suggests cutting alfalfa when it's in early bloom -- 1/10 to 1/4 in blossom. Best results come from grass hay cut after the grass heads but before it flowers.

* * * * *

Careful Gardening Prevents Painful Accidents -- Sure, you can get hurt -- and hurt seriously -- right in your own garden. It isn't a dangerous operation in itself, but careless use of tools can make it so. Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that one danger is fungicides--seed-treating materials--left around so children can get at them. Many insecticides are poisonous, too. Putting them out of reach or destroying those you don't intend to use will keep them "safe."

* * * * *

Brucellosis Program Paying Off -- Brucellosis used to cost us \$100 million a year and still costs about half that much. But thanks to testing programs and vaccinations, those losses are being pared down. The USDA reports that more cattle were tested for brucellosis last year than any year since the program began in 1934. The northeast states, which once had a high brucellosis rate now has a lower percentage of infection than any other area. No wonder--they've tested more than twice as many cattle and vaccinated more than twice as many calves as any other area.

* * * * *

Dry Preservatives Soak Up Silo Juice -- Loss of juice from silos often can be prevented by using dry preservatives such as corn and cob meal or dried cereal grains. Dry hay will absorb some of the juices of high-moisture green material that's put up for silage. Simply spread dry hay over each load of green material before chopping. From 75 to 100 pounds of dry hay to every ton of high moisture silage will do the job. This tip comes from Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 21, 1954

SPECIAL to the FARMER

TIMELY TIPS - JULY 3

Fattening cattle turned to grass, which is luxuriant now, may be in danger of bloat. Keep some hay in the pasture where the cattle can get at it, or mow strips of the pasture. This, when dry, also acts as a preventative and cattle will "clean up" on it. If you're feeding on pasture, use ground ear corn. The bulk of the cob also aids in preventing bloat. -- William E. Morris.

* * * * *

Leptospirosis is not a new disease sweeping the country. Any symptoms it produces can be duplicated by other diseases. The reason you see it mentioned so often is that there's a great deal of interest in it and a lot of research is being conducted. -- Jay H. Sautter.

* * * * *

You don't plant trees in July, but you should start now to prepare heavier soils for next spring's shelterbelt planting. In southern and western Minnesota, there is no substitute for summer fallowing the season prior planting in the spring. -- Marvin E. Smith.

* * * * *

When stretching barbed or woven wire be sure to stand on the opposite side of the post from the wire. If the wire should break or the equipment accidentally release, the posts usually protect you from rolling wire. -- John R. Neetzel.

* * * * *

Dry hay will help absorb some of the juices if high moisture green material is put up for silage. Just spread 75 to 100 pounds of dry hay per ton of high moisture silage over the material before chopping. -- Rodney A. Briggs.

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For best results, follow a complete spray program as recommended. Cover plants thoroughly with the spray or dust. This may seem like extra work, but remember that all pests do not appear in any one month and spraying can be insurance against them throughout the season. -- R. C. Rose.

* * * * *

Each year lives are needlessly lost while farmers are busy with haying. Power machines have greatly increased the dangers. Carelessly operated, they can be real deathtraps. And keep children safely occupied away from running machinery. A life snuffed out when it's only barely begun is one tragedy we can avoid. -- Glenn Prickett.

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News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 21 1954

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
For use week of June 28

SERVE, FREEZE
STRAWBERRIES NOW

It's strawberry season again, and time to serve luscious, sun-ripened berries to the family as well as to freeze some for next winter.

Not only are Minnesota-grown strawberries unmatched for flavor, but they are also an excellent source of vitamin C, the vitamin we must have every day to keep healthy, says Home Agent_____.

One of the best ways to give a glamorous finish to family or company meals is to serve fresh strawberries in some form - big dishes of ripe red berries smothered in thick cream, tender, luscious strawberry shortcakes or ice cream topped with flavorful berries.

It's simple to preserve some of the good flavor for next winter by freezing strawberries. Tests at the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory show that frozen strawberries have better flavor if they are sliced, then mixed carefully with sugar in a bowl so the sugar is practically dissolved before packing the berries in freezer containers. Use 1 pound of sugar to 4 or 5 pounds of fruit, or 1 cup of sugar to 8 or 9 cups of berries.

-jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 21 1954

To all counties

For use week of June 21
or after

ALFALFA DISEASES
MAY BECOME MORE
SERIOUS NOW

Heavy rains and humid weather already have stimulated some alfalfa diseases that may become real problems if damp weather continues, according to County Agent _____.

