

News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 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.)

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### CLOTHING

#### Washable Pleats

Will "permanently pleated" skirts hold their pleats if they're washed at home?

Many of these permanently pleated skirts are made of blended fabric--for example, wool or cotton combined with newer man-made fibers like nylon and dacron.

Clothing specialists report good results in laundering pleated fabrics with about 50 per cent man-made fibers. Laundering may be done by hand or machine in hot water and mild detergent. If an automatic washer is used, remove the skirt before the spin-dry cycle. Then simply press the pleats into place with the fingers and hang the skirt up straight to dry. A mild breeze helps remove wrinkles.

If you wash the skirt by hand or in a non-automatic washer, don't wring it dry, but hang it on a skirt hanger to drip-dry, and finger-press the pleats after some of the moisture has dripped out.

To speed drying, lay the skirt flat on a towel and pat out excess water and then hang straight to dry.

Laying the skirt flat on a towel and patting out excess water before hanging up will speed drying and prevent the weight of water from stretching the skirt out of shape.

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

Hidden Quality in Upholstered Furniture

When you buy upholstered furniture, you want comfort, good looks and wearability. But much of the quality of upholstered furniture is hidden under its cover. So, to make sure of what you are getting, here are some hints from Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota:

- . Look carefully at such underneath construction as you can see, at beauty of styling, at quality and workmanship of the covering. Upholstery fabric should be of firm, close weave.
- . Feel the way springs are secured and the quality and depth of the padding. Seat springs are set close together, tied eight ways over the top and are covered with burlap under the filling. Good-quality furniture has extra padding at the front edge of the seat.
- . Read any attached labels. They should tell you whether the filling is hair, moss, down or foam rubber.
- . Ask questions of the salesman. He can often tell you about the hidden construction and give you information that's not on the label. But don't be persuaded by a salesman's remark that "This is what we're selling today" or "This is what everyone is demanding."

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Loose Tension for Plastic

Plastics are still popular in some rooms for curtains. If you plan to make some plastic curtains, there are a few things to keep in mind. In the first place, avoid the use of pins since they will leave holes. Instead, use adhesive tape or paper clips. When it comes to using the sewing machine, Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist, recommends a loose tension and a long stitch. Use mercerized thread and a fine needle. And be sure to hold the material firmly on each side of the presser foot as you sew.

HOME DECORATIONFor Longer-Lasting Cut Flowers

Some of the most colorful bouquets for the home come from our early fall garden flowers. But some of these flowers need special treatment if they're to last after they've been brought indoors. So here are some tips from Richard Widmer, floriculturist at the University of Minnesota:

Cut chrysanthemums before the flowers are fully open and harden them in a pail of water in the basement for several hours before arranging them. Make a long slanting cut of the stem with a knife, then split the stem up to several inches above the diagonal cut. Strip the foliage from the lower two-thirds of the stem.

Pick zinnias when the flowers are open. Remove all the foliage which would be below the water line. Immerse the stems in boiling water for one minute and follow with a dip of cold water.

Cut cosmos in early morning in the late bud stage, then place the flowers in a deep vessel of water to harden for about 10 hours.

You can keep asters twice as long if you put them in a one per cent sugar solution - using one teaspoon sugar per quart of water. Be sure to remove all leaves below the water line.

Cut dahlias when they are almost fully open, in early morning or late in the evening. Immerse cut stems in boiling water for one minute and then plunge into cold water. Put charcoal in the water.

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Tips on Drying Flowers

If you are planning dried flower arrangements for your home this winter, Richard Stadtherr, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota has some suggestions: Cut most flowers just as they mature. Strawflowers, though, should be picked when they are about half open. Strip off all leaves before you tie the flowers in small bunches. Hang them upside down in a dry, dark room with good ventilation. A basement is usually too damp. Tie large flowers individually to a wire and then bend the wire to the desired line for your arrangement. Keep the stems attached to the wire so they will dry to the desired shape.

HOME MANAGEMENTTake Care of Luggage

Before you store your luggage until another vacation rolls around, get it ready for its next trip. A coat or two of neutral shoe polish, plus buffing with a soft cloth, will help leather luggage keep its new look and protect it against scratches.

Coated fabrics used to cover luggage - like canvas - react well to a coat of the same clear liquid wax you use for linoleum. Buff to a glossy finish. Give leather bindings a coat of paste shoe wax or shoe cream.

Most plastics need little care to preserve their appearance, but either paste or liquid wax will help keep down the number of cleanings.

Store your luggage in a ventilated place, avoiding extremes of temperature or humidity.

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Sticky Linoleum

Some homemakers complain that there are sticky or gummy spots on their linoleum after washing it. The reason may be that all the soap or synthetic detergent has not been rinsed off with clear water before waxing the floor. Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, explains what happens: If soap or synthetic detergents are allowed to remain on the surface of linoleum, they will draw out some of the linseed oil in the floor covering. When this mixes with wax applied after washing, it results in a gummy or sticky finish. So be sure that all the soap or synthetic detergent has been rinsed off with clear water. This applies even to cleaners recommended by their manufacturers as no-rinse products.



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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 2, 1954

Immediate Release

### THREE NEW FORESTRY AGENTS JOIN U. STAFF

Three new assistant county agents, specialists in forestry, went on duty this month in northern Minnesota counties.

According to Skuli Rutford, assistant director of extension at the University of Minnesota, they will help farmers with forestry problems ranging from tree planting and maintenance to processing and marketing.

Their addition to the University's staff is a result of a successful experiment with one forestry agent -- Floyd Colburn of Grand Rapids, Itasca county, whose projects have proved the "great value" of such agents.

The three are:

- Lansin R. Hamilton, 26, of Crosby, who is assistant county agent in forestry at Pine county and works closely with County Agent Erwin Wamhoff at Hinckley.

- Dayton M. Larson, who is working with County Agents D. T. Grussendorf of Duluth and Harold Aase of Virginia in St. Louis county forestry programs.

- Stanton H. Anderson, Hawley, who is working with Beltrami County Agent J. O. Jacobson at Bemidji. All three are graduates of the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry and have been working in forestry or agricultural education in the two to four years since graduation.

B-90-hrj

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Immediate Release

#### MINNESOTA FARM FILM GOES WORLDWIDE

"Hogs for Profit", a 25-minute film narrated by H. G. Zavoral, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman, will soon be seen throughout the world.

The U. S. Foreign Operations Administration will reproduce the film for use as part of the United States foreign educational aid program.

The film has already been widely used in Europe with France, Norway, Italy, Austria, Yugoslavia and Iceland ordering copies.

Filmed on Minnesota farms, "Hogs for Profit" shows such hog raising practices as building farrowing stalls, selecting brood sows and proper shipping to market.

The film was produced by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and George A. Hormel Co., Austin. The movie was photographed and directed by Gerald McKay, extension specialist in visual education at the University of Minnesota.

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#### ANIMAL NUTRITION SHORT COURSE AT U.

A two-day course in new developments in one of the most important agricultural sciences--farm animal nutrition--begins September 13 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

The course is designed to bring feed manufacturers and dealers new research-found knowledge about animal feeding. L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry and widely-known hog feeding researcher, is course chairman.

Monday's program includes discussions of soilage, silage and pasture for dairy cattle by Charles F. Foreman, assistant professor of dairy husbandry; modern dairy cattle feeding by Paul E. Newman, Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, New York; sheep nutrition by Robert M. Jordan, assistant professor of animal husbandry and sheep feeding specialist at the University; where medicated feeds fit into livestock production by Dr. W. L. Boyd of the University's School of Veterinary Medicine; and swine management under unfavorable conditions by Robert J. Meade, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Nebraska.

Monday evening, the Northwest Feed Manufacturers' Association will have its annual dinner at Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, with Wes Fesler, WDGY sportscaster, as speaker.

Tuesday's program includes talks on poultry nutrition and breeding, fats and feeds and correcting amino acid deficiencies in corn. Wise Burroughs, professor of animal husbandry at Iowa State College, will speak on new developments in beef cattle nutrition.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE AT U.

Strawberry ice cream--50 or 60 half-gallon samples of it--will be one of the big taste topics at the University's annual Dairy Products Institute, September 15-17, on the St. Paul Campus.

The "stock strawberry" will be entered in an exhibit by the state's many ice cream manufacturers. After judges have tasted each and selected some of the top in flavor and texture, the exhibitors will have an opportunity to sample one another's products and compare notes and techniques.

Wednesday, September 15, afternoon sessions will be devoted to butter and ice cream making problems, and Thursday afternoon to cheese, concentrated and dry and market milk. Morning sessions on both days will be general. Wednesday morning a panel on "education in the dairy industry" will follow a talk on dairy trends by R. W. Bartlett, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois.

Thursday morning's session includes talks on research, Food and Drug Administration policies and how trade barriers influence new dairy product development and sales. Thursday evening, a dinner meeting of the Minnesota Dairy Technology Society and the Institute will be held at the Dyckman Hotel.

A. J. Morris, assistant dean of the Utah State Agricultural College, will speak. His son, Howard Morris, is an assistant professor in the University of Minnesota's dairy department.

A fieldmen's conference will be held Friday on such topics as sanitation, laboratory techniques, bulk tank research and milk quality. The banquet of the Minnesota Milk Sanitarians' Association will be held at the President Cafe in the evening. Speaker is H. L. Thomasson, executive secretary of the International Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians, Shelbyville, Indiana.

W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry, is chairman of the course.

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SPECIAL TO ALL WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

"ARMY" OF FARM  
MACHINERY READY  
AT PLOWVILLE

An army of operators and farm machinery is being readied for the State Conservation Field Day, September 17-18 near Lake Benton. Twenty-three tractors, 14 plows, six disk tillers, two subsoilers, two grass seeders and 10 other implements will be used on pasture improvement, plowing contour strips, and terrace construction and maintenance demonstrations.

Six tractors and wagons will be used in the Queen of the Furrow Contest and 40 tractors and flatbed wagons will transport visitors from the parking lots to Plowville headquarters and on the demonstration tours.

Seven tiling machines will be operating at the tile drainage demonstration and sound trucks and other special equipment will take part.

The farm facility committee with Orlo Gilbertson, Ruthton, as chairman is in charge of machinery. Machine companies, local dealers and contractors have cooperated in arranging for the equipment and men for the demonstrations.

Field Day visitors will find a lot of action in store for them at the State Field Day as these machines complete the conservation demonstrations and county plowing contest winners from all over the state compete for honors.

There will be activity throughout both days of the event but Saturday will be the feature day with contest finals, continuous demonstration tours, special platform events and speakers, and award presentations on the program.

The Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts and WCCO-Radio are co-sponsors of Plowville '54 with the SCS and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service cooperating.

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TIMELY TIPS FOR WEEK OF SEPT. 18

Get the pullets to using the nests even if you have to trick them into it. Setting the nests nearer the floor or into the corners may help. Then, move them gradually to the position most convenient for you. -- Cora Cooke

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It is still not too late to kill quackgrass with chemicals this fall. TCA applied now at 22 pounds of acid equivalent per acre on land that has been plowed should still give good control. -- Edwin H. Jensen

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Avoid cutting or close grazing of alfalfa or other legumes during September and October. Regrowth will sap the roots of food reserves they need to live through the winter. They may be cut or grazed just before freezing without hurting the root reserves but you may be removing a valuable snow catcher. -- A. R. Schmid

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Since late blight has appeared in many southern Minnesota potato fields and in many home gardens, growers should take extra care in harvesting to avoid rot in storage. Do not harvest such fields while the plants show any green in foliage or stems. It's better to delay digging until the entire plant is dead and dried. Live blight spores may be present on green tissue but they disappear after the plant dies. -- R. C. Rose

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A fast start by fall pigs insures rapid gains. You get gains at a lower cost when feeding good creep mixtures than at any later date. -- E. F. Ferrin

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To aid in preventing losses from cannibalism and "pickouts," debeak or apply metal pick guards to all pullets when you house them. -- T. H. Canfield

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Cattle feeders: get a copy of University Extension Folder 169, Pasture Feeding of Beef Cattle. It fits in with the new emphasis on more hay and pasture. There is a strong trend toward more roughage in cattle feeding.

— S. B. Cleland

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Water tanks and feed bunks should be kept 50 feet from fence line and corners. When properly placed, these bunks can be more comfortably used by animals and you'll avoid damage to fences. — John R. Neetzol

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September 7 1954

To all counties

For publication week of  
September 13 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses . . . .

Too Many Gates are Losers -- A certain number of gates are necessary on every farm, but remember that putting a gate unit into a fence requires a build-up of the fence on either side of it. These take time and cost money. We have a free, illustrated University of Minnesota booklet on good fencing. It will help you do a first-class job at low cost.

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Plowville '54 Has Well-designed Windbreak -- The two big days are only hours away and one of the things you'll see at Plowville '54, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 17-18, is a windbreak improvement planting on the Ivan Kerr farm. University foresters and SCS technicians will show how trees may be planted to increase effectiveness of an existing windbreak. Over 800 trees, including Colorado Spruce, hackberry, green ash, honeysuckle and amur maple were planted in the improvement. Plowville '54 is out at Lake Benton, Lincoln County -- two very worthwhile days.

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Two Big Feeding Research Days -- Hogs and beef cattle will be on stage in two big feeding research days this month. The first, Tuesday, September 21, is the Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day at Rosemount. You'll see how 50 Hereford steers are doing on several types of pasture and rations, and how modern fly-control devices are working on a group of 20 heifers. The following Friday, September 24, is Swine Feeders' Day at the University's St. Paul campus. The big feature will be starter research results with 300 little pigs. Both these days can make a contribution to your stock feeding know-how. Both are free, of course.

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When To Cull? -- It seldom pays to keep cull cows for a higher salvage price, says Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairy specialist. It costs about \$10 a month to feed a 1,000 pound cow. This means that, to pay her way, she must sell for \$1 more per 100 pounds for each month you keep her. Says Wayne: When a cull cow is down to 10 pounds of milk a day and not due to calve within a few months, take a good look and consider her for market.



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September 7 1954

To all counties

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A U. of M. Agricultural Research Story

FEED SCIENTIST  
OUTLINES DAIRY  
FEED FINE POINTS

Every farmer -- and manufacturer -- knows that as a general rule his per-unit costs of production go down as his output increases. This is where profits are made.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reports a dairy feeding study described at the University of Minnesota's Animal Nutrition Short Course, September 13-14.

A New York cow that produced 5,000 pounds of 3.7 per cent butterfat milk per year ate \$87.81 worth of grain and \$66.20 worth of silage or "roughage." Her milk cost \$3.08 of feed per 100 pounds.

Remember, of course, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, that these are New York feed costs and that ours are lower. Yet, the same principle applies -- the higher the production, the lower the per-unit price.

A second cow produced 10,000 pounds of milk with \$168.73 worth of grain and \$84.96 of roughage. Her feed cost per 100 pounds of milk: \$2.54 -- about 50¢ less than Cow No. 1.

A third cow produced 15,000 pounds of milk. Her grain cost \$251.38, about three times as much as the 5,000-pound producer. But her roughage cost \$97.45 -- only about \$30 more than the \$66.20 worth that Cow No. 1 ate to produce only 5,000 pounds of milk.

Minnesota figures prove the same thing. For example, cows giving 5,000 pounds of milk "charged" \$90 worth of feed and \$1.76 per 100 pounds of milk.

Cows giving 10,000 pounds "charged" \$129 for feed, but produced milk for 47¢ per 100 pounds less than the 5,000-pound producer.

And at the 15,000-pounds-per-year-level, a cow produced milk for \$1.11 per 100 pounds.

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To all counties

ATT: 4-H AGENTS  
For publication week of September  
13 or when State Office sends you  
notification of your delegates

LOCAL 4-H'ER(S)  
WIN TRIP(S) TO  
HEALTH CAMP

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, a member of the \_\_\_\_\_  
(name) (town)  
4-H club, (and \_\_\_\_\_) has (have) won trips to the second annual State  
Health Achievement camp in Itasca State Park September 20-23.

\_\_\_\_\_ was (were) chosen for the honor, according to Club (County)  
Agent \_\_\_\_\_, because of the fine long-time record (he, she, they) has  
(have) made in the 4-H health activity and (his, her, their) work in leadership.

More than 100 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls who have made good health  
records will attend the Health Achievement camp at the University of Minnesota's  
Itasca Forestry and Biological Station.

Funds for the camp are being provided by the Folger Coffee company.

One of the important events at the camp will be the selection of this  
year's outstanding health girl and boy. They will be named at the State Health camp  
instead of during the Minnesota State Fair, as in former years.

In selecting delegates for the camp, individual health records were con-  
sidered as well as the contributions of each 4-H member in making his home and  
community a more healthful place to live, \_\_\_\_\_ said. Ability of the 4-H'er to  
(agent)  
bring back useful health information to his fellow members was also considered in  
making the choice.

\_\_\_\_\_ can point to a good many achievements in the health activity.  
(Tell here some of the things your delegate has done in health, especially to make  
the farm or community a more healthful place.)

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To County Agents  
For use week of  
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BOOKLET TELLS  
HOW TO GROW  
BEEF FOR PROFIT

How to buy the right kind of feeder cattle and how to fatten them most efficiently is one of the topics in a new University of Minnesota booklet available at County Agent \_\_\_\_\_'s office.

The 30-page illustrated booklet, "Beef Production," Extension Bulletin 146, was written by W. E. Morris, Extension livestock specialist, and A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry, both of the University of Minnesota.

Harvey has played a leading role in research at the University's unique Beef-Grassland Farm on a rolling 250-acre section of the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

The booklet describes breeding and fattening baby beeves, producing stocker, feeder and grass-fat cattle, proper feeding racks and quarters and other equipment for efficient production, the principal diseases of cattle and how to avoid or treat them, and several other subjects.

You can get a free copy of the booklet at County Agent \_\_\_\_\_'s office or by writing the Bulletin Service, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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To all Counties  
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PRESERVE SOME  
CABBAGE AS  
SAUERKRAUT

Making sauerkraut is a good way of preserving part of the crop of cabbage from the garden. Brining not only preserves the cabbage, but makes it into a tasty, nutritious dish, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

For \_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers who may not have put up sauerkraut, she passes on some suggestions from Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Equipment required for brining is simple: a large crock, a sharp knife, a kraut cutter, cheese cloth, a plate for covering and a weight to hold the cabbage below the brine level.

A fermentation temperature of not less than 70 degrees is required, although the product is not harmed if the temperature runs up to 75 or 85 degrees.

To make the kraut, wash the cabbage, trim it and remove the heart. Cut the heads into quarters and shred into a large enamelled pan or stone crock. For 10 pounds of cabbage (20 quarts, tightly packed) add 4 ounces or 8 tablespoons of salt. Mix the salt thoroughly with the shredded cabbage, rubbing it in with the fingers until the cabbage feels moist. Then pack tightly into the jar, pressing it down with a masher or an empty milk bottle. Tuck several thicknesses of scalded cheese cloth in well around the edges, cover with a plate and weight the plate down with a jar of water. After 24 hours, there should be enough juice to cover the cabbage. If not, add a weak brine of 2 tablespoons salt to 5 cups water. The cabbage must be covered with brine at all times until it is canned.

As the cabbage cures, the liquid line will rise, possibly to overflow the jar. For that reason, it is advisable to set the jars in a pan. If the liquid line recedes, more brine may be added. Cure for 10 days to three weeks, or until fermentation ceases and the kraut has a sufficiently sour flavor.

Remove scum or mold daily, as it destroys the acidity of the brine and might check fermentation before curing is completed.

The kraut will keep during the winter months in the jar in which it was cured if it is stored where it is cold. However, if it is to be held over into late spring and summer, or if the storage temperatures will be higher than 60 degrees, Miss Rowe recommends repacking and canning it.

To can the kraut, heat it to simmering but do not boil. Pack hot into hot jars to within half an inch of the top, covering with hot juice. Adjust jar covers and process in the boiling water bath 25 minutes for pints, 30 minutes for quarts.

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Immediate Release

## BEEF, TURKEY SEPTEMBER PLENTIFULS

Family food shoppers will have a wide choice of high-quality protein foods for main dish meals this month, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Beef is the headliner on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's September list of plentiful foods because heavy supplies are due on markets. The Department forecasts large supplies of grain-fed beef from the Midwest and a record volume of grass-fed cattle from the West. The grass-fed beef usually appears on the retail counter as ground beef, beef stew or "economy" beef cuts.

There will also be an abundance of turkeys, especially the smaller birds, as well as tender young chickens for broiling or frying and hens for fricasee. Though many hens culled from flocks go to canneries or hotels, there will be plenty of economy buys in hens for consumers.

Considerably more medium and small eggs at advantageous prices will be on the market than was the case at this time last year.

Milk and dairy products will continue plentiful, as will peanuts and peanut butter. Frozen fish is another protein food listed as abundant.

September markets will offer especially good buys in fresh vegetables for table use, freezing and canning. Tomatoes, sweet corn, beets, carrots, cucumbers and cabbage are among the vegetables that will be most plentiful in home gardens and on the market.

Fresh and processed lemons and limes will be among the most abundant fruits. Though the crop of Minnesota apples is smaller than last year, consumers should have no difficulty in getting all the apples they want.

A record-large rice crop this year puts rice among the plentiful. Mrs. Loomis suggests fluffy cooked rice as an accompaniment for brown beef stews, gumbo or chicken fricasee.

New-crop honey for sweetening, salad oils and vegetable shortening complete the list of abundant foods for September.

B-91-jhn

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#### SEVERAL HUNDRED RURAL WOMEN TO SHORT COURSE

Several hundred rural homemakers who will be attending the Farm Bureau Women's Short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota September 13-15 will be taking an annual holiday away from home.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University, many of the women return to the campus year after year for the three-day session to hear discussions on such subjects as the international and economic situation, health and education, civic responsibilities and problems of youth and old age.

State and district winners in the essay contest will be announced Monday morning (Sept. 13). Speakers for the opening session will include University staff members Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture; Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program; and Eugene Wright, instructor in rhetoric. Harold Cater, director of the Minnesota Historical society, will discuss suggested plans for Minnesota's statehood centennial.

Berry Akers, editor-in-chief of The Farmer, who recently returned from Europe, will speak on "World Trade and Agriculture" Monday afternoon. E. T. S. Thorp, assistant dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture and the director of the School of Veterinary Medicine, will talk on the relation of animal health to human health. G. Howard Spaeth, state commissioner of taxation, will discuss tax problems and Elmer M. Johnson, assistant professor of the School of Agriculture at the University, will talk on civic responsibilities.

Monday evening Gerald R. McKay, University extension visual aids specialist, will show color slides on farm life taken during a year spent in Europe under the Mutual Security Agency (now FOA).

Tuesday's program will be given over to consideration of a wide variety of topics by specialists in these fields: youth conservation and counselling, highway safety, adjustment of children, adult education, nutrition research, social security.

Senator H. L. Wahlstrand of Willmar will be speaker at the annual banquet Tuesday evening in the School of Agriculture dining hall. Latin American students at the University will entertain the group with songs and dances.

Talks on recent developments in control of polio, insurance and investments are scheduled for Wednesday. Closing talk Wednesday morning will be given by Adin C. Read, senior captain of the St. Paul Salvation army, on "Investing Yourself." B-95-jbn

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FOR RELEASE:  
THURSDAY, SEPT. 9  
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#### SHERBURNE COUNTY 4-H CLUB CITED FOR CONSERVATION

The Elk River Blue Ribbons 4-H club of Sherburne county has been named 4-H conservation club of the year.

The Sherburne county club was selected as the 4-H group which has done the most outstanding work in conservation and forestry in the state during the past year, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

This marks the fifth year a 4-H club has been cited for its conservation activities. Last year the Torning Happy Hustlers 4-H club of Swift county was named top Minnesota 4-H club in conservation.

As an award, two of the adult leaders of the Elk River Blue Ribbons, Mr. & Mrs. Everett Specht, will receive all-expense trips to the State 4-H Conservation camp to be held at the University of Minnesota Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca Park September 16-19.

Every one of the 40 members of the winning club was enrolled in the conservation activity last year. Each year club members cooperate in the county-wide tree planting at the Sand Dunes State Forest where more than 6 million trees have been planted since the project started. This past year members of the Elk River Blue Ribbons club have planted 5,000 trees.

Some of the members maintain bird feeding stations, others have established wildlife feeding stations. Game feeding areas are encouraged on the home farms through "no burning" practices.

The Elk River Blue Ribbons is one of 16 4-H clubs in Sherburne county with 100 per cent enrollment in the conservation activity. This year 84,000 trees have been planted on farms of 4-H club families in Sherburne county with 4-H members cooperating. Club members have participated in tree, weed and plant identification activities, in building windbreaks and shelterbelts and in planting trees around the 4-H club camp.

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SPECIAL to WILCOX  
County Agent Introduction

Sitting "plumb in the middle" of a group of farmers on a two-decked wagon about to set out for a tour of Waseca field day plots is Wright County Agent Jerome "Jerry" Specht of Buffalo. He sits in the first row, center. No newcomer to field days, Jerry was a key figure in staging Plewville '53 out in his home county, some 4 miles west of the Twin Cities. County agents act as group guides during such field days. A battery of 15 of them helped guide the crowd through the Waseca field day this summer.

-hrj-



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

Immediate Release

#### U. VETERINARIANS PROGRESS IN AIR SAC CONTROL

An important discovery in the search for a control of costly air sac and infectious sinusitis disease of turkeys was described today (Wednesday, September 8) at the University of Minnesota's annual veterinarians' short course.

Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, a poultry disease specialist with the University, said today that he and an associate, C. F. Mataney, a graduate student from India, had established the fact that the disease can be passed on to poults through the eggs.

A study involving six groups of breeder hens--four groups artificially infected with the disease and two taken from stricken flocks--showed that poults hatched from their eggs carried the disease and were capable of developing a full infection and spreading the disease to other birds.

Pomeroy and his associates now are working to develop a blood test to detect the disease in breeder flocks. If such a test can be devised, disease-carrying flocks can be discovered quickly and eliminated and that source of the disease--an inheritance by the young poults--can be blocked.

Pomeroy said that the new test might be incorporated with the present Pullorum test. That is, laboratory testing for both diseases could be done on the same blood sample taken in the field.

Air sac and infectious sinusitis are among the most costly problems on Minnesota turkey breeding farms. Infected birds gain slowly, require time-consuming and costly veterinary treatment, and, of course, greatly reduce an owner's profits. Death loss in breeder hens can be as high as 25 per cent of the flock.

Another researcher, J. M. Sieburth, reported on research with antibiotics in treating blue comb disease in turkeys. He said penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin and terramycin were effective in stricken poults only if given at high levels--500 grams per ton of feed or 250 parts per million in drinking water.

He said final research on how to use the antibiotics in blue comb control will depend on the outcome of present research on its cause.

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

Immediate Release  
(with mat)

CAPTION FOR MAT: Above are a group of steers in a beef cattle feeding project to be shown at Beef-Cattle Grassland Field Day, September 21, at Rosemount. Several little porkers get a taste of a starter ration in the other picture. They are part of a Swine Feeders' Day (September 24) experiment.

#### U. PLANS HOG AND BEEF FEEDING RESEARCH DAYS

How 48 yearling Hereford steers are taking to various pasture mixtures, unfertilized and fertilized pastures and drylot feeding will be shown at the Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day, Tuesday afternoon, September 21. The event will be held on the hilly, 210-acre Beef Cattle-Grassland Farm at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Swine Feeders' Day, Friday, September 24, on the St. Paul Campus, specialists describe starter formula research in progress with nearly 300 August-farrowed pigs. The pigs are trying out eight different formulas, each with a different antibiotic, flavor or combination of ingredients. Purpose of the experiment: to find the most efficient starters.

