University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 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:

Enjoy Outdoor Living

Most of us would enjoy the outdoors far more if we didn't have to combat mosquitoes. However, H. L. Parten, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that a small investment in a good insect repellent and an insecticide will pay big dividends in outdoor comfort.

Repellents are applied to the skin or clothing to keep insects off, while insecticides are used in the garden or around the yard to kill insects. Among the effective repellents are the preparations containing the formula 6-12 or 4-48. These repellents come in liquid or stick form. They should be applied directly to the skin -- rubbed on the exposed areas. They are usually effective for three to four hours.

If you want to enjoy the backyard, Parten suggests dusting the lawn and bushes with a 5 per cent DDT dust. The dust may be applied with a garden dust gun. Or, if you haven't a duster apply the dust through a cheesecloth. Be careful, though, not to get the dust into your eyes. The application should be repeated after rains, otherwise it is usually effective for a couple of weeks.

-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.

GARDENING

Baby's Breath for Winter Bouquets

This is the time to harvest perennial baby's breath for winter bouquets. Tie the stems together and hang upside down in a cool, dark, dry place.

* * * * * * *

For Better Roses

If you want your roses to continue blooming, feed them after the first heavy flowering. Richard Stadtherr, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, gives these suggestions: Use about ½ cupful of a complete fertilizer per plant or 4 pounds for every 100 square feet of bed area. Or a weak fertilizing with a liquid fertilizer about every two weeks would be beneficial.

For healthy roses, you'll also need to follow a spraying or dusting program. About every 10 to 12 days throughout the growing season, use an all-purpose material that will control both diseases and insects. During very hot, dry weather when temperatures are above 80°F., do not use sulfur dusts or burning of the foliage might occur, Stadtherr says.

* * * * * * *

Mulch for Flowers

Many of your flowers would do better if they were given a mulch in the heat of summer. Pansies, for example, will bloom longer if they are given a mulch of about two inches. Richard Stadtherr, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, says garden lilies, roses and all other perennials will benefit from the cooler, moister soil which the mulch will provide. Materials like ground corncobs, sawdust, lawn clippings, peat moss and vermiculite all make good mulches.

* * * * * * *

Give Asparagus a Rest

If you wonder how long you can keep on cutting your asparagus, the answer is: No longer than six weeks. Extension horticulturists at the University of Minnesota say that if you use your asparagus longer, you'll reduce the amount of time it will have to store up food for next year's crop.

-jbn-

FOOD PRESERVATION

Fresh Flavor for your Strawberry Jam

Why not capture some of that wonderful fresh-fruit flavor in the strawberry jam you make this year? If you've never tried uncooked strawberry jam, give your family a taste treat - and give yourself a break by making a jam that's easy because it isn't cooked.

If your June-bearing strawberries are gone, you can wait for the everbearing varieties. Or you can use raspberries.

Here are the suggestions for making uncooked strawberry jam from Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota:

Wash, hull and slice ripe strawberries to equal 2 cups. Add 4 cups of sugar, stir and let stand about one hour, or until most of the sugar liquefies. Combine a package of powdered pectin with 1 cup of water, bring to a full rolling boil and boil 1 minute. Add this mixture to the prepared berries and stir gently two minutes. Pour into containers, cover to protect from dust and let stand until the jam sets, then refrigerate or freeze.

For raspberry jam, use 3 cups of raspberries and 6 cups of sugar to a package of pectin and a cup of water. The method is the same as for strawberries.

This jam will keep in the refrigerator three or four weeks, but for an indefinite period of storage, it should be frozen. At room temperature, it may mold or ferment quickly, or it may change in flavor because of enzymes which are present in the raw fruit.

* * * * * * *

Or Make Your Jam This Winter

Instead of making this uncooked jam now, you can freeze the strawberries in the usual way - allowing 1 pound of sugar to 4 pounds of sliced strawberries. Then, whenever you need a batch of jam, take 3 cups of the frozen sweetened strawberries and to these add 3 cups of sugar. Let the strawberries stand until they are thawed and the sugar is partially dissolved. Add 2 to 4 tablespoons of lemon juice, if desired. Add 1 cup of water to a package of powdered pectin, bring to a boil and boil 1 minute. Stir immediately into the strawberry mixture and continue to stir very gently for 2 minutes. Put into glasses and refrigerate.

-jbn-

CLOTHING

Drip-drying for New Fabrics

One of the best reasons for drip-drying dresses and blouses made of some of the new fabrics is that this method of drying prevents getting wrinkles into the fabric. Many of the new fabrics are crease-resistant because of fiber content or fabric finish. In either case, cautions Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, care should be taken not to wring wrinkles into the fabric. Another reason for drip-drying is that these fabrics will need less pressing. All that may be needed in many cases is a finger press at hems and collar edges. Heavy garments can be rolled in a turkish towel before hanging to remove excess moisture and hasten drying.

* * * * * * *

Dynel Sensitive to Heat

Of all the synthetic fabrics, dynel is the most sensitive to heat. Most of the articles of clothing made of 100 per cent dynel are pile and knit fabrics that require no ironing. It if is necessary to iron dynel, be sure the fabric is dry, have the iron on the lowest temperature setting and iron over a dry press cloth, suggests Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Dynel blankets, sweaters and socks may be washed at a temperature around 100 degrees F. It's best to follow a short soaking with a quick sudsing. In the case of blankets, let the washing machine run only a minute or so.

* * * * * * *

Wash Dark Cottons Alone

Wash dark-colored cotton dresses and shirts alone, or with other dark garments if you don't want them to pick up lint. Then iron them on the wrong side on a lint-free ironing board cover.

-jbn-

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

SPECIAL TO NATIONAL 4-H NEWS

June 1, 1954

LY

4-H'ers Help Reestablish Sand Area

Nearly 29,000 tiny young trees--a small installment to help build the deep green forest of 1975 and beyond--were hand planted in Minnesota's Sand Dunes State Forest near Elk River one morning in May by 400 enthusiastic, conservation minded youngsters.

Hand-planting 29,000 baby evergreens is a big job--yet it's been going on one day out of each year since 1945, according to T. N. Fjuge, Sherburne county agent and one of the project's mainsprings. Over 80,000 trees have been planted by 4-H'ers by hand. Today the 4-H'ers are especially enthusiastic because they are helping improve their own 4-H club camp started back in 1949 with the help of nearby merchants who contributed $4,000.00 in cash and merchandise.

The Sand Dunes State Forest is a 17-square mile patch in the lightly-grassed sand dunes northwest of Elk River--an area once considered beyond hope because of driving winds and blowing sand. It is the largest reforestation project in the state--a project in which extension, the state forestry department and many other groups worked together to do a job. 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. 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 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 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 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 Forest 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, volley ball, 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.

From the beginning the project was shared by all. Everyone who could, helped plant almost 4,000 trees and shrubs in 1948. For the first few years several "Hoeing Bees" were organized and groups of townspeople gathered and cultivated the trees. Now the town celebrates a "Big Shelterbelt Festival" every June, commemorating the planting that did so much for the town. Top notch speakers appear on the program.

Prudent planning in the beginning and intelligent care of the belt since have paid off for Shelly. After only six growing seasons, the cottonwood and willow are about 30 feet high. Slower-growing trees like elm and ash are not far behind.

Inside the shelterbelt, townspeople have developed a large recreational area including picnic grounds, baseball diamond, outdoor movies, etc.

In the beginning an oft-heard remark was, "I'll never live to see these trees do any good." This statement is voiced no more. In six short years the shelterbelt has proven itself.

-hs- 3--3705

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

Farm and Home Planning Pays Off

A young Minnesota farm couple are taking full advantage of a farm and home planning program offered them by University of Minnesota Agricultural extension specialists and Waseca County Agent Cletus Murphy. Their account books and newly-furnished home show it.

The young couple is Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lukken, who rent a 360-acre farm from Emerson Ford of Waseca, Minnesota, in rich south central Minnesota. Roy came out of the Army in 1946 with a little over $500 saved. In 1947 the went on Emerson Ford's farm. Now, a look around the well-kept and "grow in the corner every day" farm and a glance into his new pole-type machine shed show his once-small kitty as grown.

And you could readily see why if you spent a few hours on the Lukken-Ford farm. It's almost a working laboratory of approved farm and home-making practices. Mrs. Lukken's kitchen is designed with her time in mind. She has a modern electric dishwasher, automatic laundry, large upright deep freeze and electric stove.

These give a striking contrast with the big old-style brown crock-type telephone just above the laundry's dryer unit.

In addition to making her household chores easier, these devices permit Mrs. Lukken to help Roy with field work at corn, bean and grain harvest and other heavy-load periods.

They also have a modern bathroom, planned along with other farm home improvements by University extension specialists. In the living room is a new TV set. Although the house is an old-style one, many modern improvements make it more pleasant to live in.

Out around the farm you will find other evidence of farm planning. The Lukkens joined the Dreeen County Farm and Home Planning Group in 1951, after four years of average farm yields.

The Lukkens with the evaluation and counsel of their group, including County Agent Clotus Murphy, decided that for their situation a high fertility program in corn and soybeans was the best way to get their farming career into high gear.

Most of the farm now is in a seven-year rotation—corn, first year; corn or beans, second; grain with green manure, third; corn, fourth; corn or beans, fifth; grain with alfalfa, sixth and alfalfa, seventh year.

Roy is following the new plan of getting top corn production on a large acreage. In 1953, his yields from a high fertility program that cost about $30 an acre ran from 102 to 137 bushels per acre.

In 1955 his most profitable fertilizer treatment was side-dressing 150 lb. per acre, with a yield of 119 bushels per acre.

The land had been in legumes in 1951 and in grain last year--that of course, helped. His fertilizer program just about paid for itself. But it didn't go over the top as soil specialists thought it would. Unusual growing conditions account for the somewhat less than the 150 bushels per acre they had set the stage for.

Among equipment for efficient harvesting and storing Roy has bought are a 12-foot self-propelled combine, two tractors, a large grain truck, a corn picker-sheller--so new that the implement dealer didn't know his company even made the "critter"--and a grain-drying unit for drying shelled corn before it is stored in the new concrete-based steel silo.

Moving upon the trained foresters at the University of Minnesota, Lukkens has planted a 660-foot shelterbelt of trees on the north edge of the farm. Minnesota winters are famed for cold and snowdrifts and shelterbelts

take much of the bite and force out of a winter wind and stop snow safely away from the farmyard so it does not pile up in driveways and feedlots.

Lukken's future plans include feeder cattle and hogs. His new steel silo will come in handy then, too. Now, he uses it to store dried shelled corn.

One of the unique points about the Lukken-Ward enterprise is that Emerson Ward, the farm's owner, has consistently favored Lukken's plans for the farm and given his close and helpful cooperation in the program.

They operate on a crop share plan. Ward supplies the land and buildings, shares half the seed and fertilizer cost, gets half the crop. Lukken gives his labor, time, machinery and power, gets half the harvest.

The young couple is on nearly "new ground" in parts of their venture, but they are going ahead in one of the best examples of farm and home planning—and carrying-out-in the country.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 1, 1954 Immediate Release

NEW PROGRAM UPGRADES TILE QUALITY

Minnesota farmers will be putting longer-lasting, better-quality drain tile in the ground as a new University of Minnesota-guided program takes effect.

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 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, he will be offered engineering assistance to help him "bring it up to snuff."

As a part of the program, new ASC regulations say 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. The ASTM specifications are based on 40 years of research.

Under these specifications 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 must not exceed 10 per cent and of clay tile 13 per cent.

Information on eligibility for ACP drainage payments under the new ruling is available from local ASC committeemen and county agents, Manson said.

The upgrading plan was developed cooperatively by the University's agricultural engineering department, Minnesota tile manufacturers, the SCS and the state agricultural stabilization committee (ASC).

A-9990-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 1, 1954 Immediate Release

BULLDOZER BLIGHT IN NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

Bulldozer blight is becoming all too common in new housing developments, a University of Minnesota extension forester declared today.

Thousands of shade trees, the very trees that owners wish to save, are killed annually by the careless use of the bulldozer, according to Marvin Smith, University extension forester. Though the trees continue to look healthy until after the house is built, they soon become sickly and often die.

This is what happens: The bulldozer blade removes top soil around the trees, the earth that contains vital bacteria and other microorganisms necessary to break down organic matter into food the trees can eat. Long strands of the fibrous feeding roots of the trees are ripped up to dry out and die. A bulldozer weighing a ton or more compacts the remaining soil, especially if it is wet, to such a degree that it will take years for the packed soils to recover.

This serious injury to the trees is intensified by earth fills that change the water table and suffocate the roots. Fills added around the trees as lawns are graded soon settle and cut off air and moisture. Toxic gases that form in the subsoil cannot escape. As a result, the trees die from a combination of lack of air and water and poisoning.

All this injury to the trees can be prevented by a little extra care, the University forester points out. Brush and other undergrowth beneath an existing tree should be cleared by hand, not by a bulldozer. Keep heavy machinery away from the tree. If fills are necessary, first provide wells around the base of the trunk and put in stone or tile drainage for aeration. If you're having a house built among trees, call in an expert to save the trees before damage begins. The small added cost is quickly regained because beautiful trees increase the dollar value of the property.

A-9991-jbn

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

Immediate Release

U STAFF MEMBERS TO SAN FRANCISCO MEETING

Seven home economists from the University of Minnesota will attend the annual convention of the American Home Economics association in San Francisco July 4-9.

They include Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics; Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program and president of the Minnesota Home Economics association; Jane Leichsenring, professor of nutrition; Isabel Noble, professor of foods and chairman of the foods department for the American Home Economics association; Mrs. Helen Sherrill, associate professor of home economics; Shirley Trantanella, research fellow; and Virginia Vaupel, Olmsted county home agent and regional councilor for the National Home Demonstration Agents' association.

A-9992-jbn

HOME ECONOMIST TO NATIONAL FAMILY RELATIONS MEETING

Mrs. Helen Sherrill, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, will attend a meeting of the National Council on Family Relations at Mills college in Oakland, California, July 8-10.

Mrs. Sherrill was recently elected to the board of directors of the council.

Theme of the conference is "Marriage and Family Living Today." Education for family living, parent education, religion and the family and family life education in the community will be some of the subjects discussed.

A-9993-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 1, 1954 Immediate Release

ICE CREAM STARS ON JULY PLENTIFULS LIST

Picnic fare - from fried chicken to ice cream and from hamburgers to watermelon - will be abundant on markets not only for the Fourth but for the whole month of July.

Starring on the list of plentiful foods are ice cream and young chickens, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

July is one of the peak months for both production and consumption of ice cream and other frozen dairy desserts. This year supplies should be ample for the traditional ice cream festivals the country over. Some markets are offering bargain buys in these products.

Tender young chickens for broiling or frying will continue plentiful at reasonable prices. More are expected on markets than a year ago. Mrs. Loomis suggests chicken as a good buy for outdoor barbecues or for fried chicken for picnic tables.

New-crop turkeys will also be coming to market this month. Midsummer Turkey Time is scheduled by the industry for July 28 to August 8, but new-crop small turkeys are expected to be plentiful all during the month.

Beef will continue in good supply, especially higher-grade meat from grain-fed cattle. In addition, grass-fed cattle will be marketed in seasonally larger numbers to provide more of the less expensive grades of beef.

Other July plentifuls include locally grown vegetables, fresh fish, watermelon and cantaloupe, milk and other dairy products, peanuts and peanut butter, vegetable fats and oils for salads, table use and cooking.

A-9994-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 1, 1954 Immediate Release

SOILS, AGRONOMY PROJECTS FEATURED AT ROSEMOUNT

The University of Minnesota's 2,500-acre Rosemount agricultural experiment station will throw open its gates to the public next Wednesday, July 7, and stage its annual field day.

A. C. Heine, station superintendent, announces that the day begins at 9:30 a.m., with a tour of soils and grasslands projects. These include strip-cropped areas, grassed waterways, windbreaks, fertilized and unfertilized pastures, plots showing effect of crop rotations, erosion control, proper tile drainage and different fertilizer applications.

A lunch hour follows and visitors may buy prepared lunches on the grounds or bring their own. The station will provide free coffee and cream.

Tours of the agronomy farm led by University agronomists begin at 1. Visitors will see grain variety trial plots, crop planning, weed control research projects, and the University's forage development program. Specialists will describe each project and answer farmers' questionson how it relates to better farming.

A short speaking program begins at 2:45. The new head of the University's soils department, William P. Martin, a native of Utah and until recently a professor of agronomy at Ohio State University, will speak briefly in his first public appearance since taking over as soils chief on July 1.

Winding up the program is a "question box," conducted by Station Superintendent A. C. Heine to give visitors an opportunity to ask about projects shown during the day.

Other field days at University experiment stations: July 8, West Central Experiment Station, Morris; July 12, William Poulson Farm, Redwood Falls; July 13, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca; July 22, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston; July 23, H. G. Magnuson Farm, Roseau; July 27, North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids; July 28, Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth.

A-9995-hrj

News Release
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 1, 1954

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Former students and graduates of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture at St. Paul from county in cooperation with the other counties in north central and northern Minnesota will hold their annual reunion on Sunday, July 18 at Lindbergh State Park at Little Falls in Morrison County, according to announcement received from Dr. J. O. Christianson, Superintendent of the School of Agriculture at the St. Paul Campus.

This reunion is for all of north central and northern Minnesota. It is hoped that this larger reunion will take the place of the several smaller reunions held throughout the area in past years.

A similar area Aggie Reunion is arranged for southeastern Minnesota at Soldier's Field at Rochester on Sunday, August 8.

Professor Ralph E. Miller and Professor Henning W. Swanson of the School Staff along with Mr. Myron W. Clark '33, Commissioner, State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food and President of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association, St. Paul and Victor Dose '37, Secretary-Treasurer of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association, St. Paul , will speak to the group, at the afternoon program beginning at 2:00 p.m., Sunday, July 18 at the Lindbergh State Park in Little Falls.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the event includes Mrs. Sigfred Nelson '37, Route 1, Cushing, Chairman; Mr. Robert A. Lindborg '41, Route 1, Randall; Mr. Clarence F. Koep '38, Sauk Rapids; Mr. Peter M. Borsheim '20, Route 3, New London; Mr. Dewey S. Pederson '21, Route 3, Paynesville; and Mr. Eugene Quinn '46, Route 3, Box 46, Litchfield.

They join with Dr. J. O. Christianson in urging all former students and graduates in the counties in north central and northern Minnesota, as well as any young people interested in attending the School of Agriculture, to bring a picnic lunch at noon and join the reunion program at 2:00 p.m.

Bankers in this area who are sponsoring scholarships to the School of Agriculture are cordially invited to attend this reunion.

* * * *

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

SPECIAL to THE FARMER

TIMELY TIPS WEEK OF JULY 17

Fence wire should not be attached to buildings or to posts adjacent to them. Lightning often travels along an ungrounded fence wire and could set the building afire. A wooden gate or section of board fence is a good fire prevention measure. — John R. Neetzel

* * * * *

Every farmer might profitably take a look at his liability insurance coverage to make sure he's well protected against the legal hazards that result from injury or death to another person—hired man, visitor, tenant, or anyone who comes on his farm. — S. B. Cleland

* * * * *

Farmers and small sawmill operators lose hundreds of dollars each year because freshly sawed green lumber is improperly piled for seasoning. Piled lumber must have good foundations and cleanliness about the pile or fungus and rots take over. — Parker Anderson

* * * * *

Under new ASC rulings will you not be eligible for ACP drainage payments unless the drain tile you install meets "standard quality." To find out how you can qualify for such payments, see your ASC committeeman. — Philip W. Manson

* * * * *

Incorrect combine adjustment can cost you 10 per cent or more of your crop. Proper speed is the most important adjustment. Check speed of cylinder, fan, straw racks and beaters. Most instruction books give these. — Don Bates

* * * * *

Sometimes a little thinking and going slow will save a fellow's hands, his legs, or his life. Almost always the tale of a tragedy bgins with, "I was in a hurry," or "he was in a hurry." A little common-sense care is a small price to pay for pain-free hands and sturdy legs and the ability to work and enjoy life. — Glenn Prickett

* * * * *

Top off your hogs at 190 to 200 pounds and sell them as they reach these weights—more and more wise farmers are doing this rather than wait for the whole bunch to get to that weight. A good many of them eat themselves over 200 pounds—and still don't make much more profit for you. — H. G. Zavoral

* * * * *

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

SPECIAL to WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Two key figures in "Plowville '54," Minnesota's big two-day plowing matches and conservation field days take a look at some of the news stories planned in connection with launching the event. At left: Arnold Claassen, soil conservation agent and assistant to Lincoln County Agent Lloyd Hanson at Ivanhoe. At right: Walter Cyriacks, farmer near Lake Benton on whose land much of the big event -- September 17-18 -- will be staged.

Claassen is from Bancroft, South Dakota. He was raised on a dairy farm near Ottertail, Minn., attended high school at Perham and graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1951 after specializing in agricultural engineering.

-hrj-

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

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

JULY 12 OR AFTER

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

"It Happens So Fast." -- "It happened so fast," he said, "It was over before I knew it." The next day----bandaged stumps where hands once were. He was cleaning out a corn picker in a hurry and hadn't bothered to shut off the power. According to Glenn Prickett, farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, snapping rolls go so fast that they easily draw in the stalk or stick you're using to try to clear the machine. If you have a firm grip on the stick, the rolls can pull the stick--and your hand--into those murderous teeth faster than your reflexes can tell you to let go. Only safe way---shut 'er off. It's National Farm Safety Week - July 25-31.

Tile Must Be Standard Quality -- Under new ASC rulings, you cannot receive ACP drainage payments unless the tile you install meet certain standards, so be careful when you buy. The new ruling is part of a tile improvement program launched by University of Minnesota agricultural engineers, the SCS, ASC, and tile makers. Under the plan, tile manufacturers will submit their products to laboratory testing three times during spring and summer. Ask us or your ASC committeeman, _____ _____, for details on the quality standards your tile must meet.
(committeeman's name)

You Can Change the Climate -- You can change the climate. It's been done in many parts of Minnesota. You can slow down a 25 or 50-mile an hour winter wind with a tree barrier. The result is a much warmer barnyard with happier animals that can use more energy to put on weight and not have to "shiver it off." Out West, one dairy farmer found that his windbreak saved him $600 in feed costs one year. A rancher found that steers gained up to 35 pounds more on the same ration when a shelterbelt protected them from hot winds and the scorching sun. This tip comes from Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

"Plowville '54" Coming Up -- It won't be long before one of the state's big events comes off--"Plowville '54". This year the big plowing matches and conservation field day will be held near Lake Benton, in Lincoln County. It's a two-day program this year -- Friday and Saturday, September 17-18. Many demonstrations of conservation farming by leading farmers in the area are included.

-hrj-

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

Immediate Release

TIPS GIVEN ON LAWN CARE

Householders who are battling weeds in the lawn were given some tips today by Richard Stadtherr, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Since crabgrass germinates during warm weather and needs light to germinate, this is a good time to set the lawn mower higher - to about 2 inches - so the ground is shaded, the University horticulturist suggests. Keep the mower at the 2-inch height throughout July and early August to reduce the amount of crabgrass that will germinate.

To control crabgrass which has gained foothold on the lawn, Stadtherr recommends spraying with phenyl mercury compounds or potassium cyanate as effective. At least two or three applications at 10-day intervals will be necessary for good results.

A thorough watering once a week is necessary for a luxuriant green lawn in summer. Light waterings should be avoided, since they encourage growth of surface roots. Shallow-rooted grass cannot withstand drought or winter conditions as well as deeply rooted plants.

A-9996-jbn

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

* * * * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
11:00 A. M., Wed. July 7
* * * * * * * * * * * *

U OF MINN. NUTRITIONIST RECEIVES $1000 AWARD

Dr. Jane Leichsenring, professor of nutrition at the University of Minnesota, today (Wednesday) was presented with one of the highest awards to be given a home economist.

She received the 1954 Borden award for fundamental research in the field of nutrition and experimental foods. The award consists of a gold medal and $1,000.

The award was presented at the second general session of the annual convention of the American Home Economics association in San Francisco civic auditorium this (Wednesday) morning by J. H. McCain, secretary of the Borden Company Foundation, New York City.

Dr. Leichsenring was to be guest of honor this (Wednesday) noon at a luncheon given by the Borden company at the Palace hotel in San Francisco.

While the Borden company is donor of the award, the American Home Economics association nominates the candidate each year. Dr. Leichsenring was chosen by the American Home Economics association awards committee from among 14 candidates "on the basis of her original and fundamental research as well as her participation in cooperative projects during the period from 1948 through 1953." Her studies on mineral metabolism, including calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, have been carried out with both infants and adults. Her research on the blood picture of youths and infants has also been significant. In addition to her contributions to human nutrition knowledge, she has reported food analysis studies and dietary investigations. She is joint author of a short method of dietary analysis widely used by students, teachers and dietitians in evaluating diets for nutrient content.

Miss Leichsenring has been on the University of Minnesota staff since 1924. After receiving the B. S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1919, she served as assistant in the physiology department of the University of Illinois until 1924. During that period she earned both the M. S. and Ph. D. degrees.

Recently she served as president of the Minnesota Dietetics association. Other honors she has received include election to membership in Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society; Phi Beta Kappa, national honor society; Omicron Nu and Phi Upsilon Omicron, national honorary and professional home economics societies.

A-9997-jbn

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

* * * * * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
P.M., Wednesday, July 7
* * * * * * * * * * * * *

WINTER-HARDINESS OF CLOVER TYPES DEMONSTRATED

Last winter may have been a mild one for people, but it wasn't for plants. And it gave University of Minnesota agronomists added strength for their advice to "plant only adapted and recommended varieties."

According to H. L. Thomas, professor of agronomy, over a dozen British red clovers "killed out" during the winter, while nearly all of our Minnesota-adapted and University-recommended varieties came through reasonably well.

In birdsfoot trefoil plots, Empire and Viking survived well but west coast and European varieties were hit hard. This was an especially good winter for testing winter-hardiness, Thomas says, because of the lack of protective snow cover which normally shields plants.

This was brought out today (Wednesday, July 7) at the annual field day of the University's 2,500-acre Rosemount agricultural experiment station. Members of the agronomy staff led tours of the agronomy farm this afternoon.

The morning program was conducted by soils researchers, who described studies of strip-cropped areas, grassed waterways, fertilized and unfertilized pasture, plots showing effect of crop rotations, erosion control, tile drainage and varying fertilizer application.

Visitors also met the new head of the University's soils department, William P. Martin. A native of Utah and until recently a professor of agronomy at Ohio State University, he took over as soils chief on July 1.

Station Superintendent A. C. Heine wound up the day with a "question box" to give visitors an opportunity to clear up questions about the many projects.

A special feature was a display showing a sprayer broadcast nozzle test unit. Set up by the University's agricultural engineers, who are studying the new broadcast nozzles in an effort to improve them, the unit showed "spray patterns" of several nozzles being tested.

Other field days at University experiment stations: July 12, William Poulson Farm, Redwood Falls; July 13, Southern Experiment Station, Waseca; July 22, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston; July 23, H. G. Magnuson Farm, Roseau; July 27, North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids; July 28, Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth.

The two on-farm field days -- July 12 and 23 -- begin in the afternoon and the rest start in the morning.

A-9998-hrj

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

* * * * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
P.M., THURSDAY, JULY 8
* * * * * * * * * * * * *

NEW GRAIN VARIETIES GO THROUGH LONG "SCHOOLING"

A process similar to school and college "separates the men from the boys" in the crop plant world and very few of the thousands of pupils live to become great or well-known. The rare ones that do are named--often for their professors--and become varieties.

The professors in the "school" are agronomists, plant disease experts, cereal technologists and others at the University of Minnesota. Their "pupils" are the several hundred crosses of grain--flax, oats, wheat and rye--made every year in the program to improve the cereal crops on which farmers and millers depend for their livelihood.

The competition, already hard in nature, is made even tougher by the "profs," who put their "classes" of young plants through plant disease epidemics that eliminate many of them as rapidly as a tough law school or physics exam.

The process was described today (Thursday, July 8) at the annual field day of the West Central School and Experiment Station in Morris by Will M. Myers, head of the University's agronomy department.

Myers was one of several University agronomists and plant disease authorities who took their turn at describing the research plots at Morris for farmer-visitors. The Morris station is one of several where research on developing new crop varieties that yield high-quality grain and are resistant to disease is going on. A potential new variety thus gets its trial under several climatic and soil conditions.

Also on the program were Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture, and T. M. McCall, superintendent of the Northwest Experiment Station at Crookston.

Among other University participants in the field day were Joseph O. Culbertson, Jean F. Lambert, H. L. Thomas, R. S. Dunham and L. J. Elling, agronomists, and Matt Moore, James De Vay and Thor Kommedahl, plant pathologists.

Allen W. Edson is station superintendent and Roy O. Bridgford is agronomist.

A-9999-hrj

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

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

JULY 12 OR AFTER

LEAF-SAVING IS SECRET OF HIGH QUALITY HAY

The secret of making high-quality hay is getting as many leaves to the barn as you can. But that takes "some doing," as all farmers know.

According to County Agent _____, much research has gone into finding ways of insuring high leaf content in hay and the farmer can help with his own program of careful hay-making.

_____ and Rodney A. Briggs, the University's extension agronomist, point out that in the first cutting, rain is the major problem. It leaches much feed value and causes high losses in leaf shattering.

They say that during first cutting, it's a good idea to plan on making part of the cut into grass silage to keep most of the grass' feed value.

For second cutting, farmers can profitably check over the advantages of a mow-curing system. Shattering leaves is always a big "loser" in field-cured hay.

Briggs says a recently-developed machine helps speed drying time and promotes leaf-holding by the plants. It's known as a "hay crusher", "cracker" or "conditioner" and it cracks the stems, exposing more surface and allowing the stems to dry as rapidly as the leaves.

When stems are cracked, the drying period is shorter and there's a better chance of getting more leaves in the hay.

This hay conditioner has made it possible for some farmers to cut in the morning and bale that evening. It works best in almost ideal haying weather, Briggs says.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 6, 1954

TO ALL COUNTIES

ATT: HOME AGENTS

FOR USE WEEK OF JULY 12 OR AFTER

TIPS ON MAKING CUSTARD PIE

Custard pies are a favorite dessert in many homes, but they are also considered one of the top problems in pie making, according to Home Agent _____.

To help _____ county homemakers solve some of their problems in making good custard pies, _____ passes on some helpful information from Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. According to Miss Rowe, these are the common problems in making custard pies and some ways of solving them:

Problem 1. Crust comes up through the filling. This is due to catching an air bubble under the pastry when putting it into the pan. The air bubble "balloons", coming to the top and pushing the custard filling out of its way. The remedy is to be sure that every air bubble is patted out before baking. You can use a wad of the dough trimmings for this, or you can do it with your fingers.

Problem 2. Yolks versus whites. As yolks will stand higher temperatures than whites, it is considered advisable to use two yolks to replace at least one whole egg in a recipe which calls only for whole eggs.

Problem 3. Tests for doneness. Use the "shake" test or the knife test. For the "shake" test, pull the pan toward the edge of the rack and shake the pan gently. When the pie is done, it will lose its fluid appearance. For the knife test, thrust the knife about half-way between the center and the edge. When the filling is firm enough, the knife will come out clean. When you take hold of a "scallop" in the rim and turn it gently, the crust should turn freely in the pan. The filling will become more firm while cooling. Always cool on a rack.

Problem 4. The pie pan. The type of pie pan is very important. Two types are recommended: the "anodyzed" aluminum, which has a dull finish so it does not reflect the heat, or a glass pan. Since the glass becomes very hot in the oven, you may have to adjust time or temperature so as not to burn the pastry.

Note to Agent: A second story will be sent to you containing a recipe for custard pie.

-jbn-

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

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

JULY 12 OR AFTER

MAKE FARM SAFETY
WEEK A "LEARNER"
COUNTY AGENT URGES

Farm Safety Week, coming up July 25-31, can be a valuable period of adopting new safety measures and making rural America a safer and happier place to live.

This statement came today from County Agent _____ and Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

They suggest that during the week, farm families make special efforts to weed out farm and home hazards and plan a safer future. The week's theme is "Farm to live - live to farm." It is sponsored by the National Safety Council and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating with rural organizations.

_____ _____ and Prickett cite the important fact that fewer or no accidents means far greater productivity and economy. "Not many of us stop to realize that manpower is our most important natural resource," says Prickett.

The terrible fact is that the chances of a farm worker being killed on the job are three times greater than for a factory worker. In 1953, over 3,800 farm workers lost their lives in farm work accidents--that's 59 out of every 100,000.

But factory workers were much "safer". They had 2,400 accidental deaths--only 14 out of every 100,000 employed. Only two other industries had higher per-100,000 death rates from accidents. They are construction and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas well drilling.

But in Minnesota, Prickett says, we can list agriculture as our number one "danger industry." It kills nearly three times as many people as the construction game.

How much do accidents cost? In money alone, our farmers lost about a billion dollars in personal property and equipment from accidents. "And dollar signs don't fit well on personal grief, pain, worry and time lost," says Prickett.

Here are some of the tragic statistics: Over 700 of the 3,800 fatal farm accidents were with tractors. One-third of the fatal tractor accidents involved persons under 20 and one out of every ten was of a child under five.

Minnesota's "share" of the farm and farm home accident death toll was 140--63 in actual farm operation. Leading the list are 44 deaths with tractors and farm machinery, 10 tractor accident deaths on the highway, 22 falls, 14 deaths from fire and explosion and 14 from guns. -hrj-

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

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JULY

By O. C. Turnquist
and R. J. Stadtherr
Extension Horticulturists

Fruits

1. Be on the lookout for apple maggot flies. The State Entomologist's Office will issue notices when first flies appear so pest control can be timed properly. Lead arsenate, DDT or methoxychlor can be used for control. Consult the fruit spray schedule for rate of application.
2. Remove watersprouts and suckers from fruit trees to prevent them from robbing the rest of the tree of needed water and minerals.
3. If your young apple or pear trees are growing near alfalfa or clover, you may have some trouble from Buffalo Tree Hoppers. These insects move in from the alfalfa and lay their eggs in the young branches. Spray with DDT at 10-day intervals for control.
4. Keep soil worked up around young fruit trees to provide more moisture for growth and less danger from mice that build their nests in dry grass in the fall.
5. Apple thinning will result in larger and better developed fruit. Varieties like Haralson should have their fruits spaced 6 inches apart with only one fruit in a cluster.
6. Renovate your June-bearing strawberries now. Cut off and remove all foilage. Rake out the straw used for mulch. Narrow the rows down to about 8 inches, using a plow, cultivator or hoe. Hand hoe this narrow band of plants to remove weeds and old plants. Apply 1 pound of complete fertilizer for each 25 feet along side the row.
7. Mulch everbearing strawberry plants to conserve moisture and keep the berries

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, 1954.

clean. Ground corn cobs, sawdust or clean chopped straw are satisfactory materials.