The diseases are blackstem and common leaf spot. Blackstem causes a **browning** or blackening of stems--common leaf spot causes small brown spots on the leaves.

Both are favored by wet weather and both cause older leaves to turn yellow, wilt and drop off. Result -- poor hay for your stock and diseased leaves left on the field to help develop another infection next year.

Ray Rose, the University of Minnesota's extension plant pathologist, says best check against a possible 1955 infection is burning off older fields' diseased stubble in early spring. The burning, of course, must be done early before young growth starts.

In fields where either disease seems to be making fast progress, farmers can help reduce damage by cutting the first hay crop earlier than normal. This keeps more leaves in the hay and at the same time allows healing, drying sunshine and air to reach the plants' crowns.

If the disease can be checked by air circulation and warm sunshine, it won't get a chance to affect new, young shoots, Rose points out.

County Agent _____ has helpful tips in preventing disease damage.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 21 1954

To all counties

For use week of June 28
or after

CLIPPING PASTURES
IS GOOD IMPROVER

Cows may be good harvesters but they often fall down in the pasture management end of the business, as you probably notice. County Agent _____ points out that you can help with the management end by clipping pastures.

According to Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, clipping is one of the more important good management practices. Here's what it does:

First, clipping takes out old, tasteless seed heads and lets pasture grow new tasty, nourishing grass at a uniform rate. Second, it checks many annual weeds and prevents some biennials and perennials such as bull thistle and Canada thistle from producing seed.

Finally, it maintains a balanced stand of grasses and legumes and increases a pastures's total productive ability.

But, Briggs warns, you cannot expect all the advantages of clipping by doing the job only once. The best pasture managers clip fields three or more times a year, he says.

Best time to clip a pasture is within two days after cattle finish grazing it and are working on another in your rotation. Some farmers hook a chain harrow or some similar rig to the rear of their mower so they can clip the pasture and spread droppings in one operation, Briggs reports.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1954

Immediate Release

PRUNE EVERGREENS NOW

Proper pruning now will help keep the evergreens in home plantings in better condition, Richard Stadtherr, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

If pruning is done this month or before the second week in July, the new growth that follows will mature. However, if pruning is delayed beyond that time, the new growth may not mature and so may be killed back next winter.

Too often no attention is given evergreens, once they are put into the foundation planting or elsewhere in the home yard. Unless they are pruned or sheared, Stadtherr points out, they grow rapidly and become open and straggly, often covering windows and walks.

Here are the University horticulturist's suggestions for pruning conifers, including pine, spruce, balsam and fir, to make them more dense and compact:

Cut off about one-half to two-thirds of the new "candles" at the tip of each branch, that is, the new growth made this year. Use pruning shears, a sharp sickle or a heavy pruning knife wielded like a sickle. Hedge shears create an unnatural form, destroying the beauty of the plants. Use of the smaller tools will make it easier to keep the natural contour of the plants. You can also avoid the sheared, unnatural, formal appearance by cutting each branch separately. If the leader has broken off at the tree, train one of the sturdiest shoots to take over as the leader by staking it.

Arborvitae, junipers and yews should be pruned this month also, or early in July. Remove only the ends of the branches that extend beyond the normal form of the tree or shrub.

A-9978-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

One of a county agent's big jobs is listening -- listening to farmers' crop problems, to committees' deliberations, and in his role of agriculture instructor in the county, to lectures on advanced farming research. Here, Bill Dorsey, center, Hubbard County Agent at Park Rapids, listens to a demonstrator explain a research project at the University's Rosemount experiment station. Dorsey will have three weeks of special listening this summer, too. He was awarded a scholarship to a special summer session in agricultural policy at Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, and will go there the last week of June and first two weeks of July. A native of Pillager, Minnesota, Dorsey is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, majoring, of course, in agriculture.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1954

Immediate Release

FRUIT SCIENTIST RETIRES FROM U. STAFF

A horticultural scientist who during his 41 years of teaching and research has had most of the present horticulture staff as students will retire from the University of Minnesota on June 30.

He is New Hampshire-born Wilfrid G. Brierley, who came here as an assistant professor in 1913 after receiving his Master of Science degree from Washington State College. He also holds a Ph. D. degree, awarded him in 1930 for study at Michigan State College.

One of his most important discoveries was that it isn't excessive cold that causes winter injury in strawberries and raspberries, but warm winter days. He explains it this way: raspberries can stand deep cold--it does them no damage and actually protects them.