Both events are free and open to the public. The Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day begins at 1 p. m., and Swine Feeders' Day at 10 a. m.

B-98-hrj

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

Immediate Release

## "ARMY" OF FARM MACHINERY READY AT PLOWVILLE

An army of operators and farm machinery is mobilizing for the State Conservation Field Day, September 17-18 near Lake Benton. Twenty-three tractors, 14 plows, six disk tillers, two subsoilers, two grass seeders and 10 other implements will work on pasture improvement, plowing contour strips, terrace construction and maintenance demonstrations.

Six tractors and wagons will be used in the Queen of the Furrow Contest and 40 tractors and flatbed wagons will haul visitors from parking lots to Plowville headquarters and on demonstration tours.

Seven tiling machines will be digging in the tile drainage demonstration and sound trucks and other special equipment will take part.

A farm facility committee with Orlo Gilbertson, Ruthton, as chairman is in charge of machinery. Machinery companies, local dealers and contractors have cooperated in arranging for the equipment and men to run it.

Field Day visitors will see a lot of action as these machines complete the conservation demonstrations and county plowing contest winners from all over the state compete for honors.

There will be activity throughout both days of the event but Saturday will be the feature day with contest finals, continuous demonstration tours, special platform events and speakers, and award presentations on the program.

The Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts and WCCO-Radio are co-sponsors of Plowville '54 with the SCS and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service cooperating.

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Immediate Release

#### STATE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE APPROVES SUPERVISORS' ELECTIONS

Election of supervisors in the new Murray and Chippewa County Soil Conservation Districts was approved by the State Soil Conservation Committee at its recent meeting, according to C. L. Mc Nelly, assistant executive secretary.

Elected in Murray county were Brent Mc Beth, Lake Wilson, for a five-year term; Max Herrlinger, Currie, for four years and Walter Metz, Slayton, for three years.

Previously appointed supervisors were Arthur Warren, Lake Wilson, for a two-year term, and Gordon Fresk, Hadley, for one year.

Chippewa district farmers elected Earnest Solseth, Watson, for a five-year term; Russell Taatjes, Clara City, for four years, and George Knight, Montevideo, for three years.

Previously appointed were Alvin Payne, De Graff, for a two-year term, and Stanley Jacobson, Maynard, for one year.

A supervisors' election will be held in the Douglas Soil Conservation District on September 21, from 7:30 to 10 p. m. Farmers may vote at the same polling places as they did in the referendum.

Mc Nelly announced that Chester Possehl, Baker, was chosen as the outstanding conservation farmer in the Clay County Soil Conservation District, which placed first in Goodyear Awards competition.

Possehl and one of the district supervisors will receive an expense-paid trip to Goodyear Farms, Litchfield Park, Arizona, some time this winter. They will join nearly 100 representatives of top-placing districts from the 48 states.

At its September 10 meeting, the state committee will discuss the new Watershed Act, Public Law 566, and how it is to be administered in Minnesota.

B-100-hrj

University Farm News  
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University of Minnesota  
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Immediate Release

#### SEPTEMBER GRAZING OR CUTTING CAN HURT ALFALFA

You can damage next year's stand of alfalfa by cutting or grazing it too far into the fall. It needs about a month's "rest" to prepare for winter.

This timely warning came today from Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Alfalfa always looks attractive as fall pasture and forage and many farmers are tempted to graze it or cut hay.

But grazing right up until frost invites trouble, Briggs says. It prevents plants from storing food reserves in their roots. They need such reserves to help them survive the winter and get off to a good start in the spring.

He suggests that farmers give their alfalfa stands at least four weeks of freedom from grazing before any possible killing frost. This would allow top growth to build up and let the plant store away good food reserves.

However, cows can be safely grazed on alfalfa after the first killing frost, or you can cut hay immediately after a severe frost. The reason: there is far less chance of damaging next year's stand because after frost the plants already have stopped growing and are prepared for winter.

B-101-hrj

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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
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SPECIAL TO COUNTY AGENTS IN:

GOODHUE, MOWER, FARIBAULT,  
WATONWAN, FILLMORE, NOBLES,  
PIPESTONE, BIG STONE, CASS,  
BELTRAMI, BROWN, CLEARWATER,  
AITKIN, KANABEC, BECKER, WADENA

RAM SALE DAY

AT \_\_\_\_\_

ON \_\_\_\_\_

(DAY & DATE)

\_\_\_\_\_ County farmers will have an opportunity to improve their sheep flocks by trading for or buying a superior ram at the Ram Sale Day, beginning at \_\_\_\_\_, at the \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The day is one of several being held during September and October in cooperation with the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Sheep Breeders' Association.

No ram truck will be out this year, according to W. E. Norris, Extension livestock specialist at the University, but breeders are invited to bring in rams and offer them for sale or trade to prospective buyers.

SCHEDULE OF RAM SALE DAYS:

Zumbrota	-	September 17
Austin	-	September 21
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New Ulm	-	September 23
St. James	-	September 24
Worthington	-	September 25
Pipestone	-	September 27
Clinton	-	September 28
Detroit Lakes	-	September 29
Sebeka	-	September 30
Pine River	-	October 4
Bemidji	-	October 5
Bagley	-	October 6
Aitkin	-	October 7
Hora	-	October 8

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SPECIAL TO  
MOORHEAD DAILY NEWS

#### NEW EVIDENCE SHOWS VALUE OF MODERN RATIONS

Shifting from old-fashioned to modern up-to-date hog rations often means an almost over-night speed-up in gains and drop in costs.

Proof of that statement comes from an unusual demonstration conducted by L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

The first part of the demonstration was conducted last summer. At that time newly-weaned litter mates, weighing about 51 pounds each, from six litters of pigs were placed on rations typical of 1910, 1930, and 1953.

The results were sensational. Eleven weeks later pigs on the 1953 ration had gained 150 pounds; those on 1930 rations, 80 pounds, and those on 1910 rations, 55 pounds.

What's more the feed cost per 100 pounds per gain for 1953-fed pigs was slightly over \$10.00 compared to \$17.35 for 1910-fed pigs.

Later the hogs on the 1910 rations, all of which were lagging in gains, were shifted to 1953 rations. Before the shift, these pigs were gaining about one third pound per day, were eating 3 pounds of feed per day, and were averaging 870 pounds of feed per 100 pounds gain.

After the shift, they gained nearly 2 pounds per day, ate 6.6 pounds of feed, and were taking only 335 pounds of feed per 100 pounds gain.

The modern ration used contained ground corn plus a supplement of 41% soy bean oil meal, 20% tankage, 10% linseed meal, 25% alfalfa meal, 2% steamed bone meal and 2% trace mineralized salt plus B-12 and antibiotics. Other supplements would work satisfactorily also.

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SPECIAL TO  
MOORHEAD DAILY NEWS

#### KEY TO GOOD FROZEN POULTRY IS PROPER PACKAGING

The way poultry is wrapped for freezing, as well as the way it is processed, will largely determine the quality of bird you can expect from your freezer or locker.

Many families have had disappointing experiences in storing frozen poultry. However, research involving nearly 400 chickens, turkeys and geese at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has shown that poultry can be successfully kept in freezer storage if a few simple rules are followed.

Improperly packaged poultry will show the effects of "freezer burn" within a few weeks after processing. Soon after that the fat will turn rancid and undesirable flavors will develop.

The University studies show that the most satisfactory wrapping materials are freezer aluminum foil and moisture-vapor-proof plastic films in bag form. Getting an air-tight seal is extremely important, says M. H. Swanson, assistant professor of poultry husbandry at the University, who does research on poultry freezing. Aluminum foil can be molded about the birds and so will give good protection. With other wrapping materials in sheet form, however, it is difficult to get an air-tight seal.

When using the plastic bags, be sure to push out as much air as possible before applying the twist seal, Swanson advises. An easy way to do this is to submerge all but the open end of the filled bag under water and apply the twist seal while the bag is under water.

Frozen promptly after wrapping, at temperatures of 0°F. or lower, and stored at these temperatures, poultry should keep satisfactorily for as long as nine months.

An article by Swanson, "How to Freeze Poultry", appears in the February, 1954 issue of Minnesota Farm & Home Science, publication of the Un of M. Agr. Expt. Station.



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SPECIAL TO  
MOORHEAD DAILY NEWS

#### FEDDING TEST SHOWS VALUE OF GOOD RATION

How important a balanced starting ration is to baby chicks was demonstrated dramatically at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture recently.

Elton L. Johnson, head of the poultry department, supervised an experiment with three groups of 20 day-old chicks in which one group was fed an up-to-date balanced ration, a second group a protein-deficient ration and a third a ration deficient in vitamin D. Each group of chicks was fed all they could eat of their ration.

Johnson reports that at the end of three weeks, the average chick in the normally-fed group weighed 273 grams. The startling evidence against poor rations came in the other groups. The 20 chicks which got a protein-deficient diet weighed an average of 69 grams and were small and stunted. The average chick in the vitamin D deficient group weighed 171 grams and these chicks had a high proportion of leg disorders, soft bones, soft beaks, and other symptoms of rickets.

The moral to the story is, of course, "feed a good, balanced starter to get the little peepers off to the proper start. "

-hrj-

University Farm News  
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SPECIAL TO  
MOORHEAD DAILY NEWS

#### BEGINNING FARMERS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS

How have young beginning farmers done financially the last few years? Very well, thank you, according to a University of Minnesota agricultural economists' survey.

According to Truman R. Modland, assistant professor of agricultural economics, and Henning W. Swanson, assistant professor in the School of Agriculture, 350 young men surveyed who began farming in southern Minnesota between 1948 and 1953 made a surprisingly large gain in net worth during their first years of farming.

In an average of two and one half years' farming, net worth gain was an average of \$5,442--more than double average initial investment. Of course, gain in net worth is not due solely to income from the farm.

Many received boosts from veterans' subsistence payments, off-the-farm jobs, and gifts and actual on-the-farm help from relatives.

Cash renters made the largest gain in net worth and crop and livestock share renters the smallest, surveyors found--partly because rents have not risen as sharply as prices received for farm products.

One young veteran who began farming in the fall of 1946 shows the progress a beginner can make. His \$4,900 savings included \$2,000 in household and personal goods, leaving \$2,900 to invest in the farm operation.

He had a 50-50 livestock and crop share rental agreement with the owner of a 160-acre farm in his home community. This relatively small investment gave him a half share in the income from sale of 33 hogs, 3,000 pounds of butterfat, and 3,500 dozen eggs the first year.

(more)

After renting three years, he had saved enough to buy the farm, and by 1952--in six years of farming--he had increased his net worth to \$17,576. How did he make such progress?

First, he kept his machinery costs low. By working for other farmers and taking his pay in use of their machinery and implements, and by hiring others to combine, fill his silo and bale his hay, he was obliged to invest only \$1,800 in machinery during the first six years.

He began by investing \$1,140 in machinery and now has \$2,972 worth. He bought carefully--often used machinery.

Second, he has increased livestock production with no increase in labor costs and only a slight increase in equipment. By 1952, he was marketing 183 hogs and 3,800 pounds of butterfat a year.

He was helped by veterans' subsistence payments in the earlier years and invested them wisely.

How about his living standards? Was he a sacrificer? No, say the records--at least, not an unreasonable one. His total household and personal cash expenses ranged from \$2,100 to \$3,300 a year during the six years. The family made good use of their farm's milk, meat, eggs and garden produce.

Swanson and Nodland say their survey indicates a beginner is likely to be better off in the long run if he gets a small share of the income from a good-sized productive farm, rather than all the income from a small poor-producing farm.

Also, the low-capital beginner's best chance for progress is under a crop and livestock share rental under which the farm's owner furnishes the farm and a good chunk of the working capital. Beginners with more cash would find a crop share-cash or straight cash lease more profitable.

But the greatest single factor for success in present-day farming, they say, is the managerial ability of its operator.

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Special  
To Moorhead Daily News

#### CLAY COUNTY 4-H CLUBS HELP PROMOTE WORLD PEACE

Clay county 4-H clubs are doing their part to help promote world understanding by supporting a program of sending "grass roots ambassadors" to other countries.

The program is the International Farm Youth Exchange, under which farm youth from this country have an opportunity to live and work with rural people in other parts of the world and farm youth from other countries come to the United States to observe farming and live with farm families. This year 120 young Americans have gone to 40 different countries in Europe, the Near and Far East, Latin America, the South Pacific, Asia and Africa. At the same time, this country has been host to 140 young people from 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, says Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. The IFYE program is making a contribution to world peace by helping to further an understanding between rural people around the world at the family level.

The exchange began in late 1947 when six young British farmers spent about three months in this country living on farms of 4-H club and FFA members. Minnesota sent its first delegate to Norway under the program in 1948 and received its first delegate from Denmark in 1949. Since that time Minnesota has sent 11 young people abroad, two of whom are now on their way to India and Pakistan. The state has been host to 39 delegates. At the present time two young farmers from Pakistan are on Minnesota farms, two from Turkey, one from Algeria and four from India.

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. No government money is used to support the program. Costs of trips of IFYE delegates are paid by funds raised from private sources, farm organizations, 4-H clubs and industry.

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Special  
To Moorhead Daily News

#### YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT FOR 4-H CLUBS

1954 has been a year of achievement for 4-H clubs in Clay county and elsewhere throughout the state, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

More than 47,000 young people who are members of Minnesota's 4-H clubs are engaged in an increasing number of activities which carry out their theme, "Working Together for World Understanding" Under the International Farm Youth Exchange program, which 4-H clubs are helping to support, 11 young people from Minnesota have lived and worked on farms in foreign countries and 39 youths from foreign lands have spent some time on farms in this state. Two Minnesota club members are now on their way to India and Pakistan under the program, and two young farmers from Pakistan and four from India are now on farms in this state.

To promote better understanding among people in this country, Minnesota 4-H clubs again sponsored the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H Club Exchange program, under which 28 club members from Minnesota went to Mississippi this summer to observe farming and the way of life in the South.

The past year has also been one of achievement for 4-H'ers in applying the best scientific methods to farming and homemaking. Among their accomplishments are beautifying home yards, making farm homes more attractive and efficient, as well as planting trees and windbreaks, raising 13,500 head of dairy and beef cattle, 10,343 sheep, 259,000 turkeys or chickens, growing 11,500 acres of corn, and canning and freezing more than 191,000 quarts of food. Through such activities as health, safety and fire prevention, some 35,000 members have assisted with community health programs and helped make communities safe by conducting safety surveys and campaigns.

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SPECIAL TO: Moorhead Daily News

CONSERVATION SHORTS

Soil Saving in Biblical Days -- Many people believe the teachings and the practices of conservation are new--products of the 19th and 20th centuries. Not so according to Marvin Smith, Extension forester at the University of Minnesota, however, soil and forest conservation are mentioned often in both the Old and New Testaments. Many passages tell how forests serve the people and how trees must be protected. Now, as we're approaching the spring forest fire season, it's appropriate to note Joel 2:3 -- "A fire devoureth before them; and behind them a flame burneth. Behind them also a desolate wilderness." Let's be careful it doesn't happen to us.

Poorly Drained Soil is Low Producer -- Crops in poorly drained soil in which only the top few inches get any air or oxygen, won't respond to commercial fertilizer. They can't. According to Charles Simkins, Extension soils specialist at University Farm, lack of oxygen causes suffocation or poisoning in plant roots. First-rate results from fertilizer can be expected only when your soil is well-drained and in good "health" -- with good tilth and structure. Carefully planned drainage has done wonders for hundreds of Minnesota farms--it can do the same for yours, if you have excess water problems.

Here's a True Quickie -- How you farm these days may decide if you farm in the future--and how profitably you farm.

Conservation Farmer Sleeps Better Now -- "I used to think 35 bushels of corn per acre was good", says Herb Baalson of Nerstrand. "Now, I'm averaging around 80. But the best thing of all is that my soil stays in place because of a carefully planned soil conservation program that builds up the land. When I wake up at night during a summer thunderstorm, I don't worry about topsoil sliding off my fields into the creek. It stays in place now, because I know how conservation helps keep it there and build up my total enterprise."

President Eisenhower Said This -- "All peoples must learn together to make proper use of the earth on which we live. Hovering over us even now is a specter as sinister as the atomic bomb--because it could depopulate the earth and destroy our cities. This creeping terror is the wasting of the world's natural resources and particularly the criminal exploitation of the soil." It sounds grim, but it's true.

More Christianity Needed in Conservation Promotion -- "We need a greater sense of Christian responsibility to urge us to improve and extend our conservation efforts." This statement comes from Bishop Peter Bartholome of St. Cloud. "We have definite obligations to our families, our communities and our country to leave our land in as good or better productive condition than when we found it," he went on. "The rich, undeveloped soils have almost vanished--they're all in production. We cannot, like great-grandfather, move 'onto another place' with new soil. We have only poorer land to move to."

Tailer Your Tiling -- The first step toward proper drainage is getting an estimate of the cost and comparing it with possible yield increases. According to Curtis Larson, agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota, tiling costs \$100 to \$150 an acre. He says at present prices a yield increase of about nine bushels of corn and four bushels of soybeans is necessary to cover tiling costs.

Jefferson Put It Straight -- "While the farmer holds title to the land, actually it belongs to all the people--because civilization rests on the soil." Thomas Jefferson said it 130 years ago, and it's still true today.

Kittson County Farmers in Extensive Conservation Project -- Kittson county farmers led by their county district board are in an extensive conservation program that includes wildlife conservation as well as soil saving. In the wooded part of the county, they are getting soil surveys to determine the best land use. Then, as

agricultural land is cleared, field windbreaks will be left between field and wildlife areas near bogs or at other convenient points where wildlife cover can be provided to reach water.

Conservation Improves Wildlife -- Hunters and fishermen will get a better break in the Kittson county area as the result of a conservation and improvement program now under way. While dealing with wind erosion, water erosion, and farm drainage, farmers also plan improving conditions for upland game birds, ducks and deer. The conservation blueprint includes building farm ponds, spillway-type dams in creeks to hold back water and at the same time permit flowage, planting shelterbelts of trees with a couple of rows of berry-producing shrubs and establishing wildlife areas in the western part of the county.

Deep-Rooted Legumes Valuable in Drainage -- Farmers who have solved tough drainage problems and brought soggy land into production know the value of deep-rooted legumes such as alfalfa and sweet clover. Both are drainage "improvers". For example, in the Red River Valley, the difference in water absorption by soils with good structure compared to those with poor is often enough to keep the field from flooding. Tests by Norman County Agents and the East Agassiz Soil Conservation District show that good-structured soils take 3 to 5 times as much water without flooding or pooling as poor-structured soils. An alfalfa and sweet clover program often meant the big difference.

4-H'ers Excel in Conservation Projects -- Our 4-H'ers do a wonderful job in their forestry and conservation projects, says Extension Forester Marvin Smith. And parents can help them do even better, he says. A 4-H club member in a forestry or soil conservation project is greatly influenced by a wholehearted show of interest from his parents. Soon, 4-H boys and girls will be choosing projects for the new



club year. Get your boy or girl a copy of the new forestry 4-H Bulletin No. 26 and let him see the many opportunities forestry offers in "making the best better".

Use TCA and Avoid Excessive Tillage in Quackgrass Control -- So urges R. G. Robinson, University of Minnesota agronomist. He says TCA at 22 pounds per acre in September or early October on fall-plowed ground gives as good quack grass control as repeated tillage and it will work in both wet and dry falls. Tillage does not successfully control quack grass during wet seasons. In 1954, flax, oats, corn, or potatoes can be planted on fall-treated ground. However, if very little rain falls after TCA application in 1953, better sow flax in 1954. Enough TCA might remain on the soil to injure corn or oats.

This method of quack control has not yet been tried on sand or peat so the above suggestions apply primarily to medium and heavy-textured mineral soils.

Take Soil Samples Now for Testing -- Now is the right time to take your soil samples and send them into the University's soil testing laboratory at University Farm. This will enable you to determine your lime and fertilizer needs for 1955, says Paul M. Burson, professor of soils with the University. Soil conditions are perfect now for getting a good sample out of the fields. Soils in a good condition to cultivate as far as moisture is concerned will give you the best sample. Instructions for taking a soil sample are given on the soil sample information sheet. These sheets and sample containers can be obtained from your county agent.

Wind Erosion Caused Heavy Damage -- You may know from your own sad experience that wind erosion caused heavy damage in many areas. Many corn and soybean fields were damaged. Out in Benton County, however, fields strip-cropped and protected by tree shelterbelts suffered little damage, according to Russell Jongewaard of the SCS. Wind erosion does its damage in several ways, he explains. Blowing and

drifting soil damages the crop by cutting or burying. The soil loses quality as fine particles are carried away, leaving only coarser material. Final result: sand dunes, "blowouts," and a coarse, sandy-gravelly topsoil. "It's a losing game without protection," he adds.

Wilkin County Plants 65,000 Trees -- More than 65,000 trees were planted in the Wilkin Soil Conservation District this spring, according to Frank Ballinger, chairman of the district's supervisors. This makes a total of 815,000 trees planted in the district since it was organized in 1946. Of trees planted this spring, 15,000 went into field windbreaks and the rest into farmstead shelterbelts. District tree planting machines helped 85 Wilkin county farmers with tree planting this spring, Ballinger reports.

Farm Plan Includes Wild Life -- Kermit Maidment, a progressive young Pennington county farmer, made up his mind he was going to have wild game on his farm. With the help of SCS Farm Planner Don Lawrence, he is developing a complete farm plan which includes two areas for wildlife. One is a six-acre low, wet area to be a duck breeding ground. The other is a stony 17 acres that Maidment plans as a food and cover patch for upland birds. Maidment and E. H. Pomeroy, the farm's owner, say there always have been sharptail grouse in the area and feed and cover will help the birds find it pleasant enough to stay.

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SPECIAL TO COUNTY AGENTS IN:

GOODHUE, MOWER, FARIBAULT,  
MATOTWAN, FILLMORE, NOBLES,  
PIPESTONE, BIG STONE, CASS,  
DELTRAMI, BROWN, CLEARWATER,  
AITKIN, KANABEC, BECKER, WADENA

RAM SALE DAY

AT \_\_\_\_\_

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(DAY & DATE)

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SPECIAL TO JIM HILL, WCCO-Radio, Minneapolis

CAPTIONS FOR PICTURE SET

No. 1. Two information specialists and the leading county agent in the Plowville '54 planning talk over problems of informing the public about the two-day field days through radio, television and newspapers. Left to right are: Harold B. Swanson, Agricultural Editor at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus; Jim Hill, associate farm service director of WCCO-Radio, Minneapolis, and Lloyd Hanson, Lincoln County Agent at Ivanhoe.

No. 2. Two key Plowville '54 figures enjoy a bit of humor as Lloyd Hanson, Lincoln County Agent at Ivanhoe, standing at right, shows some figures to Andrew Andersen, general chairman of the field days. Mr. Andersen is a farmer near Tyler and has been one of the most active rural people in soil conservation work in his area.

No. 3 Some behind-the-scenes planning of one of the many details of Plowville is apparently going on here as George Fisher, left, thinks out a problem in publicity. Fisher is chairman of the publicity committee and editor of the Ivanhoe Times. At center is Arnold Claassen, soil conservation agent at Ivanhoe, and at right Joe Vadheim, chairman of Plowville's budget and concessions committee.

No. 4. Ray Blegen, left, program chairman of Plowville of an implement dealer at Lake Benton, discusses one of the many machinery and implement problems with County Agent Lloyd Hanson of Ivanhoe.

No. 5. Against a background of Walter Cyriacks' farm buildings, he and County Agent Lloyd Hanson of Ivanhoe, right, settle some details in connection with Plowville. Headquarters for the two-day plowing matches and conservation events will be on Cyriacks' farm.

No. 6. Here, three key Plowville figures confer "on location." At the left is Arnold Claassen, soil conservation agent at Ivanhoe. He is talking with Alfred and Walter Cyriacks on their farm near Lake Benton. The Cyriacks' farm will be headquarters for Plowville's two-day program.

No. 7. One of the many meetings to get Plowville '54 rolling is taking place here. Left to right are: Arnold Claassen, soil conservation agent at Ivanhoe; Harold B. Swanson, Agricultural Editor at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus; Jim Hill, associate farm service director of WCCO-Radio, Minneapolis; Lloyd Hanson, Lincoln County Agent at Ivanhoe; and Clayton Kaufman, publicity and promotion director of WCCO-Radio.

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

Special

To Moorhead Daily News

#### T. A. ERICKSON FATHER OF 4-H WORK

When 1,500 Minnesota 4-H club members presented T. A. "Dad" Erickson a special cane on his 82nd birthday at the 1954 Minnesota State Fair, they paid tribute to one of America's and Minnesota's 4-H pioneers. As early as 1904 he started projects in local schools as superintendent of Douglas county schools. Later he became a rural school specialist at the University of Minnesota which recognized his work in educating rural youth for useful citizenship. In 1912 he officially launched 4-H work and gave this youthful group of 200 boys and girls several man-sized objectives to cope with. Among them were "to teach farm youth how to carry on their project by using the better methods of agriculture and home economics . . . . to help rural youth who decide to stay on the farm to do so because they see its opportunities and to help those who go to the city . . . . to contribute their best efforts to urban life."

#### Formed by Teachers.

Formed by a few teachers, many of the early clubs met during school hours in the school house. At best they met six or seven times a year, mostly during the summer months.

During the first three years significant things began to develop. Paid county leadership began in 1912 and 1913 and was aided by Congress in 1914 when legislators also provided a plan and funds for its organization. County agents now made club work a regular part of the program.

In 1913, the United States Department of Agriculture made a cooperative arrangement with the state agricultural college as a result of which the college named Mr. Erickson leader of boys' and girls' club work.

These events merged to form the beginnings of fully organized 4-H club work in Minnesota and of 4-H club work on a three-way cooperative basis: the county,

state agricultural college, and the United State Department of Agriculture working together. Congress gave this foundation official sanction in 1914 when it passed the Smith-Lever law adding agricultural extension work to the program of agricultural colleges.

#### Many Groups Aid 4-H.

With the aid of such organizations as the Farmer's Institute, the state and county fairs, the Minnesota Horticultural Society, the press, radio, and church, the Minnesota 4-H club continued to develop along the wholesome lines on which it began.

1917, the county federation of 4-H clubs was begun.

1918, the first full-time county 4-H agent, Maynard H. Coe, was employed by Blue Earth county.

1919, the first 4-H camp in Minnesota was held in Lake of the Woods.

1920, the practice of using part-time county 4-H agents was begun.

1921, The Minnesota Federation of 4-H clubs was formed . . . the first state group to be organized in 4-H work.

1923, junior leadership was added as a regular project.

1925, the "family partnership" plan was adopted.

1927, the first state delegation went to national camp in Washington, under A. J. Kittleson.

1928, the year-around plan came in effect. Clubs now met on an average of 11 times a year.

1934, Conservation camp at Itasca park came into being.

1940, Erickson retired and A. J. Kittleson was appointed to take his place.

1949, Leonard Harkness named state 4-H club leader.

Today the pioneer group of 1912 is a vigorous organization of over 2,000 clubs and 50,000 members--a sturdy branch of a national family of 85,000 local clubs and

nearly 2,000,000 members. Its state director, Leonard Harkness, believes in 4-H as "the most democratic organization in the world," and sees a future no less successful than its past.