8. Prevent the birds from robbing your cherries by covering the bushes or trees with cheese cloth or old curtains.

9. Prevent suckers from growing up between your raspberry rows. Don't let the rows get wider than 12 inches at the base.

Vegetables

1. Don't harvest your asparagus any more this year. The planting can be disced, hoed or harrowed and fertilized now. Apply complete fertilizer or well-rotted manure to the planting. New growth will soon develop which will make food that can be stored for next year's crop.

2. Thin out your carrots, beets and onions if you have not already done so.

3. Keep up a good pest control program in the vegetable garden. If aphids become troublesome, use 1-2 teaspoonsful of Malathion per gallon of water for control. Methoxychlor can be used for the other chewing insects either in dust or spray form. This insecticide is especially good for tomatoes or vine crops.

4. When vegetables are near harvest stage, use rotenone or methoxychlor for insects.

5. Potato late blight and tomato blight can be controlled with Parzate, Dithane, Manzate or copper sprays. Follow directions on the container.

6. Apply a summer mulch around your tomato plants and between the rows in your garden. Use clean straw, ground corn cobs, lawn clippings or similar material. This will conserve moisture, keep the ground cool and fruits clean and will smother weeds. Apply the mulch after a rain sometime this month.

7. Keep your weeds controlled in the garden. Shallow cultivation is necessary if root damage to vegetable plants is to be avoided.

8. To get good-quality cauliflower with white heads, tie up the leaves over the heads with colored string. Use a different color each day you tie some. This will help you when you harvest. Those heads that were tied first can be

identified if a record is kept of the color of string used on the various days the tying was done.

9. Watch out for slugs in the garden. Several good baits are available to control them.

Ornamentals

1. Pansies will continue to bloom longer if they are given a mulch of about two inches. Such materials as ground corncobs, sawdust, lawn clippings, peat moss, vermiculite, etc., are excellent. Garden lilies, roses and all perennials will benefit from the cooler, moister soil which the mulch will provide.

2. This is the month to buy iris, or to divide and replant your iris if it has become crowded. Replant it in a well-drained, sunny location--preferably. Carefully lift the old clumps. Discard all diseased rhizomes (roots). A 10-minute soak in a 1-1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury, using 1 oz. in 7½ gallons, will help control soft rot.

Cut back the leaves to about 6 inches from the fleshy rhizome. Plant so the rhizome is just below the surface of the soil. Plant in groups of three, placing the fan on the outside with the fleshy portion toward the inside.

A complete fertilizer such as 5-20-20 applied at the rate of 2 pounds per 100 square feet will help provide the necessary nutrients for good growth.

3. Painted daisies, columbine, delphinium and other tall-growing perennials that produce many basal leaves and tall flowing stalks should be cut back to the lower set of leaves. Many of these perennials will bloom a second time if the stalks are cut as soon as the petals have all dropped.

4. Removing seed pods from all flowering plants - if you do not want the fruits or seeds - is beneficial. All the food produced will then be used to make stronger roots or bulbs and more flowers in the future. This practice also improves the appearance of your garden.

5. Stake tuberous begonias, dahlias and tall-growing perrenials that have brittle stems which break easily. Raffia, twist-ems, yarn are excellent. Do not tie plants

tightly to the stake but make allowances for increased stem size which might occur. Captan is a good fungicide to use to control mildew which gives a whitesh cast to the leaves.

6. Start seeds of delphinium, sweet william, Canterbury bells, pansies, columbines, and painted daisies late this month. These seeds can be planted in rows spaced six inches apart in the coldframe. Thin the plants to about 4 inches. They can be overwintered in the coldframe.

7. 'Mums should not be pinched after July 4. They will bloom better if they are side dressed with about $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of a complete fertilizer for each plant. Apply the fertilizer in a circular area around each plant but do not let the fertilizer touch the plant.

8. Dust gladiolus with a 5 per cent or 10 per cent DDT dust to control thrips. DDT is very effective in controlling these insects which feed on the leaves and petals causing the edges to dry. Flowers do not open properly and are misshapen when thrips are present.

9. Check your evergreens for red spider mite. Shake a branch on a sheet of clean white paper. Small red dots that move on the paper are generally mites. Malathion, Ovatron, Aramite or nicotine sulfate should be used for control. Several applications may be necessary. Garden phlox are often seriously infested with this insect.

10. Control insects and diseases in your flower garden by a regular spraying program. Many all-purpose mixtures are available. Various manufacturers have their own formulas, so directions on the containers should be followed closely. Some of the most effective combination insecticide-fungicide sprays contain methoxychlor, malathion and zineb or ziram.

11. A combination insecticide-fungicide should be applied to hybrid roses ever 10 or 12 days or just after a rain to keep insects and disease at a minimum and assure you of better bloom.

12. Often gardeners ask, "How do I mix up a gallon of spray?" Here are some broad

recommendations which might be used:

1 level teaspoonful of insecticide per gallon of water is approximately equivalent to 1 pound of 50% wettable powder per 100 gallons of water.

1 level teaspoonful per gallon of water is about equal to 1 pint of liquid insecticide per 100 gallons of water. (A common liquid concentrate contains 2 pints of insecticide - DDT, for example - in a gallon of concentrate).

1 level tablespoonful per gallon of water is about equivalent to 3 pints of liquid insecticide per 100 gallons.

For further information, consult Extension Bulletin 263, "Insecticides".

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1954 Immediate Release

DOES IT PAY TO CAN AT HOME?

Women who question whether they are getting value received for time and effort spent in home canning may find the answer in some research recently conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Comparing the cost of a jar of home-canned food with the cost of the commercially canned product will give homemakers a fairly accurate estimate of what can be saved at home. Quality of the finished product should also be considered, however, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Quality may be either a bonus or a liability, depending on how skillfully the canning is done.

To compute costs of home canning, Miss Rowe suggests that homemakers use as a guide the studies made by the Department of Agriculture.

According to these studies, life of a glass fruit jar is estimated to average eight years. Cost of a one-quart fruit jar amounts to 9½ cents. For each use the jar will require a new closure. Closure cost for the eight years approximates 11 cents, figuring costs on the basis of the two piece metal type, metal lid with screw band. Adding the 9½ cents for the jar and dividing 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 will vary according to supply. It can be figured by estimating the yield per bushel or other unit and prorating this into the cost per unit. For example, the yield for tomatoes is approximately 15 quarts per bushel. At 75 cents a bushel, the tomatoes would cost 5 cents a 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 would cost 8 cents.

B-1-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1954

Immediate Release

U. STAFF MEMBERS TO ATTEND AG EDITOR MEETING

Four members of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture staff will attend the annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors at Michigan State College, East Lansing, July 11-15.

They are Harold B. Swanson, extension editor, Gerald R. Mc Kay, extension visual aids specialist, Mrs. Gwen Haws, agricultural bulletin editor and Miss Jean Metcalf, editorial assistant.

Swanson, who has served as president of the association during the past year, will deliver the presidential address, "How the Editorial Job is Changing," Monday morning and will preside at the business meetings during the week.

Mc Kay will appear Wednesday on a special panel on visual aids in agricultural education.

Swanson will also speak on Minnesota's brucellosis eradication campaign at the National Agricultural Communications Conference, July 15-19, and Mc Kay will take part in a training program for foreign information workers, July 19-23.

B-2-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1954

Immediate Release

U. BOOKLET DESCRIBES QUALITY TILE-MAKING

Manufacturers of drain tile, essential in draining water-logged land for growing crops more efficiently, can get helpful facts in a new booklet issued by the University of Minnesota's agricultural experiment station.

Its title: "Making Durable Concrete Drain Tile on Packer-head Machines." Known also as Station Bulletin 426, it is available free from the Bulletin Service, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

The 15-page, illustrated booklet should be especially helpful in view of a recent ASC ruling under which farmers may receive ACP drainage payments only if they install tile of standard quality--C4-50T in the American Standard of Testing Materials.

The publication's authors are Philip W. Manson, professor of agricultural engineering, and Dalton G. Miller, research associate. It has sections on aggregates and cement, maximum mixing water, compaction of materials, water spray and saturated steam in curing, length of curing period, curing temperatures, special soil problems, and several tables of figures helpful in quality tile production.

Manson and Miller get their facts from extensive research on tile-making and quality conducted in the agricultural engineering department in cooperation with the waters division of the Minnesota department of conservation.

B-3-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1954

Immediate Release

KEY AWARD PROGRAM CONTINUED FOR 4-H'ERS

The Key Award program adopted by the state 4-H club office last year will be continued this yea r to give recognition to long-time club members, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Last year the program was accepted in 82 counties in Minnesota, with 519 4-H members receiving key awards.

Sponsor of the program again this year is Cities Service Oil company.

Boys and girls who have been 4-H members for five years or longer and who have been active junior leaders for three years will have an opportunity to win the 4-H key award. The awards will be gold keys on neck chains for girls and on tie clasps for boys.

Contributions which members have made to their own development through 4-H work and to the improvement of their local 4-H program will also be considered in selecting winners. Additional years of club work, offices held, projects completed, club activities and achievements are other bases of the awards.

B-4-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1954

Immediate Release

U. AGRONOMY CHIEF TO TOUR MEXICAN CROPS PROJECT

Will M. Myers, head of the University's agronomy department, will leave July 18 to spend four weeks in Mexico getting acquainted with a new "part-time" job.

He has been appointed to the board of agricultural consultants of the Rockefeller Foundation. The board is composed of leaders in agricultural research. His trip will take him to the Foundation's research center near Mexico City where projects in improving Mexico's wheat, corn, beans and other basic crops are under way.

He will attend his first meeting of the board in New York next October. A widely-known grassland authority and researcher, Myers was secretary-general of the International Grasslands Conference in Pennsylvania in 1952.

Also affiliated with the Rockefeller Foundation is E. C. Stakman, world-renowned plant disease authority who retired a year ago as chief of the University's plant pathology department. He is a special consultant to to the Foundation and travels widely in Central and South America, on its projects.

B-5-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 9, 1954

* * * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
Monday noon, July 12
* * * * * * * * * * *

RESEARCH, EDUCATION KEY TO FARM PROGRESS

EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN -- Too little food production--not surpluses, dwindling markets, and increasing costs--may be the problem facing American farm policy makers 10 or 20 years from now.

That belief was expressed here this morning (Monday, July 12) at the annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors (AAACE) by Harold B. Swanson, agricultural editor at the University of Minnesota and president of the association.

His presidential address opened the four-day conference of 350 workers in farm press, radio, television, publications, and visual aids.

"Improved methods developed by private and public research and by practical on-the-farm experience will play the major role in forestalling such a food shortage," Swanson declared.

"Expenditures on research and education will, in the long run, pay the largest dividends per dollar of investment that the American public and private industry can make in improving the welfare of farm people."

Swanson praised the cooperation that agricultural colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture receive from press, radio, television, farm magazines, and other media. He pointed to this cooperation as one of the most important ways of bringing results of research and new farm practices to the farmer and homemaker.

These media have contributed greatly in the revolutionary increase in efficiency on American farms, he said.

He emphasized that information workers in colleges and the U.S.D.A. must understand and sympathize with farmers' problems to do a good job. They are not justified, however, in becoming propagandists for policies or individuals and should confine themselves to giving useful information helpful to the reader, viewer and listener.

B-6-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 9, 1954

Immediate Release

RUSTED, LODGED SMALL GRAIN MAKES GOOD SIIAGE

Farmers looking for ways to salvage the feed value from rusted or lodged oats can profitably put them up as oat silage. It needs no preservative and makes almost as valuable feed, pound for pound, as corn silage.

This tip came today from Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. He reports crown rust and Race 7 of stem rust are damaging small grains in most areas of the state.

Briggs advises cutting rusted or lodged oats while they are still in the "milk stage" and while stems and leaves are still green.

Badly lodged grain will be hard to combine or harvest and by removing it as grass silage, a farmer can not only save some feed value, but -- if it's under-seeded with legumes -- he can give the legumes a better chance of survival.

B-7-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 9, 1954

* * * * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
P.M., MONDAY, JULY 12
* * * ** * * * * * *

COMPANION CROP SUCCESSFUL WEED CONTROL IN SOYBEANS

REDWOOD FALLS -- A new, inexpensive, soil-saving way of licking weeds in soybeans -- sowing a companion crop that "starves them out" but doesn't injure the main crop -- was described here today (Monday, July 12) by two University of Minnesota agronomists.

Speaking at the Southwestern Minnesota Field Day at the William Poulsen farm, Ray S. Dunham, professor of agronomy and weed control specialist, and R. G. Robinson, assistant professor, said fields on which the new technique was tried proved that a companion crop -- winter wheat or winter rye -- checks many troublesome weeds in soybeans as effectively as cultivation, and without cultivation's damage to the soil.

They said the new method is inexpensive -- only a bushel of farm-grown winter wheat or rye protects an acre of soybeans. After it has served its purpose, the companion crop "fades away" from heavy rust, heat and soybean competition, leaving the field to the beans during August and September.

Their studies showed that soybeans sown with a grain drill in uncultivated rows six inches apart and with winter wheat or rye as a companion yielded as much or more than similar plots without a companion.

Forty-inch-spaced cultivated rows yielded about the same, and sometimes less, than six-inch rows planted with a companion. But in cultivated 40-inch rows, a companion crop didn't contribute much to weed control -- cultivation had done the job effectively.

(more)

They say, however, that such a combined cultivation-companion crop plan may be of benefit to producers of small-seeded legume and grass seed and to farmers who need to cultivate soybeans or corn on land that's easily eroded.

In their research, begun in 1952 at the University's Rosemount agricultural experiment station, continued in 1953 on a different soil type near Westbrook, and again this year at Rosemount and on the Poulsen farm, the agronomists tried several companion crops and like all experimenters found a lot of things that don't work.

Ineffective as weed controls were winter vetch, alfalfa, medium red clover, bromegrass and timothy. Field peas caused soybeans to lodge.

They also found that planting soybeans and the companion crop at the same time was more successful than putting the companion in before planting the beans.

In addition to cultural and chemical weed control studies, farmers saw variety trials of barley, spring and winter wheat, rye, oats, soybeans, field peas for silage, edible beans, potatoes, oilseed rape, sunflowers, navy beans and vetch.

On the Poulsen farm this year, the new German tetraploid rye, Tetra Petkus, winter-killed almost completely while Caribou, Emerald and Imperial came through with minor damage. Tetraploid rye has four sets of chromosomes; common ryes, such as Emerald, Imperial and Caribou, have two.

Among University of Minnesota participants in the field day were W. M. Myers, head of the agronomy department; J. J. Christensen, head of plant pathology, and members of their staffs.

Active in staging the event was J. I. Swedberg, Redwood County agent. The Poulsen farm is the experimental unit this year in a crop development program conducted by the 13-county Southwestern Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and the University of Minnesota. The 1955 field day will be held on a farm in another member county.

President of the association is Francis Jeckell of Lamberton.

B-8-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 9, 1954

Immediate Release

NEW EXTENSION AGRONOMIST JOINS U. STAFF

Edwin H. Jensen, 32, a native of Phillips, Wisconsin, has joined the staff of the University of Minnesota as an extension agronomist.

According to Director Paul E. Miller of the University's agricultural extension service, Jensen will specialize in the weed control and field crops program and will work closely with Rodney A. Briggs, the other extension agronomist, in bringing research results and better farming practices to Minnesota farmers.

Jensen has his bachelor of science, master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Wisconsin, where he majored in agronomy and soils subjects.

Since 1952 he has taught agronomy and pasture management at the University of Nevada in Reno, holding the rank of assistant professor of agronomy. Earlier, he was a soil scientist with the Soil Conservation Service.

B -9-hrj

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

Immediate Release
(with mat)

ELIZABETH BURR APPOINTED HOME IMPROVEMENT SPECIALIST

Elizabeth Burr, formerly home agent in Hennepin county, has been appointed to the position of extension home improvement specialist and assistant professor at the University of Minnesota, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program, has announced.

Her work will be concerned with housing problems, as well as selection of home equipment. She will train home agents and local leaders in Minnesota counties in the field of home improvement.

During the 10 years she was home agent in Hennepin county, she brought to farm and urban women the latest techniques in homemaking, based on research findings. She taught a varied program, including lessons in food preparation, meal planning and better nutrition, home furnishings, clothing and home management.

An unusual phase of her program as home agent was her work with urban as well as rural women, carried out largely through her cooperation with Consumer Interests of Minneapolis. Through classes conducted by Consumer Interests, she reached as many as 10,000 urban and rural women in a year. In rural Hennepin county, the extension home program grew under her guidance to include 1,035 members in 69 project groups. Besides working with women, she helped 4-H girls in the 42 4-H clubs in the county with their home economics projects.

Six years ago Miss Burr was cited by the National Home Demonstration Agents' association for outstanding service.

Before going to Hennepin county as home agent, Miss Burr served as home agent in Faribault and Winona counties. Previous to that she taught home economics in several Minnesota schools.

B -10-jbn

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

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

July 19 OR AFTER

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses ....

Top Off Lambs, Sell --- It will pay to top off a lot of lambs, selling those that have reached good to choice finish and the right market weight. According to W. E. Morris, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, fall lamb prices probably will be lower in the fall than they are now. In the first five months of 1954, 51 per cent more feeder lambs were shipped into this area than last year. This means a large supply of fed lambs coming to market this fall.

* * * * * * * * * *

Varietal Trials Booklet Out --- A full report of the comparative tests the University of Minnesota's agricultural experiment station puts crop varieties through at several locations every year is available now at our office. It's a 48-page booklet listing trials and findings on barley, oats, rye, spring and winter wheat, corn, flax, soybeans, sunflowers, alfalfa, bromegrass, red clover, biennial sweet clover, dry edible peas and field peas. Ask for "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops", Miscellaneous Report 24. It's free.

* * * * * * * * * *

Rusted or Lodged Oats Make Good Silage -- You can "rescue" a big chunk of rusted or lodged oats' feed value by putting them up as silage. It doesn't need a preservative and makes almost as valuable feed as corn silage. Rodney A. Briggs, the University's extension agronomist, advises cutting rusted or lodged oats while they are still in the "milk stage" while stems and leaves are still green. By removing badly lodged oats for silage, you not only save some feed value, but -- if the oats were underseeded with legumes -- you give the legumes a better chance of success.

* * * * * * * * * *

"Only A Little More Careful." --- How much time would it have taken to have shut off the tractor and the combine motor when he saw he had to stop and unclog? Probably three to five minutes. If he had taken that time, he'd be $5,000 ahead and free of a lot of pain and worry. But he didn't. Now he has an artificial right leg and braces on the left. National Farm Safety Week -- July 25-31.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 12 1954

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
July 19 and after

USE QUALITY EGGS FOR CUSTARD PIE

For a firm, smooth custard pie, quality eggs are important, as well as a high proportion of eggs to milk, according to Home Agent _____.

A custard containing a fairly high percentage of sugar also stands more heat than one of low sugar content.

Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, has worked out the following techniques as well as a recipe for custard pie which _____ county homemakers may want to try.

Place one of the oven racks as low as possible, the other at a height which will bring the pie to the center of the oven. In a two-oven range, use the large oven.

Preheat the oven to 400 degrees.

Meanwhile, roll out pastry to at least 1/8-inch in thickness. Press into pan carefully, making sure that no air is captured under the pastry. Flute the edge and correct any low spots at the rim. Put a small amount of raw egg white into the pastry - about two tablespoons - and smooth is around carefully until every part is well covered. Bake in the lowest position for 10 minutes, then place the pie on the upper rack.

Meanwhile, make the filling as follows for an eight-inch pie:

2 cups milk, scalded but not boiled
2 whole eggs
2 egg yolks
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon flavoring (vanilla or lemon rind)
Nutmeg or other spices if desired

Beat the eggs and yolks, add remaining ingredients and scalded milk.

When the crust has baked 10 minutes and has been placed on the upper rack, slide the rack to the front of the oven, pour in the prepared filling, which is still warm but not hot, reduce the oven heat to 300 degrees and slide the rack back. Continue to bake the pie at least 20 minutes or until the custard meets your test for doneness. Cut when cool, but do not chill the pie.

-jbn-

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

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

July 19 OR AFTER

FARM SAFETY WEEK HAS SEVEN "DAYS"

National Farm Safety Week, which starts Sunday, July 25, and runs through Saturday, July 31, has seven days and each day can be a meaningful one in terms of happier, accident-free farming and homemaking.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, joins County Agent _____ in outlining each Farm Safety Week's day's opportunities:

Sunday -- Have reverence for life. Plan to avoid an overcrowded schedule in the next six days.

Monday -- Keep your farm in order. Have a place for everything and keep everything in its place. Do away with hazards as you come across them -- before they do away with you.

Tuesday -- Keep small children away from animals. Check and repair livestock handling equipment.

Wednesday -- Plan ahead. Good planning reduces the temptation or need to hurry, means better production and far fewer accidents. Repair or discard broken, unsafe ladders.

Thursday -- Highway Day. Be courteous on the road. A courteous driver believes in and obeys traffic rules. Remove trees and shrubs from farm driveway entrances. They can be tragic accident-causers.

Friday -- Machinery Day. Don't trust to luck. Make sure your equipment is in safe operating condition. Check all guards and safety devices and see that they're in place. Stop machines, both on tractor and combine unit, before unclogging, oiling or adjusting them.

Saturday -- Take safety seriously. You'll be happier, feel better, have more money in the bank.

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

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

July 19 OR AFTER

CHECK NEW IDEAS IN HEN HOUSING BEFORE BUILDING

If you are making major changes in your poultry house this year, it will pay you to investigate modern housing trends before you start excavating, or buying lumber. This is the advice of county agent _____. He says that a number of new poultry houses will be going up this summer.

Getting your money's worth in poultry housing, he says, involves more than installing an exhaust fan, however convenient that might be, if it worked properly.

Exhaust fans do a satisfactory job only if properly installed and with the right number of intakes properly placed. Moreover, no ventilation system will keep a house dry unless the house walls and ceiling are carefully insulated.

Good insulation means at least four inches of a loose fill material in all four walls, with at least double that amount in the ceiling. If the fill is shavings or chopped flax straw, it should be six inches thick. Add a vapor seal material to the inside or warm side of the wall if you want the house to last longer.

Word comes from Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, that styles in poultry houses are changing to provide better housing.

The old style long, narrow house is losing favor with poultry raisers looking for a good investment. Houses that are deep from front to back are cheaper to build, warmer, easier to ventilate, and greatly reduce mileage in doing chores.

Houses 36 to 40 feet deep, and more, are proving highly satisfactory. A visit to a modern house before completing plans is a good investment of time and money, Miss Cooke says.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 12 1954

To all counties
ATT: 4-H Club Agents
For use week of
July 19 or after

GARDEN SAFELY

Gardening and other work on the home grounds at this season often calls out the whole family. Many 4-H members, too, are busy with their gardening projects. For this reason, and because more chemicals and power-driven machines are being used--often by beginning gardeners--more alertness against accidents is suggested by 4-H Club Agent _____. He passes on some suggestions from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

For safety with insecticides, read all the print on the container to know whether dust or spray is toxic, and, if so, how to use it safely as well as effectively. Label containers of toxic materials conspicuously. Keep them out of reach of children and pets. Sprayers and dusters, used to apply these chemicals, should also be out of reach of youngsters promptly after use. Any container, such as a pail, used in mixing insecticides, should be thoroughly washed with hot soap-suds afterwards. The "washings", or any leftover insecticides to be disposed of, should be flushed down a sewer or dumped into a hole and then so well covered with earth that children, pets and birds--chickens included--won't get to them.

A still day is the safest and most effective time to dust or spray. If there is a breeze, stand with your back to it so the spray or dust blows away from you. Avoid breathing in these materials. If any happens to get on the skin, wash it off thoroughly.

Safety measures with power lawn-mowers or garden tractors may seem obvious, but they account for an increasing number of accidents each year as more people use them. Children often are chief sufferers, either because they want to try out the machines or get in their way. Many rotary-type mowers now have guards to protect against fly-bits of metal, if the fast-whirling blades are nicked by hitting a stone, for example. But all power machines need to be used with care.

Other familiar accident hazards are worth noting. If garden tools are put away promptly after use, no one will fall over an upturned rake. Some smart gardeners paint tool handles red for convenience and safety. Garden stakes should be made conspicuous to save accidents. Bits of cloth tied on stretched wire or cord are safety flags.

-jbn-

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

* * * * * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
P.M., Tuesday, July 13
* * * * * * * * * * * * *

NEW SHEEP BREED DEVELOPED AT WASECA

WASECA, MINN. --- A new breed of sheep, Minnesota 102, is being developed by University of Minnesota animal researchers at the Southern School and Experiment Station here.

Visitors to the annual field day today (Tuesday, July 13) saw some of breeding stock and young lambs. Work on the breed began in 1944 with crosses of purebred Shropshire ewes with an English Leicester ram. A Targhee-crossed-with-Columbia ram was used one fall early in the program and some of his characteristics are in the line.

Since then, specialists under the guidance of L. M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry, have inbred to establish the breed's characteristics. Their aim: a large, prolific, fast-maturing sheep that will produce choice market lambs. They also want a heavier wool of quarter blood grade that has the Leicester's length and luster and the best Shropshires' thickness.

This spring, 64 ewes weaned 93 lambs and successfully raised 89. One lamb weighed 89 pounds when 82 days old. The ewes, yearlings included, averaged 10.8 pounds of wool when shorn February 19 and the 26 yearling rams averaged 11.36 pounds.

Winters says the Minnesota 102 is larger than most common breeds and is intended for crossing with native ewes. Other sheep improvement work is going on in the Grand Rapids, Rosemount, Morris and Crookston experiment stations.

(more)

New Sheep Breed, etc. ---

Speaking on the hog development program at Waseca an associate of Winters, W. E. Rempel, assistant professor of animal husbandry, said that in recent years the station's hog crop has averaged 90 per cent "Grade One" at the packing house with 76 per cent in "Grade One-Plus."

One of the centers of the University's hog improvement program, the Waseca station follows a rotational crossing program using Minnesota No. 1's, 2's and 3's and four other inbred lines. Their herd has about 600 pigs and is part of the USDA Regional Swine Laboratory.

Field day visitors toured the station's 600 acres this morning and saw crop improvement projects, hog, sheep and cattle research, and visited the new Southern School of Agriculture, completed in 1953.

A ladies' day program featured Dr. Jane Leichsenring, U. of M. professor of home economics, who was honored recently with the $1,000 Borden Award for outstanding research in human nutrition. She reported results of several studies of nutritive value of foods.

Among other University participants were Theodore H. Fenske, assistant dean of the Institute of Agriculture; W. M. Myers, head of the agronomy department and J. J. Christensen, head of plant pathology, and members of their staffs; Rodney A. Briggs and Edwin H. Jensen, extension agronomists; Miss Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program and A. E. Engebretson, southern Minnesota county agent supervisor, who, with 20 selected agents from nearby counties, helped guide the crowd through the various research projects.

R. E. "Bob" Hodgson is superintendent of the Southern School and Station, B. E. Youngquist is principal and John Thompson is station agronomist.

B-12-hrj

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

SPECIAL to WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Clifton Halsey, left, assistant Washington county agent in soil conservation at Stillwater, feels a sample of soil held by Joe Keogh of the University of Minnesota's soil testing laboratory on the St. Paul campus. Halsey is a 1949 graduate of the University of Minnesota and served as a research assistant in soils before taking the Washington county post in 1951. He is one of several assistant agents working in soil conservation activities with the county agents. Aim of their program is stimulation of conservation measures on the land and promoting conservation and wise land use projects in rural youth groups.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1954

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITIES NEWSPAPERS, RADIO STATIONS AND WIRE SERVICES

IMMEDIATE SPRAYING ADVISED FOR APPLE MAGGOT FLIES

Apple growers were advised today to spray soon to check apple maggot flies, emerging now in southern Minnesota counties and in the Twin Cities area.

According to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, the best time to apply the first maggot spray in Winona, Fillmore, Houston, eastern Wabasha and northeastern Goodhue counties is about July 16. That's Friday.

Growers in other central and southern Minnesota counties and around the Twin Cities should apply the first maggot spray about Monday, July 19.

Aamodt says the sprays should include DDT, lead arsenate or a combination of both. Here's the formula: 50 per cent wettable DDT -- two pounds in 100 gallons of water, or 1½ tablespoonsful in one gallon.

Orchard owners with a small number of trees may wish to use a commercially prepared fruit spray combination. It should include lead arsenate, DDT or methoxychlor.

Aamodt suggests including a mild fungicide for checking apple scab if rainy weather continues.

- hmj -

UNIVERSITY FARM NEWS
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
UNIVERSITY FARM
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
July 14, 1954

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

WITH TWO-COLUMN MAT

NOTE TO EDITOR: This is a mat and short story for use preceding or during National Farm Safety Week, Sunday, July 25 through Saturday July 31.

CAPTION FOR MAT

He was unclogging a combine reel when the tractor suddenly rolled forward, starting the reel and knocking him off balance and into the sickle. He had not braked the tractor and had left both tractor and combine motors running. Vibration and a slight incline did the rest. His right leg was nearly severed and had to be amputated just below the knee. His left needs braces to help him guide its torn muscles and tendons.

The man is Oscar Carlson, a farmer near Brainerd. His advice: "Shut off all motors and brake the tractor when you get off to check a combine or other piece of equipment." He figures the accident has cost him several thousand dollars for medical treatment. Nobody can measure, of course, the lost time or pain or doubt or worry about his family and farm.

Carlson and others -- many less fortunate, some not alive to be photographed -- are the reason we have Farm Safety Week -- July 25-31. Its motto: "Farm to Live -- Live to Farm." Exactly 140 Minnesotans were killed in farm and rural home accidents in 1953 -- nearly 4,000 in the 48 states.

- hrj -

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION AND UNITED STATES 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
July 15, 1954

Special to the Conservation Volunteer

A 17-square-mile area up in the country north of Elk River is having some startling and heart-warming side effects on area morale and scenery. It's the Sand Dunes State Forest, the largest reforestation area in Minnesota, and it has caused the region's farmers and townspeople to plan planting programs with about half a million trees this year.

They've had a good example to spur them: Sherburne County 4-H boys and girls and other county school children who have been staging a tree-planting field day in the Forest every year since 1945.

This year, they had planned to hand-plant their usual 15,000 baby trees--a job they accomplish in about three hours. But by noon, Monday, May 10, in a spurt of enthusiasm, they had planted nearly 29,000.

Luckily, Forest Ranger David Turner and his assistant, Dale Johnson, had plenty of trees on hand. They were kept busy hauling supplies to the 600 boys and girls, who came by bus and car from Elk River, Becker, Big Lake, Princeton and country schools.

Marvin Smith, Extension forester at the University of Minnesota, gave a brief talk on planting procedures, and the boys and girls went to work. Their specialty: hand-planting areas on which there is little or no survival of the Minnesota Forestry Department's machine-planted trees. The foresters keep at least two tree-planting machines busy during the spring and from 1946 to 1953, they planted almost 4,000,000 trees.

The Sand Dunes project got its start during the late 1930's. State Forester, Ray Clement, took a long look over some lightly-grassed sandy land in Sherburne county. Almost a section had reverted to the state for non-payment

of taxes and the land, largely fine, white, Zimmerman-type sand, was ideal for just one thing--trees.

About 1939, Clement scattered some jack pine seeds in a few selected spots. A large percentage "took" and produced healthy stands of young trees.

In 1942, Minnesota Conservation Department workers held a tree-planting field day and put in 10,000 seedling jack pines. Planted along a road, the trees came in for a lot of interest and speculation by area farmers.

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.

Among others who planted trees on the area are the Sherburne County Conservation club and the Lake Fremont Grange and the Minneapolis Chapter of the Isaac Walton League. As interest grew, more land came into the forest with legislative action and purchases from railroad rights-of-way.

Other Sherburne County tree-planting programs include 32,000 trees around 31 country schools, 100,000 along county roads for beautification and snow fence, and a machine-planting of 500,000 trees along Highway 10 between Elk River and St. Cloud.

County Agent Enoch N. Bjuge and Mrs. Ella Kringlund, 4-H club agent, and their 4-H youngsters "got into the act" in 1945. They began solidly hand-planting a ten-acre field with Norway pine, jack pine, red cedar and white spruce and completed the job in 1949.

The 4-H'ers and other school children have since hand-planted nearly 80,000 young trees in the forest. 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 Clement, a sturdy 40 by 60 foot pre-fab building on the General Andrews State Nursery became the camp head-quarters. 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.

Farmers cooperating with the county soil conservation district, guided by Gardiner Graham and Henry Wilson, district technicians, have planted over a million trees for field shelterbelts and woodlot improvement in the last ten years.

Another important side-effect is the interest area farmers have shown in growing Christmas tree crops on "marginal" farms. Some have already begun planting programs and in fall, 1953, the first harvest of Christmas trees was made by farmers and the state forest service.

But the project has its hazards--drouth, fire, pocket gophers, and

insects--and forest rangers have kept a sharp eye out for the red-headed saw-fly which attacks Jack pine. Thus far, however, nature's own controls have kept down the insects.

Guarding the precious and unique project from fire is the job of John Kirkvold, area forest supervisor from Cambridge, and the forest ranger David Turner and a group of fire wardens. Among precautions are plowed firebreaks around all the plantings.

They're "might proud" of their 17-acre man-planted forest, Judge and the others point out, and the story of proper land utilization and beautification it tells.

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

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Safe Keeping for Food

Sometimes it takes a case of food poisoning to alert folks to being more careful about handling food in the hot summer. Whether you're preparing food for a picnic or for eating at home, it's always well to remember that when cooked food must wait to be eaten, keep it chilled or keep it very hot, but never at warm in-between temperatures. Foods that cause poisoning often show no signs of spoilage. That's why it's not safe to rely on taste, odor or appearance.

Soft protein foods spoil especially quickly in a warm place. Soft custards, cream-filled pastries or cakes, cooked salad dressing, stuffed eggs, potato salad, creamed meat, poultry and fish come in this class. It's never safe to let any of these foods stand around in picnic baskets or in a warm kitchen. And remember that cake or pastry with a custard or cream filling is not safe in a warm cake box. The refrigerator is the place to store such foods if they must be kept several hours before serving. Keeping them cold means keeping them safe.