But warm days start growth processes, which, once started, can be damaged severely by sudden temperature dives. Out of this understanding came a return to the old recommendations to cover raspberry plants enough to insure their being deep-frozen.

(more)

One grower figured he saved 200 crates of berries an acre by covering during a recent winter. A crate of raspberries is worth about \$6.

Another of Brierley's important studies led to disproof of a long-held concept-- that the second-year fruiting raspberry cane died because the new cane starved it out. His research shows that the fruiting cane dies of wholly natural causes and not from competition. It simply cannot develop the new tissues it needs to maintain life, Brierley explains.

Among his other studies are research to determine the most efficient fruit tree spacing and proper orchard management practices; chemical thinning which helps a tree produce a good quality crop by cutting down the number of buds so that fewer but stronger apples may grow; and many other studies on how fruit lives, grows and reproduces.

Some of his most recent research has been aimed at finding dependably hardy varieties of European plums which would grow in Minnesota.

Brierley's hobby is nuts. He points out that there are over 400 varieties of black walnuts alone. An historian as well as a horticulturist, he played a leading role in unravelling the mystery of the hickory trees on the Peter Gideon farm near Lake Minnetonka--trees almost 200 miles north of what was commonly accepted as their northernmost growing point, Houston and Winona counties.

Thus Gideon, famed for his development of the Wealthy apple, was proved to have been interested also in nut trees and crops as well as fruit trees for beautifying the Minnesota countryside.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1954

Immediate Release

ALFALFA DISEASES THREATEN CROPS

Heavy rains and humid weather have given blackstem and common leaf spot a good start in many Minnesota alfalfa fields, a University of Minnesota plant disease authority warned today.

Describing the diseases, Ray C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, said that blackstem causes a browning or blackening of the stems and common leaf spot develops small brown spots on alfalfa leaves.

Both are favored by wet weather and both cause older leaves to turn yellow, wilt and drop off. Result: a poor hay harvest and infection of the field so the disease will threaten the second crop.

In fields where either blackstem or common leaf spot seem to be making progress, farmers can reduce damage by cutting the first hay crop very soon. This will keep more leaves in the hay and cut down the number of diseased leaves which fall off and become a threat to the second crop.

One solution to the problem is being developed in joint research by the University's agronomy and plant pathology departments. L. J. Elling, assistant professor of agronomy, and M. F. Kernkamp, associate professor of plant pathology, say they have succeeded in developing a number of alfalfa plants that resist blackstem or leaf spot and some that resist both.

But several years of breeding work will be required to develop these superior lines into resistant varieties.

A-9980-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1
June 23, 1954

**BARLEY COMBINE
MEETING AT ROSEAU
WEDNESDAY, JULY 14**

Roseau..... Area farm equipment dealers, county agents, and elevator managers in Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, and Marshall counties are joining in sponsoring a barley combine meeting here on Wednesday, July 14.

The meeting is designed to bring barley growers up-to-date growing and marketing information, according to Harold C. Pederson, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Roseau County Agent Richard Radway is local chairman of the event. The program begins at 1:30 with a talk by A. J. Lejuene, agronomist with the Midwest Barley Improvement Association; a report of a barley marketing survey showing degrading because of mechanical damage, by H. O. Putnam, secretary of the Northwest Crop Improvement Association; a barley buyer's "word picture" of what happens to barley on the Minneapolis Grain Exchange trading floor; and an outline of market trends by Pederson.

Mechanical subjects will be covered in a talk by Sherman Heth, chief engineer of the J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wisconsin, who will speak on flax rolls for threshing barley and describe new machinery features; and an outline of proper combining operation for carefully threshing malting barley by Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. The session will be followed by a question-and-answer period with farmers grouping around the several combines to be on display. County agents have complete information on the program.

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

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 24, 1954

SPECIAL to Southern Minnesota Weeklies

NEW U. SOILS
CHIEF TO SPEAK
AT ROSEMOUNT

William P. Martin, Utah native and new head of the University of Minnesota's soils department, will make his first public appearance as soils chief and speak briefly at the annual field day at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, Wednesday, July 7.

His talk and a "question box" in which visitors will have an opportunity to ask questions about the research program will follow conducted tours of the soils-grasslands and agronomy research projects. A. C. Heine, superintendent of the station, will conduct the "question box."

The field day gets under way at 9:30 a.m. with a tour of soils and grasslands projects led by Paul Burson, professor of soils. A picnic lunch will follow. Visitors may buy prepared lunches on the grounds or bring their own. The experiment station will provide free coffee and cream.