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#### ADULT LEADERS PRAISED FOR 4-H WORK

Many of Clay county's busiest farmers and homemakers are volunteering their time and talents to serve as adult leaders of their local 4-H clubs.

These men and women are making a vital contribution in unselfishly giving their time to help make the 4-H program a success according to Clay county agents. In time alone, the leaders spend what amounts to a total of 16 days a year in their 4-H club activities.

Many of these club leaders are the parents of 4-H boys and girls and share their problems with them. Others are working with 4-H clubs because they want to have a hand in helping boys and girls to become better farmers, homemakers and citizens.

Each year 4-H clubs elect as their leaders men and women in the community who can be of the greatest help and service to the members. The volunteer local leaders are sufficiently interested in young people to be willing to spend some time in training for the work and in helping members with their many activities. In the fall they help plan the program for the year and assist in getting enrollments. In addition, they attend regular club meetings, visit the homes of members to assist with records, to see how demonstrations and projects are progressing, and to give help and encouragement.

-jbn-

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SPECIAL TO  
MOORHEAD DAILY NEWS

#### 4-H PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES OFFER WIDE CHOICE

Clay county boys and girls who are interested in learning more about farming and homemaking will have an excellent opportunity to do so in their local 4-H clubs.

All 4-H members "learn by doing", whether in the fields of homemaking, agriculture, health, safety or conservation.

Any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 21 interested in taking at least one agricultural or homemaking project may join a 4-H club, according to Clay county extension agent.

Home economics projects, of special interest to the girls, develop skills in bread baking and food preparation, clothing, food preservation, home assistance and home furnishings.

Boys and girls alike who are interested in the livestock production projects get an opportunity to raise and care for beef and dairy cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry and rabbits. The crop production projects include work with field crops, market and home gardens and fruits.

In addition to these projects, 4-H members may carry general projects such as junior leadership, home beautification, tractor maintenance & soil conservation.

Among 4-H activities which add to the 4-H member's enjoyment of rural living are conservation, health, safety and fire prevention. Of these, the health activity has been the most popular, with about 30,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers engaged in health improvement programs this year. Safety and fire prevention, also popular, give members a chance to remove conditions which cause accidents and fires. Members who take the conservation activity learn to identify wild life and help to conserve the natural resources.

Young people in Clay county interested in joining their local 4-H club should contact their local 4-H leaders, members or co. ext. agents for further information. -jbn-

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SPECIAL TO  
MOORHEAD DAILY NEWS

#### SOILS DON'T NEED TRACE ELEMENTS SAYS U. SPECIALIST

No significant increases in yield resulted from adding trace elements-- copper, manganese, zinc and boron -- to several Minnesota test plots, reports John M. MacGregor, associate professor of soils at the University of Minnesota, who explains that "trace" elements are those elements in the soil needed only in small amounts, thus, they are called "trace" elements.

MacGregor tells of University research on alfalfa and oats which gave no response to boron applications. He said celery growers around the Twin Cities area use boron to improve their crops and it is not expensive.

Also, Pine county rutabaga growers use a boron spray effectively in their operation. In recent University experiments, however, boron, copper, manganese and zinc were applied at several different areas over the state, having differing soil types, and didn't significantly increase yields of oats, alfalfa, grasses or legumes.

Up in the Red River Valley, MacGregor reports, chlorosis or "yellowing" of shrubs and strawberry plants was found to be caused by high lime in the soil -- that "tied up" or immobilized trace elements such as manganese and copper. But the chlorosis wasn't caused by an actual lack of the trace elements in the soil -- they were there but plants were prevented from using them by "high-lime" condition.

MacGregor says that on the basis of present knowledge, trace elements can't be recommended as yield-increasers, but much research needs to be done to find their role in soil and crop improvement.

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SPECIAL TO  
MOORHEAD DAILY NEWS

#### PELLETING LAMB FEED FOUND COSTLY BUT EFFICIENT

On a strictly dollars-and cents basis, pelleting feed for fattening lambs doesn't pay. These were among the findings from an 86-day feeding experiment conducted with 120 lambs at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris.

P. S. Jordan, associate professor at the experiment station, reports pelleting a ration of 40 per cent alfalfa hay and 60 per cent shelled corn resulted in added gains up to five pounds per lamb and less feed being eaten per 100 pounds of gain. But despite the saving in feed, cost of gain in lambs fed the 3/8 inch pellets increased greatly and profit per lamb was lowered because of the high cost of pelleting.

Also, lambs fed only pellets became so hungry for roughage they gnawed on the wood feed bunks and fence posts. Offered straw, they left the pellets in a dash for the rough feed, Jordan reports.

On the favorable side, pellets might save labor and time in the feeding operation and probably would be efficiently fed in a self-feeder, Jordan said. No studies on time saved in a pellet feeding operation were conducted in this experiment.

In another part of the experiment, pelleting a commercial ration did not have the same effect of slightly increasing lambs' gains as did the pelleted alfalfa-corn mixture.

The commercial feed was made up of 46 per cent ground corn, 36 per cent ground wheat screenings, 11 per cent blackstrap molasses, 6.6 per cent soybean meal & .3 per cent minerals.

(more)

Pellets of this ration gave a slightly higher efficiency by lowering feed required per 100 pounds of gain, but the total added cost per 100 pounds of gain was over a dollar more than for feeding an unpelleted ration.

It cost \$16.94 to put 100 pounds gain on the lambs with pelleted ration and \$15.86 with unpelleted.

A contributing factor to pelleting's high cost is the fine-grinding necessary in pellet manufacture.

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SPECIAL TO  
MOORHEAD DAILY NEWS

KEY AWARD PROGRAM TO RECOGNIZE 4-H'ERS (with Mat)

The 4-H Key Award, adopted last year, gives recognition to long-time club members.

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.

-jbn-

News Bureau  
Institute of Agriculture  
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September 9 1954

ATT: Agricultural Agent  
Home Agent  
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR SEPTEMBER

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

Fruits

1. Don't pick late apple varieties too early. Temperatures as low as 26° F. do not hurt the fruits. Fruits left on the tree will develop better color and keep better than those picked too early.
2. To avoid less trouble from insects next year, pick up all apples that fall to the ground. They can be fed to hogs or buried.
3. Protect your fruit trees now with  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh hardware cloth to avoid girdling of the trunk by mice or rabbits. Wrap the base of the trunk with the screen so that it extends from about an inch below the soil level to the first branch.
4. Prune out old raspberry canes if this has not yet been done. Leave 3 or 4 canes per foot of row or 8 to 10 canes per hill for next year's fruit crop.
5. Weed out the spring-planted strawberries so that the patch will be clean. Remove all late-formed runner plants also. These late plants will have no fruit buds and instead of producing fruit next spring they will act like weeds and compete with the other plants for moisture, food, and sunlight.
6. Don't cover strawberry plants with straw mulch until they have been exposed to a few good frosts to aid in hardening them off.
7. Wait until late October or early November before laying down raspberry canes for winter protection.

### Vegetables

1. Harvest your vegetables at their best quality. Quality will not improve after harvest.
2. Carrots and beets should not be harvested too early. The root crops will stand several frosts and will keep better if left in the soil until October.
3. Cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower will continue to grow after the first frosts.
4. Breaking over onion tops will not hasten maturity. When two thirds of the tops are down, the onions should be laid in windrows with the green tops still attached. After they have dried, cut off the tops.
5. Harvest squash and pumpkin as soon as the tops have been blackened by frost. Cut fruits off with a portion of the stem attached.
6. Sow a fall crop of rye in areas of the garden where crops have already been removed. This can be plowed down next spring to increase the organic matter in the soil.
7. Large green tomatoes can be harvested before frost and allowed to ripen in a warm room. At temperatures above 60° F. these green fruits will ripen quickly.

### Ornamentals

1. Control aphids on chrysanthemums by the use of lindane or malathion. Plants should be sprayed before the blooms are taken indoors.
2. Chrysanthemums can be transplanted even when they are in bloom. You can place a plant in a large container and enjoy this pot plant for several weeks in the home. They bloom a long time indoors.
3. This is the month to take cuttings of your favorite houseplants. All plants should be free of insects when cuttings are taken. Select healthy, strong-growing tips as cuttings. Besides geraniums, fuchsias, coleus, blood-leaf and house balsam, take in some of the double petunias and browallia. These annuals make excellent house plants. Sand, vermiculite or water is often used as a medium to start cuttings. Be sure to keep the sand and vermiculite moist at all times. If water is used, place the cuttings so that only about an inch is beneath the water. More oxygen is found near the surface and better rooting results.



4. Peonies and old-fashioned bleeding hearts can be moved this month. Each vigorous root should contain 3 to 5 strong healthy eyes. Select a sunny location for the peonies. Bleeding hearts will tolerate more shade. Be sure to plant them so that they are only 2 inches below the soil line.
5. Dahlias, cannas and gladioli should be harvested after frost has killed the tops. Glads can be harvested 6 to 8 weeks after they have bloomed or after all foliage begins to turn a light yellowish green. Dahlias and cannas are generally dug several days after frosts have killed the tops. The stalks should be sawed off down to about three inches from the fleshy roots. Wash away the soil that adheres to the root with a forceful stream of water. Place the "roots" in an airy place to condition them before storing. Store in boxes or baskets in dry sand, peat or vermiculite at temperatures between 40 and 50° F. Cut off the glad stalks about an inch above the corm. Place them in shallow trays in an airy place, preferably outdoors during the day and indoors evenings to prevent frost damage. Do this<sup>for</sup>/about a week. Do not place them in direct sunlight. Store in shallow trays or paper sacks at temperature around 40° F. with air humidity around 75 per cent. Dust all corms with a 5 per cent DDT dust to control thrip.
6. All spray materials which you will not be using anymore this year should be put into tightly sealed jars away from children. Many can be used next year if handled properly. All spray equipment should be thoroughly cleaned, oiled and stored.
7. Protect 'mums from early frosts by covering with strips of canvas, old blankets or light rugs. A light frost will not harm the blooms. If the cover is heavy, provide some support or the brittle stems will break.
8. Many times tuberous begonias are filled with flower buds and one hates to lose them. If these plants are in pots they can be moved indoors easily at this time. Do not attempt to keep them growing all winter if you wish to have them as outdoor plants next year. They need a rest period. Gradually reduce moisture until the stems dry. The roots can be left in the pots and stored in the basement over winter. All plants should rest from December until March.

9. Amaryllis bulbs which were planted outdoors should be dug and stored in flats with the soil which adheres to the roots. This helps prevent them from drying out. Store the bulbs in the vegetable cellar until January when they should be potted, watered and placed upstairs in a well-lighted room.
10. Hydrangeas which are used as houseplants should be brought indoors after a light frost. Store them in a cool dark place until January 1. Keep them moist in storage. All the leaves will drop off while they are in storage and these leaves should be destroyed. After January 1 move them to a bright sunny window upstairs.
11. Azaleas should be brought indoors after a few light frosts. Keep in a cool, well lighted location until January 1. Place in a warm bright window for forcing in January. The cool period permits development of the flower buds and results in more uniform flowering.
12. Poinsettias should be taken indoors before night temperatures drop below 60° F. Keep the plants in a sunny location free from sudden temperature changes or drafts. Uniform moisture is necessary. Higher night temperatures or exposure to artificial light after sunset after October 10 will delay or prevent flowering. Plants need complete darkness to form their flower buds.

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SPECIAL

mpls star  
press - Dispatch  
WGBS - Radio  
KSTP - Radio  
WGLD - TV.

#### QUEEN OF THE FURROW TO BE CHOSEN

Nearly 30 jean-clad girls will mount tractors next Friday, September 17, to compete for the title, "Queen of the Furrow." The scene: Plowville '54, Minnesota's big two-day plowing matches and conservation field days near Lake Benton.

The girls, ranging in age from 15 to 21, come from Minnesota farms and will be judged Friday afternoon on their ability to handle a tractor in hitching and other normal operations.

Friday evening, the judges will take another look at the girls at a banquet in Iyler. At the banquet, the judges will be evaluating each girl's personality and grooming and finding out more about her homemaking duties and community activities.

Next morning, the girls sit down to answer a soil conservation quiz and Saturday afternoon, one of them will be crowned "Queen of the Furrow" by Miss Joyce Unke, 19, of Fairmont, who won the title at Plowville '53.

The Queen of the Furrow contest is conducted by the Minnesota Daughters of the Soil. Mrs. Burton Chambers of Owatonna is chairman of the contest committee.

Local Soil Conservation Districts and county extension committees select and sponsor the contestants.

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Immediate Release

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B-102-hrj

University Farm News  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 10, 1954

\*\*\*\*\*  
CONFIDENTIAL:  
FOR RELEASE:  
Monday P.M., September 13  
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#### FARM BUREAU ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Four district winners in the statewide essay contest for Minnesota Farm Bureau women were announced this (Monday) morning.

They are Mrs. Floyd Hansberger, Dawson, Lac qui Parle county, District 1; Mrs. Bob Bakker, Walker, Cass county, District 2; Mrs. Elmer Miller, Randolph, Dakota county, District 3; and Mrs. Bernard Appel, Heron Lake, Jackson county, District 4.

Announcement of the winners was made at the opening session of the fifteenth annual Farm Bureau Women's short course being held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota today through Wednesday morning. The four women read their essays on the subject, "Farm Bureau - Guardian of Farm and Home."

Awards to the winners were all-expense trips to the short course.

Speaking on "Keeping Up in Our Time," Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program at the University of Minnesota, told the group that education should help people in their ability to adjust to change. "We who have responsibility for planning adult education programs must be alert to the changes in family living and make sure that programs we plan are contributing something really significant in helping families to live happily in this period of rapid change," she said.

She suggested that women who are rural leaders can help to meet these changes by:

- Intensifying the program of training in homemaking skills for young marrieds and young girls of 4-H age.
- Intensifying for all the programs pointed to improving our judgment and decision-making in all matters pertaining to the home and family.
- Studying personal needs and how to meet them under changed conditions.
- Stimulating interest in the citizenship role.
- Encouraging leadership development.
- Looking for ways to plan and carry out program activities jointly with men and youth.

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FOR RELEASE:  
MONDAY 4 P.M., SEPT. 13  
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#### FARM WOMEN HEAR TALKS ON INSURANCE, HEALTH

A sound insurance program should be based on the particular needs of the individual family and should change as the needs of the family change, several hundred rural women were told Monday afternoon.

Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, discussed the importance of insurance in family financial plans before an audience of Farm Bureau women attending their annual short course on the University's St. Paul campus.

She pointed out that size of income, amounts and kinds of indebtedness, competing demands on the family income and other family investments and savings will determine the amount of life insurance a family should have as well as the kinds which are sound. "Life insurance needs change as the family grows," she said.

Speaking on "Animal Health and its Relation to Human Health," Dr. W. T. S. Thorp, assistant dean and director of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, discussed animal diseases which are transmissible to man, such as brucellosis, psittacosis and rabies. Diseases of animals affect human health directly, but indirectly they also affect our food supply, he said. He pointed out that every year livestock diseases and the death of newborn animals mean greatly diminished meat supplies for the consumer, as well as large economic losses to the farmer.

Other speakers at the Monday afternoon session of the short course were G. Howard Spaeth, state commissioner of taxation, and Elmer M. Johnson, assistant professor of the School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

The short course will continue until Wednesday noon.

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September 10, 1954

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FOR RELEASE:  
MONDAY NOON, SEPTEMBER 13  
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## OUTPUT IS BIG KEY TO HIGHER DAIRY PROFITS

The same economic "facts of life" apply in the dairy barn as in the manufacturing firm--as per-unit output rises, per-unit cost goes down.

A New York milling specialist, Paul E. Newman, speaking this morning (Monday, Sept. 13) at the University of Minnesota's animal nutrition short course, gave a striking example of this principle.

One cow, giving 5,000 pounds of 3.7 per cent butterfat milk a year, ate \$88 worth of grain and \$66 worth of roughage. Her per-unit "charge" for 100 pounds of milk was nearly \$6.

But a 15,000-pound producer, eating \$251 worth of grain and \$97 worth of Roughage, "charged" slightly less than \$4 per 100 pounds.

Even a 10,000-pound producer cut per-unit costs tremendously. She ate \$168 worth of grain and \$85 worth of roughage. Her "charge": \$4.32 a 100 pounds--nearly a third less than the 5,000-pound producer.

The figures, based on eastern grain prices, are from a study by a former University of Minnesota dairy instructor, L. S. Mix, who now heads feeding research in Newman's firm, the Beacon Milling Company of Cayuga, New York.

Newman said that a 300-pound butterfat producing cow is common now and 400 pounds soon will be average for good herds. A common goal, 500 pounds, is frequently reached and passed by efficient Minnesota dairymen, he said.

He pointed out that only carefully-balanced feeding will keep a high-producing cow at "top-notch" and roughage quality is extremely important.

Another speaker, Charles F. Foreman, assistant professor of dairy husbandry, described recent University research on continuous grazing contrasted with a daily rotational plan.

Rotational provided as much feed for the animals as continuous grazing and, in addition, made possible a saving of about a ton of hay per acre from surplus grass.

With hay supplies short this year, this would mean a saving of \$25 or \$30 an acre--or \$125 to \$150 for the five-acre plot in the University experiment. B-105hj

University Farm News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 10, 1954

Immediate Release

#### FIRST WATERSHED APPROVED UNDER NEW PLAN

Creation of an 88,000-acre watershed for flood control and soil conservation was approved by the State Soil Conservation Committee today at a special meeting on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The area will be known as the Rush Pine Creek watershed and is in hilly Fillmore county in southeastern Minnesota. It embraces three soil conservation districts and the town of Rushford, on the Root River.

According to William Benitt, Hastings farmer and chairman of the state committee, the new watershed is the first approved in Minnesota under Public Law 566, passed recently by the 83rd Congress.

Now State Conservationist Herbert L. Flueck and his staff will study the area and set up a master conservation and flood control plan for it. Need for flood control measures in the Rushford area has been evident a long time.

Almost every spring, the Root River floods its narrow valley, sometimes isolating Rushford and other valley towns.

Governor Anderson has designated the State Soil Conservation Committee as official body to approve applications for new watersheds.

B-106-hrj



University Farm News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 10, 1954

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FOR RELEASE:  
MONDAY 6 P. M., SEPT. 13  
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POOR NUTRITION CAUSES LOW-PROFIT SHEEP

A University of Minnesota sheep nutritionist spoke strong words today about sheep-raising improvement in the midwest. He blamed "neglect and poor nutrition" for the low-profit troubles of many farmers who raise sheep.

Speaking this afternoon (Monday, September 13) at the University's animal nutrition short course on the St. Paul Campus, Robert M. Jordan said that "until the attitudes that sheep can live on almost anything and that an economically-efficient unit consists of 20 sheep or less are abandoned farmers can expect only low profits from sheep raising."

The goal should be the most mutton per acre of land, he said. It is achievable if farmers get and make use of good feeding and management knowledge, developed by college and feed industry research.

He pointed to New Zealand's "enlightened flushing program" which increases by a fifth the number of lambs born per ewe. More twins were born to flushed ewes and best results came when the flushing period lasted about five weeks--that is, two weeks before putting the rams out and during the first three weeks of the breeding season.

Also important is how well the ewe is fed during her gestation period. South Dakota, Canadian and Montana college researchers found that well-fed ewes gave birth to 20 to 30 per cent more lambs than ewes fed poorer-quality rations. Well-fed ewes also produced healthier lambs, "mothered" them better, produced more milk for them and, of course, boosted the lambs' weaning weights.

Poorly-fed flocks also are hard hit by "pregnancy disease," which usually strikes ewes carrying twins in their last six weeks of gestation. Jordan said, "We know now that exercise will neither cure nor prevent pregnancy disease. Only good feeding that lets the ewe gain weight and grow healthier prevents it."

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September 13 1954

To all counties  
For use week of  
September 20 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses . . .

We Could Use More -- Although our country is the largest milk-producer in the world, it isn't among the top milk users. USDA specialists say we use only a little more than half as much milk per person--guess? No, not Norway or Holland. But 'way down under in New Zealand. The U. S. even puts away 69 pounds less per person than England, which ranks ninth in the world. In use of fluid milk, we rank seventh. In cheese-eating we rank 11th, in butter consumption 12th.

\* \* \* \* \*

University Farm Needs Twins, Triplets -- If you happen to have twin bull dairy calves, you may be able to sell them at a good profit -- if they're identical. The University's dairy specialists are on the lookout for identical twin and triplet bull calves for use in feeding experiments. Because twins' physical makeup is identical, dairy specialists can get far more accurate test results with a new feeding formula or experiment. Call or come in to our office if you have a pair or trio. A University specialist will come out and look them over and make you a good price.

\* \* \* \* \*

Good Work Tip -- Ever have to fight your way through heavy, stinging wind to the barn or milk house in below-zero weather? Well, University foresters have found that shelterbelts do an astounding job of cutting down wind and making it "walk" around your place. That's one of the many benefits of properly planned trees. Many wise farmers now are planning new shelterbelts or improving their old ones. We have free booklets on shelterbelt planning and planting.

\* \* \* \* \*

Good Date to Remember -- Farm Income Tax Short Course, October 11-14, at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul. University of Minnesota farm management specialists, state and federal tax departments cooperate in offering valuable training in tax "figgering".

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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
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\*\*\*\*\*  
FOR RELEASE:  
TUESDAY 4 P.M., OCT. 14  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### RURAL WOMEN URGED TO ENCOURAGE HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING

Rural people will be doing themselves a service by encouraging rural girls with special aptitudes in home economics to go to the University for training and then return to the counties as home agents, a group of rural women were told Tuesday afternoon.

Speaking at the Farm Bureau Women's Short course on the University's St. Paul campus, Dr. Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, emphasized the need for trained home economists in all areas. However, she pointed out that farm people have a special interest in home agent work and can help to fill the need for more home agents by encouraging rural girls to go into that home economics field.

At the same session Ralph Miller, associate professor of the University's School of Agriculture, discussed youth counselling. He stressed the importance of striving for the development of a healthy personality for each young person. B-107-jbn B-1072-16n

\*\*\*\*\*  
FOR RELEASE:  
WED. NOON., SEPT. 15  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### NO OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPANDING AGRICULTURE IN NORTHERN EUROPE

America will not have much opportunity for expansion of its agricultural exports to countries in northern Europe, Berry Akers, editor-in-chief of The Farmer, told a group of rural women this (Wed.) morning.

Akers spoke at the closing session of the Farm Bureau Women's short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

As a member of an agricultural trade mission to northern Europe appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, Akers visited 10 countries last spring to study the possibilities of expanding American agricultural exports and industrial imports.

Northern European countries are developing their own agricultural industry to the point where they want to make themselves independent of other countries, he said.

Other speakers on this morning's short course program were Gaylord W. Anderson, Mayo professor and director of public health, University of Minnesota; G. Sidney Houston, economist for First Bank Stock corporation, Minneapolis and St. Paul; and Adin C. Read, senior captain and executive officer of the St. Paul Salvation Army.

B-108-jbn

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Immediate Release

#### "UNIDENTIFIED FACTORS" VITAL IN POULTRY NUTRITION

"We don't know what they are, but they do an essential nutrition job." That's how University of Minnesota poultry scientists describe the "unidentified factors" they've been experimenting with in baby chick feeding.

Speaking today (Tuesday, Sept. 14) at the University's annual animal nutrition short course, Elton L. Johnson, head of the poultry department, said one such factor is found in condensed fish solubles--taken from the inedible byproducts of the fishing industry--and others in liver and in grain fermentation solubles.

Still others pop up in dried whey products, dried molasses distiller solubles, dried brewers' yeast and dehydrated alfalfa meal.

There's even one in poultry house litter. Texas college experimenters processed the litter with steam, filtered it and fed it in a formula to baby chicks. They showed better growth, even when they already were getting an antibiotic and other unidentified factors in fish solubles.

Johnson and others in his department are doing research to "pin down" some of the factors. Thus far, a few have shadowy names such as "the whey factor" or "the alfalfa factor."

A further complication: they produce better growth responses in certain months. Also, Eastern researchers have found that if a breeder hen is fed well, her chicks can use unidentified factors more profitably.

Johnson says much research will be done before the factors are named and manufacturing processes can be developed to pull each of them out of their "hiding place" so they can be incorporated into a ration, like any other ingredient.

Johnson says that until then, however, wise poultry feed manufacturers will provide rations with many of the factor-containing materials so that chicks can be assured of getting the vital growth factors from some source.

B-109-hrj

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\* \* \* \* \*  
FOR RELEASE:  
WEDNESDAY A.M., SEPT. 15  
\* \* \* \* \*

#### OUT-IN-STATE FIELDS HELP U. AGRONOMISTS' RESEARCH

REDWOOD FALLS, MINNESOTA --- University of Minnesota agronomists get a better "picture" of the new soybeans and other crops they're testing by planting them in several southern Minnesota locations.

The testing was described this morning (Wednesday, Sept. 15) by Jean W. Lambert, University agronomist, at a soybean field day near here.

Although the University field-tests at the Southern Experiment Station near Waseca, it also has fields on farms near Dodge Center, Blue Earth and here.

Lambert says a broad picture of each variety's reaction is necessary, because University agronomists must make recommendations for a wide range of climate and soil conditions. Varieties respond differently to various soils, drainage conditions, lengths of growing season and rainfall.

Soybeans now occupy over two million acres of Minnesota farm land and are our No. 1 cash crop. University agronomists who supervise the tests check the ripening date, height, yield, how well each variety stands lodging, and its oil content.

The Blue Earth field is provided by the Green Giant Company and from 15 to 20 varieties are grown there each year. Cooperating in the projects are the Extension Service, Faribault County Crop Improvement association, area Vo-Ag instructors, the Farm Bureau and Green Giant. In six years of testing yields have been high there, averaging over 35 bushels per acre for adapted varieties such as Blackhawk and Capital.

A similar testing program for soybeans and several other crops is carried on by the Extension Service and crop improvement associations of 12 southwestern counties. This year the project was on the William Poulsen farm near here. Eight years of testing in the area show that soybean yields average lower than at Waseca. But slightly later-maturing varieties can be used in southwestern Minnesota counties, says Lambert.

The project at Dodge Center is only two years old. Both years it has been planted on the Oscar Soma farm. An average 32 bushels per acre in 40-inch rows in 1953 indicates the yields that area farmers may expect in favorable years.

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#### STATE WINNERS NAMED IN 4-H FIRE SAFETY

Mari Lu Luetke, 16, Waconia, and Robert L. Jacobson, 16, Sebeka, will be awarded \$50 bonds as state champions in the annual 4-H farm fire safety program, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Records of the two state winners have been entered in the national contest.

The contest is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the State Association of Farmers Mutual Insurance companies.

To complete the requirements for the state awards, the two 4-H'ers had to make at least four farm inspections.

Mari Lu is a member of the Pleasant Valley 4-H club in Carver county and has had five years in 4-H fire prevention work. Following her home hazard surveys she has put fire extinguishers in convenient places, bought a metal stand and asbestos mat for the iron, corrected overloaded outlets and repaired lamp cords.

This is Robert's fourth year in the safety activity. He has helped check many of the neighbors' homes for fire and safety hazards. He has been a member of the Paddock Busy Bees 4-H club in East Otter Tail county for six years.