-jbn-

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

CLOTHING

Care of Dacron and Orlon

Since some of you have already acquired clothing made of Dacron and Orlon, here are some basic tips on care of these new fibers.

Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota point out that not everything made of Dacron and Orlon is washable. For example, a man's suit of Dacron may have linings and shoulder pads that aren't washable. Blended fabrics may not be washable, either. However, a simple rule you can follow is to handle the garment as though it were made of the more sensitive fiber.

If the manufacturer supplies instructions on care, they should be followed, since special features may dictate special care. If no directions are given, these suggestions may be helpful:

• Wash in warm water, by hand or machine, using a soap or synthetic detergent. If the fabrics are delicate, or if seams and trims are not well constructed, wash by hand. Rinse thoroughly, using warm water for the first rinse.

• To keep ironing at a minimum, "drip-dry" by hanging the garment soaking wet on a hanger. If seams, hems and collar edges are then smoothed out, ironing may not be necessary. If some touching up is needed, use the lowest setting on the iron. Iron either damp or dry.

* * * *

For Wrinkle-Free Blouses

Have you ever been disappointed when a blouse you've worked hard to iron just won't get smooth and wrinkle free? A remedy is to be sure your iron is set at the correct temperature for the particular fabric being ironed. For example, iron cottons with a hot iron. Iron rayons with a hot iron, too --- almost as hot as for cottons. Iron acetates with a warm, never hot, iron --- using the lowest setting on your iron. But always remember to c onsult the label to find out what fiber a fabric or garment contains.

-jbn-

CONSUMER MARKETING

Fruit Prospects

There isn't any other time of year that typifies good eating as does summertime with its general abundance of berries, peaches, plums, pears, cherries, apricots and citrus fruits. It's the time of year, too, when most homemakers like to can or freeze some of these fruits for winter use.

So you'll know just what you can expect in the way of supplies of these fruits in the months ahead, here is the forecast from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is the way the Department sees the picture: more pears, more peaches, more apples, more lemons than last year, but not as large a supply as during average years. But there will be smaller supplies of apricots, sweet cherries, plums, California Valencia oranges and grapefruit.

* * * *

Leaf Lettuce for Vitamins

Leaf lettuce is one of the good buys in local markets now and it's plentiful in home gardens. It's one of the most appetizing summer vegetables, and it's high in food value, too. When it's grown in sunshine and served fresh from the garden, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say it's a valuable source of many vitamins, especially A and C.

For easy eating, tear the lettuce into bite-size pieces after you've washed it thoroughly. One of the simplest dressings is vinegar diluted with an equal amount of water, a sprinkle of salt and pepper and sugar to taste. If there's plenty of sweet or sour cream on hand, use one part vinegar and two parts cream instead of water to dilute the vinegar. In either case, add the dressing just before you bring the lettuce to the table. Toss lightly and be sure all the lettuce leaves are well coated with the dressing but don't use so much it drips off the leaves.

GARDENING

Put Houseplants Outside in Summer

Solve the problem of caring for houseplants during summer vacation by planting them outdoors.

Most houseplants can be set outdoors with their pots plunged into the ground up to the rim, according to Richard Widmer, University of Minnesota floriculturist. However, in areas of the state where temperatures are rather low at night, tropical plants requiring 60°F or more at night -- such as the tenderfoilage plants -- are best kept indoors. African violets should also be kept inside. Gloxinia does best on a porch.

Foilage plants usually do best on the north side of the house, but flowering plants require some sunshine. Geranium and coleus thrive in full sun but most other flowering plants prefer partial shade. All plants should be in protected locations, away from strong winds.

If possible, set the pots on a base of sand, clinkers or gravel to insure good drainage, Widmer advises. Plunge the pots into the ground up to the rim. Once a month lift the pots to discourage rooting through the drainage hole.

Old flowers should be removed regularly and the plants kept free of insects.

Houseplants can be kept outdoors until just before frost. They should be repotted in fresh soil before they are brought inside. In late summer, cuttings can be made of fast-growing plants which are easy to propagate such as geranium, coleus and fuchsia.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1954

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS WITH MAT

COMMITTEE URGES MOVING CULLS TO MARKET SOON

Farmers and dairymen were reminded this week that grass-fat cows are $30.00 to $40.00 more valuable in July than 60 or 90 days later.

Figures of the state livestock marketing committee reveal that prices on lower grade cows have usually dropped from $2.50 to $3.50 per hundred between July and October. The reason: a heavy flow of grass fat cows from western and native states hits markets about September 15, causing prices to drop.

The committee, composed of representatives of the meat-packing industry, breed associations and educational organizations, points out that culling is one of the most necessary steps in building a profitable beef or dairy herd.

DHIA officials report that more and deeper culling of dairy herds is necessary this year. Their figures show that one 400-pound butterfat producing cow now makes her owner as much profit as six cows producing 250 lbs. each. They cite one herd of six cows producing 8,700 pounds of milk and 346 pounds of butterfat which returned $1,000.00 for labor and management. In contrast, for this same labor and management on return, a farmer would have to milk 77 cows producing 4,350 pounds of milk and 173 pounds of butterfat. Average butterfat production for Minnesota cows is 209 pounds.

With a record tonnage of meat to be marketed this fall, it would be a wise financial move to ship cull cows to market this month, the group said.

Participating in the committee were the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, the Central Livestock Association, Hormel's, Wilson and Co., Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, and the Minnesota Farm Bureau.

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
July 15, 1954

Immediate Release

ROSE GROWERS' DAY AT U. JULY 20

Roses and rose growers will have their "day" next Tuesday, July 20, at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. It's Rose Growers' Day.

R. A. Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture, is head of the program committee and the day gets under way at 8:45 with a meeting of the Minnesota Rose Society led by its president, Ed Hatch.

At 9:15, Charles E. Doell, superintendent of Minneapolis parks, will speak on the topic "We Can Grow Roses in Minnesota." Walter E. Lammerts, world-famous rose breeder of the Desanso Nurseries of Livermore, California, will discuss the Grandiflora Rose, and Sidney Hutton, president of the Conerd-Pyle Rose Nursery, West Grove, Pennsylvania, will speak on "Roses in Europe."

At 10:30, Phillips will give a progress report on rose projects at the University, and at 11, R. S. Wilcox, chairman of the Minnesota Rose Society's test garden committee, will lead a question-and-answer forum on rose growing.

At 1, a rose show gets under way in Coffey Hall auditorium with Walter Champlin, rosarian with Holm and Olson, Inc., St. Paul, in charge.

At 2, a tour of Twin Cities rose gardens starts. Rose growers will see the gardens of Tom Walsh, 1410 Summit Avenue; B. H. Ridder, 1033 Lincoln Avenue and R. S. Wilcox, 1917 Pinehurst Avenue, St. Paul; and R. A. Phillips, 5401 Woodlawn Boulevard; B. W. Haskel, 2760 Dean Boulevard and the Municipal Rose Gardens at Lake Harriet, Minneapolis.

Full information on the day, which is open to the public, is available from the Horticulture Department, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-11-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1954

Immediate Release

FLOCK TESTING SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

A short course for flock selecting and pullorum testing agents will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus the week of August 9-14.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, the program will be under the supervision of T. H. Canfield of the University's poultry department.

Included in the course are demonstrations and practice sessions with live turkeys, discussions of techniques of pullorum testing, control of respiratory infections and hatchery sanitation, feeding the turkey breeding flock, housing and management and other important subjects.

Among instructors will be Elton L. Johnson, head of the University's poultry department; L. T. Ausherman, veterinarian with the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board; W. K. Dyer, secretary of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board; Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, University turkey disease specialist; and R. N. Shoffner, associate professor and head of the University's turkey breeding program.

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

B-13-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
July 15, 1954

Immediate Release

GREEN BEANS GOOD BUY FOR FREEZING, CANNING

Green beans are a good buy now for canning and freezing, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

For best results in preserving beans, select them when they are young and tender and process them as quickly as possible. If processing is delayed, cool the beans in ice water or crushed ice and store in the refrigerator.

Scalding is still a "must" in freezing beans, to preserve color, flavor and texture, say Ina Rowe and Grace Brill, University extension nutritionists. After washing the beans, snip off the tips and cut or break them into suitable pieces. For scalding, use a kettle large enough to hold a gallon of water and still allow room for boiling. Bring the water to a rolling boil, and immerse the beans in a wire basket or loose cheesecloth bag. Scald only one pound of vegetables at a time. Cover the kettle and boil at top heat for 3½ minutes, counting time as soon as the vegetables are put into the water. Then cool immediately in cold running water for about the same length of time. Drain, pack in containers and freeze.

For canning beans, the extension nutritionists recommend using the raw-pack method since the resulting product is tastier and canning is easy and quick.

This is the procedure for the raw-pack method:

After washing the beans, trim the ends and cut into 1-inch pieces. Fill the jars with beans to the top, as they will shrink. Cover with boiling water to within ½ inch of the top. Wipe the rim with a piece of muslin dipped in hot water and adjust the lids. Set the jars as they are filled into the pressure canner to keep them hot. Then process in the pressure canner at 10 pounds pressure, 20 minutes for pints and 25 minutes for quart jars.

B-14-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1954 Immediate Release

IMMEDIATE SPRAYING ADVISED FOR APPLE MAGGOT FLIES

Apple growers were advised today to spray soon to check apple maggot flies, emerging now in southern Minnesota counties and in the Twin Cities area.

According to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, the best time to apply the first maggot spray in Winona, Fillmore, Houston, eastern Wabasha and northeastern Goodhue counties is about July 16. That's Friday.

Growers in other central and southern Minnesota counties and around the Twin Cities should apply the first maggot spray about Monday, July 19.

Aamodt says the sprays should include DDT, lead arsenate or a combination of both. Here's the formula: 50 per cent wettable DDT--two pounds in 100 gallons of water, or 1½ tablespoonsful in one gallon.

Orchard owners with a small number of trees may wish to use a commercially prepared fruit spray combination. It should include lead arsenate, DDT or methoxychlor.

Aamodt suggests including a mild fungicide for checking apple scab if rainy weather continues. B-15-hrj

Immediate Release

ALTERNATE INSECTICIDES OFFERED FOR ARMYWORM CONTROL

Farmers have difficulty getting the recommended armyworm control insecticides--toxaphene, dieldrin and for aerial spraying only, parathion--can use two other chemicals with as good effect.

T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, suggests DDT and chlordane. He recommends spraying DDT at 2 to 2¼ pounds per acre--chlordane at 1½ to 2 pounds per acre.

Where the recommended insecticides are available, Aamodt suggests toxaphene at 1½ to 2 pounds per acre and dieldrin at ¼ pound per acre.

Where residues may be a problem, near harvest of forage crops or malting barley, parathion may be used at ½ pound per acre. Aamodt advises spraying parathion by airplane only.

B-16-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 15, 1954 Immediate Release

IMPROVED GRASSLANDS GIVE FAR MORE ANIMAL FOOD

COLUMBUS, OHIO --- Spectacular animal food yield increases are being noted on the nation's pastures as new management techniques, developed by agricultural research, go into action.

Speaking today (Thursday, July 15) before the annual American Farm Research Association Conference at Ohio State University here, Will M. Myers, head of the University of Minnesota's agronomy department, said that pasture improvement is resulting in grass and legume yield increases four to six times greater than the normal production from un-improved pastures.

More productive grass and legume combinations, improved hardier varieties, proper fertilization, better grazing practices--all developed from research in colleges, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and industry--make possible the striking increases.

Thus, Myers said, grassland improvement is one of our greatest possibilities for increasing food production.

Citing the value of research, he spoke of the example of hybrid corn, which has increased the nation's annual corn crop about 30 per cent, or 750 million bushels a year. The value of a single year's increased production is enough to pay for all the agricultural research ever done in the U. S., he said.

Another striking example: soybean yield has increased about 10 bushels per acre in the past 25 years. Figured on 1952 production, this is an addition of 140 million bushels to the annual crop.

At 1952 prices, the addition was worth $382 million--three times as much as was spent on all publicly-supported agricultural research that year and more than a thousand times as much as spent on soybean research.

Two other University of Minnesota crops specialists attended the meetings--William P. Martin, new head of the soils department, who spoke on soils research problems, and Paul Burson, professor of soils, who, with Martin, took part in a discussion panel on research techniques. B-17-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 19, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS

FOR USE WEEK OF JULY 26 OR AFTER

A U. of M. Agricultural Research Story

COST-PRICE SQUEEZE "LICKABLE" BY WISE FARMING METHODS

You might think sometimes that it's easier said than done, but you can ease the cost-price squeeze by adopting up-to-date research-proved farming methods, County Agent _____ says.

For example, a Michigan State College research project shows that a group of farmers who used recommended corn-growing methods grew it at $1.02 per bushel. But, those who didn't paid $1.21 per bushel.

Most who followed recommended practices were spending more, of course, for some of them but their greatly increased yields more than paid the added expense.

Minnesota farmers can, of course, produce corn more cheaply because of better growing conditions.

Another example: Michigan farmers now apply an average of 55 pounds of fertilizer -- about $1.65 worth -- to each acre of alfalfa-brome grass they grow. Their recommended fertilizing rate is four times as much -- 200 pounds, or $6 worth. Just this one change increased yield enough to cut the cost of a ton of alfalfa-brome hay from $16.80 to $15.28.

And that doesn't include adding other recommended practices. Farmers who fertilized at the 200-pound rate AND used other recommended practices cut their hay cost even still further -- from $15.28 a ton to a low $13.30.

They gave their crop the "total push". According to S. A. Engene, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, the "total push" means using as many of the recommended practices as possible on each crop.

Among the Michigan farmers' recommended cost-cutters and yield-raisers were: enough fertilization; timely planting of the right variety of treated seed on well-suited, properly drained soils; correct rotations; cultivation and weed control.

"We have to watch out, however," says Engene, "that we don't produce ourselves out of business. In some crops, the key to more profit is producing the same amount as we've been producing, but at lower cost. The market will take just so much of certain products and then prices begin to fall." -hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 19, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

July 26, 1954 OR AFTER

WATCH HOG MARKETS
AND SHIP OFTEN
SAYS SPECIALIST

Hog raisers will profit by watching markets closely this year and marketing their crop often, says County Agent _____.

He points to suggestions from Henry G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota and member of the state livestock marketing committee who says several factors make careful marketing a "must" during the next few months.

For one thing, about 14 per cent more hogs will come to market this year, according to government estimates, plus larger numbers of beef animals, broilers and turkeys. Thus, marketing hogs in an even flow can help prevent market gluts and help maintain pig raisers' profits, Zavoral says.

He adds that wise hog raisers provide their animals plenty of shade and clean, cool water these hot summer days. The very little extra time spent keeping hogs comfortable and healthy and free of parasites so they can grow faster and go to market earlier will really pay off this year, he says.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 19, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

July 26, 1954 OR AFTER

FILLERS FOR YOUR COLUMN
AND OTHER USES .....

NOTE TO AGENT: There is a good and interesting article in the July 24 issue of Saturday Evening Post of a group of 4-H club members who raise Seeing-Eye Dogs. You may wish to mention this in your column, in personal visits, or over the air.

Contour Line Demonstration at Plowville -- It's not difficult to stake a contour line. If you want to see well-trained teams do it, plan to attend Plowville '54 at Lake Benton, on Saturday, September 18, the second day of the event. FFA and 4-H teams will compete in a contour line staking contest. Each will be judged for their accuracy, stake placement and time taken. There also will be land-judging contests for 4-H'ers and FFA.

* * * * * *

How to Figure Molasses' Feed Value -- Molasses' feed value can be figured on a basis of 6½ gallons and priced with a bushel of corn. For example, molasses at 1½ cents a pound times 11.7 pounds per gallon equals 17½ cents per gallon. 17½ cents times 6½ gallons equals $1.14 -- the price of a bushel of corn. So whenever the cost of 6½ gallons of molasses is less than the price of a bushel of corn, molasses is a good buy for feeding cattle and lambs. This tip comes from W. E. Morris, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

Plan Now for Shelterbelts -- Here's a worthwhile suggestion: think now about planting or improving your shelterbelt next spring. The land can be prepared now and the planting plan developed so that when ordering time comes around next fall, you can put in your order early and be sure of getting just the kind of trees you want. The suggestion comes from Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

-krj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 19, 1954

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication
Week of July 26

MAKE HOME
FALL-PROOF

Falls are responsible for most of the disabling and fatal accidents in Minnesota homes, according to Home Agent _____.

While there were more than 500 deaths from home accidents in Minnesota last year, more than 300 of these were the result of falls.

During National Farm Safety Week, July 25-31, every family should make a special attempt to do everything possible to make the home fall-proof, urges Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. An unsafe condition, combined with indifference and carelessness or fatigue, may lead to a fall. When you're in a hurry, it's easy to slip on a wet step, trip over a rug, a loose piece of linoleum or an extension cord.

Stairways and steps are danger points for falls. Most of the accidents on stairs could be prevented, Prickett points out, by installing handrails low enough for children and making sure that stairways are adequately lighted. A two-way switch at both top and bottom of stairs is recommended. On basement stairs, a white strip painted on the edge of each step or white top and bottom steps are a safeguard. Carpeting should be fastened firmly on each step and kept in good repair so it will not catch heels.

Disorder is the cause of many accidents from falls. When mops and brooms, boxes and children's toys find their home base on stairways, broken bones and severe bruise are almost sure to result. Good housekeeping will prevent such disasters.

Loose scatter rugs at the head or foot of stairs are another invitation to a tumble. Scatter rugs on waxed floors, too, can be responsible for falls unless they are skid-proof.

Little aids like grab bars over the bathtub and a rubber mat in the tub help prevent serious bathroom falls. Have a holder for soap and keep floors dry.

In the kitchen, wiping up spilled liquids or food immediately is an accident preventive. When it is necessary to reach high shelves, a sturdy stool or short step-ladder is much safer and far easier to use than boxes or chairs.

Remember, cautions the University safety specialist, that many short cuts lead to accidents. The time saved is insignificant compared with the cost and time lost from an accident.

-jbn-

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

SPECIAL to WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Taking a close look at a grain crop are Charles Simpson, right, Waterville, president of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, and Duane Wilson, left, Gaylord, Sibley county agent. Simpson raises certified seed on his farm near Waterville. Wilson has worked in Sibley county since April, 1946, starting as assistant county agent. He was promoted to county agent after several months service. A graduate of the University of Minnesota, he was a navigation officer in the U. S. Air Force during World War II.

-hrj-

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

Immediate Release

KEEP FOOD COLD OR HOT FOR SAFETY

Importance of special care in handling food during hot weather to avoid food poisoning was stressed today by Ina Rowe and Grace Brill, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

The mistaken belief that once food is cooked it will keep for hours, even in a warm place, seems to be responsible for many of the outbreaks of food poisoning that occur each summer, the nutritionists say. They point out that the safe rule to follow when cooked food must wait to be eaten is : Keep it chilled or keep it very hot, but never at a warm in-between temperature.

Foods which cause food poisoning often show no signs of spoilage, so it is not safe to rely on taste, odor or appearance.

Soft protein foods are especially subject to rapid and dangerous spoilage when standing in a warm place. These include custards, cream-filled pastries or cakes, cooked salad dressing, potato salad, stuffed eggs or egg salads, creamed meats, poultry and fish. These foods cannot safely stand around in picnic baskets or in a warm kitchen.

Cooked foods which are not to be eaten immediately should be cooled in cold running water, then refrigerated until they are to be served.

The nutritionists also warn that a cake box is not a safe place for any cake or pastry with a custard or cream filling. The refrigerator is the best place to store cream-filled pies and cakes, as well as any cooked foods that must be kept several hours before serving. Cold keeping means safe keeping in the case of these foods.

B -18-jbn

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

Immediate Release

NEW COUNTY HOME AGENTS APPOINTED

Eight home agents have been appointed recently to fill vacancies in Minnesota counties, according to Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program at the University of Minnesota.

They include Ethel Barbour, Benton county; Audrey Vulcan, Jackson; Virginia White, Cottonwood; Lauretta Schell, Lac qui Parle; Arloa Zahrbock, Swift; Anne Haigh, Yellow Medicine; Shirley Macpherson, West Polk; and Lois Brakke, Big Stone.

B-19-jbn

Immediate Release

RASPBERRY CROP SMALL BUT HIGH QUALITY

Homemakers who plan to can or freeze raspberries this summer should buy them within the next week or 10 days, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Peak of the raspberry crop is already past, she pointed out, and supplies will be getting lighter.

Minnesota's raspberry crop is smaller than usual this year but of unusually high quality, according to George Nelson, secretary of the Minnesota Berry Growers' council and nursery inspector for the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food. Winter injury was largely responsible for reduction of the crop.

Largest production of Minnesota raspberries is in the Lake Minnetonka and Houston county areas.

B-20-jbn

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

Immediate Release

U. POULTRY SCIENTISTS TO ATTEND NATIONAL MEET

Four members of the University of Minnesota's poultry department and its former director will attend the American Poultry Science Association meetings at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, next week -- July 26-29.

They are: Elton L. Johnson, head of the department; T. H. Canfield, professor and nutrition specialist; Robert N. Shoffner, associate professor and director of the University's turkey development projects; Milo H. Swanson, assistant professor and specialist in poultry processing; and Hubert J. Sloan, former poultry chief who now heads the University's agricultural experiment station.

Each will present findings of research projects in poultry nutrition, breeding and processing undertaken at the University. They will be joined by two former graduate students active in research: P. A. Kondra, now with the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada; and Robert Berg, geneticist with the Jerome Turkey Farms of Barron, Wisconsin.

B-21-hrj

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

* * * * * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
P.M., THURSDAY, JULY 22
* * * * * * * * * * * * *

NEW WHEATS STAND RUST WELL IN FIELD TESTS

CROOKSTON, MINN. --- Two new spring bread wheats, Canada's Selkirk and the University of Minnesota's Willet, are showing good resistance to stem rust in field tests at the Northwest school and Experiment Station here.

Elmer R. Ausemus, U. S. Department of Agriculture agronomist and wheat specialist stationed at the University of Minnesota, told a Crops and Soils Day audience at the station today (Thursday, July 22) that the two new varieties and other new wheat lines, many of which will become parents of resistant varieties of the future, are "holding up well against" Race 15-B and others.

Describing conditions on his recent tour of the spring wheat area, Ausemus said that the durums -- Carleton, Mindum and Stewart -- were "hit hard" by 15-B in the Dakotas and western Minnesota.

One bright spot in the picture is North Dakota's new durum, Sentry, which has not been injured as much as the others. Ausemus describes it as a "tolerant" variety. Rust appeared on Sentry several days after it hit the other three and although it seems as heavily infested it apparently "endures" the disease and doesn't suffer as heavy yield- and quality-reducing damage.

Ausemus said this year's heavy rust loss in durums "underlines and puts an exclamation point on the need for broader research and breeding programs to develop resistant varieties and guard wheat farmers from the almost-total loss rust can bring bring."

In addition to more wheat breeding work, research to develop chemotherapeutants -- chemicals that can be sprayed on growing grain crops to halt or slow down rust -- should be intensified as another approach to the problem, he said.

Farmers attending the annual field day toured experimental plots and asked questions of a panel of University of Minnesota crops specialists, including F. G. Holdaway, B. A. Haws and Allan Peterson, entomologists; J. J. Christensen, head of plant pathology, and members of the agronomy and plant pathology staffs.

Also present were Theodore H. Fenske, assistant dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, and Hubert J. Sloan, director of its agricultural experiment station.

T. M. McCall is superintendent of the school and station and Olaf C. Soine is agronomist.

B-22-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1954

SPECIAL to South St. Louis County

(with mat)

FORMER BROWN
CO. HOME AGENT
JOINS CO. STAFF

Mary Elizabeth Carleton, Wrenshall, for several years home agent in Brown county, will take over the duties of home agent for South St. Louis county on August 16.

She succeeds Margaret Jacobson, who left in May to accept a position as a district supervisor for the University of Minnesota's extension home program.

After serving for a short time as assistant home agent in Blue Earth county, Miss Carleton was appointed home agent in Brown county in November, 1952, and directed the extension home program in that county until June of this year.

Miss Carleton has a background of many years of experience and participation in youth work. She has been a member of church youth groups, has been an assistant leader of a campfire girls' group and a member of the Girl Scouts. For three summers she was counselor at the St. Paul Campfire Girls' camp at Camp Ojiketa near Chisago City.

She holds a bachelor of science degree in home economics, which she received from the University of Minnesota in June, 1951. She attended summer school at the University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch, this summer.

In addition to working with home project groups, Miss Carleton will assist County Agent D. T. Grussendorf with 4-H club work, particularly with the home economics phases of the club program.

Her headquarters will be the county extension office in the Federal Building in Duluth.

-jbn-

Special To USDA Dir. Ferguson

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

Extension Helps Town Tame Old Man Winter

July 21, 1954

The town of Shelly, in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, has tamed Old Man Winter. Once plagued with huge snow drifts, up to 30 feet high, that virtually buried the town during mid-winter blizzards, Shelly today can take winter in stride.

A town shelterbelt, planted in 1948, is already protecting the town against the worst ravages of winter. Trees in the shelterbelt are as much as 30 feet high and cut down the force of the wind and blowing snow.

This minor miracle in taming the climate is the result of the joint efforts of the townspeople, their local county agent, and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The University has helped several other town plan similar protection.

Together, these groups worked to establish a shelterbelt in the shape of a huge "L" on the west and north sides of the town. The belt is 150 feet deep and nearly a third of a mile long.

The project was largely conceived by Arthur Wollertson, then president of the Shelly Chamber of Commerce. He was aware that something had to be done to protect the village from the fierce, cold northwest winds and drifting snow. Wollertson contacted Oswald Paellenbach, then Norman county agent. Together, they worked out an outline of how the problem could be solved by a tree windbreak which would permanently protect the town and contribute to its beauty.

The idea was discussed at length at a joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and the village council. As a result, a referendum was held, with an almost unanimous vote to purchase the land north and west of town.

Wollertson appointed a committee to work with Paellenbach and Ray Wood and Parker Anderson, University extension foresters. Together they planned the arrangement and site of the trees.

(more)

.niversity Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota.
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
y 21, 1954

SPECIAL to the FARMER

TIMELY TIPS FOR JUNE 5

Sudan pastures will make a good emergency pasture when most blue grass pastures will be dry or resting. Sudan thrives in hot weather and can stand more drough than most crops. All livestock seem to like Sudan, too. A few acres of it each year is a good practice. After frost, however, it can cause prussic acid poisoning. -- Henry G. Zavoral.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Wood posts which you plan to drive by hand or power should be sharpended on the large end. Posts sharpened on that end drive easier, are more resistant to "pulling-out" pressures, and give a maximum diameter at ground line. -- John R. Neetzel.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Does your boy or girl have a .22 rifle? If so, have you taught him how to use it safely? Otherwise, it can become a dangerous weapon. Gopher hunting, a favorite sport this time of year can bring some real tragedies if .22's are handled carelessly. -- Glenn Prickett.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

If you're short on bin or crib space, you'll find it worthwhile to look into the various advantages offered by the government. There are many helps to encourage on-farm storage building. Ask your county agent or ASC committeeman. --Harold C. Pederson.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Fresh, green grass looks attractive but it makes egg yolks dark, creating an annual spring problem in getting premium prices for Minnesota eggs. Keep hens confined all day, all summer, if you want to get the kind of eggs consumers go for. -- Cora Cooke.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Put up a feed rack in the pasture or yard and keep it full of hay. The cows will tell you if they need it. -- S. B. Cleland.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Feed costs are half your dairy costs. If you want to save feed costs this winter, start now planning good pasture management and a forage program -- Ermond Hartmans.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

News Release
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
[illegible]ly 22, 1954

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

School of Ag. Reunion

Former students and graduates of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture at St. Paul from county in cooperation with the other counties in southeastern Minnesota will hold their annual reunion on Sunday, August 8 at Soldiers' Field at Rochester, Minnesota in Olmsted County, according to announcement received from Dr. J. O. Christianson, Superintendent of the School of Agriculture at the St. Paul Campus.

This reunion is for all southeastern Minnesota. It is hoped that this larger reunion will take the place of the several smaller reunions held throughout the area in past years.

Dr. J. O. Christianson, Superintendent of the School of Agriculture, Professor Henning W. Swanson of the School staff along with Mr. Myron W. Clark '33, Commissioner, State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food and President of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association, St. Paul and Victor Dose '37, Secretary-Treasurer of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association, St. Paul, will speak to the group, at the afternoon program beginning at 2:00 p.m., Sunday, August 8 at Soldiers' Field in Rochester.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the event includes Leonard C. Sylling, Caledonia; Harlan Ingvalson, Spring Grove; Mrs. Raymond Paus, Dorchester, Iowa; Donald R. Miller, Red Wing; Richard J. Schafer, Goodhue; Miss Mary E. Miller, Red Wing; C. Irving Freeman, Dexter; Marvin Proeschel, Brownsdale; Donald Lee, Dexter and Walter Swenson, Rochester.

They join with Dr. J. O. Christianson in urging all former students and graduates in the counties in southeastern Minnesota, as well as any young people interested in attending the School of Agriculture, to bring a picnic lunch at noon and join the reunion program at 2:00 p.m.

Bankers in this area who are sponsoring scholarships to the School of Agriculture are cordially invited to attend this reunion.

* * * * * * *

Special to Gobbler

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1954

THE LOWDOWN ON BLUECOMB -- by Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, and John M. Sieburth, Research Fellow in Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota

For several years a disease called "bluecomb" has struck Minnesota turkey flocks. A similar disease has been reported in other states and has been called, among other things, "mud fever," "non-specific enteritis," "bluecomb disease avian monocytosis," and "infectious avian diarrhea."

A similar disease of chickens called pullet disease was first found in 1929 and has been reported from many areas of the country. It has symptoms similar to bluecomb.

The reason for the confusion and use of odd terms is a lack of information on the cause of the disease, either in chickens or turkeys, and absence of accurate diagnostic tools for identifying it.

Here at the University of Minnesota our experiments were stimulated by a serious bluecomb outbreak in 1951 which lost a million dollars of turkey growers' profits. In 1952 and since the disease has become the Number One problem facing the industry.

Because of its importance, the Minnesota Turkey Growers' Association and the National Turkey Federation have supported much of our research at the University. Object: to determine the cause of the disease and how to prevent AND successfully treat it.

For several years the disease in turkeys seemed confined to range birds 16 weeks and older and struck mainly in the Fall. Our research began on a nearby turkey farm that raised several age groups and started new broods at regular intervals. The disease struck in early June and involved turkeys of all ages on the farm, from young poults less than a week old to range birds 16 weeks and up.

From our initial research on this farm, we have continued here on the St. Paul campus. ~~Here are some of the things we found.~~

First, the disease can affect poults of all ages. It is highly infectious and not only spreads from flock to flock on the farm but may leap to neighboring flocks in the community.

Since our research began, we have studied similar outbreaks on other farms. The symptoms of bluecomb are easily confused with other conditions in poults, growing and adult turkeys. Hexamitiasis, erysipelas, fowl cholera, and blackhead produce similar symptoms. Poults are listless, appear chilled and chirp constantly. They lose weight and are stunted. Droppings are watery and vary from greenish to yellowish brown. They may contain mucous threads and casts.

The disease spreads rapidly through the flock and in field outbreaks it has hit poults less than a week old. In growing turkeys, the appearance of the disease is sudden. The flock may seem normal one day and within a few days may be completely off feed and water consumption. Stricken turkeys have a darkened head and skin, lose weight rapidly, and the entire flock appears LISTLESS and dehydrated.

In breeding flocks in production, egg output may drop to a low level and outside shell quality may SUFFER.

The disease lasts about 10 days to two weeks when it hits range birds. it may require several weeks for the birds to gain back lost weight. In poults it may last for two weeks or more and many of the survivors are stunted and never make satisfactory weight gains.

Death loss varies, depending on the ages and living conditions the birds are kept under. In young poults, death loss may be as high as 100 per cent, and in range birds it may be low. In 1951, range bird deaths were high because of severe weather conditions in the area during the epidemic.

We tried to reproduce the disease in the laboratory and finally succeeded using tissues and fluids from infected birds. Among other things, our transmission studies have shown the experimental disease has an incubation period of 48 to 72 hours and the factor causing the disease is located principally in the intestinal tract.

~~We are trying now to find out how the disease is transmitted.~~ We have found certain antibiotics and chemicals effective in checking ~~blue comb~~ IT in young poults and growing turkeys. The antibiotics are penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin and terramycin.

In young poults, the antibiotics had to be used at high levels of 500 or 250 parts per million in drinking water grams per ton of feed to be effective. An arsenical, "3 nitro-4 hydroxypheryl arsonic acid at .01 per cent in the feed showed some disease-fighting effect.

But copper sulphate at one to 2,000 parts dilution in drinking water alone or combined with three per cent whey had no favorable effects. Final research on how to use antibiotics to control the disease will depend, of course, on the outcome of our studies to find out what transmits it.

Here's what we recommend if bluecomb hits your flock: In growing and range turkeys GIVE a flush using epsom salts -- one pound per five gallons of drinking water -- ~~or molasses~~ OR one pint OF MOLASSES per five gallons of water for half a day.

Then use an antibiotic in the water or feed -- in the water is the preferable way -- at 50 to 100 grams per ton of feed. Use the antibiotic for four or five days or as long as the flock is sick.

In treating young poults, ~~you must use~~ ONLY high amounts of antibiotic get favorable results. Don't flush the poults. Treat them with 500 grams of antibiotic per ton of feed or 250 parts per million in drinking water.

In eliminating the disease from a farm, only complete depopulation -- that is, shipping out all birds -- and then cleaning and disinfecting the brooding and range equipment will have any effect.

Once the disease becomes established on a farm where several broods of poults are raised each year, there is no way of breaking the cycle of infection except to stop production, get rid of all the birds, and clean and disinfect.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1954

Immediate Release

SIXTY-EIGHTH SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT CREATED

The Douglas soil conservation district, Minnesota's 68th, was formed this week in Douglas county.

Approval came at a recent meeting of the State Soil Conservation Committee on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, according to C. L. Mc Nelly, assistant executive secretary.

Appointed supervisors of the new district were Harold G. Johnson, Farwell, and Albert W. Anderson, Evansville. Johnson will serve two years, Anderson one. Election for the remaining three will be held September 21 at the same polling places as used for the referendum.

The committee approved favorable referendums to add seven townships to the Redwood county district and 17 townships in southern Beltrami county to the Beltrami county district. The Redwood county district now embraces the entire county.

Returns from the Kandiyohi county district supervisors' election were approved. Dick Grussing, Raymond, will serve a five-year term; Fritz Kragenbring, Atwater, a four-year term; and Wilhelm Christiansen, Lake Lillian, a three-year term.