Tours of the agronomy farm led by A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy, and H. L. Thomas, professor, will begin at 1 and the speaking program at 2:45. Visitors will be conducted through the many trial plots where new varieties of grasses, legumes and small grains are being tested.

It's "open house," says Heine, and visitors are invited to look in at the several department headquarters during the day and ask questions about what's going on.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 24, 1954

Immediate Release

SPRAY AFTER MILK STAGE TO AVOID CROP INJURY

Farmers who have been delayed by heavy rains in completing their weed spraying program should check the stage of their grain and not spray if it is in the "milk" stage. For many farmers, that critical time is about now.

This advice came today from Sig Bjerken, supervisor of weed control with the state department of agriculture. He added that spraying growing crops is reasonably safe after the "milk" stage.

If corn is over six inches high, however, it's advisable to spray with drop nozzles instead of spraying over the plants, he said.

Says Bjerken, "We must do everything we can to check weeds by spraying or cultivating practices and if any farmers need advice or assistance, they can get it quickly and courteously from county weed and seed inspectors, county agents, or by writing or calling the Weed Control Section, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul."

A-9981-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 24, 1954

Immediate Release

APHIDS CAUSING DAMAGE

Injury from aphids or plant lice has been reported on vegetable and ornamental plants and shrubbery in various parts of the state, according to A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota.

Since the cool, rainy weather in May and early June provided ideal growth conditions for aphids, gardeners will probably be seeing a good deal of this pest this summer, the University entomologist predicted. Though the black, red and white aphids usually attract the attention of gardeners, the small green plant lice frequently go unnoticed.

Curling of leaves, particularly on such ornamentals as cotoneaster, snowball, roses, buckthorn and mock orange, as well as on plum trees, is evidence that aphids are at work. The insects disfigure and stunt growth of the plants by drawing out their sap and injecting a poisonous saliva. Other aphids injure plants by feeding on the roots. They are the most notorious insects in transmitting from plant to plant such virus diseases as aster yellows.

Dr. Granovsky recommends controlling aphids by spraying with a 50 per cent emulsion of malathion, using from 1 to 2 teaspoons to a gallon of water. The lower side of leaves should be sprayed thoroughly, because aphids usually feed on the lower side. If leaves are curled, the spray should be directed into the curl. Repeat the spray once every 10 days for two or three times, or as long as the insects persist.

If malathion is not available, use a spray of 1 teaspoon nicotine sulfate and 1 ounce of soapflakes per gallon of warm water. Dissolve the soapflakes before adding the nicotine sulfate. Use only when fresh.

Following the path of ants will often lead you to aphids, according to the University entomologist. Since aphids are often attended by ants, many people believe ants are doing the damage. Actually, Dr. Granovsky says, the ants are innocent. They are simply attracted to the sweet excretion - called honey dew - of plant lice. This honey dew is the glistening substance seen on leaves and the sticky material on cars which have been parked under trees.

Repeated spraying is important because of the ability of aphids to produce large colonies in a matter of days. Once the first aphids are hatched in early spring, it takes only 10 to 14 days for them to mature and start breeding. A mature aphid breeds from three to seven living young a day.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 24, 1954

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY DAIRY CHIEF NAMED OUTSTANDING SCIENTIST

James B. Fitch, head of the University of Minnesota's dairy husbandry department, has been given the American Dairy Science Association Award--the group's top honor.

He and four other American dairy scientists were presented the awards "for longtime service to the dairy industry" at the association's 49th annual meeting at Pennsylvania State College this week. Fitch and several other University dairy scientists have been at the meeting since it began Monday.

Born on a farm near Huntertown, Indiana, he graduated from Purdue University in 1910 and joined the staff of Kansas State College. In 1918, he became head of the college's dairy department, serving 17 years in that post. He came to Minnesota as dairy chief in 1935.

While at Kansas State, Fitch held the offices of secretary and president of the A. D. S. A. -- the group now honoring him -- and was U. S. delegate to the World's Dairy Congress in London in 1928.

A pioneer researcher in sorghum and grass silage, he has led the Minnesota staff to its position as one of the country's top dairy research units, with projects ranging from dairy cattle feeding and housing to improving dairy products' quality.

A leader in new research techniques, the University's dairy department now has the world's second largest collection of identical twin and triplet dairy cows and bulls and is one of the first to use atomic energy techniques in research.