County winners in the contest will receive \$5 cash awards. County champions are: Raymond Kennen, Chisago county; Alfred Sether, Clearwater county; Melvin Grabau, Fillmore; Patricia Paetzel, Hennepin; Richard Radtke, Kandiyohi; Robert Johnson and Valerie Stallknecht, Lake of the Woods; Glenn Pearson, Meeker; Sharon Jacobson, East Otter Tail; Richard Oeltjen and Alice Peterson, Pope; Alice Ann Orr, Sherburne; James Wildman and Marlene Zellman, Todd; David Nohrenberg and Naomi Larson, Wadena; and Sylvia Johnson, Yellow Medicine.

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Immediate Release

#### HORMONE PROMOTES CATTLE GAINS

A new tool to help America's stockmen increase their cattle feeding efficiency was described this afternoon (Tuesday, Sept. 14), at the University of Minnesota's animal nutrition short course.

The new development is stilbestrol, a synthetic female hormone. Wise Burroughs, an Iowa State College cattle feeding specialist, reported that best results with the substance have been noted on better rations that contain generous amounts of grain.

Some steers gained three quarters of a pound more per day when stilbestrol was included in their high-corn fattening ration.

Cattle being wintered on high-roughage rations gained 10 to 15 per cent more when stilbestrol was incorporated in the ration. Both heifers and steers responded to the substance, but steers showed greater gains.

Total feed costs in the Iowa experiments were reduced 10 to 20 per cent in the stilbestrol-fed groups. Cattle eat only about 5 per cent more when their ration includes the substance, but they apparently can utilize their feed more efficiently.

Feeding stilbestrol in the ration apparently eliminates many of the undesirable "side-effects" of an earlier method, implantation of stilbestrol pellets under the animal's skin.

The side-effects included restlessness, "riding," udder development and high tailheads. Also, the new method does not lower carcass quality.

Burroughs said their experiments indicated that meat from stilbestrol-fed steers is free of any residue of the substance.

He warned, however, that its use is still in the "early experimental stage."

B-112-hrj

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SPECIAL WITH MAT TO MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

CAPTION FOR MAT

It was hard going that October day in 1952. He had to stop several times to unclog his corn picker. To save time, he had left the unit running. This last time, he was reaching for a stalk stuck in the snapping rolls. He grabbed it and began to pull. Suddenly, the rolls took hold and before he could release his grip on the stalk, they had pulled both the stalk and his hand down into the fast-moving steel spirals.

A second later, as a reflex at the first shock of pain, he put his free hand down to try to release the wounded one. The snapping rolls pulled that one in, too.

For minutes that must have seemed hours, he stood bent over with his mangled hands in the clattering picker. Then, his father drove up on one of his trips to load corn. He shut off the power take-off.

A few hours later, doctors at Rochester amputated both torn hands at the wrist. Now, he has the "hands" you see in the picture.

The young farmer, a bridegroom of only a month when the accident happened, is Robert Anderson of Lewiston, Winona County. His advice: "Shut off the tractor or power take-off before you try to clear the picker. It's just plain foolishness not to."

This story is from the too-full accident files of Glenn Prickett, Extension Farm Safety Specialist at the University of Minnesota.



*See also: Radio Shorts*

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  
September 13 1954

TO: Radio Shorts Mailing List

Dear Friend,

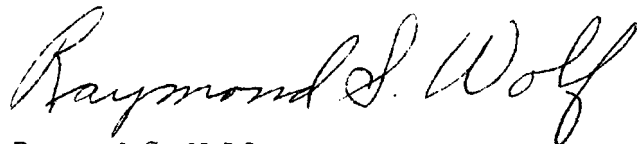
There are two important livestock events coming next week which will be of interest to your listeners.

Enclosed are 6 radio shorts which we hope you can use.

The events start Tuesday, September 21, with Beef-Grassland Day at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount and ends with Swine Feeders' Day at University Farm, September 25.

We hope, too, that you will find it possible to attend these important events to get further information (release tape recordings) on this business of livestock farming.

Sincerely yours,



Raymond S. Wolf  
Extension Specialist in Information

RSW:ms

Enc.

### Tasty Pig Starters - Tested

Eight tasty pig starter formulas have been tested on 300 baby pigs. If you want to see and hear the results plan to attend the 32nd annual Swine Feeders' Day at University Farm, Friday, September 24. You'll see one of the most sensational demonstrations on the value of pig starters ever given. In August Dr. L. E. Hanson, University of Minnesota swine expert, took about 300 young weaned pigs and fed them 8 different starter formulas. Some contained sugar, some licorice and others anti-biotics. The results are amazing. You must come and get the results. The pigs and their rations will be on display at Swine Feeders' Day, Friday, September 24. Farmers attending the day will hear the final sensational figures on gains, cost of gains, and other important results.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Beef Gains Faster on Fertilized Pasture

Beef cattle do make faster gains on fertilized pasture than on unfertilized pasture. For definite proof, attend the Beef-grassland field day to be held at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount Tuesday, September 21. During the past year, several experiments on the value of feeding beef on fertilized pastures have been conducted. In addition, there have been experiments on pasture versus dry lot feeding and on fly control and its effects on beef gains. The date again is Tuesday, September 21, at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Beef and Grassland Farming

Can beef production and grassland farming go together? University of Minnesota experimental results indicate that they can. You will be able to see for yourself at the Beef-grassland field day to be held at Rosemount Tuesday, September 21. Here, for the second time, results of experiments on this unique 210-acre farm will be revealed. During the past year experiments on pasture versus dry lot feeding, fly control on beef, fencing, and different pasture mixtures have been conducted. You are invited to attend the Beef-grassland field day at Rosemount, Tuesday, September 21. University specialists assure you that your time will be well spent.

What About Miracle Drugs?

Aureomycin, Oxamycin, Penicillin, Arsanilic Acid -- These terms are everyday language to Minnesota's progressive swine feeders. They are the talk of the farm world. The reason is obvious. They have been widely used and widely publicized as miracle drugs, as growth stimulators, and as feed ingredients. Is it true what they are saying about these modern drugs and their effects on swine? The University of Minnesota Department of Animal Husbandry has been carrying on experiments during the past summer to give you the answer. You can see and hear for yourself when the results of these experiments are announced at the 32nd annual Swine Feeders' Day, University Farm, Friday, September 24.

\* \* \* \* \*

Unique Farm to Hold Open House

One of the nation's most unusual experimental farms will hold its 2nd open house on Tuesday, September 21, at the University of Minnesota, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount. The farm is the Beef-grassland farm established just three years ago by the University of Minnesota where various means of raising beef cattle on grassland are tested. Results from experiments should point the way to more profitable beef production on Minnesota farms which must be in grass to save the soil. On hand will be such University experts as Paul Burson, Al Harvey, Al Schmid, and many others. So beef growers, why not circle Tuesday, September 21, on your calendar and make a visit to the Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount to see the latest results in modern beef feeding?

\* \* \* \* \*

Feeding Experiment Results Announced

If you are interested in pig starter formulas, you won't want to miss the 32nd annual Swine Feeders' Day at University Farm, Friday, September 24. Here the results of feeding experiments will be told. Renowned scientists will discuss substitutes for sow's milk, the Influence of Proteins and Antibiotics on Pig Growth, and many other subjects. Highlight of the day will be the exhibit of pigs fed on 8 different starter rations. There'll be demonstrations and tours of the Minnesota swine feeding projects. This will probably be the first and only time these hogs will be on exhibit for the general public. The date for Swine Feeders' Day is Friday, September 24, and the place, University Farm.

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To all counties  
For Use Week of  
September 20 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

GROUND OATS, CORN  
ALMOST ALIKE IN  
SOW FEED VALUE

Ground oats and corn came out about "neck and neck" in dry lot feeding value for Duroc, Chester White and Poland China bred gilts in a recent University of Minnesota experiment, reports County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

But the corn ration produced three-week-old pigs for the least cost -- \$2.76 per pig. The oats ration cost \$3.51 per pig. Corn was figured at \$1.40 a bushel, oats at 90¢. With oats at 80¢ a bushel, feed cost per pig would be slightly lower -- \$3.23.

The experiment involved 76 bred gilts, 69 of which farrowed. It was conducted by Prof. L. E. Hanson at the University's St. Paul Campus and is among several feeding research projects described at the annual Swine Feeders' Day, September 24.

In the experiment, half the gilts were fed a ration which contained 46 per cent ground oats, 45 per cent ground alfalfa hay and 9 per cent protein and mineral supplements and Vitamin B-12.

The other half were fed a 46 per cent ground corn ration, with the rest of the formula the same as for the first group.

Gilts on the ground corn ration gained more during pregnancy, but both groups made good gains. One reason the oats ration did so well, Hanson says, is that the oats had a high weight per bushel and the winter was mild.

The two groups showed no difference in reproductive or lactation performance. The number of pigs born and their weights were almost alike in both groups.

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To all counties  
For use week of  
September 20 or after

ALFALFA STAND  
NEEDS MONTH TO  
"WINTERIZE"

A month's rest before any possible killing frost helps an alfalfa stand survive the winter far better and come out swinging next spring.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ points out that many wise farmers have found it's best to give their stand such a vacation. Some of them found by hard experience that cutting or grazing too far into the fall damaged their stands.

The reason grazing right up until frost brings trouble is simple: It prevents plants from growing and storing food reserves in their roots. Like hibernating animals, they need such reserves to survive the bitter winter and get off to a good start in the spring.

The University of Minnesota's extension agronomist, Rodney A. Briggs, suggests four weeks of freedom from grazing before any possible killing frost. It allows top growth to build up and helps the plant store away good food reserves.

After a killing frost, however, you can safely graze cattle on alfalfa or cut hay from it. Then, there is far less chance of damaging the 1955 stand because the plants already have stopped growing and that first frost has helped them prepare for winter.

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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of September 20

FREEZE, CAN  
APPLES THAT  
WON'T STORE

Mid-season apples that don't store well like the Wealthies can be preserved for winter use by freezing or canning.

Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reminds \_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers that freezing is a satisfactory method of preserving apples for pies--provided there is room in the home freezer or locker. This is the method recommended by the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory:

Peel and cut apples into pie slices. To prevent darkening, submerge the slices for 5 minutes in sodium bisulfite solution. Use 1 teaspoonful of sodium bisulfite in a gallon of water and mix the solution in glass, earthenware, stainless steel or an enamel container. Drain the apples after 5 minutes and pack in sugar, using 5-7 pounds of sliced apples to 1 pound of sugar. Press and pack tightly so the juice will cover as much fruit as possible.

Sodium bisulfite can usually be purchased at drug stores. If it is impossible to obtain, ascorbic acid gives satisfactory results with varieties that do not darken easily. Make a solution of 1 quart water, 3 cups sugar and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful ascorbic acid. Fill containers about a third full of the syrup and slice the apples into it. Be sure they are covered with the solution. Sodium bisulfite, however, gives the best results, keeping apples bright and crisp.

One method of canning apples suggested by Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, is to pre-cook apples until they are tender. Adding water is unnecessary, since the natural juice of the apples furnishes enough liquid. Use 1 pound of sugar to 8 pounds of prepared apples. If you want the apples to hold their shape, add sugar before pre-cooking the apples. For a mushy apple sauce, pre-heat the apples without sugar and stir in the sugar when the apples are tender. Pack hot in hot jars and process in a hot water bath for 10 minutes.

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SPECIAL to WILCOX  
County Agent Introduction

"Let's get rolling!" That's Loyel Hoseck's stance and he's about to tell the tractor driver in front of him just that. Hoseck is at the left and is the Dodge county agent at Dodge Center. The occasion is a field day at the Waseca Experiment Station, where county agents acted as guides for the many farmers who came to tour the experimental plots and see the new crops being tested. Hoseck came on the job last May. He is a 1950 graduate of South Dakota State College and organized and supervised the veterans' agriculture department in the Adrian, Minnesota, high school. In his work at Adrian, he was associated closely with Nobles county agent Ross Huntsinger of Worthington.



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SPECIAL TO TWIN CITIES NEWSPAPERS

#### "COMMITTEE OF NINE" TO MEET AT UNIVERSITY

One of the top policy committees in agricultural research, the Committee of Nine, representing agricultural experiment stations in the nation's land grant colleges, will meet at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Wednesday through Friday, Sept. 15-17.

The committee was established under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. It consists of directors of agricultural experiment stations--two from the western region, two from the southern, two from the northeastern and two from the north central--and a home economics research representative.

They are chosen by the experiment station and home economics sections of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities for a two-year term. The group administers funds provided for cooperative research between the states.

According to Harold Macy, Dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture and a member of the committee, the group will visit the 2,500-acre Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station and the Southern School and Experiment Station at Waseca on Thursday.

Attending the meetings will be: Committee of Nine Chairman Willard M. Fifield, director, experiment station, University of Florida, Gainesville; Executive Secretary Dr. F. D. Fromme of the U.S.D.A.'s Office of Experiment Stations, Washington; Dr. Catherine J. Personius, assistant director, agricultural experiment station, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, the only woman member and its home economics research representative; Dean Hilton M. Briggs of the University of Wyoming's College of Agriculture, Laramie; A. A. Spielman, associate director, agricultural experiment station, University of Connecticut, Storrs; Louis B. Howard, director, agricultural experiment station, University of Illinois, Urbana; R. D. Lewis, director, Texas agricultural experiment station, College Station; M. A. Farrell, director, agricultural experiment station, Pennsylvania State College; and James E. Kraus, associate director, agricultural experiment station, University of Idaho, Moscow.

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Immediate Release

#### 20TH ANNIVERSARY 4-H CONSERVATION CAMP

More than 100 4-H members from nearly every county in Minnesota have been selected to attend the twentieth annual 4-H State Conservation camp in Itasca Park September 16-19 at the University of Minnesota's Itasca Forestry and Biological Station.

They were awarded the trips to camp on the basis of outstanding work they have done in the 4-H conservation activity, forestry and soil conservation projects, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

This makes the twentieth year the camp has been made possible through funds contributed by Charles L. Horn, president of Federal Cartridge corporation.

Nature hikes, a boat trip, a tour of the park, cook-outs, fun fests and a candlelighting ceremony will be highlights of the camp. Classes for boys and girls are planned for each day in firecraft and outdoor cookery, forestry, soil conservation, fish and fishing and Minnesota plants.

Director of the camp will be Harold Anderson, district 4-H club supervisor at the University of Minnesota. He will be assisted by Robert Pinches, Elaine Tessman and Evelyn Harne of the state 4-H club staff.

Camp staff members will include Parker Anderson and Marvin Smith, extension foresters, Donald K. Lewis of the Museum of Natural History, Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist, all of the University of Minnesota; Floyd Colburn, assistant county agent in forestry, Grand Rapids; Clifton Halsey, Washington county soil conservation agent; Merle Sherman, Beltrami county 4-H club agent; and E. J. Longtin, aquatic biologist, State Department of Conservation.

George McCullough, wild life technician for Federal Cartridge corporation, will speak at the annual banquet Saturday evening on "20 Years of 4-H Conservation." Harkness will be toastmaster.

B-113-jbn

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Immediate Release

#### CONTESTANTS PREPARE FOR PLOWVILLE

LAKE BENTON, MINNESOTA --- A total of 25 level land and 18 contour plowmen, representing 30 Minnesota counties, will compete for state honors at Plowville '54 next Friday and Saturday.

They are part of the six contests and 12 soil conservation demonstrations planned for the event, to be staged on the Walter Cyriacks and adjoining farms near here.

Nearly 300 4-H and FFA members will compete in teams for top honors in land judging and contour line staking. According to Roger Harris, extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota, 65 three-man teams--40 FFA and 25 4-H--are entered in land judging competition and 40 two-man teams--20 FFA, 20 4-H--in contour line staking.

In the land judging contest, teams will score three fields. They'll evaluate each one and set up a water and soil conservation program for it. Their "prescription" will be checked against a specialists' verdict on the land.

The contour line staking teams consist of two members and each acts as an instrument operator for half the course. Judges score them on the accuracy of their contour line, stake placement and time required.

To be sure of seeing all of the contests, visitors should get to Plowville by 10 a. m., Friday and by 8:30 a. m., Saturday.

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Immediate Release

#### BEEF PLENTIFUL, ESPECIALLY IN LOWER GRADES

Consumers will have no difficulty getting all the beef they want from now on through the fall, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Supplies of all beef will be plentiful during the fall. However, there will be especially good supplies in the moderately priced grades because the marketing of grassfed cattle - the cattle raised on pasture and range - has started to increase and will continue to gain through the fall. Beef from this grassfed cattle is mostly in the intermediate grades which carry less fat than the higher grades.

In retail markets the beef from grassfed cattle is largely in the commercial and good grades, occasionally some in the utility grade. Beef of these grades is just as nutritious as beef in the higher grades, Mrs. Loomis said, and can be just as flavorful if properly cooked.

The low and moderately priced grades of beef make excellent stews, casseroles and meat pies, hamburger and other ground meat dishes. Long, slow, moist cooking is the secret of making such meat tender, according to Mrs. Loomis. Braising, that is, first browning in fat and then cooking slowly with moisture, makes for fine flavor, attractive brown color and tenderness. The less tender beef may also be cooked successfully under pressure, in a much shorter time.

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SPECIAL

PROFITABLE FEEDING SHOWN IN TWO UNIVERSITY FIELD DAYS

Nearly <sup>4</sup>500 baby pigs, 80 bred gilts of three breeds, 48 Hereford steers and 20 heifers -- all "doing research" for the University of Minnesota to find more efficient feeding and management practices -- will give farmers their "opinion" on subjects ranging from sweetened pig starters to fertilized pastures this week.

The occasions: The University's Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day, Tuesday afternoon, September 21, at Rosemount, and Swine Feeders' Day, Friday, September 24, on the St. Paul Campus.

Last year, first year of experiments on the University's rolling 210-acre Beef-Grassland Farm at Rosemount, part of a group of 50 steers showed a big preference for fertilized pastures and gained more on them than on unfertilized ones.

This year's results show an even more striking preference -- and weight-gain benefit -- for fertilized pastures. This year, as of Tuesday, September 14, when the steers were last weighed, fertilized pasture had produced \$66.46 worth of beef per acre -- unfertilized less than half that value, \$29.06. Fertilized pastures gave 177 steer days, unfertilized 121.

Prof. A. L. Harvey, in charge of the beef cattle, says that this year's lot of steers, purchased as calves last October, wintered through best on a daily ration of five pounds of good alfalfa hay. This was the cheapest and best ration of six tried.

The other five were silage -- alfalfa, alfalfa-brome, grass, corn and pea-vine silage. Harvey says the research shows that calves apparently do not have the ability to eat enough silage to fill their daily feed requirement.

Each silage ration had to be supplemented with corn and cob meal to keep the steers gaining at an ideal one-pound-per-day rate. Good alfalfa hay did it for 12.1¢ a pound of gain. But the silage rations cost up to 14.3¢ a pound of gain.

Farmers will get more complete details Tuesday on the several experiments and different grass-legume mixtures used.

Also on Tuesday's program is a fly-control program involving 20 Hereford heifers.

Swine Feeders' Day, the following Friday, will have valuable research findings, too. An example: urea did not improve a low protein ration for weanling pigs. They gained about the same with or without urea in the ration.

Several other experiments will be described by Prof. L. E. Hanson and other feeding researchers. They include a comparison of two rations for bred gilts, three-week versus eight-week weaning of pigs, and tests with eight different starter formulas.

Over 300 August-farrowed piglets, weaned at three weeks, "tested" the starters. The formulas were fed in meal form and included rations containing 16 to 28 per cent protein; procaine penicillin, arsanic acid and aureomycin; two flavors, a "molasses-fortifier" and "anise-molasses;" five and 10 per cent sugar; dried condensed fish solubles and a fat, lard-lecithin.

News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 16 1954

#### HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

September is Better Breakfast Month  
Eliminate Crystals in Grape Jelly  
Screw Bands Off Jars  
Trouble With Your Jelly?  
Blanch Pears

Buy Suit or Coat to Fit Needs  
Marks of Quality  
Self-Polishing Wax the Easy Way  
Daily Care of Waxed Floors

#### FOOD AND NUTRITION

##### September is Better Breakfast Month

September is Better Breakfast Month. That should be a reminder to mothers that breakfast is an important meal for every member of the family. It's important not only because we should get from a fourth to a third of the day's food needs at this time, but also because it's a kind of stimulant for the day ahead.

Teachers agree that breakfast is the most neglected meal among students. They report that skipping food at breakfast contributes to a real morning let-down. Moreover, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say that children who have little or no breakfast are likely to be undernourished. That's because they can't take a large enough quantity of food at the other two meals to supply their needs.

For more efficiency during the morning, every member of the family needs a breakfast of fruit, cereal or an egg, milk, bread and butter. Eating this kind of breakfast gives you quicker mental reactions and helps prevent mid-morning fatigue.

FOOD PRESERVATIONEliminate Crystals in Grape Jelly

Concord grapes are on the market now for homemakers who want to make jelly, jam or juice. In making grape jelly, many women say that one of their problems is avoiding the crystals that so often form and spoil the texture of the jelly. Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, says those crystals are due to the tartaric acid in the grapes. To avoid them, she recommends letting the juice stand overnight before making the jelly. That will give the crystals a chance to form and settle to the bottom. In the morning, pour off the clear juice and throw away the sediment. Then you should have no trouble in getting a sparkling jelly free of crystals. If you don't want to make the jelly immediately, can the juice and make the jelly when it's convenient.

\* \* \* \* \*

Screw Bands Off Jars

Do you leave the screw bands on your jars of canned goods? It's a good idea to take them off. After your jars of canned goods have cooled for 24 hours, remove the screw bands and wash the rims thoroughly. Be sure to test your seal, too. With the band on, it's almost impossible to test the seal. If the screw band is not removed, washed and dried, it's likely to rust. There's also danger that mold may accumulate under it if it's left on the jar.

\* \* \* \* \*

Trouble With Your Jelly?

If you've had trouble getting your jelly to "jell" when using commercial pectin, it's probably because you haven't followed the directions exactly. The proper proportions of pectin, sugar and acid have been worked out very carefully. That means if you don't stick to those proportions, you're likely to have trouble.

\* \* \* \* \*

Blanch Pears

Here's a timesaving tip to remember when you can pears. Instead of spending a lot of time peeling them, blanch the fruit in boiling water. Then dip in cold water and rub off the skin with the hand to make a smoother surface and also to save fruit.

-jbn-



## CLOTHING

Buy Suit or Coat to Fit Needs

Before you shop for a new suit or coat this fall, take stock of your wardrobe. Consider the clothes you have on hand and the clothing you intend to buy, to be sure the new garment will go well with them.

It's well to have your mind made up about the general style and color you want. But be prepared to adjust your needs to the stock available or you may never find anything that satisfies.

Study current styles and colors, keeping your needs in mind. Read dependable fashion books and magazines and learn the differences between short-lived fads and good styles that look well for several seasons. A suit or coat in high style is not a good buy for you unless it looks well on you, fits your way of life and promises to stay in fashion as long as you must wear the garment.

\* \* \* \* \*

Marks of Quality

Coats and suits in neat rows in a shop often look much the same, even though the price tags vary. But there are many reasons for the different prices. Among them, extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota, point out these:

High-grade coats and suits are made from fabrics that tailor and press well. The fabric is shrunk and inspected for flaws in weave and color. In contrast, the most cheaply produced garments are made from cloth just as it comes, with little or no regard for flaws or shrinkage. Pattern pieces for cheap production are trimmed down to take as little cloth as possible. Many layers are cut at once. There can be little concern for proper grain of the goods, so the garments may later twist or sag. Buttonholes, linings, seams, collars, lapels are among the features that indicate good or poor quality. Buttonholes not cut with the grain of the goods or poorly cut, for example, are likely to stretch in wearing and hang open.

If you're a good shopper, you'll learn to compare such features as these.

HOME MANAGEMENTSelf-Polishing Wax the Easy Way

Next time you use self-polishing wax on your linoleum, remember that you'll get better results by doing it the easy way -- according to directions. That's the purpose of self-polishing wax - save work.

First of all, don't shake up the wax. Shaking makes it foamy and it won't dry evenly. In a good-quality self-polishing product the wax is in microscopic particles which are always evenly distributed.

To apply self-polishing wax, begin by pouring a small amount of wax right on the floor, making a pool about as large as a dinner plate. Soak this up into the wax applicator or cloth, then start covering a section with wax, using straight strokes. Don't rub in self-polishing wax just spread it, using as few strokes as possible. This type of wax begins to dry as soon as it is on the floor. Disturbing the film as it dries lessens the final shine.

Here's another tip for getting an even coating. When using a long-handled applicator, start each stroke forward. If you pull the applicator toward you, there's a tendency to use too much pressure at the end of the stroke. The result is an uneven film of wax. Blend the section being coated with the one just finished by raising the applicator at the end of each outward stroke. Allow at least 20 minutes for drying before walking on the floor.

\* \* \* \* \*

Daily Care of Waxed Floors

It's a good idea to keep waxed floors as dust-free as possible so grit isn't ground into them. A dry mop is effective in picking up the dust and gives additional polishing to the waxed surface. But never use an oiled or chemically treated mop on a waxed floor. It will make the surface gummy, the shine will disappear, dust and dirt will stick to the floor and frequent scrubbing will be necessary to remove the greasy film.

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University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
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Special to Martin County Agent

For use in Martin County Papers

(with mat)

INTRODUCING NEW HOME AGENT...

Irene Ott, Martin county's new home agent, has a background of many years of experience in 4-H club work.

For 10 years she was a 4-H club member in Freeborn county. During that time she carried home economics, poultry and lamb projects, was a junior leader and was active in safety, health and conservation work.

During the summers of 1951, 1952 and 1953 she served as 4-H club assistant in Faribault county.

Miss Ott received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in June, 1954, with a major in home economics.

University Farm News  
Institute of Agriculture  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 16, 1954

Immediate Release

#### 4-H HEALTH CAMP SET FOR SEPT. 20-23

Minnesota's second 4-H health achievement camp, to be held September 20-23, in Itasca State Park, will stress various phases of health through workshop sessions.

According to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, the camp will be attended by more than 100 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls who have been selected because of their records in health achievement.

Agencies cooperating in sponsoring the camp are the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the Minnesota State Board of Health and the Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association. Funds for the camp are being provided by the Folger Coffee company, Kansas City, Missouri.

State health achievement winners will be announced at the luncheon Thursday noon. In previous years they have been named during the Minnesota State Fair.

At workshop sessions held throughout the period of the camp delegates will discuss such health problems as "Making the Most of Ourselves," "The Food We Eat," "Our Teeth and Our Health," "Safe Living," "Clean Surroundings" and "Our Appearance Counts."

Directors of the workshop groups include the Reverend Wilbur Grose, pastor, Simpson avenue Methodist church, Minneapolis; Grace Brill, extension nutritionist, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist and Mrs. Gwen Bacheller, state 4-H club agent, University of Minnesota; Eileen Reardon, nutritionist, Dr. John Peterson and Myhren C. Peterson, State Board of Health; and Marguerite Breen, public relations director, Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association.

Wallace Fulton, director of public health education, State Board of Health, will be the keynote speaker at the opening assembly program Tuesday morning. At the Wednesday evening banquet the Reverend Henry Le May, pastor of St. Barnabas church, Barry, Minnesota, will talk on "The Business of Growing Up."

Boat rides, cook outs and craft sessions are also planned for the camp.