Date of the Chippewa district supervisors' election was set as August 23 with polling places the same as for the referendum.

B-23-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1954

* * * * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
P. M., FRIDAY, JULY 23.
* * * * * * * * * * * *

NORTH'S ALSIKE SEED INDUSTRY "GETTING WELL"

ROSEAU, MINN. --- Northern Minnesota's alsike clover seed growing industry, "mighty sick" in recent years, is well on its way back to vigorous health and a profitable future.

This statement came today (Friday, July 23) from Fred G. Holdaway, entomologist at the University of Minnesota and chairman of a committee of soils, agronomy, plant pathology and entomology experts who have been "taking a long look" at the sick industry the last four years and prescribing for its "too-low yield" pains.

Holdaway spoke at the Northern Minnesota Field Day on the Gust Kveen and H. G. Magnusson farms near here and said that the team's research in weed control, pollination, control of harmful insects and fertilization has proved that alsike seed yields can be boosted back to a profitable point.

One of their research projects deals with the residual -- or "carryover" -- effect of fertilizer. In 1952, they fertilized certain plots for a high yield of alsike. Others were left unfertilized as "check plots."

On the fertilized plots, barley was planted the following year and these -- in addition to giving higher yields of alsike seed in 1952 -- yielded twice as much barley in 1953 as the adjoining check plots.

(more)

The 1953 barley crop from the 1952-fertilized fields averaged 62.5 bushels per acre--the yield from unfertilized fields about 32 bushels. Says Holdaway: "We bought and paid for one increase -- in alsike seed yield -- and got the other, twice as high a barley yield, as a bonus a year later." They are experimenting to see how many seasons a fertilizer's residual effect will last.

Near Crookston, University entomologists are using insecticides to successfully check the sweet clover weevil, which can wipe out stands, and experimenting with two small parasitic wasps from Europe which use the weevils as "hosts" for their eggs. The eggs hatch and the young feed on the weevils' bodies, eventually killing them.

Other studies deal with cultural practices and disease control in alfalfa seed crops. Holdaway said that great progress has been made in controlling quack grass with TCA and cockle with maleic hydrazide. Work is progressing in improving alfalfa seed yield prospects "but it's a long pull with many problems," Holdaway said.

The legume seed project is a joint effort by the University of Minnesota's agricultural experiment station and the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission, which provides a major share of the funds.

At the Magnusson farm, field day visitors saw tests with eight varieties of spring wheat, nine of barley, 10 of flax and 15 of oats. Among University of Minnesota participants were Holdaway, Byron A. Haws and Allan G. Peterson, entomologists; Theodore H. Fenske, assistant dean of the Institute of Agriculture; Jean W. Lambert and Laddie J. Elling, agronomists, and Paul Burson, professor of soils.

Active in organizing the field day were Roseau County Agent Richard Radway and Olaf C. Soine, agronomist at the University's Northwest School and Experiment Station at Crookston.

B-24-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1954 Immediate Release

FARM SAFETY WEEK HAS SEVEN "DAYS"

National Farm Safety Week, Sunday, July 25, through Saturday, July 31, has seven days and observing each one can mean happier, accident-free farming and homemaking.

So said Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, as he outlined the days. Here they are:

Sunday -- Revere life. Avoid an overcrowded schedule in the next six days.

Monday -- Keep your farm in order. Plan a place for everything and keep everything in its place. Do away with hazards as you notice them -- before they do away with you.

Tuesday -- Keep small children away from farm animals. Check and repair livestock handling equipment.

Wednesday -- Plan ahead. Good planning lessens the temptation or need to hurry, means better production and far fewer accidents. Repair or scrap broken, unsafe ladders.

Thursday -- Highway Day. A courteous driver believes in and obeys traffic rules. Remove vision-blocking trees and shrubs from farm driveway entrances.

Friday -- Machinery Day. Make sure your equipment is safe for operation. All guards and safety devices should be on. Stop machines, both on tractor and combine, before unclogging, oiling or adjusting any part of the unit.

Saturday -- Take safety seriously. You'll be happier, feel better, have more money in the bank.

B-25-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1954 Immediate Release

DISTRICT 4-H TALENT WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Twenty-three 4-H members who were winners in five district events in the annual 4-H Club Search for Talent contest will be awarded trips to the Minnesota State Fair to compete for the state championship.

The state competition, held annually as part of the State Fair program for club members, is scheduled for Wednesday evening, September 1, in Erickson hall in the 4-H building on the State Fair grounds. It will climax the 1954 Search for Talent contest in which 4-H'ers participated from 86 counties.

The talent contest is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis grain firm, for the fifth year.

District winners who will compete for top honors at the State Fair are: Marilyn Maus, Minneiska; Mary Schmidt, 2976 Russell Ave. N., Minneapolis; Kenneth Webb, Medford; Joseph Shatava, Pine City; Loya and Yulah Brink, Cohasset; Ronald Chester, 303 Savage Lane, Duan Bierow, 223 6th Ave. N. E., and Dick and Jim Bucher, 2166 Edgerton Road, St. Paul; Kathy and Donna Hogan, Mankato; Allan Boysen, Hills; Wesley Sunvold and Dennis Barnaal, Sacred Heart; Bobby Torkelson, Foxhome; SyDonna Burnside, Hawley; Judy Peschen, Winsted; Gerald Becker, Williams; Laurain, Irene and Gladys Jurchen, Crookston; Sonya Sharpe, Shelly.

Winning numbers include vocal and instrumental solos, duets, trios and quartets. They represent the three top-ranking acts selected at each of the five district contests held recently in Grand Rapids, Wadena, Elbow Lake, Owatonna and Redwood Falls.

Awards, provided by Cargill, include an expense-paid trip to the State Fair for district winners and leather billfolds for all county winners. First, second and third place winners in the state contest will receive prizes of $100, $75 and $50 for their 4-H clubs. B-26-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 23, 1954

Immediate Release

2,4-D INJURING MANY TOMATO PLANTS

Home gardeners who wonder why leaves on their tomato plants are curling may find the cause lies in injury from 2,4-D or from root pruning.

According to Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, applying an insecticide or fungicide on tomatoes with a sprayer which has held 2,4-D may be responsible for injury in some gardens.

In others, the damage may be done by drift of 2,4-D from several hundred feet away where weeds are being sprayed. It has been found that when grain fields are sprayed with volatile forms of 2,4-D, the vapors can move in to gardens in town and injure tomatoes as well as grapes, potatoes, cucumbers and many flowering plants.

Distorted curling of the leaves is one symptom of 2,4-D injury. Another is the appearance of veins in the leaves running parallel to the midrib instead of at an angle. If damage from the 2,4-D is light, tomato plants will recover and produce normal fruits, Turnquist said.

Other injuries to tomato plants this summer have been caused by gardeners who have cultivated so close to the plants that they have pruned the roots. Rolling of tomato leaves and wilting are symptoms of this type of injury.

Because of the large amount of moisture early this spring, roots are so near the surface that cultivating should be avoided, the University horticulturist cautioned. Instead, he advocates mulching with clean straw, grass clippings or ground corncobs. A mulch two or three inches deep will smother weeds, conserve moisture and keep the fruits clean.

B-27-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 23, 1954 Immediate Release

NEW DAIRYING BOOKLET OFFERED

Minnesota dairymen searching for ways to make their operation more profitable get an outline of a good management program in a new University of Minnesota booklet. Titled "Dairying With a Future," Extension Bulletin 276, it is available free at county agents' offices. Its authors are Ralph W. Wayne, Harold R. Searles and Ramer D. Leighton, extension dairymen at the University.

They emphasize that dairying is a changing business. For example, housewives are buying only half as much butter as they did 20 years ago, but nearly twice as much cheese and ice cream. More dry milk and about the same amount of fluid milk go to U. S. kitchens now, too.

Thus, say the specialists, more dairy income will come from other milk solids in the future. Another trend is specialization. Herds are a third larger than 20 years ago and modern processing methods--milking parlors, bulk tanks, barn cleaners and other labor-savers--are becoming popular.

They point out that prices probably will be under pressure for some time and that only an efficiently-producing herd and overall efficiency will keep costs down.

Their first pointer: maintain high production per cow. Feed, they say, is the biggest single cost in dairying -- about half the total -- and offers much opportunity for cost-lowering.

The booklet also has feeding pointers, culling tips, tables of figures and record helps. Available at county agents' offices, it also can be had from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-28-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 23, 1954

Immediate Release

MILLE LACS COUNTY BOY WINS SAFETY SLOGAN CONTEST

The slogan, "Be wide awake, a life's at stake!" has won first prize in the fifth annual Minnesota 4-H safety slogan contest for a 17-year-old Mille Lacs county club member, Gerald Bragge of Princeton.

Gerald will receive an all-expense paid trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago this fall.

Announcement of the award was made by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, in connection with the observance of National Farm Safety Week July 25-31.

Donna Kay Ganske, 16, Sleepy Eye, received second place for her slogan, "Safety skill prevents needless kill." She will be awarded an all-expense trip to the Minnesota State Fair.

Third place winner of a $25 savings bond was Gerhard Schmidt, 14, Clarissa, with his entry, "Caution and care get you there."

Club members from 35 counties entered the contest, which was open to all 4-H members enrolled in the safety activity. Each county was required to have at least five members submitting slogans to qualify for awards. County winners will receive achievement certificates.

Awards for the contest are provided by the Mutual Service Insurance companies of St. Paul and Midland Cooperative Wholesale of Minneapolis.

B-29-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 23, 1954 Immediate Release

FAMILIES URGED TO REDUCE FALL HAZARDS

More than 300 people in Minnesota - well over half the number involved in fatal home accidents in the state - died as a result of falls in the home last year.

Because falls lead the list of mishaps in the home and around the farmstead, Wednesday, July 28, has been designated as the day during National Farm Safety Week (July 25-31) to call to the attention of families the need for reducing hazards that may be responsible for serious accidents.

Indifference, carelessness and fatigue combine with unsafe conditions to cause falls, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. When you're in a hurry, it's easy to slip on a wet step, trip over a rug, a loose piece of linoleum or an extension cord.

To make each room in the home safer from falls, Prickett urged families to take these precautions:

In the bedroom - Make sure there is a straight, clear and well-lighted path from the bed to the door. A lamp that can be turned on from the bed is a safety precaution.

In the kitchen - Be sure there is no loose linoleum to cause tripping. Make it a habit to wipe up promptly any grease or spilled water. Use anti-skid wax on the floor. If older people are in the family, decide which is more important, human lives and sound limbs or keeping the floors waxed. When it is necessary to reach high shelves, use a sturdy step stool.

In the living room - Arrange furniture according to travel areas of the room, so that family members will have clear pathways of travel.

In the bath room - Be sure there is a non-skid mat for use near the tub and a grab bar above the tub. Keep the soap in its container and keep the floor dry.

Stairways and halls - Be sure stair coverings are of a non-skid material and are tacked down securely. Install handrails and have stairs well lighted. Remember that a stairway invites falls when it is used to store mops and brooms, boxes and children's toys. In the hall, always anchor scatter rugs by use of rubber matting underneath.

In the basement - Keep the floors dry around washtubs and machine. Paint the bottom basement step white.

B-30-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 23, 1954

Immediate Release

INDIA, PAKISTAN DELEGATES TO MEET IN WASECA

The Southern School of Agriculture and Experiment Station in Waseca will be the setting for a meeting in international relations August 4-7 in which 48 young men from India, Pakistan and the United States will take part.

All of the young men are delegates in the 1954 two-way exchange with India and Pakistan under the International Farm Youth Exchange program. They will meet in Waseca for a conference designed to help them understand the problems they will face in the country to which they are assigned.

Included in the group are 25 young farmers from India, nine from Pakistan and 14 Americans from 10 different states, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota who is in charge of arrangements for the event.

Four of the Indian delegates and one delegate from Pakistan have been living and working on farms in Olmsted and Faribault counties, respectively, since May 17. Others in the group from Pakistan and India will come from Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Illinois, Montana and Wyoming. Following the conference, they will go to other states to observe agricultural conditions at first hand by living and working with farm people.

Among the Americans at the meeting will be two Minnesota boys, Donald Ripley, Winnebago, and James Rabehl, Rochester. The American delegates will sail for India and Pakistan August 26.

Representatives of the Indian and Pakistan embassies in Washington, D. C., and of the National 4-H Club Foundation in Washington, together with staff members from the Universities of Minnesota, Wyoming and Illinois, Ohio State university and Utah State Agricultural college will assist with the evaluation and orientation program.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program 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.

Main purpose of the India and Pakistan phases of the IFYE program is to promote better understanding between the people of the United States and these countries. By giving farm youth an opportunity to learn another way of life by living it, the project helps rural young people to understand the problems and attitudes of rural people in other parts of the world, Harkness said.

B-31-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 23, 1954

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS WITH MAT

CAPTION FOR MAT

Hogs need to watch their weight--so this picture says. Or the farmer has to watch it for them. Weight-watching and market-watching and marketing often will be especially important from now on say livestock specialists.

Here, from Henry G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, are some of the reasons; First, about 14 per cent more hogs will be marketed this year, plus many more beef animals, broilers and turkeys. Marketing hogs in an even flow will prevent market gluts and help keep a hog raiser's profits at a high level.

-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
July 26 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

August 2 OR AFTER

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses

U. Offers New Dairy Booklet -- Under "things to do now" a new University of Minnesota Extension Bulletin No. 276, "Dairying With A Future", lists: Cull unprofitable cows (where have we heard that before?); feed according to cows' production; use good sires; keep complete production records; follow other good management practices. For your free copy, call, come in or write us. Its authors are the three extension dairymen: Ralph Wayne, Harold Searles and Ramer Leighton.

* * * * * *

Are You Covered -- Farm Management experts are suggesting that each farmer take a careful look at his whole liability insurance setup. The legal risks resulting from injury or death to another person visiting or working on your farm are great. We suggest you see an insurance agent, a lawyer, your banker or farm group representative for any help you may desire in welding a strong liability insurance coverage program.

* * * * * *

Well-Planned Tile Drainage Shown at Plowville '54 -- Want to see a full scale tile drainage project scientifically planned as an ideal setup? There will be one at Plowville '54 near Lake Benton in Lincoln County, September 17-18. It will show proper design in relation to tile size, spacing, and grade. Other features: careful installation and a good tile outlet.

* * * * * *

Good Louse Control -- Cattle lice and flies can be defeated by putting up a cable or strands of barbed wire wrapped with burlap for rubbing. This wrapping should be soaked with about a gallon of five per cent chlordane solution. Some experiments show that cattle treated in this way were free of lice in 25 days and remained lice-free for the next 30 days. This tip comes from W. E. Morris, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 26, 1954

SPECIAL to THE FARMER

TIMELY TIPS FOR WEEK OF AUGUST 7

A higher average price for the hog crop will result when you top it off regularly, selling those hogs which have grown to 200 and 220 pounds. — H. E. Morris

* * * * *

Store a few loads of your choicest alfalfa hay where you can get it out easily during winter. Calves and brood sows, especially, need plenty of high quality hay. — S. B. Cleland

* * * * *

A rack of hay in the yard is good business for dairy cows on good pasture. With short pastures, that rack is even more essential. — Harold R. Searles

* * * * *

If you want to reduce floor eggs to a minimum, give your pullets on range the same kind of nests they'll have in the laying house. Set them low enough so pullets can enter easily. — Cora Cooke

* * * * *

When repairing old fences be sure to remove old and rotted posts. When left on the fence they often damage the wire and place strain on the replacement posts. — John R. Neetsel

* * * * *

Animals suffer in hot weather just as humans do. Uncomfortable animals are poor producers. Make them comfortable and give them enough fresh, cool water and well-ventilated shade. — E. F. Ferrin

* * * * *

The successful dairyman is constantly checking his herd and keeping a sharp eye on each cow. He weeds out those animals that don't make him money. Nearly every herd has one or more cows definitely below the rest of the herd in production. Market 'em. — Ralph W. Wayne

* * * * *

Fair time's here again. The county fair and the big state fair can give you good advertising if you do a good job. That is, keep your animals clean, in good condition and trained to lead. You don't need to win blue ribbons to make a good impression on the public. -- Ramer Leighton

* * * * *

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 26 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

SCALD VEGETABLES
FOR FREEZING IF
YOU WANT QUALITY

Scalding is still a "must" when it comes to preparing vegetables for freezing, according to Home Agent _____ _____, if you want your frozen vegetables to come to your winter table with maximum flavor, food value and fresh color.

A great many people in various counties throughout the state take the responsibility of telling the public how to freeze vegetables. So long as the information leads to good results in the freezer, that is fine. However, much of it does not, says _____ _____. For example, many women report that "my neighbor told me" that blanching of vegetables before freezing is unnecessary.

Very careful research at the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory and in most other state agricultural experiment stations indicates that it is necessary to blanch vegetables before freezing to preserve quality. Blanching vegetables has been the recommendation ever since freezing methods were standardized, and all recent research shows that scalding continues to be necessary.

Recently experiments on freezing scalded and unscalded asparagus, green beans and corn were conducted at the University of Minnesota. Before the first month was up, the unscalded vegetables had lost their bright, attractive color and developed off-flavors, while the scalded samples showed little if any change in flavor or color from the beginning to the end of the storage period. Both the unscalded beans and corn were practically inedible by the end of the fourth week, and corn left in the husk was off-flavor by the time it was frozen. The unscalded vegetables also lost vitamin C more rapidly than the scalded ones.

Purpose of scalding vegetables is to stop the enzymes from acting and so preserve the color, flavor, food value and texture of the fresh vegetables. The enzymes are part of the chemistry involved in ripening and development of the vegetables, and unless they are "inactivated," the vegetables will grow older, with a loss of flavor, food value, texture and color.

If you want to enjoy your vegetables next winter but do not know how to freeze them, you will find directions on preparing vegetables for freezing, with recommended timetables for scalding, in Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables." The folder is available at the county extension office free of charge.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 26 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

IF HOME FREEZER
STOPS, HERE
ARE TIPS

In case the home freezer stops because of electrical storms or some mechanical difficulty, there are a number of precautions _____ county families can take to avoid spoilage of the frozen foods, says Home Agent _____.

First, find out, if possible, how soon you can expect the freezer to start running again. Relatively little thawing is likely to occur during the first 12 to 20 hours if the freezer is fairly full of food; hence no special precautions are necessary for that period of time. It's important, however, not to open the cover to satisfy your curiosity about the condition of the food.

The length of time food will remain frozen will depend on the amount and kind of food in the freezer, the size of the cabinet, the insulation and the temperature ordinarily maintained, according to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

A full freezer takes many more hours to warm up than one partially full, and the larger it is, the longer food will stay frozen. With the freezer closed, food will usually stay safely frozen in a fully loaded cabinet for a couple of days. Meats take a longer time to thaw than fruits and vegetables or baked goods.

The lower the temperature you normally maintain for the freezer, the more leeway you have. The University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory recommends keeping the freezer temperature between zero and 5 degrees below zero.

If the freezer is off for any length of time, there are two possibilities of keeping food from spoiling: Use dry ice to keep the food frozen, or take the frozen food to a locker plant if space is available.

Fifty pounds of dry ice will keep the temperature safely down for about two days in an average-size freezer if it is distributed throughout the cabinet. Put heavy cardboard directly on the packages of frozen food and then put the dry ice, broken into pieces, on top of the cardboard.

If dry ice is used, avoid touching it with bare hands and take precautions to ventilate the room by opening the door or windows. Never fasten the freezer cover with a clamp or lock when there is dry ice in the freezer, since gases released by the dry ice may damage the cabinet.

If it is impossible to get dry ice or to store food in the locker plant, and if you find there are no longer any ice crystals on the inside of your food packages, the University nutritionist recommends canning immediately as the only practical solution to save the thawed food. However, so long as some ice crystals remain in the package, there is no danger the food has become unfit for use. Such foods may safely be refrozen, though the flavor, color and texture may deteriorate.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 26, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

August 2 OR AFTER

COUNTY AGENT
GIVES FLY CONTROL
PRESCRIPTION

You can kill houseflies that have developed immunity to DDT but the job requires careful sanitation and other wise control steps, County Agent _____ _____ said today.

One step is quick removal of manure in and around animal barns; another, a special effort to keep possible breeding areas dry. These sites may include pig lots, pens and other stock barns--especially when wet.

Three residual-type sprays are good for wall-spraying--methoxychlor, lindane and malathion. Malathion is fast and effective in killing houseflies that have become immune to the other two, but it doesn't have the long-lasting effect we used to expect and get from DDT, _____ says.

Instructions for its use are in University of Minnesota Extension Bulletin 263, "Insecticides," available free at the county extension office.

According to L. K. Cutkomp, University entomologist, a combination of methoxychlor and malathion has a longer-lasting effect than malathion alone and malathion plus sugar gives a longer effect than when used alone.

Other good ideas are insecticide baits in spots where flies are seen often. Baits include malathion-with-sugar, malathion-plus-lindane-plus-sugar and a new product called Dipterex with sugar. Malathion and Dipterex are also sold as one per cent dry baits which can be sprinkled on the floor and in barn gutters. Baits are a little cheaper than a residual spraying program, Cutkomp says, but will be more valuable used along with residual wall sprays.

Another spray, Diazinon, will give good control sprayed as a residual treatment or as a bait in barns, sheds and buildings. But it isn't to be used in dairy barns. It gives longer residual control than malathion, but is difficult to obtain because not enough is being produced.

In conclusion, Cutkomp says only a complete program of sanitation, proper chemicals and equipment will give really effective fly control. -hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 26, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS, FOR USE WEEK OF

August 2 OR AFTER

MANY WAYS TO
LICK CATTLE FLIES
SAYS AGENT

There are several ways to lick the fly problem in your pastures and barns, County Agent _____ pointed out today.

For example, you can spray animals outdoors with an automatic treadle sprayer using a pyrethrum-type concentrate oil spray. See that animals walk through the spray on their way to water.

A cheaper way is to use a cattle back rubber or cable covered with burlap sides soaked in five per cent methoxychlor in an oil. Add insecticide once a week or so, depending on the weather, advises L. K. Cutkomp, University of Minnesota entomologist

A back rubber isn't used much when cattle have other good rubbing places--a woodlot, for example, even though grazing is hard on the woodlot, as extension foresters tell us.

Another partly automatic spraying device soon to be on the market, will be desirable for certain dairy barns. It is mounted near the ceiling and consists of a plastic half-gallon bottle with a four-way metal nozzle cap to spray out from each side.

A small compressor must be hooked into the cap to produce air pressure to force the spray out. When the compressor is turned on, spraying starts and in two minutes enough comes out to kill nearly all flies and mosquitoes in a 60-foot long barn. By using pyrethrins, animals can be treated and cleared of all flies when they come in. The process needs to be repeated each day.

For good fly control, treatment must be done in other buildings, also.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 26, 1954

* * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
P. M., TUESDAY, JULY 27
* * * * * * * * * * * *

HUGH SILAGE STACK GETS "X-RAY" EXAMINATION

GRAND RAPIDS, MINNESOTA --- A 140-ton chunk of alfalfa-brome-alsike silage is having its temperature taken here to give crops specialists an "X-Ray view" of two different preservatives at work.

Farmers attending the field day at the North Central School and Experiment Station here today (Tuesday, July 27) saw the big silo and heard Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, explain the experiment.

Four weeks ago thermometers were inserted deep in each of the silo's three sections -- one-third untreated silage, a third treated with sodium metabisulphite and a third with molasses.

Briggs reports that the sodium metabisulphite section has had a temperature of about 130 degrees F., the molasses-treated 120 degrees and the untreated about 100 degrees.

The molasses-treated silage has cooled 15 degrees to 105 F., in recent days, indicating the acid-forming process that "pickles" the grass is completing its work.

The agronomist says that the two preservative-treated sections probably will complete their "working" and cool to an 85 or 90 degree temperature much faster than the untreated section.

The untreated third, with its relatively low 100-degree temperature, is "working" on the pickling process but probably will take much more time at it -- and each day's "working" reduces the feed value of the silage.

(more)

It will be several weeks, of course, before final results are known. The temperature figures will then provide some interesting comparisons with the weight gains and liking cattle show for each type of silage.

Another Grand Rapids experiment has uncovered a valuable new livestock feed -- oat and pea silage. The combination has yielded higher amounts of tasty, nutritious feed than any other silages possible in the northeast area, including corn.

Clarence L. Cole, station superintendent, reports that the silage has a high acid content and thus keeps exceptionally well and is tasty and nourishing.

A disadvantage has been the high cost of peas in the mixture -- $6 an acre for seed at one bushel per acre.

This year, in an effort to lower the cost, they tried a new seeding rate that halves the pea cost by using only a half bushel per acre. The oat rate was boosted half a bushel, to two bushels per acre, to make up for the pea reduction.

The experimenters will not know until harvest and feeding if this mixture will give as good silage as the 1953 combination, but they say "it looks very good now."

Field day visitors also saw trial plots of small grains and feeding experiments with sheep and dairy cattle.

University participants included Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture, Assistant Dean Theodore H. Fenske, and others from the agronomy, plant pathology and entomology departments.

C. H. Griffith is station agronomist.

B-32-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 26, 1954

* * * * * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
P.M., WEDNESDAY, JULY 28
* * * * * * * * * * * * *

LONG-DISTANCE DAIRY MATINGS POSSIBLE WITH NEW TECHNIQUE

DULUTH, MINNESOTA --- Around-the-world matings and greatly broadened opportunities of herd improvement are among the advantages of a new dairy cattle breeding tool--frozen semen, "sleeping" at a chilly 110 degrees below zero.

Farmers heard about the new development today (Wednesday, July 28) at the Northeast Experiment Station here, where part of the Guernsey herd will soon be fertilized with semen flown from the bull's home farm near Palo Alto, California. The frozen substance will be preserved in transit by dry ice, which maintains it at a temperature of 110 degrees below zero.

Edmund F. Graham, a University of Minnesota dairy researcher, says the new technique allows herd owners to "draw" from a far larger "bank" of superior sires than ever before. In ordinary artificial breeding operations, semen lives only about two days and, of course, must be used within that time.

But frozen semen has been kept in University freezers at 110 degrees below zero for as long as two years and still proved effective.

The process involves chemical treatment that prepares the fresh semen for its "long sleep," then gradual freezing of individual 1 cc (cubic centimeter) vials -- one-cow service size -- to minus 110 degrees F.

The small vials can be stored in freezers or air-shipped long distances, protected by dry ice. Thawing takes about two minutes in a water bath of 40 degrees Fahrenheit. From then on, Graham says, the procedure is the same as with other semen.

Field day visitors also were brought up to date in the station's research on livestock, small grains, potatoes, grass silage and fertilizer.

Among University of Minnesota participants were Dean Harold Macy of the Institute of Agriculture, Assistant Dean T. H. Fenske, and members of the agronomy, plant pathology, horticulture, and soils departments.

Ralph Grant is station superintendent and Wallace W. Nelson, agronomist. B-33-hj

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

Immediate Release

FOUR-H MEMBERS TO MICHIGAN CAMP

Marlys Milbrand, 18, Glencoe, and Raymond Stevermer, 19, Easton, will represent Minnesota 4-H members at the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training camp in Shelby, Michigan, in August.

Miss Milbrand will attend the camp for girls from August 2-15; Stevermer, the camp for boys August 16-29.

They were selected to receive scholarships to the camp on the basis of their leadership and good all-round record in 4-H club work. Each year the Danforth Foundation and Ralston Purina company, St. Louis, Missouri, award camp scholarships to an outstanding 4-H club boy and girl in each state.

A member of the Sundown Busy Bees 4-H club for nine years, Miss Milbrand is now its president and is vice president of the Sibley county 4-H leaders' council. In spite of having the responsibility of keeping house since she was 12 years old when her mother died, she has found time for many 4-H club activities. She has completed 50 projects and has been a junior leader for four years. Her 4-H honors include the Minnesota 4-H key award, a $100 bond in the leadership contest and trips to the State Fair.

She is now employed in Glencoe.

In the 10 years Stevermer has been a member of the Walnut Lake 4-H club, he has completed 55 projects, has been a junior leader for four years and has served as president, secretary-treasurer and reporter of his club, as well as president of the Faribault county leaders' council.

In 1951 he and his brother were national champions in the 4-H livestock loss prevention demonstration contest. He has been state champion in the ton-litter contest and county champion in gardening.

Stevermer is now enrolled as a student in agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

B-3h-ibp

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

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Interest

Echoes of one of the state's big agricultural events--the National Barrow Show in Austin--are felt here in this picture of two principals in the 1953 show. At left is Ralph H. Waltz, secretary of the Tamworth Swine Association of Hagerstown, Indiana. At right, Milton Hoberg, Fillmore County Agent at Preston. The 1954 show will be held September 14-17 in Austin. Hoberg has been county agent at Preston since 1947 and before served as assistant county agent in Olmsted County at Rochester.

- hrj -

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1954 Immediate Release

TIME TO CAN, FREEZE CORN

Sweet corn is in liberal supply now and a good buy for freezing and canning, S. H. Sevier, federal-state market news reporter, said today.

For top quality for both freezing and canning, corn must be at the best stage for eating when it is picked. It can usually be considered at the proper stage of maturity if milk spurts out freely when the thumbnail is pressed into a kernel. When buying corn, be sure the husks are well filled and the corn silk is brown.

Speed from garden to the can or the freezer is one of the most important guides to a good-quality product when it comes to canning or freezing corn, according to J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory. Corn loses flavor quickly when held for any length of time after picking. If it cannot be processed immediately, it should be kept under refrigeration, in the husk.

Tests at the frozen foods laboratory show that Golden Bantam types are best for freezing. Golden Freezer and Cream O' Gold are especially good.

Scalding is perhaps the most important step in preparing sweet corn for freezing, say Miss Trantanella and Winter. By stopping enzyme activity, scalding preserves the fresh quality of corn as well as its color and vitamin content and lengthens its storage life.

Winter and Miss Trantanella give these directions for freezing sweet corn:

For scalding, use a large kettle that will hold at least 10 to 12 quarts of boiling water. Place the corn in a wire basket or large cheesecloth bag and submerge it in the boiling water. Keep the kettle covered during the blanching and have the heat on high. Always count the time from the second the vegetable is put into the boiling water.

If corn is to be frozen as whole kernel corn, it should be scalded on the cob 4½ minutes, then cut off the cob. For corn that is to be frozen on the cob, follow this schedule: Scald 24 midget ears or 14 small ears for 8 minutes; 10 medium to large ears for 11 minutes.

Chill the corn quickly in cold running water or iced water for at least the same length of time as given for scalding. Then drain, package and freeze.

Information on canning corn is given in Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," available free of charge from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

B-35-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1954 Immediate Release

LAND APPRECIATION CONTEST AT PLOWVILLE '54

Farms near Lake Benton in southwestern Minnesota will be the staging area for the state 4-H land appreciation and contour line contests.

The date: Saturday, September 18, second day of Plowville '54, Minnesota's big plowing matches and conservation field days.

According to Roger Harris, extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota, county contests now are selecting teams to enter in each contest.

Each state contest is limited to 40 4-H teams and 40 FFA teams--one team to a chapter or county. In the land appreciation contest each team will evaluate a piece of land and prescribe how it should be used and what conservation techniques would benefit it.

In the contour line contest a team will set up a contour line, which will be judged for accuracy, time required to set it up, and stake location. Accuracy counts the most in this contest--80 points out of 100.

Sponsors of the 4-H phase of the contest include the Green Giant Company of Le Sueur and the University's agricultural extension service.

Complete information on the contests is available from county agents and Vo-Ag instructors.

B-36-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1954 Immediate Release

CHECK GRAPE MILDEW WITH BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Grape mildew, now appearing in many vineyards around Minnesota, can be effectively checked by Bordeaux mixture, a University of Minnesota plant disease authority said today.

Ray C. Rose, University extension plant pathologist, says that unless infected grape vines are treated the entire crop can be lost. Bordeaux mixture can be bought at drug or farm supply stores in ready-to-apply form with instructions on the label.

B-37-hrj

Immediate Release

TOMATO DRY BROWN SPOT REMEDIED BY WATER

Gardeners who've noticed dry brown spots on the blossom end of the tomato can correct the trouble with careful watering.

Ray C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, says tomatoes affected with the dry brown spot still can be eaten. Watering the plants well will help prevent such spots on maturing tomatoes.

B-38-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1954 Immediate Release

GRASSHOPPERS MAY DAMAGE STATE'S CROPS

Now it's grasshoppers -- as if armyworms weren't enough. That's the word from State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt's office on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Aamodt reports an alarming buildup of 'hoppers in central and western Minnesota counties and says a similar threat is worrying several South Dakota counties.

The 'hopper invasion can be called "serious" in Itasca, Pine, Wright, Sherburne, Morrison, Polk, Lyon, Pipestone and Rock counties, Aamodt says.

The danger point is 10 to 15 small 'hoppers per square yard and if a farmer finds that many now he should be alert with spraying plans to prevent possible damage when the little fellows grow up and get really hungry.

Aamodt also requests that farmers worried about large numbers of young 'hoppers get in touch with his office or their county agent.

U. S. Department of Agriculture experts who flew to the armyworm "battle scene" last week described the control program organized by the state entomologist's office as a "superhuman effort" and a "real job of coordination."

Far more spraying and "expediting" work was accomplished than they had thought possible in such a short time, they said.

Although some areas are still bothered with the tiny inch-long worms, a major problem -- getting insecticide to the right places in time -- has been licked. Aamodt says all the spraying that will be done has been completed, is being done now or is contracted for.

B-39-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1954 Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

* August 9-14 -Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

August 28 - September 6 -Minnesota State Fair.

** August 30 - September 3 -Home Economics Teachers Conference, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

* September 7-8 -Veterinarians' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

* September 13-14-Animal Nutrition Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

* September 13-15-Farm Bureau Women's Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

*** September 14-17-National Barrow Show, Austin.

* September 15-17-Dairy Products Institute, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

*** September 17-18-"Plowville '54"-Minnesota Plowing Matches and Conservation Field Days, Walter Cyriacks Farm, Lake Benton.

* September 20-25-D. H. I. A. Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

* September 21 -Beef-Grassland Field Day, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount.

* September 24 -Swine Feeders' Day, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

* Information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
** Information from Home Economics Department, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
*** Information from County or Home Agent in town where event takes place.

B-40-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1954

Immediate Release

AGRONOMIST EXPLAINS SWEET CLOVER IN ALFALFA

Farmers disturbed at finding sweet clover in their alfalfa seed fields got two tips today on how it happens.