Fitch is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Animal Production, A. D. S. A., and Sigma Xi, honorary science and teaching fraternity.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 24, 1954

Immediate Release

CAREFUL PLOWING, TREATMENT CHECKS CANADA THISTLE

Farmers can save money by carefully timing their Canada thistle spraying, a University of Minnesota weed control specialist said today.

H. G. Heggeness, instructor in plant pathology, says that experiments at the University's Rosemount agricultural experiment station just south of the Twin Cities indicate that after-plowing spraying with as little as half a pound of the amine of 2, 4-D per acre killed up to 90 per cent of the plants--but heavy applications, three pounds per acre, had no greater effect.

Heggeness warns that spraying without plowing earlier actually seems to stimulate thistle growth. The reason is that some of the buds underground begin growing after above-ground shoots are killed and these produce a larger number of shoots than before.

Here's the reason for plowing: in wet areas, the Canada thistle develops long, interconnecting root systems several inches underground. Weed killers travel fairly well up and down a root system, but not sideways. Thus, buds on the horizontal root system aren't killed. They sprout a few days later and produce a new field of pests.

But plowing both kills the shoot and disturbs the root system so that buds sprout. Thus, if a farmer sprays within six weeks of plowing, after buds have sprouted, he can be more certain of killing the whole system that gives birth to Canada thistles.

Heggeness advises plowing an infested field in spring or late summer, then watching for thistles. Within six weeks after plowing, while the young thistles are in the "rosette" stage, spraying with 2, 4-D will give a 90 to 100 per cent kill, he says.

County agents and weed inspectors have timely information on weed control.

A-9984-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 24, 1954

Immediate Release

NEW U. SOILS CHIEF TO SPEAK AT ROSEMOUNT

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His talk and a "question box" in which visitors will have an opportunity to ask questions about the research program will follow conducted tours of the soils-grasslands and agronomy research projects. A. C. Heine, superintendent of the station, will conduct the "question box."

The field day gets under way at 9:30 a.m. with a tour of soils and grasslands projects led by Paul Burson, professor of soils. A picnic lunch will follow. Visitors may buy prepared lunches on the grounds or bring their own. The experiment station will provide free coffee and cream.

Tours of the agronomy farm led by A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy, and H. L. Thomas, professor, will begin at 1 and the speaking program at 2:45. Visitors will be conducted through the many trial plots where new varieties of grasses, legumes and small grains are being tested.

It's "open house," says Heine, and visitors are invited to look in at the several department headquarters during the day and ask questions about what's going on.

A--9985-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 25, 1954

SPECIAL to MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

NEW PROGRAM
WILL HELP HIKE
TILE QUALITY

A new program developed by the University of Minnesota agricultural engineering department, Minnesota tile manufacturers, the SCS and the state agricultural stabilization committee (ASC) will help farmers get better quality drain tile.

According to Philip W. Manson, professor of agricultural engineering who is directing the University's part of the plan, a testing program will evaluate each tile manufacturers' products three times a year during spring and summer.

Five tile each of the six-inch, eight-inch, ten-inch and 12-inch diameters, plus any other sizes thought necessary, will be selected for testing from the maker's storage pile by a "disinterested party."

This will give each manufacturer a standard to "live up to." If his tile are found to be below standard quality, he will be offered engineering assistance to help him "bring it up to snuff."

As a part of the program, new ASC regulations will specify that no farmer can receive ACP drainage payments unless the drain tile he installs meets standard quality specifications. "Standard" will be "C4-50T" in the ASTM--American Standard of Testing Materials.

These specifications state that both concrete and clay tile up to 12 inches diameter must have a supporting strength of not less than 800 pounds per linear foot, tested by the three-edge method, or 1,200 pounds by the sand-bearing method.

Absorption of concrete tile shouldn't exceed 10 per cent and of clay tile 13 per cent. The ASTM specifications are based on 40 years of research.

Complete information on eligibility for ACP drainage payments under the new ruling is available from local ASC committeemen and county agents, Manson said.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 28 1954

To all counties

For use week of July 4 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses.....

Precautions Against Bloat -- How would you feel if you had to belch and couldn't? "Just awful sick?" That's how a cow with bloat feels, authorities tell us. Fortunately, there are steps you can take to prevent bloat and that "awful feeling." You have to be especially careful when pastures contain more legumes than grass, says Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Feeding hay in the barn before turning out animals on high-legume pastures doesn't always do the trick. A more effective measure is portable racks of hay kept near the animals all the time they're on pasture--so they can get all the hay they want when they want it. Also helpful: delaying grazing until the dew has dried off.