D. K. Lewis, park naturalist, will direct a tour of Itasca Park.

B-116-jbn

University Farm News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
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Immediate Release

#### TRACTOR SAFETY REWARDED AT PLOWVILLE '54

LAKE BENTON, MINNESOTA -- Safe tractor operation will win awards for Plowville '54 contestants on both Friday and Saturday of the big event.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, said today that the Mutual Service Insurance Company of St. Paul is giving two sets of awards for safe tractor operation, one set Friday and the other Saturday.

Friday, judges will check over each contestant's unit as he enters the grounds. Later they'll watch him handle his tractor during plowing competition. They'll pick safety winners that day and first, second and third placers will receive inscribed plaques.

Saturday, judges will watch the finalists and again select the most careful drivers. Both sets of awards will be announced Saturday afternoon. B-117-hrj

Immediate Release

#### VISITORS' DAY AT U FRUIT BREEDING FARM

Saturday, September 18, will be Visitors' Day at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, Excelsior.

According to E. M. Hunt, secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, the annual event is sponsored by the Horticultural Society and the Fruit Breeding Farm. It is open to the public.

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

Primary function of the 230-acre farm is to develop varieties of fruits adapted to the climate of this region. To date, more than 60 varieties have been introduced, including nationally accepted fruits like the Haralson apple and Latham raspberry.

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

B-118-jbn

University Farm News  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 16, 1954

Immediate Release

#### 4-H STATEWIDE TRACTOR CLINIC IN MORRIS

Nearly 100 older 4-H club members and young adult leaders will attend the statewide 4-H tractor maintenance clinic in Morris September 21-24 at the West Central School of Agriculture and Experiment Station.

Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, who is in charge of the event, said today that the clinic will include four days of lectures, demonstrations and actual work in the shop on tractors. For each hour of lecture, 4-H'ers will spend an equivalent amount of time working on tractors. New this year are two demonstration workshops to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Among those who will conduct workshops and give lectures are Magnuson; Donald W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota; Standard Oil company automotive engineers D. C. Mattison, L. A. Nessius and William Koch; and service men from eight major agricultural implement companies. Friday's program will include a discussion and demonstration on safe use of the tractor by Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The clinic is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Standard Oil company of Indiana.

Club members and young adult 4-H leaders who will attend the clinic were chosen on the basis of the work they have done in the tractor maintenance project, as well as their ability to bring back the information to their local clubs and set up a county-wide tractor maintenance program for the coming year.

B-119-jbn

University Farm News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 16, 1954

Immediate Release

#### UNIVERSITY POTATO TRIAL PLOTS TO BE HARVESTED

Growers in Minnesota's principal potato regions will soon have an opportunity to see how new potato varieties are doing in University of Minnesota test plots in their area.

According to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University, "open house" days will be held at the test plots and farmers are invited to come in and see the new varieties harvested and ask questions.

First "open house" is on Thursday, September 23, at the Harvey Goetze farm near Osseo in Hennepin county. The plot is on sandy land. Growers are invited to come in around 1 p. m.

Sunday, September 26, Red River Valley growers are invited to inspect newly harvested potatoes starting at 2 p. m. at the Henry Rosenfeld farm near Sabin. Eighteen varieties were grown there this year, including many new named potatoes.

Monday, September 27, a potato field day begins at 12 noon at the Herman Skyberg farm near Fisher.

Tuesday, September 28, farmers are invited to inspect the potato harvest at the Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.

Thursday, September 30, southern Minnesota growers will see how the new potatoes do on peat land near Hollandale. The open house begins at 1 p. m. at the C. Bothoff farm.

B-120-hrj

University Farm News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 16, 1954

Immediate Release

#### EATING HABITS CHANGE FOR BETTER

Mr. and Mrs. Average American have changed their eating habits noticeably in the last 20 years.

From the standpoint of good nutrition, most of the changes are for the better, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Americans are eating more meat per person, with the greatest increase in beef, according to studies made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We're eating about 80 per cent more chicken, more than twice as much turkey and about one-third more eggs.

But when it comes to butter, we're using only about half as much and substituting margarine for the other half. However, we're using more milk in other forms.

We're not eating as many potatoes, but we're eating more of other kinds of vegetables. In spite of the fact that we eat about 13 times as many frozen vegetables as we did 20 years ago, we still eat more than 25 pounds of fresh vegetables for each pound of frozen.

Total consumption of fruit is down just a little, and we're substituting canned and frozen fruit and fruit juices for some of the fresh apples, oranges and other fruits we used to eat.

We've cut down on bread, cakes and other things made from flour by about a fifth. But we still eat the same amount of sugar per person. We're drinking about 15 per cent more coffee and 3 per cent more tea, but we've cut down on cocoa.



## HOMEMAKERS URGED TO LEARN POTATO VARIETIES, USES

Consumers will have a large variety of Minnesota potatoes to select from this year.

But more consumers would be satisfied with the potatoes they buy if they knew the results of cooking the various varieties of potatoes, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

On the market at the present time are such Minnesota varieties as the red Warba, a blocky potato with deep eyes, suited for boiling in the jacket, mashing and baking; the Waseca, a red oblong to round potato with shallow eyes, best for boiling in the jacket, mashing and frying; red Pontiac, a red oblong to round potato with medium deep eyes, suited to boiling and frying; Chippewa, a white oval, flattened potato with shallow eyes, best for boiling and frying; and Russet Burbank, an all-purpose potato, especially good for baking, which is long, slightly flattened and russet in color.

Other varieties, some early and some late, and their uses are discussed in a new publication issued by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, "Know Your Minnesota Potatoes." Authors are Mrs. Loomis and O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

When buying potatoes, select those which become mealy instead of soggy after cooking, the authors suggest. Generally speaking, potatoes that are dry and heavy are mealier than moist, light potatoes.

Though most consumers have a color preference in potatoes, it is wise to become familiar with all potatoes on the market and select the variety to suit the method of cooking regardless of color, say the authors.

Copies of "Know Your Minnesota Potatoes" are available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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

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FOR RELEASE:  
6 PM, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21  
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#### FERTILIZED PASTURES PROVED SUPERIOR SECOND YEAR

ROSEMOUNT, MINNESOTA --- A group of 35 Montana-born Hereford steers gave their opinion on fertilized versus unfertilized alfalfa-brome grass pastures at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station today (Tuesday, September 21).

Their "opinion," learned from carefully-kept records on the animals' gains, was overwhelmingly in favor of fertilized pastures, which, of course, produce more and higher quality grass. The group were brought here in October, 1953, as calves.

The research was described at the second annual Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day on the rolling 210-acre experimental farm that was designed to find economical rations for beef cattle under Minnesota farming conditions.

Average daily gain on fertilized pasture was 1.74 pounds -- steers on unfertilized pasture gained only 1.14 pounds a day. Three 7.5-acre pastures with one unfertilized and one fertilized section in each were used.

(more)

The fertilized sections gave 177.2 "Steer days" per acre, the unfertilized only 121.1. That is, steers were able to graze the fertilized pastures for more days because they produced more grass. Fertilized sections received 500 pounds of 0-20-20 per acre in the spring of 1952.

The steers gained a total of 3,477 pounds on fertilized pasture, 1,557 pounds on unfertilized. Value of beef produced per acre was \$66.46 on fertilized, \$29.06 on unfertilized pastures.

At an ~~\$5-an-acre~~ pasture charge for four months, 100 pounds of beef produced under today's conditions cost \$5.87 on unfertilized pastures and \$2.59 on fertilized. Figures do not include cost of fertilizing or other costs such as veterinary care, interest and possible death loss. At present prices, the fertilizer would cost \$3.20 per acre per year.

According to Prof. A. L. Harvey, who supervised the experiment, the steers also "tested" several wintering rations and found good alfalfa hay the cheapest. Started at five pounds per day, each in the "hay only" lot ate up to 13 pounds a day.

The other five rations were silages: pea-vine, alfalfa, alfalfa-brome, grass and corn silage. Harvey says the tests show that calves apparently cannot eat enough silage to fill their daily nutritional needs.

Each silage ration needed supplementing with corn and cob meal to keep the calves gaining at an ideal one-pound-per-day rate. Alfalfa hay did the job for 12.1 cents a pound gain. The silage rations cost up to 14.3 cents a pound gain -- all economical wintering rations, however, Harvey points out.

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Institute of Agriculture  
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Immediate Release

#### AGRICULTURE CENSUS TO START SOON

October 4 is C-Day in the United States. It's the start of the 1954 Census of Agriculture.

That Monday, census takers will begin interviewing farmers in Wyoming and parts of Montana, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Florida. Census-taking will start in other states on October 11, 18, and 25, and November 3 and 8.

Plans call for delivery of questionnaires in rural and star route mail boxes the week before "counting" begins. Farmers in areas where the census taker will call October 4, for example, can expect to receive their questionnaires about September 27.

This will give them time to fill out the forms before the census taker arrives.

The Census Bureau suggests that farmers fill out their own questionnaires. This will save time for both farmers and census takers; reduce census costs, and speed the day when the figures will be made available to the public.

#### NOTE TO EDITORS AND TV STATION NEWS DIRECTORS:

You can get a local picture of the census-taking program by asking your postmaster when the census questionnaires will arrive for distribution to rural residents.

News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 20 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For publication week of  
September 27 or after

IODIZED SALT  
SUPPLIES  
NEEDED IODINE

Next time you buy salt, look at the label and buy iodized salt, Home Agent

\_\_\_\_\_ advises \_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers.

Though the body's needs for iodine add up to a very small amount, this tiny ration is extremely important. There are areas in which simple goiter is very common because the soil in those areas lacks iodine. Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, points out that Minnesota is one of the states in which iodine content of the soil is low and where care should be taken to avoid iodine deficiency.

Iodine deficiency is one nutritional need which can be supplied easily by use of iodized salt, Miss Rowe says. Iodized salt costs no more than plain salt. It is simply a matter of picking up the properly labeled package from the grocer's shelves.

Since grocery orders show there has been a swing backward to the use of non-iodized salt, nutritionists feel it is important to remind homemakers of the need for using the iodized product as a health protection.

-jbn-

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September 20 1954

To all counties

For publication week of  
September 27 or after

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

U. RESEARCH SHOWS  
THREE-WEEK WEAN-  
ING ECONOMICAL

Total feed costs are about the same whether you wean baby pigs at three weeks or eight. Cared for properly and fed wisely, they do just as well when weaned early.

This was revealed in a recent University of Minnesota experiment reported by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Prof. L. E. Hanson described the tests at Swine Feeders' Day on the St. Paul Campus, September 24.

At the beginning, the litters, totalling over 200 baby pigs, were cross-switched between pairs of sows -- that is, each sow suckled half her own litter and half the other sow's.

At three weeks, the pigs nursing one sow of the pair were weaned and the other sows continued to nurse her pigs for five more weeks. All weaned at three weeks were fed the same formula.

By the end of the experiment, all the pigs had made good gains. Although the "three-weekers" fell behind in weight the first week, they caught up. When eight weeks old June 15, the "three-weekers" weighed an average 41.9 pounds, the "eight-weekers" an average 41.1 pounds.

It's logical that three-week weaned pigs fall behind that first week, Hanson says. They miss their mothers and do not eat much for a day or two.

Half the eight-week weaned pigs were creepfed the same mixture as the "three-weekers" got, while the other half got a much simpler formula. Eating the "three-weekers'" ration a full eight weeks, the "eight-weekers" made the fastest and most expensive gains.

It cost \$12.78 to put 100 pounds gain on the "eight-weekers" that got the high-quality ration all the way and \$10.96 on the ones that got the simpler creep feed. The "three-weekers'" cost per 100 pounds gain was \$12.64

Thus far, the two groups have been about equal in performance and growth. Hanson will draw his final conclusions around October 1 when all the pigs reach market weight.

-hrj-

News Bureau  
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To all counties

For publication week of  
September 27 or after

SAFE WIRING CAN  
PREVENT TRAGIC  
HOME ACCIDENTS

If you have one of those old-fashioned electric drop cords hanging from the ceiling in your home, chances are that it has a metal socket on the end with a metal pull chain. Or maybe you've done away with the drop cord, but still have some metal sockets in the ceiling with metal pull chains.

In either case, you have a potential danger you shouldn't ignore, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. He says these fixtures are often found in city homes as well as on farms. Even when old houses have been modernized, these old fixtures often have been left in attics, closets, and basements, and sometimes in the kitchen.

\_\_\_\_\_ explains that the danger is greater where the drop cords are close to laundry tubs, sinks or in the basements where the floor is sometimes damp. If you touch the metal socket or chain while standing on a damp floor or touching water pipes, you may get an uncomfortable tingle -- even an injurious shock.

If the insulation on the socket is cracked or broken, the whole socket can become dangerously energized and even the low voltage household current (115-230) can deliver a fatal shock.

It's safer to have all wiring and drop cords in your home inspected by a competent electrician. He will replace worn, unsafe cords and dangerous metal sockets with modern, well-insulated cords and sockets of porcelain, plastic, or hard rubber. He will also make sure that the lower part of the pull chain is made of cotton cord or other non-conducting material. He will probably recommend replacing some of the drop cords with ceiling fixtures with wall switches.

The cost of these changes will be small, compared with the price you may pay in regrets.

News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 20 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For publication week of September  
27 or just before your FAMILY LIFE  
CONFERENCE

FAMILY LIFE  
MEETINGS SET  
FOR COUNTY

Family life conferences will be held again this year for representatives of extension home groups and other organizations in \_\_\_\_\_ county and other counties throughout the state.

The family life conference for this district (county) will be held in \_\_\_\_\_ (place) on \_\_\_\_\_, announces Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.  
(date)

The conference in \_\_\_\_\_ is one of a series of meetings held throughout the state for the fifth consecutive year under the sponsorship of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the county extension home councils.

"Getting Along Together in the Family" is the subject for this year's meetings. Mrs. Louise Danielson, new extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota, will conduct the meetings.

After the conferences, those who attend will report to their groups and organize discussions on the subject.

Planning to attend the family life conference for this county are: (give names and addresses. Also give names of extension agents.)

-jbn-



University Farm News  
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September 21, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

A weed control problem is furrowing the brow of D. T. "Deke" Grussendorf, South St. Louis County Agent at Duluth. He and Edwin H. Jensen, right, one of the University's two extension agronomists, are discussing some figures in a new booklet on weed control and figuring out some new strategy in the war against weeds. "Deke" has been county agent at Duluth since 1935, after teaching at the University of Minnesota's North Central School of Agriculture at Grand Rapids.

Among his recent honors have been the distinguished service award of the National Association of County Agents and election to the vice-presidency of the Minnesota county agents' association.

- hrj -

Timely Tips for Week of October 2

Brood sows can be self-fed but it takes plenty of bulky material in their feed mixture. Ground oats and chopped alfalfa hay are common ingredients and ground corn cobs may be used, too. — E. F. Ferrin

\* \* \* \* \*

Cattle feeders need to watch for heavy runs of feeder cattle to market. Then would look like the best time to buy for the feedlot. While it looks like a good year to feed, caution in the price paid for feeders in relation to what they may bring at the end of the feeding period is always important. — W. E. Morris

\* \* \* \* \*

Heavy-duty, tough, close-fitting jackets and pants give good protection from possible injury when you're out building or repairing fences. — John R. Neetzal

\* \* \* \* \*

It may mean a sacrifice of some of those high-priced large eggs, but if hens are crowding their pullets for space it's better to sell the hens. — Cora Cooke

\* \* \* \* \*

If you have finished your weed spraying for the year, be sure and store your remaining liquid weed killer indoors where it cannot be ruined by freezing weather. — Edwin H. Jensen

\* \* \* \* \*

So that birds will be in prime condition at the proper time, producers of ducks and geese should contact potential buyers at once to learn the dates for greatest market demand. — T. H. Canfield

\* \* \* \* \*

Train your newly-housed pullets right from the beginning to use the nests for laying eggs. Floor eggs require more labor to gather and are often very difficult to clean. — Milo H. Swanson

\* \* \* \* \*

Make a record of this year's crops while it is fresh in mind. Draw a map of the fields used this year, write down the acreage and production of each crop. There is space in your Minnesota Farm Account Book for this, or get a copy of Extension Pamphlet 189, "Field Management Guide." -- S. B. Cleland

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

Immediate Release

#### NATIONAL AGRONOMY SOCIETY MEETS IN NOVEMBER

Nearly 1,300 of the nation's most important but seldom heard of men--its farm crops production scientists and teachers in colleges, government and industry--will hold their annual meeting in St. Paul the week of November 8-12.

About twelve foreign countries will be represented and, of course, all the U. S. and territories.

The group is the American Society of Agronomy and its meetings will be held in three downtown St. Paul hotels--the St. Paul, Lowry and St. Francis. The St. Paul Hotel is convention headquarters.

During the week the group will listen to results of countless research projects in soil and farm crop improvement carried on by some of its members. It will also hear discussions on professional improvement and hold business sessions to elect officers and set association policies.

Local chairmen for the meetings are Will M. Myers, head of the University of Minnesota's agronomy department, and William P. Martin, head of its soils department.

B-125-hrj

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

Immediate Release

#### RABBIT BREEDERS' SHORT COURSE IN OCTOBER

The annual Rabbit Breeders' Short Course will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus October 8 and 9, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, announced today.

Course chairman is William Marshall, professor of entomology and economic zoology. One of the principal lecturers will be Pete Leeuwenburg of Salt Lake City, Utah, a widely known rabbit-raising authority.

The program includes talks, demonstrations and motion pictures on rabbit feeding and management, disease control, antibiotics in rations, genetics, processing and marketing, selection and judging, choosing a breed to raise, developing interest in rabbit projects for youth, judging rabbit carcasses for meat quality, and Angora rabbits--including how to pluck, clip and spin their fur.

The Minnesota Rabbit Breeders' Association will have an informal dinner meeting at the Arden Inn, on North Snelling in St. Paul, Friday evening, October 8.

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

B-126-hrj

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

Immediate Release  
(with mat)

CAPTION FOR MAT

It was hard going that October day in 1952. He stopped several times to unclog his corn picker. To save time, he left the unit running. This last time, he was reaching for a stalk stuck in the snapping rolls. He grabbed it and began to pull. Suddenly, the rolls took hold and before he could release his grip on the stalk, they pulled both stalk and hand down into the fast-moving steel spirals.

A second later, as a reflex at the first shock of pain, he put his free hand down to try to release the wounded one. The snapping rolls pulled that one in, too.

For minutes that must have seemed hours, he stood bent over with his mangled hands in the clattering picker. Then, his father drove up on one of his trips to load corn. He shut off the power take-off.

A few hours later, doctors at Rochester amputated both torn hands at the wrist. Now, he has the "hands" you see in the picture.

The young farmer, a bridegroom of only a month when the accident happened, is Robert Anderson of Lewiston, Winona county. His advice: "Shut off the tractor or power take-off before you try to clear the picker. It's just plain foolishness not to."

This story is from the too-full accident files of Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

B-127-hrj

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

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FOR RELEASE:  
THURSDAY NOON, SEPT. 23  
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#### BROWN COUNTY GIRL, NICOLLET BOY 4-H HEALTH WINNERS

Donna Ganske, 16, Sleepy Eye, and Roger Olson, 20, St. Peter, are this year's state winners in 4-H health achievement.

Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, announced the winners this (Thursday) noon at the closing luncheon of State 4-H Health camp at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca State Park. The camp was attended by 100 4-H delegates.

The two health champions will receive all-expense trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in late November. In winning the trip to Chicago, Donna will be following in the footsteps of her mother, Mrs. Edward Ganske, who won a trip to Club Congress as a 4-H bread demonstrator 25 years ago.

Selection of the winners was based not only on their own physical condition but on improvements they have made toward more healthful living and on their community health activities.

Both health champions emphasize the importance of good eating habits in maintaining good health. Each drinks a quart of milk a day and eats lots of vegetables from the family garden. Regular physical and dental examinations are a part of their health program.

Hazel-eyed, brown-haired Donna is 5 feet 5½ inches tall and weighs 129 pounds. A junior in Sleepy Eye high school, she keeps busy with many outside activities such as playing trombone in the band and singing in the glee club.

Donna has been a member of the Golden Gate Gophers 4-H club for six years and has carried the health activity during all of that time. She has been secretary of the Brown county 4-H Federation, has held many of the offices in her own club and is a junior leader.

For the past three years the Brown county 4-H'er has been the health record winner in her local 4-H club. She has helped promote pasteurization of milk among club families through her demonstrations. She feels that the food preparation project -  
(more)

planning and preparing nutritious meals and learning ways of using dairy foods - is an important part of her health activity. She has won trips to the State Fair on her bread and dairy foods demonstrations and last year won a championship.

Among Donna's many interests are her dairy projects, which she has carried for six years. She now owns four Holsteins and often helps her father do the milking.

Both Donna and Roger see a close relationship between health and safety. As safety leaders in their local clubs, they have conducted safety inspections of their parents' and neighboring farms. Roger has also been active in promoting tractor safety. This summer Donna won second place in the state 4-H safety slogan contest.

Roger is 5 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches tall, weighs 152 pounds. A graduate of Mankato high school, he is now helping his father on their 190-acre farm near St. Peter.

A veteran in club work, Roger has been a member of the Belgrade Boosters for 12 years and has carried the health activity for 10 years. He has held nearly all of the offices in his club and is a junior leader.

Among his favorite projects are home yard beautification, gardening and beef. During the 11 years he has carried beef projects, he has won eight trips to the Junior Livestock show on his beef animals. In 1943 he was county champion beef showman. This year he is taking a Hereford steer to the Junior Livestock show.

Roger's activities in health have broadened from emphasis on self improvement to interesting others in health. After winning health championship in Nicollet county last year and attending State 4-H Health camp, he talked to 16 clubs in the county about important health habits. He makes a point of carrying out health practices in connection with his livestock projects by following good sanitation, feeding and housing practices, keeping milking utensils clean and disinfected, spraying barns and animals for flies and pastuerizing milk.

Both health champions come by their interest in 4-H work naturally. Roger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hilding Olson, have both been 4-H club leaders, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ganske are 4-H adult leaders. Last year Mrs. Ganske won one of the state 4-H alumni awards.

Named blue ribbon winners in health achievement were David Schroeder, Rochester; Wanda Boyer, Aitkin; Beverly Giese, New York Mills; Ruthanna Johnson, Chisholm; Leo Stangler, Kilkenny; JoAnn Hudson, Lake Crystal; Duain Vierow, North St. Paul; Earl Ehlers, Prior Lake; Mary Ellen Peik, Brownton; Joan Moeller, Fairmont; Vic Blomgren, Winnebago; La Donna Hadland, Twin Valley; Ardelle Videen, Lindstrom; Mary Jane De Greve, Harmony; Marianne Lord, Garvin; Phillip Grotte, Grove City; Delores Kvern, Fergus Falls; Mary Lou Anderson, Milaca; Katherine Hovland, Perley; Veronica Thompson, Zimmerman; Marlys Hanson, Detroit Lakes; Mary Ann Batalden, Lamberton; Barbara Christenson, Clarkfield.



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September 23, 1954

Immediate Release

#### AGRONOMIST GIVES POINTERS ON RODNEY OATS

A recent immigrant to Minnesota, Rodney oats, developed by Canadian crops specialists, has attracted attention in the area by its striking resistance to stem rust.

A University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen, gave some pointers today about the newcomer. First, it is resistant to both Races 7 and 8 of stem rust at temperatures below 80 to 85 degrees.

The two races have been the principal damagers of oat crops in recent years. A new race, 7-A, has been found in Rodney but it has caused only minor damage to oat crops thus far.

It may increase, however, as larger acreages of Rodney are planted. Rodney is a tall-growing oat that has a large plump seed and a high test weight per bushel.

Jensen says its main limitation is that when grown in Minnesota it matures very late. The University's Agricultural Experiment Station lists it as a variety and makes no statements for or against it. The University must test a new variety for three years before it can either recommend or reject it.

Certified Rodney is available from private growers and commercial companies. Nearly 2,000 acres of the variety were certified this year by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association--this should have produced about 100,000 bushels of seed.

Jensen advises "looking around" before buying. With the large quantity available, Rodney should be reasonably priced.

B-129-hrj

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

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FOR RELEASE:  
6 P. M., FRIDAY, SEPT. 24  
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#### BARLEY PROVED VALUABLE PIG FEED

"Thin" barley kernels that malting companies cannot use are almost as valuable as the plump kernels when used as hog feed.

A University of Minnesota feeding experiment described by Prof. L. E. Hanson at Swine Feeders' Day this afternoon (Friday, September 24) found thin barley was worth \$1.01 per bushel for pigs from 40 to 125 pounds and 90¢ a bushel for pigs from 125 to 200 pounds. Corn's value was fixed at \$1.35 a bushel for comparison.

Plump barley kernels, which bring as much as 50 per cent premium over thin kernels, were only 6¢ more valuable than thin kernels for growing pigs from 40 to 125 pounds and 18¢ a bushel more valuable in fattening pigs from 125 to 200 pounds.

Feed requirements per pound of gain were least for a corn-fed group and highest for the thin barley-fed group. Virgin and plump barley were equally efficient in producing gains on pigs under 125 pounds. From 125 to 200 pounds, plump barley was slightly more efficient.

In terms of feed efficiency, corn was worth 10.7 per cent more than plump barley for hogs up to 125 pounds, 8 per cent more from 125 to 200 pounds. For the entire feeding period, corn was considered 9 per cent more efficient than plump barley.

Market price of barley when the experiment began was \$1.55 a bushel for virgin, 96¢ for thin and \$1.65 for plump barley.

Government acreage restrictions for the 1954 corn crop made probable a large increase of barley and the University's experiment was designed to see how valuable barley can be as a hog feed.

B-130-hrj

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

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FOR RELEASE:  
1 P. M., SATURDAY SEPT. 25  
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(with mat)

#### FOURTH COUNTY AGENT DISTRICT CREATED

Frank Forbes, Marshall county agent at Warren, will head the new northwest county agent district of the University of Minnesota's agricultural extension service

Forbes will move to St. Paul to join the University's St. Paul campus staff on Oct. 1 when a new four-district plan goes into effect replacing the present three-district system.

A 1931 graduate of North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, Forbes has been county agent at Warren since 1944. Before that, he taught vocational agriculture for 11 years at Sherwood and Kenmare, N. D., and at Mc Intosh and Warren, Minnesota.

He has taken additional summer college work at the University of Minnesota and Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins.

The new system will permit supervisors to spend less time on administrative problems and more out in the counties helping each agent strengthen his extension program.

Forbes' district includes Kittson, Roseau, Marshall, Pennington, Red Lake, Polk, Norman, Mahnomon, Clearwater, Clay, Becker, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Traverse, Grant, Douglas, Pope, Todd, Stearns and Wadena counties.

A. E. Engebretson will head the new southeast district, which includes Wright, Carver, Hennepin, Ramsey, Washington, Scott, Dakota, Nicollet, Le Sueur, Rice, Goodhue, Wabasha, Blue Earth, Waseca, Steele, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona, Faribault, Freeborn, Mower, Fillmore and Houston counties.

Glenn T. Mc Cleary will head the northeast district: Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Sherburne, Benton, Mille Lacs, Kanabec, Pine, Aitkin, Morrison, Crow Wing, Cass,asca, Carlton, St. Louis, Hubbard, Beltrami, Lake of the Woods, Koochiching, Lake and Cook counties.

Roland H. Abraham, now head of the northwest district, will head the new southwest district: Big Stone, Swift, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Renville, Sibley, Mc Leod, Meeker, Lac qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Pipestone, Murray, Cottonwood, Watonwan, Rock, Stevens, Nobles, Jackson and Martin counties.