In the first, University of Minnesota agronomists explain that an alfalfa seed lot can contain sweet clover seeds. Under the Minnesota labelling law, up to 5 per cent sweet clover may be in uncertified alfalfa seed and be called simply "other crop seeds" on the label.

In such a case, the purchaser would not be informed that the sweet clover was present and should inquire what the "other crop seed" is. In Minnesota, certified alfalfa cannot contain over 90 sweet clover seeds per pound or only .04 per cent.

Most certified Ranger alfalfa seed is grown in southwestern states where volunteer sweet clover isn't a problem.

Another source of "surprise" sweet clover is "hard seeds." Such seeds have coats that water does not penetrate and they cannot germinate until the seed coat is broken so that water can enter.

Hard seeds shattered onto the ground from sweet clover gone to seed can live as long as 15 years in the soil. Seedsmen often scratch --"scarify"--seeds to insure germination. When unscarified seed is sown, the hard seeds in it may live for years without germinating.

Freezing may crack the coats, but seeds don't always germinate after the first winter, say agronomists. With just the right conditions, however, the hard seeds will germinate and push up plants a few years after the sweet clover crop was sown or allowed to go to seed.

B-41-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1954 Immediate Release

ANIMAL NUTRITION SHORT COURSE SET

The annual Animal Nutrition Short Course will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus September 13-14, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, announced today.

L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University, is program chairman.

The course is designed to bring the latest in feeding research and techniques to the attention of feed manufacturers, dealers and others interested in animal feeding.

A complete program is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-42-hrj

Immediate Release

STATE ACCEPTS FOUR MORE NATIONAL 4-H PROGRAMS

Four more national 4-H award programs have been accepted for 1954 by the state 4-H club office at the University of Minnesota.

The programs and the donors are: bread demonstration, Standard Brands, Inc.; dress revue, Simplicity Pattern co., Inc.; recreation and rural arts, United States Rubber co.; and soil-water conservation, Firestone Tire and Rubber co.

Awards are the same as last year excepting in the bread demonstration and recreation-rural arts programs. In the first-named program, gold-filled instead of sterling silver medals of honor will be awarded to county individual and team members. In the recreation and rural arts program, county cash awards have been changed to $20 to a specified number of clubs in each state, the state winner receives an all-expense trip to the 1954 National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago instead of a $37.50 scholarship and the national awards are six $300 college scholarships instead of 12 trips to the National 4-H Club Congress.

All four programs are conducted by the Cooperative Extension Service. B-43-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1954

Immediate Release

FOUR YOUNG PEOPLE TO ATTEND NATIONAL MEET

Four rural young people active in 4-H and FFA work will attend the annual meeting of the American Institutes of Cooperation at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, August 15-19.

They are Melvin Fahning, an FFA member from Wells; Norman Ramey, Redwood Falls, state rural youth secretary; Helen Fahning, Cleveland, 1953 treasurer of the State 4-H Federation; and Harris Byers, Westbrook, vice-president of the state 4-H federation.

Ramey will receive his expense-paid trip to the meeting from the American Institute of Cooperation and the others from the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives.

They will accompany Harry Peterson, executive secretary of the Minnesota Association, to the meeting.

Three University of Minnesota staff members also will attend and take part in the program: Skuli Rutford, assistant director of extension; W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist; and Robert R. Pinches, rural youth agent with the University's agricultural extension service.

Nearly 1,000 young people and co-op leaders from all over the U. S. will attend the event, Pinches said.

B-44-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1954 Immediate Release

DR. CHARLES MAYO TO BE HOST TO IFYE DELEGATES

Dr. Charles Mayo, member of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations and regent of the University of Minnesota, will be host Friday evening (August 6) at Mayowood Farms, Rochester, to 48 International Farm Youth Exchange delegates from India, Pakistan and the United States.

The delegates will spend Friday afternoon on tours of the Gandrud Manufacturing company in Owatonna, the Mayo Clinic, the museum of the Mayo Clinic and the Rochester Dairy Manufacturing company in Rochester before going to Mayowood for dinner. The tours are part of an orientation and evaluation conference program for the delegates at the Southern School of Agriculture and Experiment Station in Waseca (August 5-7).

Attending the dinner at Mayowood, besides the IFYE delegates, will be representatives of the Indian and Pakistan embassies, the National 4-H Club Foundation, Washington, D. C., and staff members from the Universities of Minnesota, Wyoming, Illinois and Ohio and Utah State Agricultural college who are assisting with the conference.

In the group of IFYE delegates are 25 young farmers from India and nine from Pakistan who are living and working on farms in this country this summer. Also included are 14 Americans from 10 different states who will sail for India and Pakistan August 26. The conference is designed to help them understand the problems they will face in the country to which they are assigned, as well as to evaluate their experiences.

During the three-day meeting, the delegates will hear talks by members of the Indian and Pakistan embassies; Clinton Gaylord, regional IFYE leader for the National 4-H Club Foundation, Washington; Donald Kvasnicka, Pratt and James Pedersen, Tyler, 1953 IFYE delegates to India. The Reverend Daisuke Kitagawa, director of Christian social relations, Episcopal diocese, Minneapolis, will speak Saturday on American Indian culture.

Among University of Minnesota staff members who will talk to the group are C. H. Bailey, dean emeritus, Institute of Agriculture; Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Agricultural Extension Service; and O. B. Jesness, chief of the department of agricultural economics.

Two Minnesota boys, Donald Ripley, Winnebago, and James Rabehl, Rochester, will attend the meeting. They are 1954 IFYE delegates to India and Pakistan. Five of the Indian and Pakistan delegates who will be at the conference have been living and working on farms in Olmsted and Faribault counties.

B-45-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 30, 1954

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLIES

ANIAML NUTRITION,
DAIRY PRODUCTS
COURSES AT U.

Short courses open to the public will be held in animal nutrition and dairy products processing at the Universtiy of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus during September.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, the Animal Nutriton Short Course will be held Sept. 13-14 and the Dairy Products Institute Sept. 15-17.

In charge of the program of the Animal Nutrition Short Course is Lester E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry and well-known hog specialist. W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry, is chairman of the Dairy Products Institute.

The animal nutrition short course is designed to bring feed manufacturers, dealers and others interested in animal feeding the latest research developments.

A special feature of the Dairy Products Institute is an exhibit of strawberry ice creams. Each dairy manufacturer who wishes to enter may send or deliver two half-gallon samples of his stock strawberry to the University's dairy department by Wednesday, September 8.

Skilled judges will sample the entries before the Institute begins and analyze each for fat, total solids and bacterial content.

The manufacturer will receive written comments on his entry's flavor and analysis. On the first day of the Institute, they will have a chance to taste and judge one another's ice creams.

Detailed programs of each course are available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

-hrj-

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

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

HOME MANAGEMENT

Care for Wood Floors

Do you scrub your wood floors with soap and water? If you do, you can expect those floors to warp and crack many years before they should be showing the signs of wear.

Another thing to remember is that self-polishing waxes with a water base are fine for asphalt and rubber tile, but they should never be used on hardwood. Self-polishing waxes are about 85 per cent water, and water from this source is just as injurious to hardwood as water from a scrub bucket.

To keep your wood floors looking well, use either a paste wax or a liquid polishing wax with a solvent base, advises Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. You can easily recognize a liquid polishing wax because it smells like dry cleaning fluid.

-jbn-

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

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Better Sweet Corn for the Table

Every homemaker knows that the best rule for getting all the flavor from sweet corn is to cook and serve it just as soon as possible after picking it. However, if you must hold it awhile before cooking it, keep it cool. Tests by horticulturists at the University of Minnesota show that you can keep more of the good flavor of corn if you get it into the refrigerator at once, and keep it there till you're ready to use it. It's best to leave the husks on the corn when you store it.

If the corn is cut from the cob, a tiny amount of sugar added as seasoning helps to restore the garden-fresh flavor.

* * * * * *

FREEZING DAIRY PRODUCTS

Families going off on summertime vacation trips often ask if it is possible to put milk, cream or butter in home freezers to be sure of having a supply on hand when they return. They ask, too, about saving any of these foods they happen to have in the refrigerator by transferring them to the freezer.

Dairy specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say that butter and homogenized milk or cream freeze very successfully. But the cream or milk should be frozen in waxed cartons or freezer containers rather than in glass bottles because of expansion during freezing. Milk which has not been homogenized is unappetizing after freezing because the milk solids separate from the liquid.

Cream may also be frozen whipped. Drop it in mounds of the desired size and freeze. Serve the mounds of whipped cream on the dessert while they are still frozen. Minnesota whipped cream is standardized at 35%.

Long frozen storage is not recommended for dairy products because quality deteriorates.

-jbn-

FOOD PRESERVATION

Polyethylene Bags May Need Protection

Most homemakers find polyethylene bags convenient for packaging many kinds of food for the freezer, especially baked goods. However, if they're likely to get rough handling or to be moved around a good deal in the locker or home freezer, you'd better protect them with an outside package like a cardboard box. Otherwise the polyethylene may be torn or the contents may be crushed.

* * * * * *

Tricks of the Trade

Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests this trick to remember when you can fruits. Make your sugar syrup in an old-style coffee pot or glass percolator if you have one. It will be easy to keep the syrup hot in this container, and the pouring spout will make it possible for you to get the syrup into the jars without drips and dribbles. A coffee pot or pitcher is also a good container to use for mixing and pouring the sugar syrup for fruits you prepare for freezing.

* * * * * *

Sugar or Salt in Vegetable Canning?

Must I use salt in my vegetable canning? Is it all right to use some sugar, too? Here's the way Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, answers those questions from homemakers:

Vegetables canned without salt will keep just as well as those canned with it. Salt is not a preservative in the small amounts used in canning. It might just as well be left out of the jar and put in the kettle when you reheat the vegetables for serving.

On the other hand, sugar should definitely be left out of the vegetable canning operation. Sugar has no preservative quality whatever when added to vegetables and it may introduce a spoilage hazard. If you want to add a little sugar to certain vegetables, do it when you reheat them for table use. You'll get the same flavor pick-up without endangering the success of your canning.

-jbn-

CLOTHING

Keep Dark Cottons Looking New

Many folks complain that they have trouble keeping dark cottons looking well, once they start laundering them. One secret, say extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota, is to wash them alone or only with other dark cottons. If you use a synthetic detergent, especially in hard water, you'll keep soap scum from clinging to the material.

If you have trouble with white starch spots on clothes, try putting some bluing in the hot water before you add it to the cold starch mixture. Be sure the starch solution is free of lumps, and squeeze the fabric in the starch solution instead of just dunking it. Or use a gelatin mixture of a tablespoonful of gelatin to each gallon of water for a very light stiffening.

To keep dark garments from becoming shiny, always iron them on the wrong side. Be sure the ironing board cover is of non-fuzzy cotton to avoid getting lint on the fabric.

* * * * * *

First Aid for Fruit Stains

This is the season when fresh fruit is most plentiful - so it's the time you can expect to find fruit and berry stains on your table linen and the family clothing.

Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota advise treating those stains at once, if possible. They're hard to get off after they dry. Boiling water will remove most stains from cotton and linen. But don't use boiling water for stains from peaches, pears, plums and cherries.

For fresh peach, pear, cherry and plum stains on cotton and linen ... and for any fruit stain on wool or silk ... first sponge the stain well with cool water. Then work glycerine or a soapless shampoo into it and let it stand for several hours. Next apply a few drops of vinegar and allow it to remain for a minute or two. Finally, rinse thoroughly in water.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 2, 1954

SPECIAL TO FEED TRADE PAPERS

ANIMAL NUTRITION SHORT COURSE AT U., SEPTEMBER 13-14

A large exhibit illustrating almost all the common ingredients of modern feeds, live animals showing the effects of nutrient deficiencies in rations and talks and demonstrations by experts in feeding research -- that's the program of the annual Animal Nutrition Short Course, Sept. 13-14, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

It is offered by the University's department of short courses, headed by J. O. Christianson. The course chairman is L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry and widely-known hog-feeding authority.

Planned in cooperation with the Northwest Feed Manufacturers' Association and the Northwest Retail Feed Association, it gets under way Monday morning, Sept. 13, with a discussion of soilage, silage and dairy cattle pasture by Charles F. Foreman, assistant professor of dairy at the University, and a talk on modern dairy cattle feeding by Paul E. Newman, of the Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y.

After lunch, Robert M. Jordan, assistant professor and sheep nutrition specialist at the University of Minnesota, speaks on modern sheep nutrition; Dr. W. L. Boyd, retired Director of the University's School of Veterinary Medicine, discusses the place of medicated feeds in livestock feeding; Robert J. Meade, University of Nebraska, speaks on swine management under unfavorable conditions; and the group will tour the University's swine barn and livestock pavilion to see live animal exhibits.

Wes Fesler, former University of Minnesota football coach, will speak at the Monday evening dinner meeting of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers' Association at the Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis.

Tuesday's program gets under way with Elton L. Johnson, head of the University's poultry department, speaking on supplying unidentified factors for poultry rations. Robert N. Shoffner, associate professor, will discuss the role of breeding

and nutrition in poultry production, and Dr. O. H. M. Wilder, American Meat Institute Foundation, will speak on the present status of animal fats in feeds.

After lunch, Robert J. Meade will speak on correcting amino acid deficiencies of corn, and Wise Burroughs, Iowa State College, will discuss new developments in beef cattle nutrition.

Here are some of the live exhibits: a cow and a sheep with "rumen fistulas," that is, holes in their sides that give a "window view" of their rumen in action; a number of chickens fed protein- and vitamin- deficient rations which now are beginning to show their bad effect; and some 200 three-week-old pigs on early weaning experiments.

Information on the short course is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. Fee for the course is $5 for both days, $3.50 for one day.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 2, 1954

To all counties

For publication week of
August 9 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses

Watch Out for Blind Corners -- Now, when corn, brush and weeds grow up in fence corners and along intersections, is the time a driver has to be careful. Such foliage creates blind corners. Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University, urges slowing down at intersections so you can stop if you come suddenly on a hidden car coming from right or left. Farmers, youth organizations and highway crews can help out by cutting weeds, trimming trees and cutting off green corn in fence rows for livestock.

* * * * * *

Top Contour, Level-land Plowmen to be Chosen -- The top contour and level land plowmen of Minnesota will be selected at Plowville '54, Sept. 17-18, in Lincoln County near Lake Benton. Competing for top spots will be county winners from many of the state's 87 counties. They will be judged on plowing skill and on practices which reduce danger of soil and water erosion.

* * * * * *

Recommended Farming Methods Pay -- Using state college and USDA recommended methods gave a group of Michigan farmers wheat at $1.28 a bushel, oats at 69¢ a bushel, sugar beets at $8.19 a ton, corn at $1.02 a bushel and alfalfa-brome hay at $13.30 a ton. Another group, which raised the same crops under "currently used, average methods" didn't fare nearly as well. Wheat cost them $1.54 a bushel, oats 90¢ a bushel, sugar beets $11.21 a ton, corn $1.21 a bushel and hay $16.80 a ton. Cost cutters and yield-raisers included enough fertilization and timely planting of the right variety of treated seed on well-suited, properly drained soils. Correct rotation, cultivation and weed control helped, too.

* * * * * *

A Good Tip -- "Drive safely, night, with Scotch lite." Applying the luminous tape to your car and implements can prevent some tragic night accidents.

hri

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 2, 1954

SPECIAL to THE FARMER

TIMELY TIPS FOR AUGUST 21

Antibiotics promote growth by reducing the damage-causing ability of certain kinds of intestinal bacteria. — Jay H. Sautter

* * * * *

Animals suffer from hot weather just as humans do. Uncomfortable animals are poor producers. Fresh cool water and well-ventilated shade are some of the comforts you can provide. — W. E. Morris

* * * * *

Keep after the flies, especially in the calf barn. They can seriously hold back calves' growth and proper gaining. — Harold R. Searles

* * * * *

The change to laying rations should be made at the time the pullets are housed. Growing rations for range use lack some of the vitamins necessary for a confined flock. — Cora Cooke

* * * * *

A portable cattle guard placed across an opened gateway will save much time while you're hauling manure, filling silo, haying, or doing other jobs which require trips through the gate. — John R. Neetzel

* * * * *

Many dozen eggs have sold for less than 40¢ a dozen the last few months. That means the producer got something less than $1 an hour for his labor. Lower feed costs will help when winter egg price lows hit. — Elton L. Johnson

* * * * *

Since Canada and sow thistle are perennials it's important for best control that you spray them twice during the season with 2, 4-D. A good practice is to plow after harvest and when a new growth has appeared it should be sprayed with 2,4-D ester at a rate of not less than a pound of acid to the acre. -- Sig Bjerken

* * * * *

The culling level varies with different herds. A dairyman with over 400 pounds herd average may cull cows under 350 pounds production while the next may not have cows that produce that much. To start with, at least, his culling "base" must be lower. -- Ralph W. Wayne

* * * * *

Turkey growers should remember it does not pay to keep feeding the flock after they are fully mature. It may take a dozen or more pounds of feed to get a pound of gain after maturity. -- Dr. W. A. Billings

* * * * *

Harry Johnson

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 2, 1954

SPECIAL TO DAIRY TRADE PAPERS

UNIVERSITY'S DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE SEPT. 15-17

Dairy processors will have a chance to brush up on the latest in research and modern methods at the University of Minnesota's annual Dairy Products Institute, September 15-17, on the St. Paul Campus.

According to W. B. Combs, dairy professor and Institute chairman, topics include: Food and Drug Administration policy on food additives; trade barriers' influence on new product development and use; keeping quality of butter and butter oils; recent research on creamery water supplies; texture changes in ice cream stored in self-service cabinets; nonfat dry milk solids in starter-making; flavor defects in pasteurized milk; quality control in market milk operations; influence of the farm bulk tank on plant operations; new developments in the ring test for brucellosis; bulk tank research; and others.

A. J. Morris, assistant dean and head of the dairy department of the Utah State College of Agriculture at Logan, will be the guest speaker at a combined dinner meeting of the Dairy Products Institute and the Minnesota Dairy Technology Society, Thursday, September 16, at the Dyckman Hotel.

H. L. Thomasson, Shelbyville, Indiana, executive secretary of the International Association of Food and Milk Sanitarians, will speak at the annual meeting and banquet of the Minnesota Milk Sanitarians Association at the President Cafe, Friday evening.

Ice Cream manufacturers are urged to send two half-gallon samples of their stock strawberry ice cream for entry in the educational ice cream exhibit. It will be judged before the meeting, and again by those attending

the Institute on Wednsday afternoon September 15. Each sample will be analyzed for fat, total solids and bacterial content. Written comments on flavor and analysis will be given entrants.

Professor Combs says entrants should deliver or ship their samples, packed in dry ice, to arrive not later than Wednsday, September 8.

Other out-of-town participants include R. W. Barlett, professor of agricultural economics, University of Illinois; H. Behlmer, Cherry-Burrell Corporation, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. V. Christianson, Bowman Dairy Company, Chicago; G. E. Holm, Washington, D. C., head of the dairy products section of the USDA's Agricultural Research Service; D. V. Josephson, Head of dairy husbandry at Pennsylvania State University; P. S. Lucas, dairy manufacturing specialist, Michigan State College; W. V. Prive, professor of dairy industry, University of Wisconsin; F. R. Smith, Pet Milk Co., Greenville, Illinois; R. C. Weaver, State Brand Creameries, Inc., Mason City, Iowa.

An institute program is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 2, 1954

To all counties

For publication week of
August 9

COSTLY TO KEEP NON-PRODUCERS IN DAIRY HERD

It costs about $10 a month to feed a 1,000 pound cow says County Agent _____. Thus, it's a good idea to get rid of a low-producer now, rather than waiting until market prices go up. They might not.

Figure it this way: each month you keep her, she's got to sell for $1 more a hundred pounds to just bring your feed cost back to you.

Ralph Wayne, Extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says that when a cull cow is down to 10 pounds of milk a day and not due to calve within a few months, she should get a one-way ticket to market.

The "culling level" varies, of course, from herd to herd. A dairyman with over 400 pounds herd average may cull cows giving less than 350 pounds--but another farmer may not have cows that produce that well. To start with, at least, Farmer No. 2 must set his "culling base" a bit lower.

Here is Wayne's list of cull candidates:

1. The cow with the diseased udder - if she's had bad attacks of mastitis, she probably produces low, infects other cows, and often gives high bacteria count milk.

2. The shy breeder - a cow that must be bred several times before conceiving is usually a loser. She often is dry three and four months a year. Even though she gives much more 10 months after calving than the cow that calves regularly each year, she may produce much less total milk over the years.

3. The slow, hard milker. Cows vary a lot in this respect, but usually you should cull the slow one. It takes longer to milk her and she is more likely to get mastitis.

4. A brucellosis reactor. Unless such a cow is very valuable as a brood cow, she should be marketed. She is a danger to cattle and her owner's family.

Other cull candidates: cripples, cows with nasty dispositions and low producers.

Wayne says some herds average less than 100 pounds of butterfat per cow. "No man can break even with such production," is his comment. State average is

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 2, 1954

To all counties

For publication week of
August 9

HULL NEW OATS
FOR LITTLE PIGS

Hog raisers will find that new oats can be used very economically in a one-fourth oats, three-quarters corn dry feed mixture, County Agent _____ _____ says.

According to H. G. Zavoral, University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist, heavy oats -- that is, 40 pounds per bushel or more -- contain less fibre than light oats and are best for pigs.

In avoiding trouble with new oats that may have heated in the bin, Zavoral says, it's a good idea to make the change from old to new oats gradually, spreading it over two to three days.

Oats is one of the best feeds for starting little pigs out right, he points out. Hulled oats can be fed as groats or rolled. A farmer should hull the oats because little pigs have difficulty digesting hulls.

Another Zav pointer: don't grind oats too fine for little fellows. Finely ground oats often contain tiny "pinpoints" which may injure the intestines.

After they reach 65 to 70 pounds, however, pigs can be fed coarsely ground unhulled oats.

Oats are good also in balancing the ration of pregnant brood sows. Oats' bulkiness keeps sows from going off their feed and keeps the expectant mothers healthier and able to give birth to stronger litters.

Good pasture plus oats provide a nearly balanced ration for Betsy the first few days after she's farrowed.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1954

To all counties

ATT: 4-H AGENT
Use as soon as co. winners are selected.

THESE 4-H'ERS
HAVE WON TRIPS
TO STATE FAIR

Because they have won county honors in their exhibits, demonstrations or other activities, _____ 4-H club boys and girls will represent _____ county at
(no.)
the Minnesota State Fair August 28 to September 6.

At the State Fair they will compete with winners from other counties for statewide honors in demonstrations and exhibits, according to Club (County) Agent _____.

The ____ county boys and girls will be among more than 2,000 4-H members from all parts of Minnesota who have won trips to the State Fair. Since dormitories in the 4-H building will not accommodate all of these youngsters at the same time, counties will be divided into two groups, with half of them scheduled to attend the fair during the first part of the week and the remaining counties assigned to the last half. _____ county members will attend _____.
(dates)

Livestock exhibitors from all counties will show their animals during the last four days of the fair.

Four-H'ers who have won trips to the State Fair include _____ _____ and _____
(names and addresses)
who will compete in the state health contest; _____ _____, who will take part in the state dress revue, modeling clothing (she has, they have) made; and _____, who will vie for the title of state pie champion.

Demonstrators at the State Fair will be: (give names, addresses, demonstrations)

_____ members will exhibit livestock: (names, addresses, livestock
(No. - write out)
exhibits) (also name 4-H'ers in dairy and livestock judging)

Other club members from the county will exhibit at the Fair but will not be in the delegation attending. _____ _____ _____ (Names, addresses, exhibits)

Club (County) Agent _____ invites all _____ county people who attend the State Fair to stop in the 4-H building on the fair grounds to see the 4-H exhibits and demonstrations.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 2, 1954

To all counties

Att: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
August 9 or after

TURKEY LEADS AUGUST LIST OF PLENTIFULS

Turkey-time moves to mid-summer as this year's crop of turkeys goes to market unusually early and in what may be record numbers.

Both turkey and Bartlett pears receive top billing on the United States Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for August, reports Home Agent _____ _____.

Young Beltsville turkeys are expected to be especially abundant this month, with plenty left for Thanksgiving and Christmas. These young birds are well suited to roasting or for barbecues.

Bartlett pears, popular for canning and for eating fresh, will come to Midwest markets from Pacific coast states and from Michigan. California will send large shipments of lemons and Florida will supply limes in abundance.

Homegrown vegetables, such as sweet corn, beans, celery, cabbage and tomatoes, will be at the peak of quality and supply during August.

Medium and small eggs are expected to be on the market in large numbers this month. Because pullets or young hens are maturing earlier than ever and are atarting to lay at an earlier date, August rather than September may be the month of peak supply for small eggs.

The heavy run of beef cattle to m arkets which usually takes place in the fall months seems to be earlier this year because of dry weather in the range country. Consequently a large supply of beef is anticipated. Frying chickens and stewing hens will also be plentiful.

Milk and all other dairy products, salad oils, vegetable shortening and fresh fish complete the list of plentiful foods for August.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 2, 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
August 9 or later.

FARM BUREAU WOMEN
TO HAVE SHORT
COURSE SEPT. 13-15

Of interest to many _____ county women is the fifteenth annual Farm Bureau Women's short course to be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota September 13-15.

This year the program has been scheduled to begin on Monday, instead of the middle of the week, since the first part of the week is more convenient for many rural women, reports Home Agent _____ _____.

A wide variety of topics will be covered at the short course, to appeal to many different interests. Civic responsibilities, the state centennial, tax problems, youth conservation, youth counselling, highway safety, nutrition research and vacation planning are a few of the subjects to be discussed.

The annual dinner will be held on Tuesday evening, September 14, with Senator H. L. Wahlstrand of Willmar as the speaker. Latin American students will entertain the group with songs and dances.

Special recreational programs are also being arranged for other evening sessions.

Among speakers during the three-day event are Harold Cater, director of the Minnesota Historical society; G. Howard Spaeth, state commissioner of taxation, Whittier Day, director of the State Youth Conservation commission; Earl Larimer, director of the highway safety program for Minnesota; David Thorson, psychiatrist, Amherst H. Wilder Child Guidance clinic, St. Paul; G. R. Cochran, state adviser, Future Farmers of America; Warren Brant, manager of the travel department for the Automobile club of St. Paul; and John Poor, director of public assistance, State Department of Public Welfare.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University; Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program; and Mrs. Lewis Minion, Windom, state home and community chairman for the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, are planning the program.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1954

* * * * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
Thursday noon, August 5
* * * * * * * * * * * *

INDIA LEADER ADDRESSES YOUTH EXCHANGEES

WASECA --- India will soon start a program of home economics education, based partly on the experience of American county home agents.

Speaking here this noon to 50 International Farm Youth exchangees, Mrs. Vimaladevi P. Deshmukh, New Delhi, India, said that she is studying the American system of home economics education to get ideas for her country's new program.

The three-day (August 5-7) I.F.Y.E. meeting involves 34 delegates from India and Pakistan to the U. S. and 15 U. S. youngsters who will soon visit India and Pakistan. Included in the group are two Minnesotans, James Rabehl, Rochester, and Donald Ripley, Winnebago.

Speakers from both Pakistan and India and from the U. S. are telling the farm youth what to expect and plan for in their exchange visits.

Mrs. Deshmukh, wife of the Indian Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Panjabras Deshmukh, declared that she expects farm youth to be the future leaders of India.

She told the group that she was especially impressed by American farm homes which are "so beautiful, artistically furnished with clean, nice kitchens equipped with energy saving devices."

"American farm families," she went on to say, "are not only interested in their own uplift but also that of the community as a whole. I was very much impressed by this cooperative effort of helping one another for the betterment and happiness of all."

The conference will continue through Saturday at the University of Minnesota's Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca. Included on the program are group discussions by all delegates and speeches by University and Indian and Pakistan officials.

The exchangees will visit the Waseca County Fair Thursday evening. On Friday they will visit the Gandrud Manufacturing Co., Owatonna, the Rochester Dairy and the Mayo Clinic, Rochester.

B-46-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1954

Immediate Release

FIVE DHIA SUPERVISORS HONORED

Five Minnesota Dairy Herd Improvement association supervisors will receive special awards of U. S. savings bonds in recognition of their outstanding work.

They include Fred Struckmeyer, Lake City, James Kreitlow, Buffalo, and Donald Borck, Hokah, $100 bonds each; Raymond Cook, New York Mills, $50 bond; and Myrtle Himrum, Rochester, $25 bond.

In announcing the honors, Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, pointed out that the winners had done an exceptional job in reporting lactation records. Such reports are the basis for proving sires in dairy herd improvement associations.

Struckmeyer was honored for 10 years service; Kreitlow, for five or more years; and Borck, Cook, and Himrum for one to four years.

The awards were made possible through artificial breeding associations including Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis; Minnesota Valley Breeders association, New Prague; Northwest Breeders association, Roseau; American Breeders service, Duluth; and Southern Minnesota Breeding association, Owatonna.

B-47-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Ralph Palan, right, extension farm and home planner on the Waseca county agent's staff, talks management with Edgar Urevig, manager of the Tilney Farms, Lewisville, at the recent Waseca field day.

Palan is guiding a farm and home planning group in the Waseca area in its program to better each farm's operation and thus improve its owner's chances for a sound future. He works with the farm family as a unit, not just the farmer alone.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1954 Immediate Release

EMBASSIES OF INDIA, PAKISTAN TO BE REPRESENTED AT WASECA CONFERENCE

Three representatives of the embassies of India and Pakistan in Washington, D.C., and the wife of the minister of agriculture in India will attend the conference for International Farm Youth Exchange delegates in Waseca August 5-7.

The conference is being held at the Southern School of Agriculture and Experiment Station for 48 "grass roots ambassadors" from India, Pakistan and the United States.

Mrs. Vimaladevi P. Deshmukh, New Delhi, India, wife of the minister of agriculture in India, will speak at the luncheon on the opening day (Thursday).

Professor M. S. Sundaram, cultural attache of the embassy of India, and Dr. S. G. Khaliq, educational attache of the embassy of Pakistan, will talk to the delegates from India and Pakistan on Thursday afternoon.

Mahmud Shafqat, first secretary of the embassy of Pakistan in Washington, will give the luncheon address on Saturday noon.

Clinton Gaylord, regional leader of the International Farm Youth Exchange, National 4-H Club Foundation, Washington, D. C., will act as co-ordinator of the program. Melvin Fox, executive secretary of the Ford Foundation, will be present at the conference as a guest. Staff members of the Universities of Wyoming, Illinois, Ohio and Minnesota, Kansas State college, New Mexico A. and M. college, Utah State Agricultural college and Montana State college will attend to assist with the orientation and evaluation program.

In the group attending the conference as delegates are 25 young farmers from India and nine from Pakistan who are living and working on farms this summer in various states, including Minnesota. They have completed the first 11 weeks of their stay in this country and following the conference will go to other states. The conference will assist them in evaluating their experiences for the first period of their stay.

(more)

The exchangees from India and Pakistan are young farmers who have taken some college work or hold college degrees. Most of them live in farming villages and manage the family farm. Crops they raise include rice, sugar cane, wheat, barley, tapioca, cotton, millet and citrus fruits. Water buffaloes, bullocks, cows and chickens usually comprise their livestock.

Fourteen Americans from 10 different states, including two from Minnesota, will attend the Waseca meeting, as International Farm Youth Exchange delegates who will go to India and Pakistan later this month. The two Minnesotans are Donald Ripley, Winnebago, and James Rabehl, Rochester. Assisting in the orientation of the American delegates will be two Minnesotans who went to India last year under the IFYE program, James Pedersen, Tyler, and Donald Kvasnicka, Pratt.

Delegates to the Waseca conference will arrive at the Southern School of Agriculture Wednesday evening by bus.

In a breakfast talk Thursday morning, R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the Southern School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, will introduce the group to some of his rural philosophy. Later in the morning the delegates will hear a talk by C. H. Bailey, dean emeritus of the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

Friday speakers will include Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Agricultural Extension Service, W. H. Dankers, extension economist in marketing and O. B. Jesness, head of the department of agricultural economics, all of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Jesness will talk on foreign and domestic economic policy.

The Reverend Daisuke Kitagawa, director of Christian social relations, Episcopal diocese, Minneapolis, will talk to the group Saturday morning on "The American Indian Culture."

A highlight of the conference will be a visit to Mayowood Farms, Rochester, Friday evening where delegates and speakers will be dinner guests of Dr. Charles Mayo. Dr. Mayo will also address the group.

A visit to the Waseca county fair on Thursday evening has been planned to give the foreign visitors a glimpse of American fairs. Tours of the Southern School of Agriculture and the Experiment Station, the Gandrud Manufacturing company in Owatonna, the Mayo clinic and the Rochester Dairy Manufacturing company are also scheduled during the three-day meeting. Closing event of the conference will be a talent show Saturday evening in which exchangees will take part.

The IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation, the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S.D.A. and the land-grant colleges, with the assistance in India and Pakistan of the Ford Foundation. Purpose of the exchange program is to promote better understanding between people of the United States and other countries at the grass roots level.

B-48-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1954 Immediate Release

VEGETABLES MUST BE SCALDED FOR FREEZING

Scalding vegetables for the freezer is still a "must" if you want those vegetables to be garden-fresh next winter.

So say two University of Minnesota professors who base their statement on extensive tests they have conducted in the keeping quality of both scalded and unscalded vegetables.

Isabel Noble, professor of foods at the University of Minnesota, and J.D.Winter, in charge of the University's frozen foods laboratory in the department of horticulture, caution homemakers not to pay attention to reports making the rounds that scalding vegetables for the freezer isn't necessary.

In the experiments conducted by the two University professors, green beans, asparagus and corn were frozen both scalded and unscalded. Before the first month had passed, the unscalded vegetables had lost their bright, attractive color and developed off-flavors, while the scalded vegetables showed little if any change in flavor or color from the beginning to the end of the storage period. Unscalded beans were faded in only a week, and asparagus was a dull olive-green after four weeks of storage. By the end of the fourth week, both the unscalded beans and corn were practically inedible. Corn left in the husk was unpalatable by the time it had frozen. All of the unscalded vegetables lost vitamin C more rapidly than the scalded ones.

Purpose of scalding is to inactivate the enzymes and thus prevent loss of flavor, color, vitamin content and texture. When enzymes are inactivated by heat, the storage life of the vegetable is lengthened 8 to 12 months more, depending on the individual vegetable. Scalding brightens the color and helps to keep the texture similar to that of the fresh vegetable.