* * * * *

How About a Pole Barn?-- Many farmers are building pole barns out of lumber grown on their own farm. So reports Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. You don't need much material, but you still save a lot if you can grow the lumber yourself. Almost any part of the pole-barn can be found in rough form in your woodlot. Many small sawmills specialize in farm construction needs. Poles need to be treated, of course, as well as splash boards around the base of the barn. For complete information, ask us.

* * * * *

Egg Quality Pays Most in Summer -- Did you know that starting in June the spread between the price of high quality graded eggs and "run of the mill" eggs becomes wider and stays that way until October? This tip comes from Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Here's what to do to help boost your eggs into the high-price group: Gather them three times a day, cool them in wire baskets, store them at 50 to 60 degrees F., and market twice a week. It will pay you--and pay you more than you thought it would, says, Miss Cooke.

* * * * *

That Important Week Again -- National Farm Safety Week, starting Sunday, July 25, ending Saturday, July 31. How can we afford to be careless? Last year, 3,800 farm workers were killed on the job and 316,000 injured.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 28 1954

To all counties

For use immediately or as may be
applicable in your area

A U. of M. Agricultural Research Story

Here's a report of University of Minnesota soils research in nitrogen side-dressing on 86 farms in 27 counties last year.

According to County Agent _____ 40 pounds of nitrogen side-dressing per acre increased yields an average of almost 12 bushels per acre on fine-textured soils and 20 bushels on coarse soils.

Increasing the side-dressing to 80 pounds nitrogen per acre did not pay its added cost--it gave one bushel more on the fine-textured soils and four bushels more on the coarse soils.

According to Harold E. Jones and Charles A. Simkins, University soils specialists who led the research, side-dressing increased corn's protein content on all soil types and in both the 40 and 80 pounds per acre applications. Increased protein, of course, is valuable as feed for ruminants--cows and sheep--because their digestive systems can make use of it. But poultry or pigs don't benefit much from added protein.

Both side-dressing treatments improved corn's maturity on coarse-textured soils. But on fine soils, the 80-pound rate delayed maturity in some cases.

Each dollar spent on nitrogen at the 40-pound rate paid back \$6.12 on coarse soils and \$3.36 on fine soils, Jones and Simkins say. This return includes value of the increased yield and higher protein content. At the 80-pound-per-acre rate, the return was lower, of course--\$3.57 per dollar invested on coarse soils, \$1.65 on fine soils.

Stand was an important factor in getting higher yields and the most efficient response to nitrogen.

The form of nitrogen doesn't matter as far as probable response per pound is concerned--anhydrous ammonia, nitrogen solutions or solid nitrogen give about the same response pound for pound in side-dressing.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 28 1954

To all counties

ATT: 4-H Agents
For use week of July 5

TIPS GIVEN ON
SAFETY CYCLING

Do you bicycle safely?

That's a question every bicycle rider might well ask himself, says 4-H Agent

Last year 314 persons in Minnesota were injured and eight persons were killed in bicycle accidents. Two hundred seventy two of those injured were under 14 years of age. Many of these accidents occurred because bicycle riders did not handle their bicycles properly in traffic.

_____ passes on some tips on safe cycling from Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

. If you're just learning to ride a bike, practice away from the traffic of busy streets or highways - in the backyard, on a quiet street, road or park.

. Know the rules of the road before starting to drive on the street or highway. A bicycle is subject to the same rules that apply to an automobile. For example, a cyclist should ride on the right side of the road, stop at all stop streets and obey semaphore signals, signal his intention to turn.

. If you are with a group of bicycle riders, drive single file.

. Don't carry extra riders. There is a seat for only one person on a bicycle.

. If you drive at night, have a white headlight - this is a legal requirement and a red tail light or reflector visible for 300 to 500 feet.

. Don't "grandstand" while riding your bike.

. Finally, keep your bike in good repair and under control when you ride.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 28 1954

To all counties

For use week of July 5 or after

CULLING ESSENTIAL
FOR PROFITABLE
DAIRY OPERATION

One of the answers to the current dairy problem is right out in the barn or grazing your green meadows. They are the low-producing cows. Some of them actually cost you money by consuming valuable feed and not giving enough milk in return. You have to work for them, while they should be working for you.

According to County Agent _____, not only should low-producers be culled, but other questionable animals--sterile cows, shy breeders, two and three teaters, cows dry several months at a time, and, of course, unhealthy cows.

Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says the state's dairymen culled slightly over 21 per cent of their herd last year--one-third of these culls were low producers.

Now, there are six per cent more cows than in January, 1952, Leighton says. Thus, with this same 21 per cent culling rate, we'll still have more cows--two or three per cent more. The answer: more and wiser culling.

When is the best time to cull? Spring and early summer, Leighton says. Usually the market for cull cows is 9 per cent above the yearly average in May and lowers gradually until it's about seven per cent below average in November.

Only higher all-around efficiency will keep dairymen on top and eliminate a problem that's a sore spot not only with farmers but with city folks and milk processors miles away, as well, Leighton says.

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News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 28 1954

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
For use week of July 7

SPECIAL CARE
SUGGESTED FOR
FINISHED COTTONS

Consider the finish as well as the fabric before trying to remove spots and stains from your summer cottons, Home Agent _____ suggests to _____ county homemakers.

Many of the new cotton fabrics this year are finished with resin, either to give them resistance to wrinkles and soil or for such decorative effects as a glazed sheen or raised designs that give an embossed or sculptured appearance. The resin finish thus may add to the attractiveness of the material and also make cleaning and pressing much less frequent.

However, a chlorine bleach should not be used on resin-finished cottons and linens. Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota, as well as bleach manufacturers, advise a perborate rather than a chlorine bleach for white resin-finished cottons, if a bleach is necessary at all. The resin absorbs chlorine with the result that the fabric is discolored and weakened. The label on the garment or the goods should give this information, especially if the fabric is white.

Grease spots on finished cottons also may need special attention. The specialists suggest sponging such spots with cleaning fluid before laundering to make sure of removing all the grease.

When finished cottons are purchased as yard goods, the homemaker can try laundering a sample to learn how to treat the fabric to keep its appearance. Informative labels on both ready-made garments and yard goods are especially helpful. Not all finishes on cottons include resin. Many cottons that look like silk are mercerized - a permanent finish that calls for no special care. Most special finishes except mercerizing gradually deteriorate through wear or through laundering. Some may lose their finish in the first laundering while others may last at least for a season.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 29 1954

To all counties
ATT: 4-H Agents

For use week of July 5
(with mat)

Cutlines for accompanying mat: Long-time 4-H club members who have made an outstanding contribution to the local 4-H program and their own development through 4-H work will be eligible for a gold key in the design pictured here.

4-H KEY AWARD
TO BE GIVEN
AGAIN THIS YEAR

_____ county 4-H'ers who have been club members for five years or more will have an opportunity to win the 4-H Key Award through a program that was set up last year, County (Club) Agent _____ announces.

Sponsor of the program again this year is the Cities Service Oil Company.

In last year's Key Award program 519 4-H'ers received gold keys in 82 Minnesota counties. The awards were given as a recognition to long-time members who had contributed to their own development through club work and to the improvement of their local 4-H program. In _____ county, _____ 4-H members (No.) were recognized with gold Key Awards.

The gold keys are on tie clasps for boys and on neck chains for girls.

To be eligible for the award, a 4-H member must have passed his sixteenth birthday by January 1 of the year in which the award is made. He must have completed five years of 4-H work, including three years of junior leadership. Additional years in club work, offices held, projects completed, as well as other club activities and achievements will all be considered in making the awards.

Members who received the award last year will not be eligible again.

-jbn-

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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June 29, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- ** July 7 Soils-Grassland-Agronomy Field Day, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount
- *** July 7 District 4-H Search for Talent Contest, Wadena
- ** July 8 Field Day, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris
- *** July 12 Southwestern Minnesota Field Day, William Poulson Farm, Redwood Falls
- * July 12-16 Short Course in Farm Shop Organization, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris
- ** July 13 Visitors' Day, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca
- *** July 14 Five-County Barley Combine Meeting, Roseau (Includes Roseau, Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Beltrami and Marshall Counties)
- *** July 14 District 4-H Search for Talent Contest, Grand Rapids
- *** July 20 Vegetable Growers' Day, Hollandale
- * July 20 Rose Growers' Day, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- ** July 22 Field Day, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston
- *** July 23 Northern Minnesota Field Day, H. G. Magnuson Farm, Roseau
- ** July 27 Field Day, North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids
- ** July 28 Field Day, Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth

- * Further information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
- ** Further information from Superintendent of Experiment Station mentioned.
- *** Further information from County Agents in towns concerned.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Getting the feel of some hay from a modern self-feeding unit on the University's Rosemount agricultural experiment station are three farmers and a county agent. Left to right: Einar Anderson, Cambridge; Woodrow Larson, Stanchfield; Dennis Sjodin, Cambridge; and Earl Bergerud, Isanti County Agent at Cambridge. The four were attending a recent field day at the experiment station. Bergerud, county agent at Cambridge since May 1, 1951, has also been Hubbard County Agent at Park Rapids. Reared on a farm near Fergus Falls, he attended high school there, the West Central School of Agriculture at Morris and the University of Minnesota. He was recently promoted to assistant professor. All county and home agents are University staff members and have "faculty rank" even though they work and are stationed in rural areas.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1954

Immediate Release

ROSE GROWERS DAY JULY 20

The thirteenth annual Rose Growers' Day will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Tuesday, July 20, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, has announced.

R. A. Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture at the University, is chairman of the program committee.

The morning session, scheduled for 9:15 in Coffey Hall auditorium, following a meeting of the Minnesota Rose Society, will be devoted to discussions on growing and breeding roses. In the afternoon a rose show will be held at 1 o'clock in Coffey Hall and a tour of rose gardens in the Twin Cities will begin at 2 o'clock.

Speakers on the morning program include Charles E. Doell, superintendent of parks, Minneapolis; Walter E. Lammerts, Livermore, California, famous rose breeder; Sidney Hutton, West Grove, Pennsylvania, president of all-American rose selections and president of Conerd-Pyle Rose nursery; and Phillips. R. S. Wilcox, 1917 Pinehurst avenue, St. Paul, will act as moderator of an open forum to give gardeners an opportunity to have questions on roses answered by experts.

Walter Camplin, rosarian for Holm and Olson florists, St. Paul, is chairman of the rose show.

A-9987-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1954

Immediate Release

ONLY CLEAN SPRAYERS SAFE FOR 'DUAL-PURPOSE'

Killing a prized apple tree by accident is no fun. Yet the owner thought he was safe--he had cleaned the sprayer thoroughly, but not for several hours after he'd used weedicides in it.

Clean your sprayer immediately--within minutes--after you've used it for applying 2, 4-D and other powerful weedicides.

This timely tip comes from Sig Bjerken, supervisor of weed control for the Minnesota department of agriculture. Bjerken's office is on the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture campus in St. Paul.

If the weed killer wasn't 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T or MCP--the phenoxyacetic acid compounds--equipment may be used safely after being washed out thoroughly with water and a little detergent, Bjerken says.

But if the weedicide was 2,4-D or one of its deadly sisters, consider carefully the crop you're going to spray next, he says. Cotton, grapes and tomatoes are easily killed by these chemicals and it's best to use a separate sprayer for them. No method of cleaning, however careful, can remove all traces of the chemicals.

But for most plants other than these easily-injured crops, the sprayer can be safely used again after it is cleaned thoroughly.

One method is to soak all sprayer parts--tank, pump, spray booms--for 24 hours in a one per cent solution of household ammonia--two teaspoonsful per quart of water--then rinse it several times with clear water. Another method: wash the parts thoroughly with a one per cent suspension of activated charcoal and rinse with clear water.

Either method will remove most traces of the "deadly sisters"--2,4-D, 2,4,5-T and MCP--if you follow it out within minutes of finishing your weed spraying job. But wooden tanks just can't be cleaned safely.

Bjerken advises using wooden-tank equipment for only one purpose, because once it has traces of the "deadly sisters" it keeps them.

A-9988-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1954

Immediate Release

JULY IS FIELD DAY MONTH

July is "field day month" for the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture and its several experiment stations scattered throughout the state. Eight field days are scheduled and each is open to the public.

According to T. H. Fenske, assistant dean of the Institute of Agriculture, each field day will reveal some of the research in crops and livestock improvement being conducted by University agricultural specialists.

Here are the dates:

Wednesday, July 7, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount

Thursday, July 8, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris

Monday, July 12, Southwestern Minnesota Field Day, William Poulson farm, Redwood Falls

Tuesday, July 13, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca

Thursday, July 22, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston

Friday, July 23, Northern Minnesota Field Day at H. G. Magnuson farm, Roseau

Tuesday, July 27, North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids

Wednesday, July 28, Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth.

Programs of the days' events are available from the superintendents of each experiment station. All but two of the field days begin in the morning. The two on-farm field days--July 12 and July 23--begin in the afternoon and more complete information is available from the county agents in Redwood Falls and Roseau.