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

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FOR RELEASE:  
FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1 P. M.  
\* \* \* \* \*

HOG FEEDING EXPERIMENTS DESCRIBED AT UNIVERSITY

Piglets in feeding tests at the University of Minnesota turned in a heavy vote for 10 per cent sugared rations but the sugar had no apparent beneficial effect on their growth rate or the feed's efficiency.

This was reported by Prof. L. E. Hanson of the University's animal husbandry department this afternoon (Friday, Sept. 24) at Swine Feeders' Day. The piglets, offered a choice, ate 80 per cent of a 10 per cent sugared ration, 13 per cent of a five per cent and left the "no-sugar" box 94 per cent full.

But, when they were not offered a choice their rate of gain and the feed's efficiency was the same for plain feed as for sugared.

The piglets rejected two flavor additives--"molasses-fortifier" and "anise-molasses." Anise has a licorice-flavor and it may taste good to people, but little pigs don't go for it. Offered a choice, they ate twice as much unflavored feed as flavored. Neither flavor affected their rate of gain or the feed's efficiency.

They didn't like saccharin, either, even though it's 280 times as sweet as sugar. They ate only seven per cent of the saccharin-sweetened feed, eight per cent of the no-sugar feed--but 85 per cent of the 10 per cent sugared feed.

The flavor tests are part of a research project in finding the right ingredients for early-weaning dry starters.

Another experiment showed that pigs can be weaned as successfully at three weeks as at eight. Nearly 200 spring-farrowed pigs were used in the test.

The three-weekers fell slightly behind the first week away from the sow but soon "adjusted" and ate enough the last four weeks to catch up with the eight-weekers.

The eight-week weaned pigs "tested" two creep formulas during their additional five weeks with the sows--one, a simple mixture and the second, a richer, more expensive formula the three-weekers ate.

The eight-weekers on the high-quality formula made slightly better gains than those on the simple creep, but the gains were more expensive--\$12.78 per 100 pounds gain, compared with \$10.96 on the simple formula.

The three weekers' feed cost per 100 pounds gain was \$12.64. The two differently-weaned groups have been about the same in performance. Hanson will draw final conclusions when the entire lot reaches market weight around October 1.

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Institute of Agriculture  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 23, 1954

Immediate Release

"WIRE-RAMA" PLANS SET

Final arrangements have been made for "Wire-Rama," a complete farmstead rewiring demonstration to be held on the Elmer Busch farm near Shakopee, Friday, October 8.

"Wire-Rama" will be the first time that a farm will be completely rewired in a day in the state and probably in the nation.

Fifty electricians will be on hand to complete the wiring on the day, and commercial exhibits will feature latest developments in electrical devices for the farm and home.

Plans call for completely modernizing the house wiring. As on many other Minnesota farms, there hasn't been enough capacity to operate all the modern equipment available on the Busch farm. Such equipment includes a dryer, washing machine, television, etc., which have come to the farm since the original wiring was done.

The barn and other buildings will be rewired to provide more power to do the jobs formerly done by hand or other means.

The entire rewiring job is being done to meet the requirements of safety, adequacy, and convenience, according to Andrew Hustrulid, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota. The wiring will be:

Adequate to make use of all the new equipment becoming available.

Safe to both humans and animals.

Convenient for both the farmer and the homemaker.

A. H. Kessler, North Central Electric League, Minneapolis, is chairman of the event.

"Wire-Rama" is sponsored by the League and WCCO Radio in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Agricultural Engineering Department, vocational agricultural departments in area high schools, Minnesota Bankers Association, Production Credit Association and Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis. The North Central Electric League represents all power suppliers, manufacturers, contractors, and other branches of the electrical industry.

B-133-hbs

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

Immediate Release

#### SKULI RUTFORD APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION

Skuli H. Rutford today was appointed Director of the Agricultural Extension Service in the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture. The appointment was announced by the University's Board of Regents, who met this morning on the Minneapolis campus.

Rutford succeeds Paul E. Miller, who resigned in August to accept a position as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Washington, D. C.

As Professor and Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, Rutford will head a staff of about 400 full-time Extension workers in 87 Minnesota counties and on the St. Paul campus.

The county Agricultural Extension Service workers representing the University out in the state include 91 county agricultural agents, 69 home agents, 12 soil conservation agents, 11 assistant county agents and 16 full-time and many part-time 4-H club agents.

A life-long Minnesotan of Icelandic descent, Rutford has been assistant director since 1943. Born at Duluth in 1897, he is married and has a family of five children -- a married daughter and four sons.

After his graduation from Duluth Central High School, Rutford attended Syracuse University in New York for a year, then enrolled at the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated in 1922. He majored in agricultural economics and dairy production.

From 1922 to 1924 he was an assistant in soils for the University's soils department, serving in southeastern Minnesota. He joined the Agricultural Extension Service in 1924 as Yellow Medicine County Agent at Clarkfield.

(M O R E)

After four years he went to Duluth as South St. Louis County Agent, where he remained until January, 1935, when he became State Director of Rural Rehabilitation -- a project that later became the Farm Security Administration and now is the Farmers Home Administration.

In 1937, Rutford returned to the Extension Service as an assistant professor and specialist in conservation and land use, serving in that position until named assistant director in 1943.

From January, 1950, to July, 1951, he was Acting Director while Director Paul E. Miller was on leave as head of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) Mission to Ireland.

Earlier, in 1946, Rutford was sent on a mission by the State Department and the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the Central and South American republics of Peru, Guatemala, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Honduras, Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador.

In the fall of 1952, he went to Iceland on a Mutual Security Agency (MSA) assignment. He acted as a consultant to the Icelandic Government in their efforts to improve agricultural research and teaching services to farmers.

He is chairman of the Extension Advisory Council of the American Institute of Cooperation, a subcommittee of the Extension Organization and Policy Committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

As Assistant Director of Extension, he has acted as liaison between Extension and such state and federal agencies as the Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program (ACP), Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission and the state departments of conservation and agriculture, dairy and food.

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News Bureau  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 27 1954

To all counties

For publication week of  
October 4 or after

FILLERS for your column and other uses . . . .

Fire Prevention Week, October 3-9 -- Have any idea how many farm fires there were in Minnesota last year? Nearly 300, according to Glenn Prickett, Extension Farm Safety Specialist at the University of Minnesota. The losses were 14 lives and slightly over a million dollars. A total of 89 farm homes and 71 barns went up in smoke. Leading causes of fires: defective wiring, stoves, chimneys; lightning; spontaneous combustion; careless smoking and use of matches; careless use of gasoline and other farm fuels.

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Rabbit Breeders' Short Course -- If you'd like to learn from experts how to raise rabbits, including Angoras, check into the University's annual Rabbit Breeders' Short Course, October 8-9. A nationally-known rabbit specialist and raiser, Pete Leeuwenburg of Salt Lake City, Utah, will speak. For full information, write the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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Information on Rodney -- We've all heard of Rodney, the new Canadian oats that resist Races 7 and 8 of stem rust at temperatures below 85 degrees. Edwin H. Jensen, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, gives us these facts about the newcomer: It grows tall, has a large, plump seed and high test weight per bushel. Its main drawback for Minnesota farmers is that it matures late. Certified Rodney, available from private growers and companies, should be quite reasonably priced, so look around. Nearly 2,000 acres of Rodney were certified this year by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and this should have produced about 100,000 bushels of seed.

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Research Findings Valuable -- Have you been reading about all this research University animal nutritionists have been doing with pigs and beef cattle? Their aim is to find the lowest cost rations. For example, Professor L. E. Hanson says he hopes to find the exact needs of three-week weaned baby pigs so we won't "overfeed" certain things in the ration -- too much vitamin supplement or an ingredient the pig doesn't need simply add to the cost, Hanson points out.



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To all counties

For publication week of  
October 4 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

FERTILE PASTURES  
PROVE BEST IN  
STEER FEEDING

Fertilized pastures again showed their superiority as steer fatteners in the second summer of grazing tests at the University of Minnesota's Beef-Cattle Grassland Farm at Rosemount.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reports that on May 20, a group of 35 Montana-born Hereford steers went on three  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acre alfalfa-brome grass pastures to be grazed in rotation.

One half of each pasture had been fertilized in the spring of 1952 with 500 pounds of 0-20-20 per acre. Final weighings on September 14 showed that the steers gained a total of 3,477 pounds on fertilized pasture, 1,557 on unfertilized.

The value of beef produced per acre was \$66.46 on fertilized and less than half -- \$29.06 -- on unfertilized pasture.

A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry who conducted the experiments, figures that at a \$5-an-acre pasture charge for four months, 100 pounds of beef cost \$5.87 on unfertilized and \$2.59 on fertilized pastures.

These figures do not include fertilizing cost or other expenses such as veterinary care, interest and possible death loss. At present prices the fertilizer would cost \$3.20 per acre per year, distributing the cost over a five-year period.

The steers gained an average 1.74 pounds per day on fertilized pasture, but only 1.14 pounds a day on unfertilized. Fertilized sections gave 177.2 "steer days" of grazing per acre, unfertilized only 121.1.

The Beef Cattle-Grassland farm, a rolling, 210-acre section of the 2,500-acre Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, was created in 1952 to help prove that beef cattle can be grown profitably on land too sloping to be cropped safely.

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To all counties

For publication week of  
October 4 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

HAY AND SILAGES  
FOUND GOOD WINTER  
BEEF CALF FEED

Several common Minnesota silages were found to be efficient, low-cost wintering through rations for beef calves in University of Minnesota experiments reported by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The experiments began in October, 1953, when 50 good-grade Hereford steer calves were brought to the University's rolling, 210-acre Beef-Cattle Grassland Farm on the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Professor A. L. Harvey started six lots on different rations. Each lot was fed five pounds of good alfalfa hay per head per day to start. One lot remained on hay, being given as much as they would eat as their appetite grew. Some calves eventually ate up to 13 pounds of hay a day.

Each of the other five lots went gradually on one of five silages -- pea vine, alfalfa, alfalfa-brome, corn and grass silage. Their hay was cut down gradually to about four pounds a day as they began getting silage.

By spring, 1954, Harvey found that the "hay-only" lot put on weight at the ideal pound-a-day for 12.1 cents a pound gain. Hay was the cheapest of the six rations. Cost per pound of gain on the others ranged from 13.1 cents on the corn silage to 14.3 cents on the alfalfa-brome silage.

As time went on, each silage had to be supplemented with corn and cob meal -- the corn silage group also received linseed oil meal -- to keep all the calves gaining a pound or slightly over a day.

Apparently calves do not have the ability to eat enough silage to meet their growth requirements and must have some other feed in addition.

Harvey's costs are based on these prices: alfalfa hay, \$20 a ton; alfalfa, alfalfa-brome and grass silage, \$7 a ton; corn silage, \$3 a ton; corn and cob meal, \$1.40 for 70 pounds; linseed oil meal, \$80 a ton; mineral mixture, \$48 a ton; common salt, \$25 a ton.

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 27 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For publication week of  
October 4

PROTEIN FOODS  
ARE PLENTIFUL

Consumers can look forward to a continued abundance of sturdy protein foods in October at reasonable prices, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ in reporting the U. S. Department of Agriculture's monthly list of plentiful foods.

Beef and cheese top the list for October.

The supply of beef is likely to be at an all-time high. Most of the beef will be from grass-fed cattle which furnish the medium and lower grades. Because of the heavy amounts coming to market, prices are expected to be relatively low.

Cheese in storage is at an all-time high, and production is at least on a par with consumption.

Turkeys, fryer chickens and hens also continue on the plentiful list. Turkey production this year has set a new high mark of 61 million birds, and the supply of heavy breeds is expected to be 7 per cent larger than a year ago.

Choice cuts of lamb will be available during the month, as well as many lower priced cuts for stews and roasts.

Supplies of milk and other dairy products are expected to remain plentiful. Milk production continues above a year ago.

Haddock and shrimp are among the fish that will be in abundance during the month, especially haddock.

A record crop of rice to be harvested by southern growers assures plenty of this food. Vegetable shortening and salad oils are also on the abundant list for October.

Ample supplies of fresh cabbage make this the featured vegetable for October.

News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 27 1954

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For use week of October 4

LEARN WHETHER  
TO QUENCH OR  
SMOTHER FIRES

Fire-fighting generally is considered a man's job. But when fire breaks out in the home, it's likely to be the homemaker who needs to know what to do in a hurry.

How urgently she needs this information is shown by the yearly toll of deaths and injuries to women and children from home fires.

Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ urges \_\_\_\_\_ county families to observe Fire Prevention Week October 3-9 by arranging first-aid measures against fire in their homes. She passes on some suggestions from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which is cooperating with the Nation Fire Protection Association in making homes safer against fire.

Most important to know is that different types of fires need different treatments. For example, water will put out ordinary wood, paper or rubbish fires, but may be hazardous in other fires. Water can spread and scatter burning grease or gasoline, and it can cause shock if applied to burning electric equipment. Your local fire department can advise on the selection of fire extinguishers for your home, but here are some points about their use:

For class A fires--that is, burning paper, cloth, wood or household rubbish. Wet down to remove heat. A 5-gallon pump tank kept filled with water and in a convenient place is good for quenching such fires. Also recommended is a soda acid extinguisher.

For class B fires--burning oil, grease, paint or gasoline. The foam extinguishers are excellent for this type of fire. If grease gets on fire during cooking, it may be smothered by putting a tight lid on the pan or by scattering on baking soda. Baking soda absorbs grease and gives off carbon dioxide to suffocate the fire. Keeping a package by the kitchen range is a safety precaution.

For class C fires--electrical equipment. These call for smothering with some substance that does not conduct electricity. The carbon dioxide extinguishers and the dry chemical extinguishers both are excellent for this type of fire. The carbon dioxide extinguishers are also good for putting out flash and grease fires.

With winter just ahead, safety specialists remind homemakers that soda acid and foam extinguishers must be kept where the contents will not freeze.

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

Immediate Release

(with mat)

#### FAMILY LIFE SPECIALIST APPOINTED

Mrs. Louise Danielson, Underwood, will serve as family life specialist for the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program, has announced.

Beginning October 5 she will conduct a series of family life conferences throughout the state for extension agents and representatives of extension home groups.

Mrs. Danielson recently was assistant home agent in West Otter Tail county.

A graduate of Concordia college, Moorhead, she has also attended the University of Washington, the North Dakota Agricultural college in Fargo and the Merrill Palmer Nursery School in Detroit, Michigan.

Her experience includes home economics teaching, supervisory work, nursery school education and social welfare work. She organized and directed one of the first nursery schools in Fargo, North Dakota, and for eight years was North Dakota state supervisor in nursery education, parent education and homemaking with headquarters in Bismarck. For four years she was a social worker with the Lutheran Welfare society in Cass county, North Dakota. She also worked for a short time as regional field consultant for the government in helping with the organization of schools for children of working mothers.

B-135-jbn

The 115 "specials" averaged 24 pounds at weaning, but weighed 166 pounds at 154 days. That's an average daily gain of 1.5 pounds. They ate only 321 pounds of feed to gain 100 pounds.

The 225 normally-born pigs weighed somewhat more at weaning--29 pounds--but much less--132 pounds--at 154 days than the "specials." They gained only an average 1.1 pounds per day in contrast with the "specials'" 1.5 pounds per day.

The normally-born pigs also were unable to utilize their feed as efficiently--they had to eat nearly a third more--431 pounds--to gain 100 pounds. Part of their energy probably went into battling diseases they caught from "mom."

One of the research teams, Dr. David G. England, a geneticist and assistant professor of animal husbandry, is selecting brood stock for a meat-type line of hogs he is building and uses the specially-born pigs to get a truer picture of a line's inherited gaining ability.

Veterinarians may also produce a disease experimentally in the pigs and study it far more accurately without "interference" from any disease passed on by the sow.

Another member of the team, Dr. Eldon G. Hill, an animal nutritionist and research fellow at the Institute, uses the "clean slaters" to study pig feed needs more accurately.

The technique has possibilities for producers, too. Purebred raisers who have spent a lifetime building an outstanding herd and must eliminate it to rid their farm of a disease problem can now save valuable blood lines--they no longer have to "burn the house to get rid of a few mice."

Commercial producers also may benefit. They can develop a "clean" sow herd with an assurance of a sustained supply of equally "clean" boars.

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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 28, 1954

SPECIAL TO WILEOX  
County Agent Introduction

Talking over plans for Plowville '55 during Plowville '54 September 17-18 near Tyler are Nick Weyrens, left, West Otter Tail County Agent at Fergus Falls, and Rudy Gustafson, Fergus Falls, of the Otter Tail Power Company. Rudy will be general manager of Plowville '55. Nick has been county agent at Fergus Falls since December, 1951, and came there from the Grant county post, in which he served from October, 1947. He was brought up on a farm near St. Cloud and was graduated from the University of Minnesota, majoring in animal husbandry.

-hrj-

University Farm News  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 28, 1954

Immediate Release

#### NEW "BIRTH" TECHNIQUE ASSURES HEALTHY PIGLETS

AUSTIN, MINNESOTA --- Baby pigs spend only a short time with their mother-- especially in these days of three-week weaning and artificial sows' milk. But some at the University of Minnesota's Hormel Institute here don't even meet her.

They are taken by surgery from the sow several days before they're scheduled to be born. This assures them a sanitary start by avoiding exposure to the sow's respiratory and intestinal tracts--a source of many baby pig diseases.

Dr. George A. Young, associate professor of veterinary medicine at the Institute, developed the new technique to provide "clean slate" piglets for more accurate feeding and disease control research studies. Its technical name: hysterectomy--removal of the uterus.

Their first four weeks, the piglets are reared in brooders on cow's milk and then put in clean facilities such as those used by good farmers in ordinary swine-raising.

Records on 115 piglets "born" and reared the new way show that they grew faster and ate less feed than 225 from the same herd that were nursed by the sows and raised in the usual manner.

(more)



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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 29, 1954

SPECIAL

#### HALF-MILE OF WIRE TO BE INSTALLED IN DAY

More than a half mile of wire will be strung in one of the largest farm wiring jobs ever attempted in a single day in Minnesota.

The occasion will be "Wire-Rama" next Friday, October 8, at the Elmer Busch farm near Shakopee.

Doing the job of complete re-wiring in the Busch home, barn, other buildings, and yard will be 30 to 40 volunteer electricians from the surrounding area.

The purpose of the event, which is expected to draw 5,000 people, is show how an inadequately electrified farm can be modernized. This modernization will enable the Buschs to make greater use of modern equipment, farm with greater safety, and save labor.

A. H. Kessler, North Central Electric League, Minneapolis, is chairman of the event. The new type event is modeled after soil conservation days where the entire face of complete farms have been changed in a day.

The re-wiring will not be a "plush" job but one that a farmer and electrical contractor could agree on in order to make fullest, most economical use of electricity on the farm.

Besides the actual re-wiring, there will be a complete program, according to Chester Graham, Scott County Agricultural Agent and chairman of the program committee.

Featured speaker of the day will be Floyd Duffee, Director of the University of Wisconsin Electric Research Farm. With him on the noon program will be Cedric Adams, Maynard Speece, and Robert De Haven of WCCO Radio.

(more)

The morning platform program will include an electrical demonstration by Andrew Hustrulid, University of Minnesota Agricultural Engineer and a talk by A. J. Schwantes, head of the University's Agricultural Engineering Department.

The afternoon program will include explanation of some of the re-wiring jobs by Charles Wagner, North Central Electric League, and W. W. Wentz, Dunwoody Institute.

In addition to the re-wiring and the platform programs, visitors will see some of the latest electrical equipment for farms and homes on display. Thirty manufacturers and distributors will exhibit.

Some of the changes to be made on the farm include these:

House-- New lighting fixtures, new circuits to take care of modern household equipment, plug molds, electro-strips with movable plugs, safer and more-convenient grounding plugs for equipment, etc.

Barn-- <sup>New switch boxes and</sup> New plastic wiring that will avoid corrosion and deterioration common on older types wire and ~~new switch boxes~~. Added lines will be run to the barn so it can use all the most modern labor saving equipment.

Poultry house-- Improved lighting that will come on automatically to lengthen the hen's day and induce greater egg production.

Farm shop-- Improved lighting and safer equipment for electric welding.

Other buildings-- Electrified for greater convenience and service.

The idea for the day grew out of a statement by Arnold Flikke, University of Minnesota Agricultural Engineer, 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 completely enjoying 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.

"Wire-Rama" is being sponsored by WCCO Radio and the North Central Electric League in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Agricultural Engineering Department, vocational agricultural departments in area high schools, and the North Central Electric League.       ###   - 11be-

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SPECIAL TO:  
St. Paul Pioneer-Press-Dispatch,  
Minneapolis Tribune  
AP and UP  
WCCO-Radio KSTP

#### STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE MEETS

The State Soil Conservation Committee met Monday, October 4, and received a petition for a soil conservation district to include all of Mills Lake county. October 23 was set for the hearing at the Mills Village Hall at 2:00 p.m. H. A. Flueck, State Conservationist and member of the State Committee, will conduct the hearing.

A petition was considered from five townships in North St. Louis county for inclusion in the Little Fork Soil Conservation District. The townships are Nichols, Layall, McDevitt, Cherry and Clinton. A referendum was set for October 29 from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. Polling place will be the Cherry high school gym.

The committee approved an election of supervisors for Douglas Soil Conservation District held September 21. Julian Loken, Garfield, was elected for a five-year term; Reuben Jones, Evansville, for four years; and Lloyd Hokanson, Evansville, for three years. Appointed supervisors are Harold G. Johnson, Farmall, and Albert W. Anderson, Evansville.

The organizational meeting for the Chippewa Soil Conservation District was held recently. The officers are Alvin Payne, DuSaff, chairman; Stanley Jacobson, Harvard, vice-chairman; Ernest Solseth, Winton, secretary; Russell Tastjes, Glenn City, treasurer; and George Knight, Montevideo, reporter.

-hrj-

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SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES  
SOUTH CENTRAL MINNESOTA

FARM AND HOME  
PLANNING ASSO.  
FIELD DAY SET

The second annual Waseca County Farm and Home Planning Association field day will be held on the Joseph and Lynn Strohl farm near Janesville, Tuesday, October 19.

The event is the only one of its kind in Minnesota and perhaps in the nation.

The field day will show the results that the Strohls have had in adopting practices recommended by University of Minnesota extension specialists and the Waseca county extension agents.

At the same time the Strohls have carried on several experimental activities. For example, they have fertilized heavily at many different rates up to 800 pounds per acre. They have planted soybeans 40 and 28 inches apart and drilled solid.

They have tried a recently developed weed control measure - drilling wheat with soybeans also drilled solid. How well this works will be shown at the field day.

The Waseca county Farm and Home Planning Association has over 50 members banded together to help employ a special assistant county agent, Ralph L. Palan, to work closely and exclusively with them.

The field day program will start at 10 a.m. and continue through the day. Lunch will be served on the grounds.

In addition to seeing actual demonstrations of various improved practices, several specialists from the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service will be on hand to answer questions. They include Harold Jones, soils, Rodney Briggs, crops, S. B. Cleland, farm management, and Lucille Holaday, home management specialist.

Waseca county extension agents Cletus Murphy, Elisabeth Franz, and Palan are making arrangements with the association for the day.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Shull Rutford, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
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September 30, 1954

*John M. ...*  
*VP*  
*A.P.*  
*VP*  
*VP*  
*VP*  
**SPECIAL**

**ENGLISH BREEDING SPECIALIST JOINS U. VET. STAFF**

Dr. Thomas A. Quilliam, an English neuro-anatomist, will join the University of Minnesota's staff this month. A neuro-anatomist is a specialist in nerve functions.

A lecturer in anatomy at University College, London, Dr. Quilliam will spend a year here on a British Medical Fellowship. He will work with Drs. Ralph L. Kitchell of the School of Veterinary Medicine and Berry Campbell of the Medical School.

They will study the reproductive systems of bulls and cows in an effort to learn more about what makes some animals "poor breeders" or "shy" and others outstanding.

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SPECIAL

#### MINNESOTA YOUTHS TO ATTEND DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS

Two Minnesota judging teams and several champion demonstrators and exhibitors will attend the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa, Oct. 2-9.

They include the state fair champion 4-H dairy cattle judging team from Dakota county--Robert Carrall, ~~Raymond~~; Merle Betsold, ~~Farmington~~; Wilbert Schaefer, ~~Chowan Falls~~; Norma Jensen, alternate, ~~Lakeville~~ --and their coach, Dakota county agent Clarence Gule of ~~Farmington~~.

The University of Minnesota's student dairy cattle judging team, coached by Charles F. Foreman, assistant professor of dairy husbandry, also will attend. Team members are Lloyd Thorsgard, Gerhard M. Swenson, David B. Larsen and Dale Blank.

Eugene Taylor of ~~Adrian~~ will give a 4-H quality milk demonstration at the Congress.

Three top-ranking 4-H purchased Guernsey exhibitors will attend and show their animals. They are Gladys Budde, ~~Mercersburg~~; Gene Hanka, ~~Minneapolis~~; and Larry ~~Kaustermaner~~, ~~Leicester, Pringle~~. Their trip is sponsored by the Minnesota Guernsey Breeders' Association.

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Special to  
Weekly Papers

Caption for mat--Skuli Rutford, the new director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, works closely with the people of this area through the county extension program. This program includes agricultural, home and 4-H work.

SKULI RUTFORD  
TO DIRECT MINN.  
AG. EXTENSION

Skuli Rutford has been appointed director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. He succeeds Paul E. Miller, who resigned to become a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Washington.

Rutford will head a staff of about 400 full-time extension workers in 87 Minnesota counties and on the St. Paul campus.

The county agricultural extension service workers representing the University out in the state include 91 county agricultural agents, 69 home agents, 12 soil conservation agents, 11 assistant county agents and 16 full-time and many part-time 4-H club agents.

A life-long Minnesotan of Icelandic descent, Rutford has been assistant director since 1943.

After graduation from the University of Minnesota he was an assistant in soils for the University's soils department from 1922 to 1924. He joined the Agricultural Extension Service in 1924 as Yellow Medicine County Agent.

In 1928 he became South St. Louis County Agent, and in 1935, he became State Director of Rural Rehabilitation.

Two years later Rutford returned to the University as specialist in conservation and land use, and later assistant director.

(OVER)

From January, 1950, to July, 1951, he was Acting Director while Director Paul E. Miller was on leave.

Earlier, in 1946, Rutford was sent on a mission by the State Department and the U. S. Department of Agriculture to **Central and South America**. In the fall of 1952, he went to Iceland on a Mutual Security Agency (MSA) assignment.

As assistant director of extension, he has acted as liaison between extension and such state and federal agencies as the Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program (ACP), Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission and the state departments of conservation and agriculture, dairy and food.

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Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- Sept. 30-Oct. 9 -- Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa
- \* Oct. 4 - 7 -- Junior Livestock Show, South St. Paul
- \*\*\* Oct. 6 -- Corn-Soybean Day, Southern School and Experiment Station,  
Waseca
- \*\*\* Oct. 8 -- Livestock, Hybrid Corn and Soybean Field Day, West Central  
School and Experiment Station, Morris
- Oct. 8 -- "Wire-Rama" -- All-over Farm Re-wiring Demonstration, Elmer  
Busch Farm, Shakopee
- \*\* 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
- \*\*\*\* Nov. 8 - 12 -- National Meeting, American Society of Agronomy, Soil  
Science Society of America, St. Paul Hotel
- \* Nov. 13 -- National 4-H Achievement Day

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- \* Information from County, Home and 4-H Club Agents
- \*\* Information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of  
Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- \*\*\* Information from Superintendents of Experiment Stations in towns named
- \*\*\*\* Information from Information Service, Institute of Agriculture, University of  
Minnesota, St. Paul 1

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Immediate Release

#### FAMILY LIFE CONFERENCES BEGIN OCT. 5

The first of a series of 43 family life conferences in Minnesota will be held October 5 in Owatonna, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The meetings are sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and county extension home councils. They will be attended by representatives of extension home groups and other organizations, in accordance with plans made in each county.