Since scalding the proper length of time is also important, Dr. Noble and Winter recommend that homemakers follow the scalding table given in Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables." The publication is available free of charge from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

B-49-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1954 Immediate Release

SHORT COURSE FOR FARM BUREAU WOMEN IN SEPTEMBER

Farm Bureau women will hold their sixteenth annual short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota September 13-15, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Several hundred rural homemakers from all parts of Minnesota are expected to attend the short course, which is held annually in September.

Presentation of district winners and the state winner in the essay contest for Farm Bureau women will be a feature of the program at the opening session.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to discussions of civic problems, youth conservation, health and education by authorities in these fields.

The annual banquet Tuesday evening, September 14, will highlight entertainment planned for the women. Senator H. L. Wahlstrand of Willmar will be the dinner speaker. A program of songs and dances by Latin American students has also been arranged for the evening.

The program for the short course is being planned by Dr. Christianson, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program at the University of Minnesota, and Mrs. Lewis Minion, Windom, state home and community chairman for the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.

B-50-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA CATTLEMEN PLAN WESTERN CATTLE FEEDER TOUR

Over 50 southwestern Minnesota cattle feeders will visit ranches and observe cattle feeding operations in South Dakota and Nebraska on a special tour, August 13-15.

The tour is being arranged by H. G. Routhe, Southwest Farm Management association, Worthington, and Frank Sibert, manager, Sandhills Cattle association, Nebraska.

The tour will leave from the Worthington courthouse, 7:00 a.m., Friday, August 13. Stops are included at Pickstown, Fort Randall Dam, the Winner (So. Dak.) livestock auction, and the Valentine and Sandhills areas, Nebraska.

During the tour of the Sandhills area, Minnesota cattlemen will observe ranch operations, beef herds, hay making on the range, cattle auctions and a range experiment station, and will visit with ranchers and cattlemen.

A few additional persons can be accommodated on the tour, Routhe says. Anyone interested should contact Routhe at the Worthington courthouse.

B-51-hbs

University Farm News,
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1954

* * * * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE
FRIDAY NOON, AUGUST 6
* * * * * * * * * * * *

FAR EAST, AMERICAN FARMING COMPARED

WASECA -- American farmers often seem wasteful in their use of land and other resources to foreign visitors.

At the same time American farm youth visiting India and Pakistan may feel that farmers in the Far East are wasting human labor.

This was pointed out this morning by O. B. Jesness, head of the University of Minnesota Department of Agricultural Economics, who spoke to 48 International Farm Youth exchangees from the United States, Pakistan and India.

Jesness said this difference came from what is called the "man-land ratio." Visitors from the Far East are struck by the relative abundance of land compared to population here and by the fact that agriculture occupies only a small part of our acitivity.

He told American young men going to the Far East under the program that conditions there make necessary a heavy concentration of people on the land; as a result there are much more limited land resources per person.

Jesness went on to say that every country has policies colored by nationalism and that the U. S. is no exception. However, we are coming to realize more and more the importance of trade in living with the rest of the world.

The world needs to foster and encourage international trade as an aid to better living.

The three-day IFYE conference, August 5-7, involves 34 delegates from India and Pakistan who have been in this country since May and 15 from the United States who will soon visit those two countries. Speakers from all three nations are participating in the program, telling farm youth what to expect and plan for in their visits and helping them to evaluate their experiences.

Tonight (Friday) the IFYE delegates will be dinner guests of Dr. Charles Mayo, University of Minnesota regent and member of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations, at Mayowood Farms, Rochester. B-52-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1954 Immediate Release

YOUNG FARMERS FROM TURKEY TO WRIGHT COUNTY

Two young farmers from Turkey will arrive in Minnesota on Monday, August 9, to live on farms in Wright county until October 1.

They are Ali Kaya Mutlu, 25, Icel, Turkey, and Nurettin Sagiroglu, 20, of Amasya, Turkey. They will spend four months in the United States under the International Farm Youth Exchange program, living and working with farm families and observing agricultural conditions in this country. From Minnesota they will go to New Mexico for nearly two months.

Both young men from Turkey live in farming villages and manage farms of about 600 acres. They raise such crops as wheat, corn, sugar beets and citrus fruits. Mutlu is also a reporter for the Sabah Postasi (Morning Post) in Gulek, Turkey. He holds a degree in agricultural engineering from Ankara universiy. Sagiroglu has had three years of agricultural study at the Regional Agriculture School in Bursa, Turkey.

In addition to the two IFYE delegates from Turkey, two young farmers from Pakistan and four from India will begin a three-months' stay on Minnesota farms next week under the IFYE program. They will spend a part of the time in Wilkin and West Otter Tail counties, then go to Benton and Morrison counties. In the United States since May, they have spent the first period of their visit in Utah and Wyoming. This week (Aug. 5-6-7) they are attending the IFYE conference in Waseca for India, Pakistan and U. S. exchangees.

Exchangees from Pakistan are Abdur Rahman Chowdhury, East Bengal and Habib Ur Rahman, Northwest Frontier Province. The Indians include Baldev Raj Chawla, Delhi-Madhya Bharat; Udaysing Gaikwad, Bombay; Shive Gowda, Mysore; and Prem Kapoor, East Punjab.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program, which brings the young men to this country, 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 of the Ford Foundation on the Turkey, India and Pakistan phasesof the program.

B-53-jbn

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

SPECIAL

SIX CONTESTS TO BE FEATURED AT PLOWVILLE '54

Six separate State contests will be featured at the Minnesota State Conservation Field Day and Plowing Contest near Lake Benton in Lincoln County on September 17 - 18.

These contests are the contour and level land plowing matches, a safety contest on tractor operation, a Queen of the Furrow Contest, and the land judging and contour line staking contest for 4-H and F.F.A. boys.

The plowing contests, safety contest, and Queen of the Furrow contest will start on Friday, September 17 and continue through Saturday. The contour line staking and land judging contests will be conducted on the morning of Saturday, September 18.

Top plowmen from throughout the state will compete for honors in the contour and level land competition. Each contestant will compete in the state event after first qualifying as a county winner.

All plowing contestants will compete on Friday, September 17. The twelve who score highest in both the contour and level land plowing will plow again on Saturday September 18 for championship honors.

Plowing contestants will be scored principally on correct adjustment of tractor and plow, on general plowing skill, and on the evenness of the plowed area. Partial trash coverage is desired as a means of reducing wind and water erosion.

A separate safety contest will be held on both days in which all plowing contestants will participate. Separate safety judges will score each contestant on carrying adequate safety equipment, on the handling of the tractor and plow in

a safe manner and on using caution with respect to spectators. "No Rider" signs will be displayed on all contestants' tractors as well as on all other tractors used for demonstration or transportation. Awards will be given to the top three on both days of contest plowing.

The state queen of the Furrow Contest will be started on Friday as the contestants are judged on tractor driving ability. On Friday evening the Queen Contestant will be honored at a banquet at Tyler and on Saturday morning they will participate in a soil conservation quiz.

4-H and F.F.A. teams will compete in the state land judging event and the contour line staking contest on Saturday. Land judging has become very popular as an educational event on Soil Conservation methods. Teams should be entered soon with Roger Harris, University Farm, St. Paul for a limit of 40 4-H and 40 F.F.A. teams has been set for each contest.

The Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts and WCCO Radio in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service and Soil Conservation Service are sponsoring this state event.

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.

NEWS RELEASE
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
AUGUST 5, 1954

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

W. L. BURNAP LOAN FUND HELPS PRACTICAL NURSES

In 1952 the W. L. Burnap Loan Fund was established at the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus in the memory of Dr. W. L. Burnap of Fergus Falls who had given much enthusiastic and constructive support to the development of the practical nursing training program in the State of Minnesota. This loan fund was established by his widow, Mrs. Mary M. Burnap, in his memory to assist those girls from the 8th Medical District who need help in order to meet the costs connected with the course.

This course in practical nursing and home management, according to Dr. J. O. Christianson, Superintendent of the School at St. Paul, covers a period of six University quarters or approximately eighteen months. It includes training on the St. Paul Campus and on the Minneapolis Campus, experience in rural hospitals and at the University Hospitals. It is given jointly by the School of Nursing of the University and the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus.

At the conclusion of the course the girls take the State Board Examination for licensing as licensed practical nurses. It is a very successful program and reflects credit to the memory of Dr. Burnap who gave so much of his time and his energy in aiding in its establishment.

Any girl who has completed high school and who is interested in this practical nursing and home management course as described should write directly to the School of Agriculture, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota for further information. Any girl enrolled in practical nursing who needs assistance and who comes from the 8th Medical District may apply for assistance from the W. L. Burnap Loan Fund.

The fall term of the School opens on Monday, October 4. There is still time to make arrangements for enrollment.

########

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS,

For publication week of Aug. 16 or After

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses . . .

Valuable Wildlife Cover at Plowville -- For wildlife cover at the Ernest Hollander farm, one of the Plowville '54 farms near Lake Benton, over 700 shrubs and trees were planted in a farm pond area. Included were western yellow pine, white spruce, white cedar, red cedar, American plum and honeysuckle. For additional cover, Plowville planners planted grass around the pond banks. This will be among the demonstration projects at Plowville '54, Sept. 17-18.

* * * * *

Power-driving Posts is Far Faster -- The average Minnesota farmer sets about 90 fence posts each year. With a hand digger and hand-tamping, this takes about three days. But those 90 posts could be power-driven in less than a day. Building a new fence, two men could power-drive 90 posts in only three hours. This tip comes from John R. Neetzel, farm fencing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Help Bees in Distress -- Substitutes for pollen, so valuable in keeping bee colonies healthy, are discussed in University of Minnesota Extension Folder No. 130, free at our office. Often, the pollen supply is not high enough to keep a colony healthy. But, a farmer can remedy the situation easily with substitutes or supplements. M. H. Haydak, entomologist and bee authority at the University, tells how in the new folder.

* * * * *

Many Cows Under State Average -- According to Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University, half our cows are producing less than state average--220# butterfat per year. Some herds average less than a 100 pounds per cow. Says Wayne: "No dairyman can break even at that level." You can get a general herd average by taking your sales of butterfat last year and dividing by the average number of cows milked. This gives you your "delivered production" per cow. Add the milk used by your family and fed calves and you have the average production per cow. Is it good enough?

* * * * *

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS,

For publication week of Aug. 16
or after

HOUSE PULLETS SOON, COUNTY AGENT ADVISES

Pullets not already housed should be on their way in to winter quarters very soon, says County Agent _____.

Three good rules are: 1. House the pullets at least by the time egg production reaches 10 per cent. 2. House them no later than Sept. 15, even though they haven't started laying. 3. Move them in earlier in case of a cold rainy spell and leave them in their new quarters.

By early fall, _____ says, they will complete their growth faster in the house, where conditions can be kept uniform, than if they're left outside to defend themselves in the changing fall weather.

It's especially important to have the house ready for its "guests" when the pullets come in. Built-up litter should be started, nests in place and all necessary repair work completed.

Don't plan on changing nests or nest locations later on, _____ advises. Chickens don't like to have the furniture moved around or the place all upset -- and they'll express their displeasure by giving you less eggs.

Fall feeding tips come from Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. She says start the laying mash when the chickens move in. A good growing mash usually will be good enough until then. The one you use indoors, however, must contain vitamins and minerals that are available to pullets on range.

A hundred hens will require at least two six-foot feeders that feed from both sides if you're using mash and scratch, says Miss Cooke. The free-choice system requires three six-foot feeders per 100 birds.

Best for use are feeders with a good lip along the edge and filled only a third full to avoid waste.

Coax pullets along with good, regular care. Remember, says Miss Cooke, those fall eggs are often worth twice as much as spring ones.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS,

For publication week of Aug. 16
or after

MANGE-FREE HOGS
GIVE BEST PROFIT

There are several ways you can rid your hogs of lice and mange and make the pigs happier and more likely to gain as you'd want them to.

According to County Agent _____, some hog herds are unlucky enough to have both lice and mange, while others may have only one of the troubles.

What treatments you use will depend, of course, on the season of the year as well as what equipment is available. There are excellent preparations for checking both problems and they're sold under various trade names.

_____ says that during warm weather and with large herds dipping is the most practical. In cold weather, however, spraying is best. Spraying is more effective if the sprayer can develop good pressure to "pound" the chemical onto the pigs' skin.

H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that to do a good spraying job you must hit all parts of the pig's body. This includes inner flanks, face and even inside the ears.

One thorough treatment usually is enough, he says. In severe cases of mange, two treatments about two weeks apart are advisable. This will also kill lice and prevent any lice eggs from hatching.

Zav says this treatment is more effective if the water used in the spray is heated to body temperature. You wouldn't like a cold shower, either, the specialist points out.

Veterinarians and county agents have good information on lice and mange control, he adds.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Aug. 9, 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For publication week of Aug. 16 or after

WATCH LOAD AND TEMPERATURE FOR CLEANER WASHES

The way a homemaker handles her washing machine rather than the type of washer she uses determines how clean her clothes will be, according to Home Agent _____ _____.

So many queries have been made by homemakers about washing machines that recently home economics researchers in the U. S. Department of Agriculture tested the performance of the leading types of washers to answer the question: Which does the best job of getting clothes clean?

After putting 19 washers through their paces, the equipment specialists came to the conclusion that no one type consistently gets clothes cleaner than others. But the way the machine is used may make a great difference in successful laundering.

For example, the studies showed that clothes wash cleaner if the machine is not loaded to capacity. Homemakers often make a practice of putting in a full load to save time, water or detergent. But for cleanliness the studies indicated that it's better to put 6 to 7 pounds of clothes in a washer that can take 8 to 10 pounds. Smaller loads come out cleaner.

Though homemakers often have been cautioned that overloading the machine may damage the motor, the studies showed that this hazard was slight in most washers. The big disadvantage of overloading is poor laundering.

Sheets, towels, work and play clothes and other cotton items make up the bulk of the laundry in most households. To get cottons clean, after pretreatment for stains, emphasis has been placed on the use of very hot water. According to the studies the higher the temperature of the wash water the better -- but within a range of 120 to 160 degrees F. Heaters usually give water sufficiently hot for good laundering. Water hotter than 160 degrees F. damages water valves and hoses of washing machines and may cause burns.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For publication week of Aug. 16 or after

SPARKLING JELLY
FROM YOUR
KITCHEN

Many _____ county homemakers have already begun their jelly-making activities, observes Home Agent ____ _____, and are putting away glasses of sparkling, tender jelly for good eating next winter.

There are some secrets to making firm, tender and flavorful jelly which every homemaker can master, _____ says. She passes on some information from extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

For a good jelly, acid, pectin and sugar must be present in the right proportions. The good jellying fruits with enough natural acid and pectin to form jelly include currants, Dolgo and other crabapples, apples, plums, grapes, high bush cranberries and many others. To complete the jellying process, sugar must be added in the right proportion for each particular fruit. It also adds flavor and tenderness.

To preserve the flavor and color of jams and jellies, rapid cooking is important. Use a large kettle with a broad base so the contents will not boil over even at a full, rolling boil. Never have the kettle more than a fourth full when cooking begins, as boiling will more than double the depth of the mixture.

The jelly is done when two thick heavy drops run together at the edge of a metal spoon and pull off the edge in a thin film or "sheet" of actual jelly. If you want to "double check" with a cooking thermometer, the finished temperature should be between 219 degrees and 222 degrees F.

If commercial pectin is used, directions on the package should be followed exactly.

Before pouring the jelly into glasses, skim off surface foam with a perforated metal spoon. Fill glasses which have been scalded and drained, being careful not to let any jelly spatter on the top half-inch of the glass. Such spatters will prevent the paraffin from forming a tight seal. Seal immediately with a thin layer of paraffin, pouring it on carefully. When set, pour on a second thin layer, this time rotating the jar to bring the paraffin up against the sides above the jelly line -- cover with metal lids which have been washed and scalded. Then label and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 10, 1954

Immediate Release

STATE 4-H HEALTH WINNERS TO BE CHOSEN AT HEALTH CAMP

This year's outstanding health girl and boy will be selected at the State Health Achievement camp instead of at the Minnesota State Fair, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

More than 100 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls who have made good health records will attend the second State Health Achievement camp September 20-23 in Itasca State Park. The camp will be held at the University's Itasca Forestry and Biological Station.

In selecting delegates for the camp, individual health records will be considered as well as the contributions of each 4-H member in making his home and community a more healthful place to live. One or two delegates will be selected from each county, depending on the amount of 4-H participation in the health program. The state health winners will be chosen during the camp session from among the county representatives.

Funds for the health camp are being provided by the Folger Coffee company.

Since health has always been stressed as one of the important activities of 4-H members, the health camp is one way of giving recognition to those who have participated in the program, Harkness said. Besides maintaining their own health, many members have carried on campaigns to pasteurize milk at home, to control flies, mosquitoes, rats and mice on the farm. Many 4-H clubs have organized and assisted in community health programs, such as visual, dental and physical examinations, have helped with stamp sales for tuberculosis and crippled children and with drives for the March of Dimes, the heart campaign and cancer control.

B-54-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 10, 1954 Immediate Release

SMALL EGGS GOOD BUY

Small eggs already are coming to market and the supply is expected to increase in the weeks ahead, probably reaching its peak in August or early September, Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

This early supply is the result of last spring's early hatch of chickens which has meant that young hens or pullets have started laying earlier than usual.

The family food shopper who is looking for an economy buy in eggs will wisely compare prices of small eggs with those of larger sizes, always making comparison with eggs of the same grade, Miss Cooke suggested. Often small sizes offer the most egg for the money when they are plentiful. For example, if large eggs (24 ounces per dozen) are selling at 45 cents, the small eggs of the same grade at 18 ounces per dozen are an equally good buy at 34 cents.

When small or "pullet" eggs are used in cooking, recipes will need adjustment only when good results depend on a definite proportion of egg in the mixture, according to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. For example, in custard where thickness depends on the amount of egg, more small than large eggs will be needed. In a standard recipe for baked custard calling for three eggs, the number should be increased to four or more when pullet eggs are used. Extra egg will give a firmer and more nutritious custard.

The light texture of angel food and sponge cake depends on the proportion of egg white to other ingredients. Hence measuring egg white will give more accurate results with these cakes than egg count.

No change in the number of eggs is needed in most recipes for plain cakes, cookies, waffles, griddle cakes or muffins. However, an extra egg will improve the nutritional standard and may improve the eating quality, Miss Rowe says. When eggs are used as a main dish - scrambled or creamed, for example, it's obvious that small eggs will make less than larger eggs.

B-55-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 10, 1954 Immediate Release

MINNESOTA APPLE CROP SMALLER

Minnesota's apple crop will be about 20 per cent smaller than last year, but about equal to the 10-year average, according to present predictions.

Prospects for the nation as a whole are for a crop about 4 per cent below the 10-year average.

Early apples in Minnesota are ripening about a week later than usual, but harvest of the later varieties may be on schedule, J. D. Winter, horticulturist at the University of Minnesota and secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, said today. A very heavy June drop has resulted in a good spacing of apples, which will mean good size and color.

The Duchess and the Whitney crabapple will be among the earliest of the Minnesota apples to come to market.

The small crop of Duchess apples will be picked by the middle of this month in southeastern Minnesota. The Duchess variety is good for pie, sauce, jelly and freezing.

Main harvest of the Whitney crabapple in southeastern Minnesota will be this week. The Whitney crab is in demand for pickling and for eating out of hand.

Winter urges consumers to get their Whitney crabapples now, since the usual tendency is to put off buying until the fruit is overripe.

Picking of Beacon and Wealthy apples will start later this month. Growers are expecting one of the best quality crops of Wealthies in years.

B-56-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 10, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Warren F. Liebenstein, center, Rice County agent at Faribault, waits for the tractor to take off with his load of farmers at the Waseca Experiment Station field day. County agents acted as guides on the tours. At right is T. H. Fenske, assistant dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture. Warren is the son of veteran Mower County Agent Franklin L. Liebenstein of Austin. It's the state's only father-son combination. Graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1950, Warren served as assistant county agent in Brown and Olmsted counties before taking the Rice county post in June, 1951.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 10, 1954

Immediate Release

BLOSSOM END ROT HITS TOMATOES

Tomatoes in many Minnesota gardens are developing a dry brown rot at the blossom end of the fruit.

The only way to stop this trouble is to soak the ground thoroughly under the plants and to scatter a mulch under the plants to help them retain their moisture.

According to R. C. Rose, plant disease specialist at the University of Minnesota, hot dry weather has caused blossom end rot. Moisture from the leaves and fruit has evaporated and there has not been enough moisture in the soil to offset the evaporation.

B-57-hbs

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

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR AUGUST

By O. C. Turnquist
and R. J. Stadtherr
Extension Horticulturists

Ornamentals

1. Prepare a new lawn area for seeding now. Addition of 2 or 3 inches of organic matter such as peat, compost or well-rotted manure is recommended. A complete fertilizer at the rate of 2 or 3 pounds per 100 sq. ft. of a 5-10-5 fertilizer should also be used. Seeding in fall should be done from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.
2. Cut back all flowering stalks after the petals have dropped. Do not allow garden phlox to go to seed, for the volunteers are generally more vigorous and will crowd out the named varieties. Generally the seedlings have poorly colored flowers.
3. Fertilize your chrysanthemum plants now for better blooms this fall. Dig a small trench about 2 inches deep around the plant. Place 3 to 4 tablespoonfuls of a complete fertilizer in the trench. Water thoroughly.
4. German iris, oriental poppies and peonies should be transplanted this month if they are to be divided or moved to a new location. Check poppy and peony roots to see if you can find well-developed buds before digging them. Peonies can be transplanted late this month or early in September.
5. Feed your lawn late this month. Apply 2 lbs. of a 5-10-5 fertilizer for each 100 sq. ft. of lawn area. Apply when the soil is moist but when the grass blades are dry. Water thoroughly after distributing the fertilizer evenly over the area.
6. Gladioli should be cut when the first floret has opened and the second floret shows color. Be sure to leave as much of the foliage as you can. This will give you larger corms for next year. Larger corms generally mean better blooms.

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.

7. Late this month make cuttings of bedding plants which you'll want to perpetuate for next year. Coleus, geraniums, iresine (blood leaf), house balsam, begonias and fuschia are a few you'll want to use as house plants for your window garden for this winter. Browallia and double petunias can be started from tip cuttings and make excellent blooming plants in a sunny window.
8. Harvest ever-lastings now. Tie them in small bunches and hang them upside down in a cool, dry, dark, airy place for best results.
9. Stop fertilizing shrubbery or roses now. This will give the wood time to harden-off before winter arrives. This enables your plants to be better able to survive the winter climatic conditions.
10. Delphinium, columbine and pansy seeds can be sown this month.

Vegetables

1. After you have cut the center head of broccoli, do not remove the plants. Side branches develop, giving smaller heads which are of good quality.
2. Fall crops can be planted now. Chinese cabbage, spinach, kohlrabi, lettuce, turnips and radish will give you crops this year. Winter onions can be sown this month. Make the trench about six inches deep. As the seedlings develop, fill the trench with soil. This practice will give you long white onions early next spring.
3. Keep weeds controlled throughout the garden. They are a hiding place for insects and rob the garden plants of moisture and nutrients. Most weeds are very good seed producers, so removing them before the seeds mature will mean less work next year in weed removal.
4. Methoxychlor is an excellent insecticide for controlling insects on vine crops.
5. Harvest vegetables often to obtain greater and more continuous production. Those picked just at maturity will give better quality and they generally keep better. Green beans, lima beans, cucumbers, and tomatoes will give more and longer bearing if they are picked just as soon as the fruit is ripe.

6. Peas from which you have picked a good crop should be removed. They will never give you many peas and are generally covered with mildew at this time of the year.

7. Remember that in all watering of the garden and lawn you should water thoroughly to a depth of 6 inches or more about once a week. Frequent sprinkling will give many surface roots. Then if you neglect watering a day or two, plants often wilt. Deep watering once a week encourages deep rooting and plants that will withstand dry conditions much better.

Fruits

1. Everbearing strawberries should be mulched to help conserve moisture and keep berries clean. Apply ammonium nitrate at the rate of one pound for each 50 feet of row to the soil before applying the mulch. This will give more vigorous plants and larger berries. Ground corncobs and sawdust are excellent for mulching.

2. Remember those raspberry canes that have borne fruit will die over winter on once-bearing varieties and these canes should be removed at this time. Thin out new canes so that there are about 3 or 4 canes per foot of row or 6 to 8 canes per hill. Do not injure the young, strong canes that will give you your crop next year. Anthracnose was quite prevalent this year. A spray using Ferbam will help control this disease. Removal of all infected canes will help.

3. Remove water sprouts and suckers from all apple trees. Suckers should be removed from plum trees also. They rob the named variety, which is budded or grafted on the seedling understock, of moisture and minerals.

4. DDT will help control leafhoppers which are prevalent on grapes now.

5. Remove late-formed runner plants from June-bearing strawberries. The rows should not be over 2 ft. wide. Plants should be spaced 8 inches apart within the row for best results.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1954 Immediate Release

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETS AUGUST 20-21

The 88th annual convention of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society will be held in Mankato August 20 and 21 at Mankato State Teachers' college, E. M. Hunt, secretary of the organization, announced today.

Fruit and flower exhibits will be on display in the administration building of the college. All regular sessions will be held in the auditorium of the administration building.

New on the program this year is a special leadership conference Friday evening, beginning with a dinner at 6 in Bethlehem Lutheran church. The session is designed to give suggestions and assistance to officers, committee chairmen and other leaders who have management responsibilities in their local garden clubs.

At the opening session Friday morning the group will be welcomed by A. P. Scherer, Mankato, convention chairman; J. A. Crawford, president of Mankato State Teachers' college; E. A. Hodapp, mayor of Mankato; and Dana Rogers, Rochester, president of the Minnesota State Horticultural society. A. B. Morris, dean of instruction, Mankato State Teachers' college, will give the opening address.

Ornamentals will be featured in the discussions during the two days. "The Truth About Fertilizers" will be the subject of a talk Friday afternoon by John M. MacGregor, associate professor of soils at the University of Minnesota.

Climaxing the two-day meeting will be the annual banquet Saturday evening in St. John's school. Society awards for gardening achievements will be presented at the dinner. Banquet speaker will be Roy J. Dunlap, author of the Paul Light column in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A tour of points of interest in Mankato is scheduled for Friday afternoon and a visit to the North Mankato flower show for Saturday afternoon.

B-58-jbn

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

Immediate Release

UNIBIRD AT STATE FAIR

Final plans have been completed by the Minnesota Poultry Industry Council to include a Unibird as part of the Minnesota State Fair Exhibit in the poultry building.

The Unibird, according to Elton Johnson, President of the Council and head of the University of Minnesota Poultry Department, will represent chickens, turkeys, and waterfowl. The Unibird is part of the poultry fair exhibit representing the 153 million dollar industry in Minnesota.

Many other activities such as the hatching of chicks and turkeys as well as outdoor barbecue demonstrations will form a part of the exhibit.

B-59-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1954 Immediate Release

"WIRE-RAMA" SET FOR MINNESOTA

"Wire-rama", a complete farmstead rewiring demonstration, will be held October 8 on the Elmer Busch farm in Scott county near Jordan and Shakopee.

This new type event is modeled after soil conservation days where the face of complete farms has been changed in a day. Nearly 50 electricians are expected to take part in the rewiring job.

The purpose of the day is to turn the spotlight on rewiring farmsteads. University of Minnesota agricultural engineers have estimated that 90 per cent of the farmsteads in the state are poorly or incompletely wired.

This inadequate wiring creates a safety problem and prevents farmers from enjoying completely the benefits of rural electrification. Some of the wiring was done long ago and is out-of-date. Other was done during the war when labor and materials were scarce.

A. H. Kessler, North Central Electrical Industries, Minneapolis, is chairman of the event.

"Wire-rama" is being sponsored by Radio Station WCCO in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Serivice and Agricultural Engineering Department, vocational agricultural departments in area high schools, and the North Central Electrical Industries.

B-60-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1954 Immediate Release

TURKEY, PEARS ARE AUGUST PLENTIFULS

Turkeys and Bartlett pears share honors as the special features on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for August.

Turkeys are going to market early this year. They are expected to be available in abundance this month, especially young birds of the Beltsville breed, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

A crop of 20 million boxes of Bartlett pears is expected from the West Coast. With its fine texture and flavor, the Bartlett is a favorite for eating fresh. It is excellent for canning, too, because it holds its shape well under processing, keeps its white-colored flesh and has an appetizing flavor, Mrs. Loomis says.

Also in great plenty this month will be California lemons, both fresh and processed. Another "ade" fruit, the lime. is increasing in production in Florida, so that processed lime juice may be expected in larger supplies this summer. Fresh limes will be available in some markets.

August is the month when a variety of locally grown fresh vegetables, including sweet corn, tomatoes, beans, celery and cabbage, will be at the peak of quality and supply. It's usually the time when homemakers can find the best buys in vegetables for freezing, canning, pickling or relish-making,according to Mrs. Loomis.

Small eggs will be plentiful this month and are expected to be very good buys. Because pullets or young hens are maturing earlier than usual and are starting tolay at an earlier date, August rather than September may be the month of peak supply for small eggs.

The heavy run of beef cattle to markets which usually takes place in the fall seems to be earlier this year because of dry weather in the range country. Consequently a large supply of beef is anticipated. Frying chickens and stewing hens will also be plentiful.

Other items that will continue in good supply for the month are milk and all other dairy products, peanuts and peanut butter, fresh fish, salad oils and vegetable shortening.

B-61-jbn

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

Immediate Release

PLANT GRASS SEED NOW FOR GOOD LAWN

Fertilizing the lawn and seeding bare spots now will mean a good growth of grass next spring, Richard Stadtherr, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

This is also a good time to start a new lawn, according to Stadtherr. Seeding in fall should be done from August 15 to September 15. Lawns seeded after September 15 in this area do not become established before winter.

If the lawn is poor and thin, feed it late this month by applying 2 pounds of a 5-10-5 fertilizer for each 100 square feet of lawn. Apply the fertilizer when the soil is moist but when the grass blades are dry. Use a lawn fertilizer spreader for even application, being careful not to overlap the fertilizer. Water thoroughly at once to prevent burning the grass.

Before seeding bare spots, rake hard with an iron rake so you penetrate the soil about a half inch. Then apply a top dressing of about 2 inches of good black soil. Use 1 to 2 pounds of Merion or Kentucky bluegrass to seed 1,000 square feet. Keep the seeded area moist by frequent watering.

Prepare a new lawn for seeding by improving the topsoil through addition of organic matter and commercial fertilizer. Spread peat, compost or well-rotted manure to a depth of 2 or 3 inches over the area. Then apply a complete fertilizer (5-10-5) at the rate of 2 or 3 pounds per 100 square feet, working it into the soil by spading or rototilling to a depth of at least 6 inches.

The next step is to level the soil by raking it. Be sure the surface is even, without any depressions where water might stand. Roll the surface to establish a firm seedbed. There should be a slope away from the house in all directions of about 3 inches for every 100 feet.

Sow the grass seed on a still day when there is no wind blowing. When seeding by hand, mix the grass seed with sand to get an even distribution. Use about 4 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet of area. Divide the seed into two equal parts, using half of it to seed in one direction, the other half in the other direction. After seeding, rake the seed bed lightly and again roll it. Water frequently with a fine spray to keep the surface soil moist until there is a good green stand of new grass. Then water thoroughly about once a week to encourage deep rooting. Grass will withstand drought and winter conditions better if it is deep rooted.

B-62-jbn

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1954

****

For release: August 19

****

Special (With mat)

CUTLINE: Donald Ripley, Winnebago (left) and James Rabehl, Rochester (right), will sail from New York August 26 as International Farm Youth Exchange delegates to Pakistan and India.

TWO 4-H'ERS TO
INDIA, PAKISTAN

Two "grass roots ambassadors" from Minnesota left their homes this week on the first leg of a journey that will take them to India and Pakistan under an exchange program set up to promote better world understanding.

The two young men, James Rabehl, 20, Rochester, and Donald Ripley, 20, Winnebago, have been selected from among Minnesota 4-H members as delegates under the International Farm Youth Exchange. Rabehl will go to India, Ripley to Pakistan. The program provides an opportunity for young people to live and work with farm families in other countries and thus learn to understand the problems and attitudes of rural people in other parts of the world.

Rabehl and Ripley will be part of a group of 15 IFYE delegates from 10 different states who will be sailing August 26 to India and Pakistan via Europe. They will return to the United States on December 16.

Two other Minnesota 4-H members, Donald Kvasnicka, Pratt, and James Pedersen, Tyler, were IFYE delegates to India in 1953.

Rabehl was a junior in the College of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota last year. He has been a delegate to the National 4-H Club camp in Washington, D.C., and has won state championships in health, community relations and the corn project. He has also been a member of the state championship quality milk production demonstration team.

Ripley was a sophomore at Mankato State Teachers' college last year. He has won county and state awards on his dairy project and for seven years has been a

member of the county dairy judging squad. He is building his own Holstein dairy herd which is helping pay his way through college.

As part of the two-way IFYE exchange, two young men from Pakistan are now on farms in West Ottertail county and four from India are on Wilkin county farms.

The IFYE program 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 of the Ford Foundation in India and Pakistan.

-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.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 16, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS

For publication week of
August 23 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses . . . .

Improve Sweet Corn Marketing -- Big improvements in sweet corn quality are possible through improved handling and marketing methods. So say 11 states' marketing specialists in a new research publication, "Marketing Fresh Sweet Corn in the Midwest," Station Bulletin 427. You can get a free copy at our office. The booklet tells of several research projects in improved marketing and processing of sweet corn and should be a valuable help to anyone interested in the industry.

* * *

See Good Drainage at Plowville -- A large tile drainage project just east of headquarters of Plowville '54 out near Lake Benton -- Sept. 17-18 -- will show a well-planned drainage system. It will demonstrate proper design in relation to tile size, spacing and grade and has a correct installation and a good tile outlet, according to Arnold Claassen, Soil Conservation Agent at Ivanhoe.

* * *

Tree Cultivation Can Stop After late August -- You can safely stop cultivating your trees about now says Extension Forester Parker Anderson at the University. Any weeds that come after now can do no harm the rest of the season, says he. Late weeds may even help catch a blanket of snow which will protect the young trees through the long winter. Too-late cultivation can keep trees stimulated and growing too late into the fall. They need time to "harden up" for winter.

* * *

Land Judging Contest at Plowville -- Four-H and FFA teams from all over Minnesota will compete at the state land judging contest at Plowville '54 -- Sept. 17-18 -- near Lake Benton. In the land judging contest on Saturday each contestant studies the soil and then recommends conservation practices for it. State winners will be eligible to go to the national contest. Information on entering the Minnesota contest is available at our office.