Theme of the conferences, now in their fifth year, is "Getting Along Together in the Family." Mrs. Louise Danielson, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota, will conduct the meetings. Following the conferences, organization representatives who attend will lead discussion groups on the subject.

Conferences have been scheduled for October and early November as follows: October 5, Owatonna; October 6, Redwood Falls; October 7, Waverly; October 13, Mankato; October 14, Lakefield; October 15, Truman; October 26, Slayton; October 27, Worthington; October 28, Pipestone; October 29, Ivanhoe; November 2, Montevideo; November 3, Willmar; November 4, Glencoe; November 5, Anoka; November 8, Northfield; November 9, Princeton; November 10, Brainerd; November 12, Perham.

Last year more than 1300 group representatives were present at family life conferences held throughout the state. In addition, reports from half of the counties in the state show that well over 8,000 people participated in meetings conducted by county extension agents and local leaders following the conferences, Miss Simmons said.

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Immediate Release

#### WIRE-RAMA SPEAKER CHOSEN

Floyd W. Durfee, director of the University of Wisconsin Electric Research Farm, will be the principal speaker at "Wire-Rama" next Friday, October 8, on the Elmer Busch Farm near Shakopee.

Durfee, one of the nation's leading rural electrification experts, will speak at the noon program.

Special programs featuring demonstrations and explanations of re-wiring have also been planned for the morning and afternoon. Included on these programs will be A. J. Schwantes, head, and Andrew Hustrulid, professor, of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Engineering Department; Charles Wagner, North Central Electric League; and W. W. Wentz, Dunwoody Institute.

During the day a large crew of electricians will completely re-wire the Busch farmstead. Visitors will be able to watch this re-wiring.

In addition, nearly 40 electrical experts from REA's, private utilities, the State Board of Electricity, Dunwoody Institute, the University of Minnesota and area high schools will be on hand to answer questions on re-wiring.

A. H. Kessler, North Central Electric League, Minneapolis, is chairman of the event which is modelled after soil conservation days.

"Wire-Rama" is being sponsored by the North Central Electric League and WCCO Radio in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Department of Agricultural Engineering, high school vocational agricultural departments, Dunwoody Institute, the State Board of Electricity, and members of the North Central Electric League.

B-139-hbs

University Farm News  
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University of Minnesota  
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September 30, 1954

Immediate Release

#### KNOW THE MEAT YOU BUY

Americans spend a quarter to a third of each food budget dollar for meat, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

That amount is in line with what is spent for other foods, the consumer marketing agent believes, since meat is an essential part of the diet and is also enjoyable fare. As an important source of complete protein, meat is important for building and repairing tissues. It is also a valuable source of the B vitamins and minerals.

However, consumers would get greater satisfaction from the amount of money they spend for meat if they knew more about grades and cuts of meat, Mrs. Loomis says.

In a new University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service publication, "Know the Meat You Buy," she points out that government grades are identified by a stamp on the carcass indicating quality: U. S. Prime, U. S. Choice, U. S. Good, U. S. Commercial or U. S. Utility. Since some 40 to 60 per cent of beef carcasses in the wholesale trade now carry a private brand, consumers must also understand how brand grades compare with federal grades. Mrs. Loomis lists brand grades for nine different packing companies.

Also helpful to the consumer are diagrams in the publication showing the location of the different cuts of meat on beef, lamb and pork carcasses and an explanation of uses of the different beef cuts.

"Know the Meat You Buy," Extension Folder 184, is available free of charge from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

B-140-jbn

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Immediate Release

#### UNIVERSITY BIOCHEMIST WINS NATIONAL AWARD

A young University of Minnesota professor of biochemistry, Paul D. Boyer, 36, has won a national award for his research in enzyme chemistry.

Presented by the American Chemical Society, it is known as the Paul-Lewis Laboratories Award for Enzyme Research and each year honors an outstanding young researcher with a gold medal and a tax-exempt gift of \$1,000.

Official presentation will be made at the spring meeting of the Society in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 29 through April 7. Boyer will give an "Award Address" during the meeting of the division of biological chemistry.

A native of Provo, Utah, and a graduate of Brigham Young University, Boyer has been at the University of Minnesota since 1945. He received his master's and doctor of philosophy degrees at the University of Wisconsin.

His duties include teaching and research in enzyme chemistry. Enzymes are complex "action-promoting" chemicals found in living tissue, bacteria and green plants.

B-141-hrj

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To all counties  
For use week of  
October 11 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

BALANCED STARTER  
PROVED VITAL IN  
U. POULTRY TEST

The importance of a balanced starter ration was demonstrated in an experiment at the University of Minnesota's poultry department last month. County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ describes the results.

A group of chicks were fed a protein-short diet consisting of 93 per cent yellow corn. By the end of 30 days, a third of them had died. Average weight of the survivors was only 56 grams, compared to 144 grams average for a normally-fed group.

Another group whose diet was left low on phosphorus didn't do so well, either. Forty per cent of the group died and the survivors weighed an average of 91 grams, compared to the 144 grams in the normally-fed group.

The protein-short chicks were "raunchy" looking and could be described as "short-tempered" and "irritable."

The phosphorus-short chicks also showed some pitiful symptoms. They had difficulty standing, a poor posture and generally "droopy" look. Phosphorus is important in building strong bones.

Professor Elton L. Johnson, head of the poultry department, designed the experiment to show feed dealers and manufacturers the effects of poor feeding. The several groups of chicks were on display during the University's annual animal nutrition short course in September.

Johnson says the experiment demonstrates the need for balanced feeding, not only of those rations made by feed manufacturers, but the final ration fed out on the farm.

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To all counties  
For use week of  
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A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

U. FIG STARTER  
RESEARCH AIMS  
AT IDEAL RATION

University of Minnesota animal feeding scientists are doing some "basic" research in finding the best ingredients for starting three-week-weaned pigs. County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reports what they found in recent feeding tests with 329 spring-farrowed piglets.

1. Little pigs like sugar in their ration. Offered a choice, they ate 5.5 per cent of a no-sugar feed, 13 per cent of a five per cent sugar feed and 81.5 per cent of a 10 per cent sugar feed. The ration was the same in all three tests -- only the amount of sugar was different.

Groups of pigs given no choice -- that is, given only a no-sugar ration, a 5 per cent sugar ration, or a 10 per cent sugar ration -- gained about the same and used their feed equally well.

2. Saccharin, which is supposed to be about 300 times sweeter than sugar, didn't go over at all -- apparently it doesn't taste the same to pigs as it does to humans.

Offered a choice, pigs ate 7.6 per cent of a no-sugar ration, 7.3 per cent of a saccharin-containing ration and 85.3 per cent of a 10 per cent sugar ration. Again, the amount of sugar or saccharin fed has no effect on pigs' rate of gain or the feed's efficiency.

3. Two flavors, molasses fortifier and anise molasses, apparently had no taste-appeal for the piglets. When offered a choice, they ate twice as much unflavored feed as that containing either flavor. Anise is similar to licorice in taste.

Professor L. E. Hanson, who supervised the experiments, said the results don't rule out flavors as possible "eating encouragers," but the pigs happened not to like the two tested. He plans further tests with other flavors. Neither had any effect on rate of gain or feed efficiency.

4. Aureomycin, procaine penicillin and arsanilic acid each increased pigs' rate of gain, without affecting the feed's efficiency.

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To all counties  
ATT: 4-H AGENTS  
For publication week of  
October 11

COUNTY 4-H CLUB  
MEMBERSHIP DRIVE  
NOW IN PROGRESS

\_\_\_\_\_ county's \_\_\_\_\_  
(no.) 4-H clubs are now conducting their annual  
membership drive and setting their membership goals.

Both old and new members are enrolling for the 1955 4-H program in order to get an early start on project work and to participate in the fall as well as the coming year's 4-H activities. County (4-H club) Agent \_\_\_\_\_ points out that 4-H work is a year-round program, with activities and projects planned on a twelve-month basis.

Four-H members and leaders will attempt to reach their club's enrollment quota by National 4-H Achievement Day, November 13.

Anyone between the ages of 10 and 21 is eligible to join a 4-H club, according to \_\_\_\_\_. There is no membership fee.

A 4-H member carries at least one of the many projects offered in homemaking, livestock production or crop production. Or he may choose one of the general projects such as junior leadership, home beautification, tractor maintenance, soil conservation, forestry or electrification. Each project is a definite, planned piece of work. In each one, the members "learn by doing."

In addition to the projects, there are 4-H activities like health, safety, fire prevention and conservation. They are not required for membership but designed to add to the 4-H'ers enjoyment of rural living.

Boys and girls interested in joining a 4-H club should see their local club leader or county extension agent as soon as possible. The county extension office can supply the names of leaders and clubs in the different locations in the county.



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October 4 1954

### HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

To Ripen Green Tomatoes  
To Keep Winter Apples  
Bright Salad  
Non-Curdling Tomato Soup

How to Clean Rug Pads  
Launder Furniture Covers  
Time to Store Summer Clothes

### STORAGE

#### To Ripen Green Tomatoes

If you've had to pick a lot of green tomatoes to keep them from freezing, you'll be able to ripen some of them indoors. Those that are mature green- that is, turning white - will usually ripen indoors. Dr. Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, suggests storing them in a basket in the basement or spreading them out in the basement where the temperature is between 50 and 70 degrees F.

When killing frosts are forecast, you can cut the whole plant off and hang it up in the garage or basement, where many of the fruits will ripen.

Remember, though, that immature green tomatoes - those that are a deep green - will not ripen and are likely to rot if held too long. It's best to cook or pickle them.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### To Keep Winter Apples

The winter apples in your back yard shouldn't be harvested too early. Extension horticulturists at the University of Minnesota say they'll keep better if a waxy film develops on the fruits before they're picked. Light frosts won't hurt them. Store apples in a cool, moist room in a basket lined and covered with aluminum foil.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONBright Salad

October is a month of heavy harvest of fall and winter apples. For homemakers who are getting out their file of apple recipes, here's a colorful idea for a special salad:

For four servings, use 4 tart firm apples,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup red cinnamon candies, 3 cups water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cottage cheese or 3 to 4 ounces cream cheese,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup chopped green pepper.

Pare and core apples. Add sugar, salt and red candies to the water. Put over heat and stir until dissolved. Cook apples slowly in this syrup in a covered pan until just tender, turning occasionally to color evenly. Drain and chill. Mix cheese with green pepper and stuff apples. Serve on watercress or other salad greens.

\* \* \* \* \*

Non-Curdling Tomato Soup

If you've had trouble making tomato soup because it curdles, you may want to try the method suggested by Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Combine 1 quart of milk and 3 cups of tomato puree or canned tomatoes which have been crushed. Heat to 180°F. in a heavy aluminum kettle. Use a dairy, candy or deep-frying thermometer to check the temperature accurately. When 180°F. has been reached, add salt and pepper to taste, and stir in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup or less of finely crushed cracker crumbs.

If the mixture is brought to a temperature much higher than 180°, you are likely to get curdling, Miss Rowe says. The trick of preventing curdling is to keep the temperature well below the boiling point. That is the reason for adding cracker crumbs instead of flour thickening, which would have to boil.

HOME IMPROVEMENTHow to Clean Rug Pads

How to clean the pad under the rug is a question often asked by homemakers who are concerned by the amount of dust or grit they find underneath.

The first step is to roll up the rug and clean the floor. Much of the dirt on fiber rug pads sifts through to the floor. Of course, some of the "dust" may be particles of fiber shed by the pad.

Since the fiber cushion is pressed together, not woven, it needs very gentle handling and cleaning. Don't shake or beat it. A broom or carpet sweeper will remove very little dust or dirt but will brush off some of the surface.

It's best to give the pad a quick, gentle once-over with your vacuum cleaner when it's necessary, using the floor cleaning tool. Be sure the pad is flat on the floor so ridges won't interfere with smooth operation. Apply long, slow, even strokes and avoid the back and forth motion used in rug cleaning. Clean both sides of the pad.

If the pad has a rubber or latex underlay, wipe off the surface with a damp cloth and let it dry before laying it back on the floor.

\* \* \* \* \*

Laundering Furniture Covers?

By fall, summer soil has begun to show plainly on slip covers. Then comes the perennial question: Can slip covers be laundered successfully?

Laundering and dry cleaning companies often make a specialty of such work at this time of year. But many fabrics used for slip covers-especially cotton fabrics-may be laundered successfully in the washing machine at home. Make sure, first, that both fabric and binding are preshrunk and washable. And don't wait till the fabrics are badly soiled before laundering them.

Brush out any loose dust and dirt from all seams and remove stains such as grease spots before putting the cover into the machine. Close all zippers or snaps before washing.

Wash in a mild soap or synthetic detergent and lukewarm water. Be sure to rinse well. Use a second short wash and rinse if all the soil isn't removed. To avoid setting creases or wrinkles that may be hard to iron out, spin only a short time or release the tension on wringer rolls. Hang the cover straight and iron while it is still damp.

CLOTHINGTime to Store Summer Clothes

The arrival of cool fall weather is the cue to homemakers to put away summer clothing.

Cotton and rayon garments are in no danger from clothes moths and carpet beetles but they are frequently damaged by silverfish, the tiny insects that resemble fish in shape and in their quick slithering or darting movements. Entomologists say that silverfish feed on starch or on cellulose materials like rayon, cotton and paper. So one reason for not starching cottons before packing them away is to make them less attractive to silverfish.

The simplest way to control silverfish, however, is to spray the closet, chest or clothes bag with a 5 per cent DDT surface or residual spray. This helps against clothes moths as well. A point to remember is that silverfish like heat. They may spend the summer in a hot attic but if it gets cold, they move to warmer quarters.

It pays to put clothes away clean because the longer spots and stains remain on fabric, the more likely they are to become set and difficult to remove. Also it's wise to remove any pins or metal ornaments that might leave marks on fabrics in storage.

If storage space is limited so that you must pack clothes closely, then ironing them first will help and leave them with fewer creases in the spring. Otherwise you may want to save time now by putting washable summer clothes away "rough dried". The more expensive garments, like men's summer suits or coats or women's "best" dresses, will keep in best shape if carefully placed on hangers in clothes bags to ward off dust.

Be sure accessories, too, are cleaned before you store them. Wrap scarves, gloves and purses in tissue, and stuff purses with tissue to help them keep their shape.

Finally, save time by labeling all containers as to contents and, if possible, keeping a list in your household files.

News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
October 4 1954

To all counties

For use week of  
October 11 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Recipe for Continued Good Egg Profits -- Good farmers and farm wives know a recipe for good egg profits. Briefly, it's this: High production, low death loss, and low operating costs are important. Look for ways to save time and labor. Produce the best eggs possible and work with marketing agencies to maintain that quality all the way to the homemaker's table. Egg consumers are quality-conscious these days -- to hold their confidence, you must be, too. This tip comes from Cora Cooke, Extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \* \* \*

Protect Stored Grain -- Booklet Tells You How -- If you want the best scientific advice on protecting stored grain, come in for a copy of Extension Folder 173. Written by four University of Minnesota specialists - a plant pathologist, a marketing specialist, an entomologist and an engineer -- it gives helpful tips on keeping grain dry and "healthy." It also tells how to dry damp grain and plan good storage buildings. Grain kept well sells better, of course.

\* \* \* \* \*

More Cattle Slaughtered -- More cattle will walk into packing plants and come out in small, clean chunks in 1954 than in any year in our history. Marketing specialists say nearly 40 million cattle and calves will be processed. That's three million over 1953. Total cattle population may be down somewhat in January as a result. The calf crop, after death loss, probably won't be large enough to replace all those sold for packing.

\* \* \* \* \*

A Timely Reminder -- Here's a good point to remember right now: High quality, bright green hay gives the carotene beef cows need during winter. Hay that was leached out and weathered during curing has lost most of that Vitamin A value. This tip comes from E. F. Ferrin, head of the University of Minnesota's animal husbandry department.

News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
October 4 1954

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For publication week of  
October 11

FREEZING MAIN  
DISHERS IS  
TIMESAVER

Preparing combination dishes such as beef pie or chicken casserole to store in the home freezer can be a real time-saver and convenience, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_.

By doubling the recipe, serving part of it and then freezing the remainder, homemakers can save valuable time. However, there are some do's and don't's to follow for successful freezing of combination main dishes.

Food specialists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service recently made up a number of main dishes experimentally and judged the food for eating quality after different periods of time in frozen storage. As a result of their experiments, they give these pointers for freezing main dishes:

- . DO-- leave vegetables and macaroni slightly underdone for freezing. If cooked till well done, these foods are likely to be too soft when reheated.

- . DO-- freeze meat pies or turnovers with pastry crusts unbaked. Crusts baked after freezing, in the experiments, had fresher flavor and were more flaky and tender than those baked and then frozen.

- . DO-- cool quickly a cooked main dish that is to be frozen by setting the uncovered pan of food on ice or in very cold water. A metal pan is preferred for cooling as it conducts the heat away from the food rapidly and is not likely to break. Quick cooling stops the cooking and so helps to keep the natural flavor, color, and texture of the food. It also retards or prevents growth of bacteria that may cause spoilage.

- . DON'T-- add a crumb or cheese topping to a food before freezing. Such toppings are best added when the food is reheated.

- . DON'T-- hold main dishes too long in frozen storage. For tip-top quality and economical use of freezer space, two or three months in frozen storage is long enough, though most of these dishes will hold quality fairly well for six months.

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

SPECIAL to MILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Three Minnesota agriculturists discuss current farm problems against a background of building lumber. Left to right: E. E. Dunkellberger, James Hagen, both of Grand Rapids, and David Anderson, Morrison county agent at Little Falls. Dunkellberger and Hagen live in the Pokegama community near Grand Rapids where Dave grew up. A graduate of the University of Minnesota, Dave taught vocational agriculture at Watertown before becoming Morrison County Agent in June, 1951.

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

\* \* \* \* \*  
FOR RELEASE:  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7  
\* \* \* \* \*

#### HOME AGENT RECEIVES NATIONAL HONORS

Verna Mikesh, East Otter Tail county home agent, Perham, will receive special recognition at the National Home Demonstration Agents' association convention in Chicago on October 13.

She is one of 62 home agents from 38 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico who will be cited for outstanding service as educational leaders for 10 years or more. In recognition of their service they will be awarded certificates at a luncheon in their honor at the Blackstone hotel Wednesday noon, October 13. The event will climax the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents' association October 10-13.

Before going to East Otter Tail county, Miss Mikesh was home agent in Lac qui Parle county for eight years and served as 4-H club agent in Big Stone and Lac qui Parle counties for four years.

The 45 extension home clubs with which Miss Mikesh works in East Otter Tail county have an enrollment of 700 women. She also assists with 4-H work in the county, particularly with home economics projects and the health activity. In Lac qui Parle county, the home program has grown steadily since its beginnings when she served as the first home agent.

In her work with extension home groups and 4-H clubs, she has placed special emphasis on health improvement through promotion of nutrition projects and the 4-H health achievement program.

Active in professional organizations, she is a member of the Detroit Lakes Business and Professional Women's club and has been a district chairman. She is at present secretary of the Minnesota Home Agents' association. She has been elected to Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary society for agricultural extension workers.

Miss Mikesh holds a bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota.



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

Immediate Release

#### HANSON TO SERVE ON NATIONAL FEED COMMITTEE

L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, has been chosen for membership on the 23-man Feed Survey Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association.

The committee, representing every major livestock feeding section in the country, will meet in Chicago on October 28-29 to study and discuss the nation's livestock feed supply.

After two days of closed sessions, the group will issue a forecast of the numbers of each type of livestock and poultry to be raised during the next 12 months, an average of how much each animal and bird will eat, the total consumption and the balance probable between feed supplies and actual use.

The committee's reports serve as a guide in planning the nation's agricultural production programs. Similar groups of college experts have met each fall since 1942 and have a remarkably accurate record of forecasting feed use and need.

B-143-hrj

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

Immediate Release

#### FARM CENSUS NOW UNDERWAY

The mule, never a serious contender for beauty honors, seems to be growing less and less popular.

Although some farmers say the critter never could become more unpopular than the first time they met him, there have been fewer mules in every census since 1925. That year, farmers reported 5,680,897 mules in the United States. There were 2,202,264 in 1950.

Neither denying nor confirming mule popularity, the Census Bureau will count mules again this year. The 1954 Census of Agriculture in October and November will ask how many mules and mule colts are on each farm.

The Census Bureau takes a complete inventory of farms, farm products and machinery. The mule question is one of about 100 each farmer will be asked to answer. It is included with questions on horses, ponies and colts.

Horse and mule numbers in the U. S. have dropped since 1920, and tractor "population" has risen. Tractors increased 105.6 percent from 1920 to 1925; 81.8 percent, 1925 to 1930; 70.4 percent, 1930 to 1940; 54.5 percent, 1940 to 1945; and 49 percent from 1945 to 1950.

Between 1945 and 1950, horse and mule population dropped 36.4 percent. But, in four southern states, horses increased during the five-year period.

B-144-hrj

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

Immediate Release

#### NEW MINHYBRIDS SHOW GOOD BORER RESISTANCE

WASECA, MINN. — Two University of Minnesota-developed corn hybrids, Minhybrids 411 and 412, are showing excellent resistance to first-brood corn borers in field tests at the southern school and experiment station here.

The two were available to Minnesota farmers this year for the first time. "In the works" are other new Minhybrids whose parents show even greater borer resistance.

Farmers attending the annual Corn-Soybean Field Day here today (Wednesday, October 6) saw harvested samples of all Minhybrids recommended for southern Minnesota and of 200 other hybrids sold in the area by private firms.

E. L. Pinnell, associate professor of agronomy in charge of the Waseca station's corn breeding, spoke on a year's experiences in Yugoslavia and southern Europe. He went abroad in 1953 to help improve hybrid corn breeding under a mission for the Mutual Security Agency and returned late this summer.

Some promising weed controls were described by Ray S. Dunham, professor of agronomy and weed control specialist at the University. He said five pounds of TCA per acre gave nearly 100 per cent control of giant foxtail in flax fields at the Rosemount agricultural experiment station this summer.

He recommends spraying when giant foxtail is two or three inches tall. Researchers are still looking for a good selective weedicide to check the pest in corn and soybeans.

Dunham also found a remarkable control of quack grass in alfalfa seed crops in experiments in Roseau and Lake of the Woods counties. It is 25 pounds of TCA per acre, sprayed on plowed ground in the fall. Plowed fields sprayed in the fall of 1953 and sowed to alfalfa this spring were "very clean" throughout the summer.

Dunham advocates using MCP instead of 2,4-D on flax even though MCP costs about three times as much or up to \$1 an acre. His reason: MCP damages flax far less than 2,4-D. University tests with 33 flax varieties showed MCP affected all about the same.

In corn field weed control, "Premerg" proved promising this summer at St. Paul, Waseca and Morris experiment stations. Although this is the first year of experiments with the material, Dunham says this year's results show it may eliminate the need for one or two early corn cultivations.

TIMELY TIPS FOR WEEK OF OCT. 16

If you plan to keep a turkey breeder hen flock this year be sure to pick your best birds before marketing time. Selecting only the quality hens for breeders will pay dividends in the quality of next season's poults. — Robert N. Shoffner

\* \* \* \* \*

From now to the first of the year, the pullets should be gaining a little weight — certainly not losing. A checkup from time to time on a dozen or so birds marked for easy identification will tell the story. Loss in weight may call for a little more grain. — Cora Cooke

\* \* \* \* \*

Use caution when approached by a seed salesman trying to sell you a "new" variety of small grain for spring seeding. Varieties recommended by your state University are a far safer bet. — Edwin H. Jensen

\* \* \* \* \*

Lamb producers are looking for rams to sire the next year's lamb crop. The sheep business looks good ahead. The breeding ram is half the flock. Therefore, the man who is going to get ahead in the sheep business will use only high quality, purebred rams of the breed of his choice. — W. E. Morris

\* \* \* \* \*

Extra care for fresh cows now means more production during the balance of their lactation period. Don't neglect them because of the rush of fall work. — Ralph W. Wayne

\* \* \* \* \*

Spacing posts in a new fence can be done easily and rapidly by counting the revolutions of the wheel on the driver or tractor. No greater accuracy of spacing than that you can get this way is necessary for a good fence. — John R. Neetzel.

\* \* \* \* \*

Page 2 - Timely Tips

Don't try to keep your flock a second laying year if it has been through Newcastle disease or bronchitis. These respiratory diseases seriously lower both shell and albumen quality of the eggs. -- Milo H. Swanson

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

SPECIAL to WILCOX  
County Agent Introduction

Many of Minnesota's 87 county agents have worked 10, 15 and 20 years in their basement-of-the-courthouse job, becoming so much a part of their community that it almost forgets their long years of service. One such long-timer (we hadn't better call him an old-timer), is Howard Balk, Clearwater county agent at Bagley. He is shown here with Suzanne Hulteen, 12, of Clearbrook, one of his 4-H girls who exhibited a prize lamb at the recent Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul. Twenty or so years ago, Balk had brought a youngster named John Hulteen to the show and he, too, had walked off with some top prizes for livestock and showmanship. John is Suzanne's father.

Yes, county agents often work many years in their community.

- hrj -

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

Immediate Release

(with mat)

#### NEW 4-H OFFICERS SPARK DRIVE

New officers of the Minnesota State 4-H Club Federation are assuming their duties this month as leaders of an organization of 48,000 club members.

They are, left to right: Harris Byers, 20, Westbrook, Cottonwood county, vice president; Paul Mork, 17, Bricelyn, Faribault county, treasurer; Ardelle Kosola, 20, Britt, North St. Louis county, president; and Lorraine Knutson, 19, Montevideo, Chippewa county, secretary.

Along with other members and club leaders, these young people are taking an active part in the annual 4-H membership drive now under way in this county and throughout the state. Climax of the drive is November 13, National 4-H Achievement Day.

The State Federation officers point out that 4-H work is training thousands of young people to become better farmers and homemakers, is teaching them citizenship responsibilities and is showing them the way to greater enjoyment of rural living. More than a quarter of a million young people have been members of Minnesota 4-H clubs since they were first organized and are making use of their citizenship training as leaders in their own communities.

B-172-jbn

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

Immediate Release

#### NATIONAL AWARD TO U HORTICULTURE PROFESSOR

Dr. Troy M. Currence, professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, has received a national award for his research in vegetable crops.

Dr. Currence and Dr. R. W. Richardson, horticulturist for the Rockefeller Foundation's experiment station in Mexico City, have been named joint recipients of the Leonard H. Vaughan award in vegetable crops for their article, "Genetic effects of reduced fertilization in tomato flowers." Dr. Richardson is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and a former student of Dr. Currence.

The award was given for the best paper published last year in the Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science. Among bases for judging the papers are originality, accuracy, soundness, conciseness and value of the work in practical application.

Vaughan Seed company, Chicago, sponsors the annual award.