* * *

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

"What can I do about this pesky thing?" asks Walter Peterson, right, Brainerd farmer, as he shows Ray Norrgard, Crow Wing County Agent, a weed he has found on his farm. Weeds and their control are just one of the many problems a county agent helps his area's farmers solve every day. Born and reared on a farm near Milaca, Ray operated a dairy farm in Mille Lacs county after his discharge from the Navy in 1946. While attending the University he worked as an assistant in the poultry department and was secretary of the agricultural education club. He was graduated from the University in June, 1953.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For publication week of
August 23

HERE ARE STEPS TO MAKING GOOD DILL PICKLES

A recipe for Dilled Cucumber Pickles sounds easy, but more things can go wrong with dills than with any other type of pickle, comments Home Agent ___ ___.

For _____ county homemakers who want to be sure of success with their dilled cucumbers this year, she passes on some suggestions from Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

One cause of failure lies in the selection of the cucumbers and lack of promptness in handling them after picking. For best results, use only top-quality cucumbers and put them into the brine the day they are picked. After a long dry spell, you are likely to get a shriveled or hollow pickle, even though you have followed all rules for good pickling procedure. For that reason, Miss Rowe advises, try to get your dills under way at the height of the season when cucumbers are coming fast and sure from the garden.

Scrub them thoroughly, especially around the blossom end. A piece of old turkish toweling will be rough enough to polish off the blossom scar.

The true dill pickle is fermented, not merely brined. A 5 per cent salt solution is used, which is just strong enough to keep fermentation proceeding slowly. Fermentation is continued until bubbling or "working" ceases and a pickle, when cut in half, is evenly colored throughout.

Fermentation time will be shortened if the pickles are kept at the normal summer temperature of the average kitchen. The kitchen is also the convenient place to carry out the process because the pickles need daily attention. As fermentation continues, a scum forms on top which must be removed each day. Otherwise, the bacteria in the scum will consume the acid and instead of "curing", the pickles will spoil.

Another cause of spoilage is allowing a small tip of cucumber to extend above the brine. This tip will be almost sure to spoil and may carry spoilage through the whole jar. Therefore, Miss Rowe, cautions, keep the contents well covered with brine by using an old china plate, held under the brine by a fruit jar filled with water.

If a clove of garlic, a spear of celery, a sliver of horseradish root or grape or cherry leaves are added for color or flavor, they should also be held under the brine.

-jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS

For publication week of
August 23 or after

LATE SUMMER RENOVATION IS MOST SUCCESSFUL

Many thousands of acres of poor-producing Minnesota pasture land can be brought back to good health by renovating, County Agent _____ said today.

Renovating involves replacing stands of grasses and legumes with more productive ones without plowing or going through a normal cultivated crop rotation.

According to Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, tests show that renovation is most successful if started in late summer -- that's now.

August is the best month, Briggs says, because pastures are in their worst condition and after grain harvest there's always a few days when such a job can be tackled.

Here are Briggs' tips: First, select pasture land that has a potential -- land that will "amount to something" for you if you put some care and time on it and land, of course, that animals will find easy to get to.

Renovation fits on land where it is dangerous to plow because of erosion possibilities or stones.

You need to test the soil for its "food requirements," of course, and after the renovation you have to control the grazing so the pasture will stay healthy and do its best job.

Yield increases of three to five times more than before are common, Briggs says.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1954

To all counties

For publication week of
August 23

2,4-D INJURY TO TOMATOES AND OTHER PLANTS

Distorted curling of leaves of tomatoes, beans and flowering plants in _____ county gardens may be due to injury from 2,4-D, says County Agent ___ _____.

He reports many queries from gardeners as to the cause of the distortion of leaves on plants.

Applying an insecticide or fungicide with a sprayer which has held 2,4-D has been responsible for injury in some gardens. It is safest to have a separate sprayer for 2,4-D, _____ says.

In other gardens the damage may have been done by drift of 2,4-D from several hundred feet away where weeds are being sprayed. It has been found that when grain fields are sprayed with volatile forms of 2,4-D, the vapors can move in to gardens in town and injure tomatoes, as well as beans, grapes, zinnias and many other flowering plants.

Distorted curling of the leaves is one symptom of 2,4-D injury, according to Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Another symptom is the appearance of veins in the leaves running parallel to the midrib instead of at an angle. If damage from the 2,4-D is light, plants will recover.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1954

To all counties

For publication week of
August 23.

MULCH SUGGESTED FOR BLOSSOM END ROT IN TOMATOES

A mulch for tomatoes may be the answer to the dry brown rot developing on tomatoes in _____ county gardens.

When the underside of the tomato begins to rot, even if the tomato is off the ground, the trouble is probably blossom end rot, which is caused by an irregularity in growth, according to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Anything which interferes with the growth of the plant can cause that rotting. One common cause, the University horticulturist says, is dry weather followed by an excessive amount of moisture or vice versa.

Since tomatoes need a steady supply of moisture, mulching the plants with grass clippings or straw will help to conserve the moisture supply and prevent blossom end rot. If the soil is dry, soak the ground under the plants before applying the mulch.

-jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS

For publication
week of August 23
or after

SPECIALIST GIVES POINTERS ON HERD BOAR BUYING

Do you figure that the boar is "half your herd" -- that he has a "half interest" in every pig born? It's the wise way to figure it, says County Agent _____, for then you realize how important the boar's general health and good trait transmitting ability are in your hog operation.

Here, from H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, are some of the things to watch for in buying that important chap.

1. The trend is for more "stretch". Hogs with length have more belly or bacon, often more loin, and usually more udder sections. Pick a boar that will build into your herd.

2. If sows are too leggy or shallow, then look for a boar in a deep-bodied herd.

3. A boar should have healthy bones, straight feet and legs. Medium good quality bone is better than either light bone or big raw bone.

4. A boar should come from a large litter that is uniformly good -- every pig of high quality, healthy and vigorous. If five or six pigs from a litter lived, that's only average. Why did the others die? Some vigor may be lacking. It's best to get a boar from a litter of at least seven vigorous survivors.

5. Health is the biggest factor in profitable pork production. Watch out, when buying, for brucellosis, shy breeding, necro, rhinitis, or swollen joints.

6. Many other factors should enter into your looking -- a boar's masculinity, color and smooth hair coat, ear size, good healthy shape and pleasant temperament and disposition, to name a few.

The boar's dam also should be checked if she's available. She should be an outstanding sow with good health and with at least 10 well-developed teats -- preferably 12 or 14.

If you have an established herd, says Zav, it's a good idea to use two boars -- one "tried" boar you know satisfies you and your customers and a new one you're putting on a "trial run" to check his performance.

-hrj-

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

Immediate Release

THREE RYE VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR MINNESOTA

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station recommends only three rye varieties for planting in the state this summer and fall. They are Emerald, Imperial and Caribou.

The experiment station has had another widely-publicized rye, Tetra Petkus, under field tests for two years but three years of testing are necessary before University agronomists can recommend any small grain variety.

According to R. G. Robinson, University agronomist, two years' trials indicate that Tetra Petkus matures later and is less winter-hardy than the three recommended ryes.

Except where winter-killing was an important factor, it yielded about the same as Caribou when the two were grown within half a mile of one another. "T-P" started growth more slowly in the spring than the other three and did not produce more foliage in fall or spring.

On the favorable side is "T-P's" excellent resistance to lodging, an ability resulting from its much stronger straw. Its seed is large and should be seeded at about twice the rate of recommended varieties. Farmers are advised to sow it at least 100 feet away from other ryes because if it cross-pollinates another rye, yields of both will be cut sharply.

B-63-hrj

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

Immediate Release

VETERINARIANS' SHORT COURSE SEPTEMBER 7-8

The annual short course for veterinarians will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus September 7 and 8.

Announcement came today from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. Chairman of the program committee is Dr. Jay H. Sautter, associate professor of veterinary medicine.

The course gives Minnesota veterinarians an opportunity to hear about the latest developments in their field. It is open to any who wish to attend, Sautter says.

Dr. William T. S. Thorp, new director of the School of Veterinary Medicine, will give an address of welcome. Dr. Thorp was engaged in research work with the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, before coming to Minnesota on July 1.

Other speakers include Dr. C. K. Whitehair of Oklahoma A. & M. College, Norman Jacobson of Iowa State College, and Dr. D. F. Eveleth, head of veterinary science at North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.

Minnesota staff members will report on new research developments in hog cholera, bloat, acetonemia and leptospirosis and give several demonstrations.

A complete program of the course is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-64-hrj

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 17, 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:

Safety in Preserving

There are many safety precautions you'll want to take as you do your food preservation this year. But here's one to keep in mind when you make the next batch of jam or jelly. Always melt paraffin over hot water, never over direct heat. Paraffin is flammable and burns with a dangerous blaze.

Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, reminds us, too, that scorched paraffin should never be used to cover jelly. It has a kerosene-like flavor which may be absorbed by the food. Melting paraffin over hot water will prevent the possibility of scorching and will eliminate the fire hazard as well.

* * *

Many Uses for Early Apples

If you have early apples that won't store well, you'll want to find many ways of using them. Canning applesauce is one good way to preserve them for future use. Apple jelly, apple butter and mincemeat are other uses. And of course there are dozens of apple desserts your family would enjoy now - apple crisp, apple dumplings and the ever-popular green apple pie. You'll find still other suggestions in Extension Folder 177, "Know Your Minnesota Apples." Copies are available, free of charge, from the county extension office.

FOOD PRESERVATION

Sugar is Sugar

Now that the canning season is here, the perennial question comes up: Shall I use cane or beet sugar? Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, gives this answer: It makes no difference which you use. When the sugar gets to the grocer's shelves, beet and cane sugar are identical, and the most skilled chemist cannot identify the source. Sugar is sugar, whether it comes from the sugar beet or sugar cane.

* * *

Choose Ripe Peaches

Be sure peaches are thoroughly ripe if you plan to freeze them. That means they should have a yellow, not a green background. The blush does not necessarily indicate ripeness. If they're ripe enough for freezing, a hot water dip should not be necessary, although you may prefer it as a timesaver.

For canning, peaches may be a little on the firm side, because the cooking process will make them both softer and sweeter. However, if a hot water dip of more than 10 seconds is necessary to loosen their skins, they probably would improve if allowed to stand awhile longer.

* * *

Ascorbic Acid Cure for Darkening Peaches

When you freeze peaches this year, be sure to use ascorbic acid to keep them from darkening. Ascorbic acid added to the sugar syrup in which peaches are frozen will prevent the fruit from darkening and at the same time help preserve the natural flavor of the fruit.

Speed is important, too, in preparing peaches for freezing because peaches darken as they're exposed to the air. So prepare only a few peaches at a time and pack the halves or slices directly into the prepared syrup to which the ascorbic acid has been added.

Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables," gives directions for freezing peaches. Get your free copy at the county extension office.

FOOD PRESERVATION

Use Up-to-Date Timetables for Best Results

If you want to save time in your canning and get a better product, use up-to-date timetables. Many homemakers are still using timetables which came with their pressure canners 10 or 20 years ago. In recent years, research has changed many canning techniques. Now 10-pound pressure is recommended for vegetables and meats, with processing time no longer than was recommended when higher pressure was used. Higher than 10-pound pressure will darken both peas and corn. The higher temperatures caramelize the sugar in these vegetables and cause a scorched flavor to develop.

Up-to-the-minute directions and timetables are included in Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," prepared by extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. Get a copy at the county extension office.

* * *

Blanch Pears, Too

Since there's a good crop of Bartlett pears this year, many of you will be canning pears. So here's a timesaving tip: It isn't necessary to spend a lot of time peeling pears. Blanch the fruit in boiling water as you do for peaches, then dip in cold water and rub off the skin with the hand to make a smoother surface and also to save fruit. Of course, stem, core and blossom end should be removed.

* * *

Dolgo Crabs for Jelly

Probably no crabapple makes a more beautiful red, flavorful jelly than the Dolgo. Some homemakers have asked if it is also possible to make jelly from the Hopa variety of crab apple. Leon Snyder, head of the department of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, says Hopa crabs are not particularly satisfactory for this purpose. They have a tart, rather astringent flavor when made into jelly. The color is good, however, and there is plenty of jellying property in the fruit. The juice will require sugar, cup for cup, for the best quality jelly. The Dolgo crab which is as ornamental as the Hopa, is much preferred for jellying.

-jbn-

FOOD PRESERVATION-PICKLING

Fresh Produce Important

For the best pickles, it's important to start with good-quality firm and fresh-picked cucumbers. They should be used as soon as possible, preferably within 24 hours after harvesting. Select those that are free of blemishes and of about the same size for a nice, uniform product. Be sure to wash them gently but thoroughly to remove dirt and grit which could start bacterial action.

* * *

What Kind of Vinegar?

Whether you use cider vinegar or distilled white vinegar for making pickles is largely a matter of personal preference and taste. The flavor of cider vinegar is excellent, but may cause a slight darkening of pickles. You may not like this in the case of watermelon rind or pickled pears but not mind it in cucumbers. In any case, acidity should be 4 to 6 per cent. The percentage of acidity is indicated on the label.

* * *

As for Equipment . . . .

When you brine pickles, use stone crocks, glass, pottery or unbroken enamel-lined pans, not metal.

The pickling kettle may be aluminum, enamelware, glass or stainless steel. Copper utensils are likely to make pickles turn a peculiar shade of green; iron may make them turn black. Galvanized iron is poisonous when used for cooking or brining.

Jars for storing the pickles should be perfect - without chipped edges. Because there are many types of lids and closures on the market, be sure to follow the manufacturer's directions for sterilizing and sealing.

* * *

Spices Give Oomph

If you use whole spices for pickling, tie them loosely in a bag of a double thickness of cheesecloth, dampen the bag and lower it into the preserving kettle. Spices give flavor to pickles during cooking, but since they darken light-colored pickles and over-flavor delicate ones, it's best to remove the bag before putting the pickles in storage.

Many homemakers prefer to use oil of spices instead of whole spices. Half a teaspoon of oil of spices to 1 quart of pickling syrup gives a mild, spicy flavor which will mellow in storage.

-jbn-

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

* * * * * * * * * *

FOR RELEASE:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 19

* * * * * * * * * *

CUTLINE FOR MAT: Donald Ripley, Winnebago (left) and James Rabehl, Rochester (right), will sail from New York August 26 as International Farm Youth Exchange delegates to Pakistan and India.

TWO 4-H'ERS TO INDIA, PAKISTAN

Two "grass roots ambassadors" were on their way today (Thursday) on the first leg of a journey that will take them to India and Pakistan under an exchange program set up to promote better world understanding.

The two are James Rabehl, 20, Rochester, and Donald Ripley, 20, Winnebago, selected from among Minnesota 4-H members as delegates under the International Farm Youth Exchange. Rabehl will go to India, Ripley to Pakistan.

The two young men left by air this morning (9:25 a.m. Thurs.) from the Twin Cities for Washington, D. C., where they will spend the next five days in orientation sessions. On August 25 they will visit the United Nations.

Rabehl and Ripley will be part of a group of 15 young men from 10 different states who will sail August 26 to India and Pakistan via Europe. All of them are delegates under the International Farm Youth Exchange program which provides an opportunity for young people to learn to understand the problems and attitudes of rural people in other parts of the world by living and working with them.

As part of the two-way IFYE exchange, two young men from Pakistan are now on farms in West Otter Tail county and four from India are on Wilkin county farms. Last year 10 young farmers from India were in Minnesota under the program and two Minnesota 4-H'ers, Donald Kvasnicka, Pratt, and James Pedersen, Tyler, were IFYE delegates to India.

Both Rabehl and Ripley are college students and have outstanding 4-H records of achievement. Rabehl was a junior in the College of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota last year; Ripley was a sophomore at Mankato State Teachers' college.

The IFYE program 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 of the Ford Foundation in India and Pakistan.

B-65-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 18, 1954 Immediate Release

PRICES ESTABLISHED FOR SELKIRK WHEAT

Seed growers who received their registered and foundation Selkirk wheat seed from the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station were advised today of the maximum prices they may charge for this variety.

$5.00 per bushel is the top price for certified seed, $5.50 for registered seed. Both prices include bags and are f. o. b. the grower's shipping point.

Announcement came from Carl Borgeson, associate professor of agronomy and in charge of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station seed increase program.

Borgeson requests that seed growers complete certification of their Selkirk seed as soon as possible. As soon as the experiment station knows how much seed will be available, allotments and other details will be furnished county committees.

B-66-hrj

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

Immediate Release

SPRAY CANADA AND SOW THISTLES TWICE

Best "kill-out" of Canada and sow thistles results when farmers spray with 2, 4-D twice during the season. It's a good idea to plow after harvest and when a new growth appears, spray it with 2,4-D ester at not less than a pound of acid per acre.

These tips came today from Sig Bjerken, supervisor of weed control for the state department of agriculture. Another good plan, he says, is to spray the stubble following harvest and then plow two weeks later. In both plans it's advisable to keep the field black until frost comes. This not only gives effective control of Canada and sow thistle but quack and other weeds as well, Bjerken says.

Also, two sprayings a season are important not just on crop lands, but on uncropped areas, too.

Bjerken adds that August plowing with occasional fallowing assures a cleaner field next year and he suggests that flax growers, especially, can profit by the practice.

B-67-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 18, 1954 Immediate Release

DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE AT UNIVERSITY

Tasting nearly 50 one-gallon samples of strawberry ice cream, each by a different maker, will be one of the pleasures offered upper midwest dairy processors at a University of Minnesota short course next month.

And some of the nation's best qualified dairy educators and scientists will speak on what the dairy industry is doing to train men, improve equipment and develop new products through research.

Occasion is the annual Dairy Products Institute — September 15-17 -- on the University's St. Paul campus.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, the Institute's chairman is W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry.

Wednesday, September 15, will be devoted to discussions of butter and ice cream, with processors getting a chance to taste one another's "stock strawberry."

Judges will have their taste the day before and will give written comments and content analyses on each sample.

Thursday will feature discussions of cheese, market milk, concentrated and dry milk, and the Minnesota Dairy Technology dinner. Friday's schedule includes a fieldmen's conference and the Minnesota Milk and Food Sanitarians annual banquet.

The Institute is open to the public and complete information is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-68-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 18, 1954 Immediate Release

MARKETING FRESH SWEET CORN STUDIED

Sweet corn marketed in the husk or prepackaged holds its quality well either way if precooled and iced. But corn in the husk costs 12 to 13 cents less per dozen ears than prepackaged.

These are among the findings of a study reported in North Central Regional Bulletin 45, "Marketing Fresh Sweet Corn in the Midwest," published by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station and available free at county agents' offices or from the University.

How quality relates to sweet corn handling methods and the methods' costs were studied in Minnesota in 1950, 1951 and 1952 and in Indiana in 1952. J. D. Winter, R. E. Nylund and R. W. Cox directed research at the University of Minnesota and J. S. Vandemark at the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University.

Their studies show that precooling and icing sweet corn prevents heavy loss of sugars, moisture and flavor for at least three days. Corn not precooled or iced loses from 36 to 50 per cent of its sugars and much of its moisture and flavor in the 12 to 24 hours after harvest.

In Minnesota in 1950 through 1952, costs of labor, materials and equipment for processing precooled, prepackaged sweet corn from farm to consumer was 19.8 cents a dozen. Processing precooled, unhusked sweet corn cost 7.7 cents a dozen.

Unhusked sweet corn not precooled or iced cost 5.9 cents a dozen to process--only 1.8 cents a dozen less than corn iced and precooled.

The Indiana study showed that certain difficulties of shipping iced prepackaged sweet corn can be overcome by using a cardboard master container with an ice pack in a polyethylene bag.

Packaged this way, corn takes less space and costs less to ship in comparison with other methods. The process also keeps corn cool with little ice, the researchers found.

The booklet is available from county agents or the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. B-69-hrj

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

Immediate Release

BEEF-GRASSLAND FIELD DAY AT ROSEMOUNT

Forty-eight Montana-born Hereford steers, brought to Minnesota as calves last October, will be the center of attention September 21 at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

That Tuesday, the beef-grassland field day, farmers are invited to the 210-acre beef-grassland farm to see how the steers take to fertilized and unfertilized pastures, pastures fertilized at several different rates and other "diets." Last year, a group of 50 steers liked fertilized pastures much better, gained more on them.

This year, some are being fed only grass, others grass and grain and another group grain only in drylot. Others are "testing" different legume-grass mixtures and seeing how much better they like renovated pastures than unrenovated ones. The whole group is being treated with modern fly control methods by University entomologists.

Purpose of the beef-grassland farm is to prove that beef production can pay on farms which need conservation plans with large grass acreages.

The field day is being staged by University soils specialists, agronomists, animal authorities, insect control researchers and management experts.

B-70-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1954

Immediate Release

18 TO GET SCHOLARSHIPS IN AGRICULTURE, HOME ECONOMICS

Eighteen high school graduates have been recommended for Sears-Roebuck Foundation freshman scholarships in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota for 1954-55.

According to Dr. A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction for the college, three of the graduates have been recommended for scholarships of $200 each to study home economics. They are Dorothy Fradette, Onamia; Lois Hagen, Badger; and Pauline Imdieke, Melrose.

Fifteen young men have been recommended for agricultural scholarships of $150 each: Barry Blaha, Verndale; Norman Bohmbach, Akeley; Norman Bosch, Montevideo (Benson high school); Sheldon Erickson, Badger; Melvyn Fahning, Wells (Freeborn high school); John Hufnagle, Kelliher; Larry Larson, Verndale; Clifford Laurence, Hanska (New Ulm high school); Robert Moen, Shooks (North Central School of Agriculture, Grand Rapids); Richard S. Olson, Stacy (Forest Lake high school).

Clayton Oslund, Solway (Bemidji high school); Floyd Schweigert, Rush City; Gary Sheldon, Waterville (Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca); James Stone, Hendricks (Canby high school); and Clinton Thornquist, Sauk Centre.

B-71-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1954

Immediate Release

NEBRASKAN 4-H DELEGATION TO MINNESOTA

Members of a 4-H club in Minnesota and one in Nebraska are exchanging experiences in raising beef by visiting each other's farm homes and observing each other's practices in cattle production.

Through an exchange project arranged between the Weiner Winners 4-H club of Heron Lake, Minnesota, and the Evergreen 4-H club of Valentine, Nebraska, members of the Nebraska club will spend August 23-August 26 in Jackson county, visiting their fellow 4-H members. Earlier this summer members of the Heron Lake club visited in the ranch homes of the Nebraska club members.

The two clubs have a common interest: cattle raising. The Nebraska club is made up entirely of boys and girls engaged in stocker-feeder calf projects. Members of the Weiner Winners club of Heron Lake who visited Nebraska are baby beef feeders. Seeing how Western cattle are raised was of special interest to the Minnesota boys and girls, since many of their parents buy their beef calves in the vicinity of Valentine, Nebraska. Seeing cattle branded at one of the ranches was one of the highlights of the Minnesotans' trip.

B-72-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1954

Immediate Release

APPLE GROWERS TO HAVE TOUR

Minnesota and Wisconsin apple growers will have their annual orchard tour Tuesday, August 24, in Galesville, Wisconsin.

Sponsors of the tour are the Wisconsin State Horticultural society and the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association.

According to J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association and horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, two orchards in the area will be visited, the Young orchards in the morning and the Sacia orchards in the afternoon. The growers will see examples of different methods of production in the orchards, watch demonstrations of spraying machinery and hear discussions of problems of apple growing by staff members of the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Several hundred apple growers from Minnesota and Wisconsin are expected to take part in the tour.

B-73-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1954

* * * * * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
6 P. M., SATURDAY, AUGUST 21
* * * * * * * * * * * * *

GARDENERS HONORED AT STATE MEETING

Eighteen Minnesota gardeners were honored this (Saturday) evening for outstanding contributions to gardening at a Minnesota State Horticultural society banquet held in connection with the organization's 88th annual convention in Mankato.

Honorary life memberships were given to Mrs. A.A. Eckley, 3024 Irving avenue South, Minneapolis, and to Louis R. Fischer, Hastings, for outstanding service and leadership in horticulture.

Mrs. Paul Barney, Mankato, and Carl Fischer, St. Charles, received bronze medals from the society. Mrs. Barney was cited for her vision and leadership in the planting project, Victory Highway, extending from Mankato towards Mapleton. Carl Fischer was honored for his work in originating outstanding varieties of gladioli.

Awards of merit for their promotion of horticulture went to 14 members: Erhard Anderson, Stephen; Mrs. Herbert Anderson and Mrs. R.N. Anderson, Brainerd; Mrs. Esther Johnson, Darfur; Mrs. C. C. Langseth, Worthington; Mrs. Charles Loff, Roseau; Mrs. R. J. Swanson, Red Wing; Mrs. M. L. Ulwelling, Austin; Mrs. Oscar A. Anderson, 909 Arrowhead Road and Sidney Sampson, 123-98th avenue West, Duluth; Mrs. James Bezat, 6633 First avenue South, Henry C. A. Bachman, 5900 Lyndale avenue South, Mrs. W. H. Crone, 3723 Lyndale avenue North and George W. Nelson, 4638-18th avenue South, Minneapolis.

Dana Rogers, Rochester, president of the Minnesota State Horticultural society, gave the awards. The banquet concluded the two-day session of the organization in Mankato.

B-74-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1954

Immediate Release

IRIS BORER DOING DAMAGE

Gardeners who prize their iris are reporting serious damage to plants from the iris borer.

Brown perforations in the leaves and conspicuous flowing of sap are indications of damage.

According to A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, the iris borer feeds first on the outside of the leaves and later inside. It works downward till it reaches the iris rhizome or root, excavating it seriously. If the iris is shaded, rot sets in and may injure prize iris plants.

The trouble actually begins in late fall when the borer in the adult moth stage lays eggs on old leaves of iris as well as on any plant stubble in the vicinity of iris. The eggs overwinter on the dead refuse and hatch in the spring, at that time working into the protruding young leaves. The borer eats holes in the leaves which often begin to bleed as a result.

The University entomologist recommends taking these measures at once to control the iris borer: Clip injured perforated and browned leaves, but avoid cutting sound leaves, since they are needed to feed the roots. Clip the leaves into a basket and destroy them. If the rhizomes have been invaded by the borer the decayed portion should be removed and the injured area exposed to the sun. It is also advisable to apply dusting sulphur to the wounds of the rhizomes.

Transplanting and dividing old iris now is a good sanitation practice and will help to prevent iris borer infestation.

The best and most effective method of control is in the spring, however. Thorough sanitation in early spring in the iris border is a good preventive measure, Dr. Granovsky said. As soon as the ground is workable, dead iris leaves and stubble of other plants should be cleaned up and destroyed. After the spring cleanup, it is advisable to apply to the iris border and adjoining area a 5 per cent DDT dust mixed with copper. The dusting should be repeated two or three times during the growing season, at intervals of about three weeks, as needed.

B-75-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1954

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

THREE UNIVERSITY EVENTS TO STRESS ANIMAL FEEDING

Building quality meat on hogs, sheep, beef cattle and poultry — and doing it efficiently and at lowest cost — is the subject at three University of Minnesota events coming up this month.

The first is the animal nutrition short course, a two-day program of lectures and demonstrations Sept. 13-14, designed to inform feed dealers and manufacturers of the latest research in livestock feeding.

Several out-of-state animal nutrition scientists will join the University staff in this year's course programs.

The second event is the Beef-Grassland Field Day, Sept. 21, at the rolling 210-acre beef-grassland farm of the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. Fifty Montana-born Hereford steers are sampling fertilized and unfertilized pastures, diets of grass only, grass with grain, grain in drylot only, and several grass and legume pasture combinations.

The University's soils, agronomy, animal husbandry and insect control specialists are cooperating at Rosemount in proving that beef production can pay on hilly farms which need large grass acreages to keep them "healthy" and profitable.

Visitors will tour the farm and see and hear how the 50 Herefords, brought to the farm as calves last October, are responding to the many diets. University entomologists are using several modern fly-control methods on the herd.

The third event, Swine Feeders' Day, Sept. 24, will be held on the St. Paul campus. Feeding specialists will report on nearly 300 little pigs taken from sows at three weeks and placed on 21 different creep feeds. Object: to see which feeds have the most "eat-appeal" and do the best job of promoting healthy gains.

Farmers also will see experiments with slow and limited feeding of brood sows and feeding fats and oils to baby pigs. The four fats tried in a vitamin-fortified skim-milk ration are lard, cottonseed oil, hydrogenated cottonseed oil and butter oil.

Each of the three events is open to the public and complete programs are available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1954

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

PLOWVILLE '54 TO DISPLAY IMPROVED LAND TREATMENTS

Many interesting "sideshows" will open on the two big days of the main event -- "Plowville '54" -- near Lake Benton on Sept. 17-18. They are the soil and water conservation demonstration areas on several nearby farms.

Featured on the Ernest Hollander farm will be a farm pond and an eight-acre wildlife area, contour furrows in the pasture, 80 acres of contour strip-cropping, and other demonstrations on proper land use. The farm is especially interesting since it presents some real problems in efficient conservation.

On the Walter and Alfred Cyriacks farm Plowville '54 visitors will see terracing, waterways, fertility demonstrations on corn and legumes, pasture renovation, four-rotation hog pastures, ditching and installation of 9,000 feet of drainage tile.

The Cyriacks farm also is Plowville '54 headquarters.

A 35-acre terraced field on Gunnar Johansen's farm will be plowed to show different methods of terrace maintenance. On Ivan Kerr's farm, a farmstead windbreak planting will hold the spotlight.

Sponsors of the Field Days are the Minnesota Association of Soil conservation Districts and WCCO Radio, cooperating with the SCS and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

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

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLIES

EXHIBIT FEATURES OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE

Minnesota young people looking around for an uncrowded field should consider agriculture -- the nation's colleges train only half as many as the expanding industry wants to employ.

The field includes the crop and animal sciences, home economics, veterinary medicine and forestry. According to Dean Harold Macy of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture -- the St. Paul campus -- the nation's colleges will train about 8,500 young people in these fields during each of the next five years.

But there will be well over 15,000 career openings each year. Thus many high-paying and personally rewarding jobs will "go begging."

The positions range from research and teaching jobs in industry and education to self-employment careers in veterinary medicine, the crop and livestock fields and home economics.

Young people interested in a future in agriculture will get answers to their questions about college at a special State Fair exhibit set up in the Education Building, just south of the main 4-H Club Building on the fair grounds.

The exhibit is called "Opportunities in Agriculture" and illustrates campus classroom, laboratory and social life and on-the-job experiences a young "ag college" graduate would meet.

University Institute of Agriculture specialists will be on duty at the exhibit to answer questions about its many features and introduce "college-planning" young people to the ag campus, and what it can offer.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 23, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS

For publication week of
August 30 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses . . .

Animal Nutrition Short Course at U. -- One of the University's short courses is of special value to feed dealers and manufacturers. It's the Animal Nutrition Short Course on September 13-14. Leading University animal feeding specialists will tell of their research with various feeds for hogs, sheep, beef cattle and poultry. For a course program, write or call the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

* * * *

A Cow Gymnasium? -- How about your pasture? Is it a productive one, full of good livestock feed? Or just an exercise field -- a cow gymnasium? At Plowville '54 out in Lincoln County, Sept. 17-18, the pasture renovation demonstration will show renovation methods and fully-renovated pastures. Careful renovation can triple or quintuple a pasture's carrying capacity and value, you know.

* * * *

Farm Income Tax Short Course at U. -- A University short course that's going to be particularly valuable this year is the Farm Income Tax Short Course, October 11-13. University, state and federal tax experts conduct the course and this year will stress recent changes in income tax regulations. For a full program of the course, call or write the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

* * * *

See Big Pond at Plowville -- A bulldozer, two caterpillars and scrapers worked four days to complete the farm pond dam for Plowville '54 near Lake Benton. The pond covers two acres and is up to 15 feet deep. You can see fish being planted in it on the big field days, Sept. 17-18.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 23, 1954

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT

For publication as soon as you get names of your delegates from State 4-H Club Office

COUNTY 4-H'ER
WINS ITASCA
PARK TRIP

_____, _____, a member of the _____ 4-H club, has won a trip to the
(name) (address)
4-H State Conservation camp in Itasca Park September 16-19, County (Club) Agent _____ has announced.

(She, he, they) will be among 100 4-H boys and girls from all parts of Minnesota chosen to attend the camp because of outstanding work done in the 4-H conservation program.

A trip to the annual conservation camp is one of the prized awards in 4-H work.

The camp will be held at the University of Minnesota's Itasca Forestry and Biological Station. Nature hikes, a boat trip, a tour of the park and cook-outs will be highlights of the camp. Classes will be held each day in forestry, soil conservation, plant life and outdoor cookery.

The 4-H State Conservation camp was started 20 years ago. It is made possible each year through funds contributed by Charles L. Horn, president of Federal Cartridge Corporation.

_____ has a fine record of achievement in conservation. (Devote the rest of this paragraph to specific things the winner has done in conservation.)

Four-H members throughout the nation who are enrolled in the soil and water conservation project are playing an increasingly important part in conserving valuable topsoil and water on American farms, according to _____. Those who are carrying the forestry project have planted shelterbelts and windbreaks on their home farms and set out thousands of trees and shrubs. Through the conservation activity, 4-H'ers are learning greater appreciation of nature and are making an important contribution in restoring and protecting wildlife.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 23, 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For publication week of
August 30

BEEF PLENTIFUL
IN SEPTEMBER

Bargain eating, canning and freezing will be in order during September, Home Agent ____ _____ predicts in reporting the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month.

Most of the plentifuls will come from farms in Minnesota or other Midwest states.

Beef is given the headline position on the list of plentiful foods because of the record number of beef animals on farms and ranches. Heavy movement toward market is expected to begin during September and continue during the fall. The Department of Agriculture forecasts large supplies of grain-fed beef from the Midwest and a record volume of grass-fed beef from the West. Grass-fed cattle usually appear on the retail counter as ground beef, beef stew or "economy" beef cuts.

Turkeys, fryer chickens, hens, medium and small-size eggs and frozen fish are other protein foods expected to be plentiful.

Peak of the harvest season for several vegetables will encourage many homemakers to can or freeze supplies for use during the winter months. Tomatoes, sweet corn, beets, carrots, cucumbers and cabbage are among the vegetables that will be most plentiful in home gardens and on the market.

Limes and lemons from Florida and California will be the most abundant fruits. Minnesota-grown apples will also be available, though the crop is smaller than last year.

Milk and dairy products, salad oil, vegetable shortening, peanuts and peanut butter, rice and honey complete the list of foods expected to be plentiful in Minnesota during September.

-jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 23, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS

For publication during
week of August 30, 1954

YOU CAN "TRICK" PULLETS INTO LAYING RIGHT

You may have to practice a little friendly trickery to get pullets to lay in the nests instead of on the floor, according to County Agent _____ _____. They may not dislike the kind of nests you provide, but if left to make their own choice they may lay somewhere else.

Here are a few general principles from Cora Cooke, Extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota to guide you:

1. Have nests of the same type as those in the laying house available to pullets on range.
2. Use only one type of nest in the house. If you have two kinds of nests the pullets will use only one type - no matter how crowded. They are "conformists" and each pullet wants a nest just like her sister's.
3. Choose a style of nest that will make your own work easier.
4. Set the nests low to start with and raise them as the pullets get used to using them.
5. If pullets tend to lay in corners, set the nests there and move them a little every few days toward the spot where you want them.
6. If you use wire-bottomed nests, start out with a layer of shavings or other nesting material on the wire. Remove a little at a time, until pullets will use nests with no litter at all. It takes time, but it will pay later on in time saved and in avoiding dirty eggs.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 23, 1954

TO COUNTY AGENTS

For publication week of
August 30 or after

PLANNING FOR
SHELTERBELT IS
MUCH EASIER NOW

Large supplies of young trees and easy availability of tree-planting machines make farm shelterbelt planning a lot easier this year, says County Agent _____.

Of top importance in establishing a tree planting is well-prepared ground. According to Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, right now with fall plowing under way is the right time to think about shelterbelt ground preparation.

Shelterbelt ground should be plowed soon -- the earlier the better, he says. Spring plowing of such ground usually is disappointing on two counts: few young trees survive and those that live grow very slowly.

Good ground preparation assures high survival of young trees and faster, more uniform growth of the protective shelterbelt.

Smith says that this year more trees were planted on Minnesota farms than in any other year in the state's history.

County Agents can help you with booklets and tips on shelterbelt planning.

-hrj-

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
August 24, 1954

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Enclosed is a story for your possible use in announcing your winning team's participation in the Plowville '54 contest at Lake Benton.

Harry R. Johnson

Harry R. Johnson
Extension Information Specialist

HRJ:ms

Enc.

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

To all counties

For publication whenever team has been selected

COUNTY TEAM IN
STATE LAND JUDGING
CONTEST

_____, _____, _____, and _____ are members of the judging team which will represent _____ county in the State 4-H Land Judging Contest in Lincoln County near Lake Benton, Saturday, September 18, according to _____.
(CA or Soil Conservation Agent)

(HERE ADD A PARAGRAPH STATING WHERE TEAM MEMBERS COME FROM, AGE, NAME OF THEIR CLUB, ETC.)

The team was selected to represent the county after winning top honors in the _____ County Land Appreciation School. The state contest will be held in connection with "Plowville '54" state-wide soil conservation event.

In the state contest, as in the county contests held throughout the state this summer, teams compete in evaluating the land's physical factors, determining land use classification and setting up proper management practices.

They judge such physical factors as color of surface soil, depth of surface and subsoil, air and water movement within the soil, surface soil texture, slope of land, and degree of wind and water erosion.

The land's classification depends on physical features which determine whether it is suitable for cropland or only for permanent vegetation.

Conservation practices which may be chosen for cropland include rotations, drainage of wet areas, application of lime and fertilizers and control of wind and water erosion. Practices for permanent vegetation include permanent pastures, wildlife and woodland management.

AGENT: You may wish to develop something similar to this story for your 4-H contour line team.

-hrj-

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

SPECIAL

CATTLE FEEDERS'
CLINIC AT TRACY
THURSDAY, SEPT. 9

What are prospects for profit from feeding cattle this year? What kind of cattle should I buy and when? How do grass-fed cattle sell compared to dry lot-fed cattle? How do profits compare? How long should I feed and when should I sell?

These and other problems facing feeders will be discussed and demonstrated with live cattle at a cattle feeders' clinic in Central's Yards at Tracy, Thursday evening, September 9. It begins at 8 p.m. in the sales pavilion and all cattle feeders are invited.

University of Minnesota specialists on the program include W. E. Morris, Extension livestock specialist, who will discuss the cattle feeding outlook and give timely feeding tips, and A. L. Harvey of the animal husbandry department, who will compare profits from feeding cattle grain on grass to dry lot and straight pasture grazing. Harvey will report results of experiments conducted this year at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Ralph McCarthy, head cattle salesman for the Central Livestock Association, South St. Paul, will discuss "The Cattle Market Today".

L. S. Doran, chief of stocker and feeder operations for Central's Livestock Order Buying Company, will give a demonstration of feeder cattle grades and discuss the uses of each under different feeding programs and farm conditions.

Lunch will be served after the meeting by the Tracy Civic and Commerce Association.

The clinic is sponsored by Central Livestock and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Chairman is F. J. Meade, Lyon County Agent.

-hrj-

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
August 24, 1954

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Enclosed is a story for your possible use in announcing your winning team's participation in the Plowville '54 contest at Lake Benton.

Harry R. Johnson

Harry R. Johnson
Extension Information Specialist

HRJ:ms

Enc.

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

To all counties

For publication whenever team has been selected

COUNTY TEAM IN
STATE LAND JUDGING
CONTEST

_____, _____, _____, and _____ are members of the judging team which will represent _____ county in the State 4-H Land Judging Contest in Lincoln County near Lake Benton, Saturday, September 18, according to _____.
(CA or Soil Conservation Agent)

(HERE ADD A PARAGRAPH STATING WHERE TEAM MEMBERS COME FROM, AGE, NAME OF THEIR CLUB, ETC.)

The team was selected to represent the county after winning top honors in the _____ County Land Appreciation School. The state contest will be held in connection with "Plowville '54" state-wide soil conservation event.

In the state contest, as in the county contests held throughout the state this summer, teams compete in evaluating the land's physical factors, determining land use classification and setting up proper management practices.

They judge such physical factors as color of surface soil, depth of surface and subsoil, air and water movement within the soil, surface soil texture, slope of land, and degree of wind and water erosion.

The land's classification depends on physical features which determine whether it is suitable for cropland or only for permanent vegetation.

Conservation practices which may be chosen for cropland include rotations, drainage of wet areas, application of lime and fertilizers and control of wind and water erosion. Practices for permanent vegetation include permanent pastures, wildlife and woodland management.

AGENT: You may wish to develop something similar to this story for your 4-H contour line team.

-hrj-

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

Immediate Release

JUNIOR VEGETABLE GROWERS TO STAGE CONTEST

A state vegetable judging and demonstration contest for members of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' association will be held at the Minnesota State Fair Tuesday, August 31, in the 4-H building.

The contest is scheduled for 1:30 p.m. on the second floor of the 4-H club building, according to Orrin C. Turnquist, state NJVGA leader. It will consist of identification of weeds, insects, diseases and vegetable varieties, as well as judging potatoes and vegetables for quality and showmanship.

Demonstrations will begin at 4:30 Tuesday afternoon. The demonstrations will cover production, marketing and utilization of vegetables.

B-76-jbn

Immediate Release

FARM INCOME TAX SHORT COURSE AT U.

The annual Farm Income Tax Short Course will be held at the Lowry Hotel, Monday through Wednesday, October 11-13. Announcement came from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses at the University of Minnesota.

The course will be geared to interpreting the new income tax provisions and should be especially helpful both to farmers and to bankers, attorneys and others often called upon to prepare farmers' returns.

Fee for the course is $6. Full information is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-77-hrj

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

SPECIAL to WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

A Turkish student in agronomy at the University of Minnesota, Miss Hicret Caglar, talks with Arnold Wiebusch, soil conservation agent in Goodhue County at Red Wing. Wiebusch that day was acting as a guide on a field day and is talking to Miss Caglar and three other persons as they sit on a wagon about to tour agronomy plots. Wiebusch became soil conservation agent at Red Wing in September, 1951, before that serving as veterans' agriculture teacher there. He helped organize the East Goodhue Soil Conservation District and was its secretary from 1940 through 1949.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture

University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 24, 1954

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

TIMELY TIPS FOR WEEK OF SEPT. 4

If pullets haven't already been housed, it will be difficult to get a new built-up litter in good condition by cold weather. Litter left over in the laying house or moved in from the brooder houses will help speed the coming of the right conditions. — Cora Cooke

* * * * *

The University's Farm Income Tax short course is being held October 11-13 this year and it will be especially important in view of new income tax provisions. For a complete program, write the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. — S. B. Cleland

* * * * *

Give the dry cows and springing heifers a few pounds of grain with the milk cows. Getting cows in condition for freshening is good business. — Harold R. Searles

* * * * *

A Montana experiment showed that sheep infected with vibrio fetus did not transmit or pass the disease to other sheep in the same flock. Vibrio fetus is a bacterium which causes abortion in sheep andcattle.—Jay H. Sautter

* * * * *

For best results slope staples downward into the post, letting the wire hang free in the notch between staple and post. — John R. Neetzel

* * * * *

The small sawmill is playing an important and increasingly meaningful role in farm woodlot marketing. A sawmill operator's success depends a lot on good, modern equipment and his know-how. That includes careful book-keeping.
-- Parker Anderson

* * * * *

It's time to plant fall rye for a good pasture late this fall as well as next spring. Rye pasture is one of the earliest and best of pastures for little pigs and lambs. University-recommended ryes are Emerald, Imperial and Caribou. — H. G. Zavoral

* * * * *

In renovating a piece of land, experienced experts suggest that a farmer not try to do over too large an acreage at any one time. A planned amount each year, done carefully, is the best idea. When renovating a section of hillside it's best to do it with a strip method. — Rodney A. Briggs

* * * * *

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 24, 1954 Immediate Release

300 HOME EC TEACHERS TO ATTEND STATE CONFERENCE

Some 300 home economics teachers in Minnesota high schools will talk over ways of teaching better management in homemaking at their annual state conference August 30 to September 3.

Meetings will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Mildred Weigley Wood, coordinator of homemaking education at Union high school in Phoenix, Arizona, will be leader of the conference. Mrs. Wood was director of the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics from 1918-22 and has served as state supervisor of home economics for both Minnesota and Arizona. In 1951 she was awarded a medal for outstanding achievement by the University of Minnesota. The Mildred Weigley Home Management House on the St. Paul campus is named in her honor.

The conference is sponsored each year by the State Department of Education in cooperation with the College of Education and the School of Home Economics of the University of Minnesota.

Advisers for the five-day meeting will be Dr. Ella J. Rose, University of Minnesota; Aura Keever and Rachel Anhorn, State Department of Education; Ruth Hallet, Mankato State Teachers' college; and Agnes Larson, supervisor of home economics in the St. Paul schools.

Mrs. Sylvia Connolly, Morgan Park high school, Duluth, is chairman of the planning committee. Heading other committees for the conference are Mrs. Edith Bacon, Johnson high school, St. Paul; Ruth Gabrielson, Winthrop; Shirley Schwanke, Redwood Falls; Doris Johans, Stowe junior high school, Duluth; Priscilla Rugg, Central high school, St. Paul; Mrs. Janet Lofstuen, Rush City; and Lillian Hathaway, Little Falls.

Following registration Monday afternoon, tours have been arranged to homemaking departments in schools and in industry.

Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, will speak to the group Tuesday morning. The remainder of the week will be devoted largely to workshop sessions at which the teachers will discuss ways of applying and teaching better management in home economics classes.

B-78-jbn

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

Immediate Release

BEACON APPLES BEING HARVESTED

Harvest of Beacon apples is now under way in Minnesota and will probably be completed this week, J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, reported today.

The Beacon is a new early apple, developed at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, characterized by its high red color. It is much less acid than the Duchess variety and is popular for eating, sauce, pie and freezing. Size, color and quality of the Beacon apples are very good this year, Winter said.

Picking of Beacon apples precedes harvest of the Wealthy variety. Picking of Wealthy apples will start about August 30 and continue for 10 days to two weeks. Growers expect the highest quality Wealthy apples they have had for several years. This variety should not be picked too early if it is to develop its best quality, according to Winter.

The Wealthy is an all-purpose apple, good for eating fresh, for baking, pie, sauce, jelly and freezing.

B -79-jbn

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

Immediate Release

U. AG. ECONOMICS GRADUATE HONORED

Vernon L. Sorenson, a native of Le Roy, Minn. and a 1953 graduate of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, has won a national award for his Doctor of Philosophy thesis on government potato controls.

The award was presented this week at the annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association at Pennsylvania State College. It is a $250 cash prize given by the association in recognition of superior work in agricultural economics. Only three awards are made a year.

Now an assistant professor of agricultural economics at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Sorenson wrote the thesis as part of his program for a Ph. D. degree. It dealt with the cost of government potato programs and how they affected the market and production.

This is the fifth year of the awards and University of Minnesota students have been on the winning list for three of the five years. Gerald Engelman, now with the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, won an award in 1950 and Roger W. Gray, now with the Food Research Institute at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, won one in 1953.

Both Gray and Sorenson wrote their theses from research facts gained in an extensive 11-state potato marketing research project centered at the University of Minnesota.

B-80-hrj

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

SPECIAL to Russell Asleson, Mpls. Tribune
City Desk, St. Paul Pioneer
Press & Dispatch

LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK MEETINGS SCHEDULED

Livestock outlook meetings will be held in 27 Minnesota counties during September with University of Minnesota agricultural marketing specialists outlining trends in cattle and hog feeding.

One team, extension farm management specialists S. B. Cleland and E. M. Hartmans, have the following schedule:

Marshall, Sept. 7; Ivanhoe, Sept. 8; Elbow Lake, Sept. 9; Willmar, Sept. 10; Clarkfield, Sept. 13; Worthington, Sept. 14; Luverne, Sept. 15; Redwood Falls, Sept. 16; Sleepy Eye, Sept. 17.

Cleland and Harold C. Pederson will speak at the following meetings: Ortonville, Sept. 20; Madison, Sept. 21; Montevideo, Sept. 22; Benson, Sept. 23; Glenwood, Sept. 24; Austin, Sept. 27; Preston, Sept. 28; Lewiston, Sept. 29; Rochester, Sept. 30.

Hartmans and W. E. Morris, extension livestock specialist, have the following schedule: Dodge Center, Sept. 21; Albert Lea, Sept. 22; Lakefield, Sept. 23; Slayton, Sept. 24; St. Peter, Sept. 27; St. James, Sept. 28; Blue Earth, Sept. 29; Mankato, Sept. 30; Farmington, October 1.

County agents have information on time and place of each meeting. All are in the evening.

-hrj-

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

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA
WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

U. ANIMAL NUTRITION COURSE WILL AID FEED DEALERS

A two-day short course at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul is designed with country feed dealers and processors in mind, J. O. Christianson, short courses director, says.

The event is the Animal Nutrition Short Course, Sept. 13-14, a two-day program of lectures and demonstrations by University and industry animal feeding researchers who will discuss feeds for poultry, hogs, sheep, and dairy and beef cattle.

They will describe their research results with various types of feed and bring feed dealers and manufacturers up to date in new feeding trends and ideas.

The program has been arranged by Dr. L. E. Hanson of the department of animal husbandry.

The course is sponsored jointly by the University and the Northwest Feed Manufacturers' Association. A complete program will be sent anyone writing 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
August 26, 1954 Immediate Release

BUY TOMATOES NOW FOR CANNING

Minnesota-grown tomatoes are in liberal supply now and a good buy for canning, S. H. Sevier, Federal-State Market News Service, reported today.

Consumers will get the best buys in tomatoes by ordering them by the bushel or half bushel from their grocers, by purchasing from local growers or, in the Twin Cities area, at the Farmers' Markets in Minneapolis or St. Paul.

Early tomatoes are usually of better quality for canning than those which come later, according to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Either the cold pack or hot pack method may be used in canning tomatoes, she said, but the tomatoes canned by the cold pack method have a fresher, more natural flavor. The tomatoes also retain their shape better than those preheated before processing.

Remove green portions, the hard core, all blemishes and all soft spots, in preparing tomatoes for canning.

For the cold pack, put a skinned tomato into a hot jar. Press it firmly with a spoon until there is enough juice to cover the tomato. Then proceed in the same way with each tomato until the jar is full to within one-fourth inch of the top. Adjust the seal and process in the hot water bath 45 minutes.

For the hot pack, cut the peeled tomatoes into quarters and bring to the boiling point in an open kettle. Then pack into hot jars. Process in the hot water bath 35 minutes.

While a satisfactory way of freezing raw tomatoes has never been found, it is possible to cook tomatoes or make cooked tomato juice and freeze the product rather than can it, Miss Rowe says. This is a timesaver, since it will not be necessary to go through the long processing routine in canning. For freezing, use the hot pack method of preparing tomatoes, but instead of processing in the waterbath, put the precooked tomatoes into the jars and freeze them. Glass jars make suitable containers. Allow at least an inch of head space in each quart jar so that when the product expands in freezing it will not break the container. B-82-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 26, 1954 Immediate Release

IFYE DELEGATE HERE FROM ALGERIA

A young farmer from Algeria will arrive in Minnesota on Tuesday evening, August 31, to spend the month of September on farms in Polk county.

He is Jean-Claude Noel Malvesin, 25, from Aiv-Tahamimime, French North Africa. He is the fourteenth exchangee to come to Minnesota this summer from other countries under the International Farm Youth Exchange program whose purpose is to promote world understanding at the grass roots level. It gives young people an opportunity to live and work with rural people in another country. The program 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. It is financed by 4-H clubs, civic groups, rural organizations, business concerns, foundations and individuals interested in world peace.

Malvesin will attend the Minnesota State Fair before going to west Polk county. He has been in the United States since the end of April. Since that time he has been living with farm families in Virginia. He will be in the United States until November 1.

Malvesin's home farm consists of 5,000 acres on which wheat is the major crop.

B-81-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 26, 1954 Immediate Release

4-H'ERS START FAIR ACTIVITIES SATURDAY

Nine youths from four different countries will be made honorary members of the Minnesota State 4-H Club Federation at a special ceremony Friday morning, September 3, in the 4-H club building at the Minnesota State Fair.

The nine young men are International Farm Youth Exchange delegates from India, Pakistan, Turkey and Algeria. They are spending several months on farms in Minnesota and will visit the State Fair with their host families.

The special ceremony will be one of scores of activities in which some 2,500 4-H members from all over Minnesota will take part at the State Fair.

As county winners selected to represent the state's 50,000 4-H'ers, they will begin 10 days of whirlwind activity at the Fair Saturday as they start demonstrating and exhibiting in the big 4-H building where they will also eat and sleep.

Demonstrations by 4-H members will start at 1:30 p.m. Saturday and continue each day during the Fair except Sundays. Nearly 1,000 members will compete for honors in home economics and agriculture demonstrations on seven platforms on the first floor of the 4-H building.

Judging of 68 4-H booths gets under way Saturday (Aug. 28). The booths feature 4-H projects and activities carried on in as many counties.

Exhibits from 4-H'ers representing work done by members in canning, clothing, gardening, home furnishings and homemaking assistance will be shown in the 4-H building all during the Fair. About 175 dresses and suits made by 4-H girls will be featured in the clothing section.

The annual 4-H pie competition will be held in two sections, Wednesday beginning at 9 a.m. for 33 county winners and Saturday, September 4, for 28 contestants.

Other highlights during the week will include the annual state Search for 4-H Talent contest Wednesday evening, the state dress revue Thursday afternoon and the annual banquet for 4-H members sponsored by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Thursday evening in Coffman Memorial Union. Four-H highway safety awards will be presented during a half-hour broadcast at 7:30 p.m. Friday. A program of square dancing has been planned for the remainder of the evening.

Saturday, September 4, has been designated as 4-H Livestock Day. Livestock brought in by 1,034 club members Friday will be judged Saturday. At 7:30 p.m. Saturday, a 4-H parade of dairy exhibitors, featuring dairy champions, will be followed by the dairy showmanship contest and the dairy awards program in the hippodrome.

As in other years, the group of 4-H'ers who have won trips to the Fair is so large that is is necessary to divide it into two parts. The delegation from the first group of counties will begin to arrive Saturday. The second group will take its place Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning. B-839jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 26, 1954 Immediate Release

PLOWVILLE '54 TO DISPLAY IMPROVED LAND TREATMENTS

Many worthwhile "sideshows" will open on the two big days of the main event -- "Plowville '54" -- near Lake Benton on Sept. 17-18. They are the soil and water conservation demonstration areas on several nearby farms.

Featured on the Ernest Hollander farm will be a farm pond and an eight-acre wildlife area, contour furrows in the pasture, 80 acres of contour strip-cropping, and other demonstrations on proper land use. The farm is especially interesting since it presents some tough problems in efficient conservation.

On the Walter and Alfred Cyriacks farm, Plowville '54 headquarters, visitors will see terracing, waterways, fertility demonstrations on corn and legumes, pasture renovation, four-rotation hog pastures, ditching and installation of 9,000 feet of drainage tile.

A 35-acre terraced field on Gunnar Johansen's farm will show various methods of terrace maintenance. On Ivan Kerr's farm, a farmstead windbreak planting will be featured.

Sponsors of Plowville '54 are the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts and WCCO Radio, cooperating with the SCS and University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

B-84-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 26, 1954

Immediate Release

STATE FAIR EXHIBIT FEATURES OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE

College-bound Minnesota young people looking for an uncrowded career field should consider agriculture--the nation's colleges train only half as many as the expanding industry wants to employ.

According to Dean Harold Macy of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, the nation's colleges will train about 8,500 young people in the crop and animal sciences, home economics, veterinary medicine and forestry in each of the next five years.

But there will be well over 15,000 career openings each year and many high-paying and personally rewarding jobs will "go begging."

They range from research and teaching jobs in industry and education to self-employment in veterinary medicine, the crop and livestock fields and home economics.

Young people interested in such careers will learn about agricultural college life at a State Fair exhibit set up in the Education building, just south of the main 4-H Club building.

Called "Opportunities in Agriculture," it illustrates campus classroom, laboratory and social life and on-the-job experiences a young "ag college" graduate meets.

University Institute of Agriculture specialists will be on duty to answer questions and introduce college-planning young people to the ag campus and what it can offer.

B-85-hrj

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

SPECIAL to: AP, UP,
Minneapolis Tribune
St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch
WCCO-Radio
Ray Wolf
KSTP

WOMAN PROFESSOR NAMED PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL SCIENCE SOCIETY

Dr. Helen Hart, a University of Minnesota professor of plant pathology, was elected president of the American Phytopathological Society at its annual meeting in Estes Park, Colorado, this week. The Society is composed of scientists specializing in plant diseases.

Miss Hart is the first woman to be so honored in the Society's history. She is known widely for her research work on cereal grain diseases such as rust and has been a University staff member since 1924.

She has travelled widely throughout North America and Europe visiting scientific and educational institutions.

She has made an extensive study of stem rust resistance in wheat and is now engaged in rust control research at the University's plant pathology laboratories.

A member of several scientific and honorary societies, she is listed in Who's Who Among American Women, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Men of Science, Who's Who in American Education, Women of Distinction in America and others and has served as secretary and president in many of them.

She served as editor of the Society's journal, "Phytopathology," from 1944 to 1951 and last year served as the society's vice-president.

-hrj-

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

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

SWINE FEEDERS' DAY FEATURES LITTLE PIG STARTERS

"These little pigs had sugar in their ration -- those little pigs had none." That's one of the experiments you'll hear about at Swine Feeders' Day, Friday, Sept. 24, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

And sugar is only one item nearly 300 early-August-farrowed pigs are "testing" for University feeding specialists. At three weeks, the little pigs, were taken from sows, divided into groups and each group placed on one of eight different starter formulas.

Some of the formulas contain fruit flavors for improving a starter's tastiness, antibiotics such as aureomycin, penicillin and two new ones -- erythromycin and oxamycin -- and arsanilic acid.

Other piglets are testing a 14 per cent protein ration to see how it compares to one with 30 per cent protein. Swine Feeders' Day includes talks, demonstrations with live animals and tours of research projects.

Chairman of the event is L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry and widely-known hog-feeding researcher.

Another special "day" features beef cattle. It's the Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. A group of 48 yearling Hereford steers are trying out fertilized and unfertilized and renovated and unrenovated pastures, grass-with-grain diets, grain in drylot only and several grass and legume pasture combinations.

The Beef Cattle-Grassland Farm is a hilly 210-acre section that's proving beef production can pay on rolling farms which need large grass acreages to keep them "healthy" and profitable.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 30 1954

To all counties

For publication week of
September 6 or after

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

Save On Taxes -- You can now charge off as much as 25 per cent of your annual gross farm income as current expenses to save soil and water. Such improvements can include protection of water courses, outlets, ponds and many others. Tree planting is included in the land-saving practices and now's the time to think about the ground preparation you need to assure next spring's successful tree planting. This tip comes from Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

Workday Length Declining -- We'll probably get some "oh, yeahs?" out of this one, but here goes: The length of workday on farms as well as the number of workers has been gradually declining in recent years. The USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service reports that farm operators were averaging about 11 hours and 18 minutes work per day this past spring -- that's about 10 minutes less than last year. Their hired men averaged nine hours and 24 minutes -- about six minutes less than the 1953 average.

* * * * * *

Rotation Hog Pastures at Plowville -- One of the many Plowville attractions this year are sets of rotation hog pastures. They'll be shown on the big Field Days, September 17-18, at Lake Benton. Rotation pastures give a clean lot, valuable feed for hogs and illustrate the principles of a crop rotation on a small scale.

* * * * * *

How Much Do Renovations Cost? -- Pasture Renovations aren't cheap, even though good investment. First, is the cost of field cultivation, discing and spring toothing which will be above plowing cost. Then, seeding, seed fertilizer and fencing costs. Estimates run from $25 to $50 an acre over and above costs of any land-clearing necessary. To get full return from the investment, however, you can divide the cost over a period of three or four years. This tip comes from Rodney A. Briggs, Extension Agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 30 1954

To all counties

For publication week of
September 6 or after

TCA GOOD FOR
QUACKGRASS KILL

Probably cultivation is the least expensive way to check quackgrass in a large field, but often it's not possible to cultivate because of danger of erosion or long periods of wet cool weather or the time involved.

Then, says County Agent _____, you may want to use a chemical weed control. One of the best, TCA, is most effective when applied in a worked field in late summer or fall.

If the field has been plowed, 22 pounds of acid-equivalent per acre will do a good control job, according to Edwin H. Jensen, new extension agronomist specializing in weed control at the University of Minnesota.

If the land is not plowed, he says, it will take 66 pounds or more to do the job. This high spraying rate will cost more, of course, and greatly increase the danger of injuring the crop to be grown on the treated area next year.

Crops such as flax, potatoes, oats and corn can be grown successfully on land that has been treated with TCA at 22 pounds per acre the fall before. But, a farmer shouldn't try to grow barley, wheat or soy beans on such land because the fall treatment will affect the soil and may injure them.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 30, 1954

To all counties

For publication week of
September 6 or after

CLOSED GATES, GOOD
FENCES HELP RAISE
FARM PROFITS

Poor fences and carelessly-left-open gates eat into your profits, but there's an easy remedy, according to County Agent _____.

That remedy is good fences and gates. They can prevent stray cattle wandering into standing corn, alfalfa, and grass seed plots or onto the highway to become accident-causers and candidates for the rendering works.

The answer is good fences, built to last 20 or 30 or more years. Long fence life now is possible by chemically treating poles and posts cut from your woodlot or purchased from a neighbor.

Native trees peeled and dried during the summer can be effectively treated by wood preservatives right now, at this time of year. This tip comes from Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Our office has free booklets on treating home-grown lumber for long-lasting fences and how to build them.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 30 1954

To all Counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of September 6
or after

DRY WEEDS,
FLOWERS FOR
WINTER BOUQUETS

Some imagination and a little work can give you colorful arrangements of weeds and flowers to enjoy during the winter.

Your flower border, the vegetable garden, roadsides and marshes will provide you with interesting material, says Home Agent ____ ____. For example, most of the grasses and sedges have interesting seed heads. Iris, gas plant, peony, poppies, daylilies, roses and sumac all have beautiful fruits or seed pods.

Richard Stadtherr, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, gives these suggestions on conditioning flowers for winter bouquets:

Choose flowers that are perfect specimens, not injured in any way. Pick them just as they become mature. Exceptions to that rule are strawflowers and similar double daisy-like flowers which should be picked when they are half mature, before the centers open.

Ageratum and yarrow should be placed in water a day or two before drying; otherwise, don't put flowers in water.

Strip off all foliage immediately. Fasten together about a dozen stems with rubber bands. With a small wire make a hook which can be used to hang the small bundle to a line or wire strung in a dark, airy room. A basement is likely to be too damp. Hang the bouquets so the flower heads point downward.

After the flowers are dried - in from two to four weeks - leave them in a dark room to protect their color, or store them in boxes.

Effective dried arrangements can be made with such garden flowers as strawflowers, crested and plume types of cockscomb, globe amaranth, globe thistle, lavender, honesty, bells of Ireland, statice, blue salvia and hydrangea. Among other garden flowers which may be dried are ageratum, larkspur, zinnias, delphinium, spirea, yarrow, butterfly weed and beebalm.

Pick zinnias for winter bouquets right after the flowers have opened. Then place them upright in a container and cover them with fine washed sand or borax until they are dried.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

**	August 30 - Sept. 3	Home Economics Teachers' Conference, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
*	Sept. 7-8	Veterinarians' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
*	Sept. 13-14	Animal Nutrition Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
*	Sept. 13-15	Farm Bureau Women's Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
***	Sept. 14-17	National Barrow Show, Austin
*	Sept. 15-17	Dairy Products Institute, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
****	Sept. 16-19	4-H Conservation Camp, Lake Itasca
***	Sept. 17-18	"Plowville '54" - Minnesota Plowing Matches and Conservation Field Days, Walter Cyriacks farm, Lake Benton
*	Sept. 20-25	Dairy Herd Improvement Association Training School, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
*	Sept. 21	Beef-Grassland Field Day, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount
*	Sept. 24	Swine Feeders' Day, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
	Sept. 30-Oct. 9	Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa
*	Oct. 8-9	Rabbit Breeders' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
*	Oct. 11-13	Farm Income Tax Short Course, Lowry Hotel, St. Paul

* Information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
** Information from Home Economics Department, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
*** Information from County Agent in town named
**** Information from 4-H Club Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1

B-86-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1954

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Three of the principal planners of Plowville '54, Minnesota's big two-day plowing matches and conservation field days, discuss plans for the event. The dates: Friday and Saturday, Sept. 17-18, on the Walter Cyriacks farm near Lake Benton. Left to right are: Lloyd Hanson, Lincoln county agent at Ivanhoe; Joseph Vadheim, Tyler, finance and concessions chairman; and Andrew Andersen, Tyler, general chairman. Plowville '54 is sponsored by WCCO-Radio and the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1954 Immediate Release

NEW PROMISE OF CATTLE GRUB CONTROL

"Moooo-ah!" Translated from Hereford, that means, "Nice going so far -- please expedite."

And if you were a steer or dairy cow and could read this story that might be your comment. Because scientists are finding chemicals that kill a summer time torturer and one of your owner's big profit-cutters--the cattle grub.

At the USDA's Kerrville, Texas, research center the chemical diazinon, given steers by mouth and by injection, killed grubs for as long as three weeks afterward. Chlorthion with a dialkyl phosphate given by mouth checked them in yearlings for the same length of time.

Now will the chemicals' residues disappear from the animals' bodies as rapidly as from plants on which they're used for insect control? If further research says "yes," then an efficient grub killer may not be many months away.

A cow or steer, of course, would ask another question: "When are you going to get something to kill those cussed things before they start boring out to my hide?"

Such a chemical would break one of nature's most vicious circles. Each spring, adult heel flies attack cattle and attach eggs to short hairs, usually on the heels. When the eggs hatch, the maggots or grubs burrow into the skin, developing inside the animal's body for seven or eight months. Here, they damage flesh and lower resistance and weight-gaining ability.

The torture comes when the maggots bore to the back and puncture it. About an inch long, they set up house in small pockets in the animal's hide and breathe from tiny holes.

Think of 20 or 30 "boils" on your back and you'll get an idea of the misery grubs cause millions of steers and cows each year. The scars mean a markdown by the hide buyer, of course.

Later, the grubs work their way out of the holes, drop to the ground and pupate. Next spring, adult heel flies emerge from the pupa stage to continue the circle.

B-87-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1954

Immediate Release

LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK MEETINGS SCHEDULED

Livestock outlook meetings will be held in 27 Minnesota counties during September with University of Minnesota agricultural marketing specialists outlining trends in cattle and hog feeding.

One team, extension farm management specialists S. B. Cleland and E. M. Hartmans, have the following schedule:

Marshall, Sept. 7; Ivanhoe, Sept. 8; Elbow Lake, Sept. 9; Willmar, Sept. 10; Clarkfield, Sept. 13; Worthington, Sept. 14; Luverne, Sept. 15; Redwood Falls, Sept. 16; Sleepy Eye, Sept. 17.

Cleland and Harold C. Pederson will speak at the following meetings: Ortonville, Sept. 20; Madison, Sept. 21; Montevideo, Sept. 22; Benson, Sept. 23; Glenwood, Sept. 24; Austin, Sept. 27; Preston, Sept. 28; Lewiston, Sept. 29; Rochester, Sept. 30.

Hartmans and W. E. Morris, extension livestock specialist, have the following schedule: Dodge Center, Sept. 21; Albert Lea, Sept. 22; Lakefield, Sept. 23; Slayton, Sept. 24; St. Peter, Sept. 27; St. James, Sept. 28; Blue Earth, Sept. 29; Mankato, Sept. 30; Farmington, October 1.

County agents have information on time and place of each meeting. All are in the evening.

B-88-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1954

Immediate Release

TECHNICAL BULLETIN REPORTS POTATO INDUSTRY STUDY

Both producers and consumers would benefit from reduction of the extreme year-to-year variability in potato production and prices.

This is one of the conclusions of three University of Minnesota agricultural economists who undertook a study of the effect of government supports in the potato industry. Their detailed report is found in a new free University booklet, Technical Bulletin 211, "An Economic Analysis of the Impact of Government Programs on the Potato Industry of the U. S."

A popular summary of the 240-page bulletin was issued earlier and is called "Price Supports and the Potato Industry," Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 424. Both are available free from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

The three authors are Willard W. Cochrane, professor of agricultural economics, and two research assistants, Roger W. Gray and Vernon L. Sorenson. The bulletin has detailed charts and tables and reports of surveys of potato producers' attitudes toward price support.

Both the technical bulletin, 211, and the popular bulletin, 424, are also available from states' experiment stations which cooperated in the study. The states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

B-89-hrj