A recent winner of the Vaughan award was another of Dr. Currence's former students, Dr. Russell Larson, now head of the horticulture department at Pennsylvania State college.

Dr. Currence is in charge of breeding work in tomatoes and muskmelons at the University. He has done outstanding pioneer work in developing hybrid tomatoes. His national reputation as a tomato breeder has attracted many graduate students to the University of Minnesota to study under him.

B-146-jbn



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

Immediate Release

#### HOME AGENTS TO NATIONAL MEETING

Twelve Minnesota home agents will attend the National Home Demonstration Agents' annual convention in Chicago October 10-13.

They include Marian Larson, Glencoe; Dorothy Arnold, Albert Lea; Barbara Conklin, Dodge Center; Mrs. Edna Jordahl, Grand Rapids; Verna Mikesh, Perham; Mrs. Joyce Randall, Lewiston; Frances Watts, Owatonna; Marie Christofferson, Litchfield; Ruth Johnson, Elbow Lake; Marion Parbst, Ada; Ada Todnem, Pipestone; and Virginia Vaupel, Rochester.

Miss Larson and Miss Mikesh will serve as official delegates at the business session of the association. Miss Vaupel will attend as counselor for the Central States and a member of the association's executive board.

Climax of the association meeting will be the luncheon Wednesday noon at which Miss Mikesh and 61 other home agents will be honored for distinguished service.

B-147-jbn

University Farm News  
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Immediate Release

#### ASSISTANT FUND DRIVE CHAIRMAN NAMED

Robert W. Lindvall has been appointed assistant chairman of the St. Paul Campus Union Building Fund Drive, according to University of Minnesota President-Emeritus Walter C. Coffey, chairman.

Lindvall succeeds Stanley D. Sahlstrom, now an administrative assistant to the president of St. Cloud Teachers College.

An Army veteran of World War II, Lindvall is a native of International Falls and holds three degrees from the University of Minnesota--a bachelor of arts, a bachelor of science "with high distinction" in education and a master's degree in Scandinavian area studies. He studied in Norway recently under a Fulbright scholarship.

Coffey said today the building fund goal is nearing the halfway mark with \$150,000 donated thus far to add to the \$300,000 St. Paul campus students have "saved" over a 15-year period for a new building. The goal is \$650,000.

The planned new Union building will replace Old Dairy Hall, built in 1888 and now the second oldest building on the St. Paul campus.

B-148-hrj

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

Immediate Release

#### TWO NEW SOYBEAN VARIETIES INTRODUCED

MORRIS, MINNESOTA --- Two new and improved soybean varieties -- Chippewa and Norchief -- were introduced to a field day audience here today by a University of Minnesota agronomist.

Speaking today (Friday, October 8) at the annual Livestock, Hybrid Corn and Soybean Field Day at the West Central School and Experiment Station, Jean W. Lambert, University of Minnesota agronomist, said the newcomers are being allotted registered growers through the county allotment program for 1955 increase. Seed for general planting will not be available before 1956.

Chippewa was "born" at the University of Illinois and "raised" at the University of Minnesota--that is, the initial selection was made at Urbana and the first seed increase here. It is a sister selection of Renville, a variety released last fall to registered growers and to become available to farmers in 1956. The sisters are offspring of the backcross Lincoln x (Lincoln x Richland).

Chippewa will be recommended for Minnesota's southern, south central and central corn maturity zones, but is best adapted to the first two. It has good stand-ability, ripens about six days earlier than Blackhawk, yields somewhat higher and has about the same oil content.

Norchief was developed at the University of Wisconsin's Spooner agricultural experiment station and will be recommended for Minnesota's central, north central and northern corn maturity zones. It matures a few days later than Flambeau, but earlier than Ottawa Mandarin and Capital.

It has better stand-ability and higher oil content than Flambeau and yields higher. The offspring of a cross of Hawkeye and Flambeau, Norchief is designed for planting where earliness is important.

The two new varieties were developed through cooperative research and breeding work among midwest states' colleges of agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

B-149-hrj

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

Immediate Release

#### FALL FERTILIZING AS GOOD AS SPRING

Farmers thinking of fertilizing this fall will be interested in recent University of Minnesota field research that compared spring with fall fertilization.

John M. Mac Gregor, associate professor of soils who supervised the study, reports that a "complete fertilizer"--nitrogen, potash and phosphate--broadcast on plowed land in the fall was equally as effective as spring application on five fields of oats and four of corn in various parts of Minnesota.

Mac Gregor and his associates compared many small fall- and spring-fertilized plots within each field to reach their conclusions. Wherever the fertilizer took effect, it did equally well put on in fall as in spring.

Mac Gregor points out, however, that phosphate fertilizers, which are extremely important to young growing plants and don't move easily through the soil, must be placed close to the young seedlings.

Therefore, he says, it is advisable that some phosphate and probably some nitrogen and potash be put on corn as a starter at planting.

Mac Gregor says leaching losses of nitrogen are probably very small and it can be put on just as wisely in the fall as in the spring.

Ammonia nitrogen will remain "locked in the soil" through the winter if applied from about now--October 7--on because it does not move freely unless the soil is above 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Advantages of fall fertilization include buying when supplies are usually high, selection large, and prices lower; avoiding space-consuming winter storage of fall-bought fertilizer; and getting part of the fertilizing job done so that the spring "rush" isn't further complicated by a full spring fertilizer program.

B-150-hrj

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

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS

*See also:  
Special stories*

JR. LIVESTOCK  
SHOW WINNERS  
ANNOUNCED

A total of \_\_\_\_\_ purple, \_\_\_\_\_ blue, \_\_\_\_\_ red and \_\_\_\_\_ white ribbons were awarded \_\_\_\_\_ County boys and girls for their 4-H club animals shown at the Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul last week, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

(LIST HERE NAMES AND AWARDS OF ANY SPECIAL CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS, AS WELL AS BEEF AND LAMB AND SHOWMANSHIP WINNERS)

The purple ribbons were given for superior animals selected from the blue ribbon class. Breed champions and reserve champions were selected also from the blue ribbon group.

Blue ribbon bees and wethers were classed "excellent" on the basis of quality, finish and conformity to a high standard. A red ribbon placing is "good," and white ribbon "meritorious."

Seventy-five of the top individual baby bees, 70 top individual lambs and the first and second prize pens of lambs were sold at auction the last day of the show. Other animals were sold by commission firm salesmen earlier.

Following are the \_\_\_\_\_ county animals sold at auction, listed with their 4-H owners, sale prices and buyers:

(PICK OUT YOUR COUNTY INDIVIDUALS FROM ATTACHED SHEETS)

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

CATTLE

Owner	County	Buyer	Per lb.	Net Price
Ivan D. Harder	Cottonwood	Hamm Brewery, St. P.	\$3.80	\$3743.00
Bruce Butman	Pipestone	Fredric Martin Hotel, Moorhead	1.05	998.55
Gary Jones	Jackson	B. F. Nelson Co., Mpls.	.36	370.08
Darrell Busch	Rock	Northwestern Nat'l Bank, Mpls.	.37	342.62
Gertrude Lou Hisken	Rock	Schmidt Brewery Co., St. P.	.35	365.05
Joan Gilman	Blue Earth	West Publishing Co., St. P.	.35	407.40
Harlan Tolin	Chippewa	Northern States Power, St. P.	.39	325.26
Judy Cotter	Freeborn	Deere Webber Co., Mpls.	.37	367.78
Marlis Krabbenhoft	Pipestone	St. P. Fire & Marine, St. P.	.39	421.98
Lois Schmidt	Jackson	B. F. Nelson, Mpls.	.37	314.13
Marlys Nelson	Douglas	Am. Nat'l. Bank, St. P.	.38	424.08
Billy Carson	Pipestone	Farmers Union G.T.A., St. P.	.37	400.34
Orrin Rinke	Traverse	First St. Bank, Wheaton	.39	385.71
Delbert Freking	Jackson	Northwestern Hanna Fuel, St. Paul	.36	356.04
Nadene Michels	Nicollet	Waldorf Paper Co., St. P.	.37	373.33
Marlys Kuethe	Freeborn	Land O'Lakes, Mpls.	.40	347.20
Harlan Olson	Nicollet	Montgomery Ward Co., St. P.	.39	366.99
Ray Stevermer	Faribault	Dayton Co., Mpls.	.39	410.28
Mary Lou Greve	Nobles	St. Paul Dispatch, St. P.	.38	398.24
Donald Milbrath	Jackson	Northwest Refinery, St. P. Park	.38	351.88
Mary Twait	Stevens	K.S.T.P., St. P.	.36	378.72
Bill Hagen	Murray	Minn. Mutual Life Ins., St. P.	.37	310.43
Lawrence Killion	Faribault	Emporium, St. P.	.37	382.21
Elizabeth Kjos	Fillmore	Midland Coop, Mpls.	.37½	420.00
Jannath Rahn	Cottonwood	Sanitary Farm Dairies, St. P.	.37	319.31
Ronald Michels	Nicollet	Coca Cola, Albert Lea	.38	411.16
Russell Robb	Mower	Minn. Linseed Oil Co., Mpls.	.37	409.22
Alan Campbell	Winona	International Harvester Co., St. P.	.39	346.32
Shirley Hunder	Traverse	J. L. Shiely Co., St. Paul	.37	384.06
Phyllis H. Hagen	Freeborn	Sears & Roebuck, Mpls.	.36	365.04
John Haase, Jr.	Faribault	Maurice L. Rothschild, St. P.	.36½	355.88
Beverly Jean Gilman	Blue Earth	N. Am. Life Ins. Co., St. P.	.36	317.88
David Koob	Murray	Gould Nat'l. Battery, St. P.	.37	401.82
Stephen Lickteig	Mower	Weiller and Weiller, St. P.	.35½	401.15
Phyllis Campbell	Winona	Hilex Co., St. P.	.36	286.20
Wayne Reistad	Steele	Paper Calmenson Co., St. P.	.36	335.16
Myron Wiese	Jackson	Farmers Union Marketing, St. P.	.36	396.36
Fred Cotter	Freeborn	Jay Bros., St. P.	.36	363.24
Mark Liester	Rock	Cargill, Mpls.	.36	347.40
Darrel Highum	Fillmore	Franklin Coop. Cry., Mpls.	.36	345.60
Marlys Hannay	Blue Earth	Lowry Hotel, St. P.	.36½	304.41
Kermit DeBoom	Murray	W. H. Smythe Printing, St. P.	.34½	436.77
Roger Olson	Nicollet	Mpls. Honeywell, Mpls.	.36	389.52
Arden Johnson	Murray	Seeger Refrigerator Co., St. P.	.36	331.92
David Lyle	Freeborn	Hove Food Market, St. P.	.36½	332.30
Shirley Schneider	Traverse	Ottertail Power, Fergus Falls	.36	357.84
Elaine Hiebel	Douglas	St. Paul Athletic Club, St. P.	.35½	347.90
Elton Wing	Jackson	Minn. Trans. Co., St. P.	.35	351.40
Jerry Augustine	Dakota	Minn. Mining & Mfg., St. P.	.37	335.59
James Ebeling	Steele	Armour & Co., St. P.	.35½	308.14
John Tobolt	Clay	N. P. Railroad, St. P.	.38	366.70
Billy Stevermer	Faribault	The Farmer, St. P.	.35	376.95
Roger Mueller	Renville	Osborn McMellan El., St. P.	.36	375.48
Gerald Koester	Kandiyohi	Farmers Union C. Exc., St. P.	.36	375.48
Gary Knudson	Cottonwood	Hilex Co., St. P.	.35½	339.03
Arlene Johnson	Nobles	Am. Nat'l Bank, St. P.	.35½	364.94

CATTLE Continued

Owner	County	Buyer	Per Lb.	Net Price
David J. Pietig	Brown	Hove Food Market, St. P.	\$.36	\$366.84
Gerry Wagner	Freeborn	Field-Schlick Co., St. P.	.35½	347.90
Beverly Milbrath	Jackson	Highland St. Bank, St. P.	.36	333.36
Jerry Takle	Cottonwood	W.M.I.N.-T.V., St. P.	.35	388.85
Glen Swanson	Nobles	Gieger Co., St. P.	.36	373.68
Elaine Ellen Busch	Rock	Brandtjen & Kluge, St. P.	.35½	335.83
David Swenson	Murray	Suburban Lumber Co., St. P.	.35	354.90
Phyllis Ladwig	Clay	Great Northern R. R., St. P.	.36	319.68
Edward Schotzko	Brown	Lampland Lumber Co., St. P.	.35	381.85
Melvin Willhite	Redwood	Cooks Farm Directory, St. P.	.35	332.85
Richard Greve	Nobles	Schunemans, St. P.	.35½	320.21
Terry Juliar	Blue Earth	Mpls. Star Tribune, Mpls.	.36	322.92
Melvin Meyers	Sibley	L. W. Hill, Jr.	.35½	354.65
Devere Johnson	Nobles	Forester Packing Co., Robbinsdale	.35½	349.68

SHEEP

Harriet Kofstad	Waseca	Twin City Meat Supply, St. P.	6.75	553.50
James Boesch	Blue Earth	Anchor Serum Co., St. P.	3.00	276.00
Becky Pederson	Blue Earth	First Nat'l. Bank, St. P.	1.20	104.40
Maurita Freking	Jackson	American Hoist & Derrick, St. P.	1.15	139.15
Jack Morris	Rice	St. Bank of Faribault, Faribault	1.25	115.00
Donald Kramer	Lyon	Crane Company, St. P.	1.30	106.60
Jimmie Erickson	Fillmore	Dayton Co., Mpls.	1.40	142.80
Joan Pytleski	Martin	Minn. Mining & Mfg., St. P.	1.50	168.00
Robert Farrell	Scott	Donaldson Co., Mpls.	1.50	138.00
Richard Westphal	Washington	Northern Pac. R.R., St. P.	1.50	130.50
Harold Sullivan	LeSueur	First Nat'l. Bank, St. P.	1.60	124.80
Edgar Olson	E. Polk	Farwell, Ozman Kirk Co., St. P.	1.60	153.00
Virginia Abernathy	Freeborn	First Nat'l. Bank, Mpls.	1.80	173.40
Dianne Burnett	LeSueur	Normandy Hotel, Mpls.	1.70	147.90
John Sullivan	LeSueur	Lowry Hotel, St. P.	1.50	153.00
Fred Barta	Rice	Lampart Yards, Faribault	1.60	155.20
Josephine Gute	Steele	St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. P.	1.60	163.20
Donald Hoehne	Cottonwood	Our Own Hardware, Mpls.	1.50	123.00
Gary Lee	Clay	Johnson Cashway, So. St. P.	1.50	130.50
Larry Freking	Jackson	Marquette Bank, Mpls.	1.50	153.00
Alden Lorents	Clearwater	Great Northern R.R., St. P.	1.45	140.65
Norman Weise	Watowan	Armour & Co., S. St. P.	1.50	123.00
Judith Hill	Carver	St. Paul Book & Stat., St. P.	1.35	124.20
Ardell Floto	Yellow Medicine	St. Paul Chamber Com., St. P.	1.40	135.80
Mardell Abernathy	Freeborn	Johnson Cashway, S. St. P.	1.30	126.10
Louise Ann Pankratz	Cottonwood	Witts Market, Mpls.	1.50	109.50
Beth Pederson	Blue Earth	St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. P.	1.40	102.20
Marvin Clow	Kittson	Great Northern R. R., St. P.	1.40	128.80
Barbara Eastman	Faribault	Armour & Co., S. St. P.	1.35	144.45
Jerry Haller	Lac qui Parle	Central Warehouse, St. P.	1.35	117.45
Martha Larson	Fillmore	Applebaum, St. P.	1.35	105.30
Ellsworth S. North	Blue Earth	Midway Nat'l. Bank, St. P.	1.25	121.25
JoAnn Nelson	Rice	Red Owl Stores, Mpls.	1.40	128.80
June Schultz	Chippewa	Johnson Cashway, S. St. P.	1.10	101.20
Marvin Patten	Redwood	Twin City Meat Supply, St. P.	1.25	133.75
Charles Rudi	Traverse	Peavey Elevator Co., Mpls.	1.35	144.45
Dale Solum	Houston	The Golden Rule, St. P.	1.10	80.30
Kay Erfert	Grant	Ottertail Power, Fergus Falls	1.10	95.70

SHEEP Continued

Owner	County	Buyer	Per lb.	Net Price__
William Koopal	Mower	Armour & Company, S. St. P.	\$1.10	\$ 90.20
Arlen Olson	E. Polk	Great Northern, St. P.	1.25	127.50
James Lehmann	Rock	Ballard Storage, St. P.	1.20	87.60
Frank Sievers	Wabasha	Lake City Bank, Lake City	1.10	106.70
Rolland Barber	E. Otter Tail	Northern Pacific R.R., Deer Creek	1.10	90.20
Richard D. Larson	Fillmore	Vander Bies Ice Cream, St. P.	1.20	122.40
Gerald Miller	Freeborn	Northwestern Bell Tele., St. P.	1.20	104.40
Juleen Boesch	Blue Earth	Deere Webber Co., Mpls.	1.10	101.20
Janet Nielson	Jackson	D. W. Onan Co., Mpls.	1.15	105.80
Twila Jean Kractsch	Rock	Jefferson Trans. Co., Mpls.	1.10	95.70
Patricia Murphy	Dakota	Northern Pacific R. R., St. P.	1.30	113.10
Lawrence Murphy	Dakota	Armour & Company, S. St. P.	1.30	113.10

PENS OF THREE LAMBS

Beverly Kramer	Lyon	Southview Country Club	1.30	315.90
Dennis Rahn	Cottonwood	B. F. Nelson, Mpls.	1.10	250.80

HOGS

Larry Jones	Faribault	Mpls. Moline, Mpls.	3.75	1035.00
Roger Jensen	Steele	Fredric Martin Hotel, Moorhead	.90	218.70
Gerald Grams	Waseca	Midway Chev. Co., St. P.	.45	107.10
Bruce Grunwald	Steele	Armour & Co., St. P.	.45	107.10
Van Dimberg	Big Stone	Farmers Union, St. P.	.55	122.65
Janet Holstead	Mower	St. P. Fire & Marine, St. P.	.45	117.90
Gene Griffith	Steele	Algoma Impl. Co., St. P.	.50	121.50
Harvey Hesse	Blue Earth	N. W. Hanna Fuel Co., Mpls.	.50	114.00
Lyle Hayne	Freeborn	Brandtjen, Kluge, St. P.	.45	109.35
Edward Schmitz	Traverse	Weyand Furn. Co., St. P.	.50	126.00
David Rentschler	Jackson	Minn. Farm Bureau	.50	126.00
LeRoy Hall	Brown	Meers Feed, So. St. P.	.45	104.85
Teddy Hiebert	Cottonwood	Am. Hoist & Derrick, St. P.	.50	123.50
Perry Becklin	Isanti	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. P.	.60	145.80
Gary Halvorson	Brown	Armour & Co., St. P.	.50	106.50
Lyle Dilley	Jackson	St. P. Chamber of Commerce, St.P.	.45	100.35
Ralph Sullivan	LeSueur	Coca Cola Bottling, St. P.	.60	130.80
Donald Pichner	Steele	General Mills, Mpls.	.50	114.00
Gene Barduson	Swift	Swift County Bank	.55	117.15
James Lyle	Freeborn	Weyerhouser Sales, St. P.	.45	98.10
Stuart Immer	Cottonwood	Maendler Brush Co., St. P.	.50	126.00
Larry Rostvold	Houston	Normandy Hotel, Mpls.	.50	123.50
Mervin Lanning	Chippewa	Drovers State Bank, So. St. P.	.45	113.40
Linden Olson	Nobles	Armour & Co., St. P.	.55	125.40
William Harder	Sibley	Green Giant, LeSeur	.80	205.60



News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
October 11 1954

To all counties  
For use week of  
October 18 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Two New Soybeans On the Way -- Two new soybeans are on their way but won't be available before 1956 according to the University's Agricultural Experiment Station. One, Chippewa will be recommended for our southern, south central and central corn maturity zones, but is best adapted to the first two. It stands well, ripens about six days earlier than Blackhawk, yields somewhat higher and has about the same oil content. The second, Norchief, will be recommended for the central, north central and northern corn maturity zones. It matures a few days later than Flambeau, but earlier than Ottawa, Mandarin and Capital. It has better stand-ability and higher oil content than Flambeau and yields higher. Registered growers will be allotted seed of both through the county allotment program for 1955 increases.

\* \* \* \* \*

Safe Corn Picking Tips -- Nearly 900 human fingers will be cut off this year in Minnesota corn-picker accidents, estimates say. One year, 34 hands, 17 arms and two lives were wrecked in corn pickers, reports Glenn Prickett, Extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Here's his prescription: 1. Keep protective shields in place. 2. Stop -- repeat "stop" -- machines when oiling, servicing or unclogging them. 3. Wear sturdy gloves and snug-fitting clothing. 4. Take a mid-morning and a mid-afternoon break. A little lunch will keep you alert. 5. Let no one ride tractor, machines and wagons. 6. Use lights and reflectors if you have to pull out on roads before dawn, in fog or after dark.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Hog Off" Downed Corn -- "Hogging it off" is a good way of using borer-tackled corn, says H. G. Zavoral, University extension livestock specialist. Using an electric fence, give the porkers a strip at a time. But take a fattening hog out before the corn gets so scarce he has to search for it--he'll lose his gains if he has to look hard for ears. A self-feeder should be in the area and supplied with protein supplement containing some alfalfa.

News Bureau  
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
October 11 1954

To all counties  
ATT: 4-H AGENTS  
For publication week of  
October 18

4-H SPELLS  
OPPORTUNITY TO  
BOYS AND GIRLS

An opportunity for practical education, character training and good fellowship—those are some of the things the 4-H program means to members in \_\_\_\_\_ county and throughout the nation, says County (Club) Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

As National 4-H Achievement Day, November 13, draws nearer, \_\_\_\_\_ county 4-H clubs are hoping to enroll more members than ever before into their organization where members "learn by doing." Boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 may get information about 4-H clubs by contacting their local leaders or their county extension office.

\_\_\_\_\_ explains that projects open to 4-H members include such fields as live-stock production and crop production, home economics and general projects like junior leadership, home beautification, tractor maintenance and soil conservation.

Livestock projects are popular with boys and girls alike. Members learn to raise and care for beef and dairy cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry and rabbits.

Crop production offers opportunities for work with corn, potatoes or grain, market and home gardens and fruit.

Home economics projects give members a chance to develop skills in bread baking and food preparation, clothing, food preservation, home assistance and home furnishing. In many counties, boys have given girls in the club strong competition in bread baking and food preparation.

A year's project usually culminates in demonstrations or exhibits at local achievement days, county fairs, and, finally, at the Minnesota State Fair. Members who raise beef, hogs and sheep may get a chance to exhibit and sell them at the annual Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul.

Opportunities to give demonstrations, judge livestock, hold offices, serve as junior leaders and assist younger members with project work are all offered in 4-H. They provide leadership training and are excellent preparation for citizenship, says \_\_\_\_\_.

Recreation is an important part of 4-H activity, too. Many clubs have their own softball or basketball teams. Picnics, sleighrides, parties, music and play festivals are all a part of the 4-H club program.

News Bureau  
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October 11 1954

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENT  
For publication week of  
October 18

FREEZE SMALL  
AND MEDIUM EGGS

You can get more than present market price for those small and medium eggs by freezing them, says County Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Pound for pound, in all your cooking, they are worth as much as the large eggs, which are priced high just now because they are scarce. If, for example, A Large eggs are 36 cents, your A Mediums are worth  $31\frac{1}{2}$  and A Smalls (18 oz. to the dozen) are worth 27 cents. That full value can be recovered for you by freezing--or perhaps you can sell them at nearly that price to your town friends who have freezers, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Even those low-priced dirty eggs can be washed and used safely by immediate freezing--and return a higher price to you.

Beat mixed whites and yolks slightly before freezing. The yolks will need 1 tablespoon light corn syrup or  $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon salt per cup. The whites can be frozen with no treatment.

Freeze them in small containers, just enough mixed whole egg for breakfast for the family or a cupful of whites in a jelly glass for an angel food. In covered containers always allow a half inch at the top for expansion. The small packages can be tucked into those extra spaces in the freezer.

Some ice trays will hold the equivalent of one egg in each compartment. After freezing, the one-egg cubes can be removed and stored in plastic bags.

For your cooking--use the salted or sugared product according to the particular dish you are preparing. Use  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons mixed yolk and white for the equivalent of one egg; 2 tablespoons whites will equal about one egg white; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons yolk, about one egg yolk. The eggs should be used within 12 hours after thawing.

You're not giving your family anything less than the best when you reserve the small eggs for their use, says Miss Cooke, for the pullet's first few eggs are the best quality eggs she will ever lay.

News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
October 11 1954

To all counties  
For use week of  
October 18 or after

NOW IS TIME TO  
PREPARE FARM FOR  
RAT CONTROL

With the hint of cold winter winds, rats are coming "into town" for the winter. Their "town" is your farmyard -- the granary, barns, and the farm home.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ says that a successful rat-checking plan includes four steps: First, eliminate the rat's food supply; Second, eliminate possible rat "apartments" -- would you move into a town if you could find no apartments or homes to rent or buy? Third, protect buildings by rat-proofing. And fourth, kill the rats that have moved in and prepare to liquidate those on the way.

The common brown rat, the only rat that lives in Minnesota, usually lives underground, beneath stored materials, in double walls and other enclosed places. Stored materials such as old lumber should be put on racks 12 to 18 inches above the ground and debris shouldn't be left to pile up.

A big factor is food. Authorities advise placing all garbage in tight cans and disposing of it so rats can't get to it. Stored foods should be placed in ratproof cans or in places where rats can't reach them.

There are many good rat-proofing materials. In new structures, a little care to keep the construction tight and minus possible hiding places will save trouble later on. In old buildings, such materials as cement, hardware cloth and sheet metal are good rat-proofers.

Traps and poisons are two good ways of getting rid of rats that have already moved in. Most successful, however, are poisons. A good one is available at the drug, hardware or feed store with instructions on using it.

One warning: poisons are designed to kill, so handle them with care so you kill only rats.

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

SPECIAL to WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Two brothers, leaders in agricultural education and administration in Minnesota, look over a piece of equipment in one of the many displays at the recent Plowville '54 plowing matches at field days, September 17-18, at Lake Benton.

At left is Clarence Palmby, state chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee (ASC). His brother, Jackson County Agent Ray Palmby of Lakefield, right, has been on his present job since January 3, 1952. A 1936 graduate of the University of Minnesota, he was vocational agriculture teacher at Big Fork, then county agent at Park Rapids in Hubbard County and later at Long Prairie in Todd county. He was born on a farm near Garden City, Blue Earth county and farmed several years near Vernon Center.

-hrj-

University Farm News  
Institute of Agriculture  
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October 11, 1954

Immediate Release

#### HUNT BARBERRY NOW--IT'S PROFITABLE

Now is the time to cash in on bounties offered in many Minnesota counties for reporting grain rust-spreading barberry bushes.

Barberry is easily spotted now because it stays green longer than most other shrubs and is especially easy to see after other plants lose their green color from frost.

T. H. Stewart, area USDA barberry eradication leader at the University's Institute of Agriculture says the bushes are found along fence rows, in heavily wooded areas and pastures.

As "host" plants on which new stem rust races develop, the bushes contribute to rust destruction of wheat, oats, barley and rye. This year rust again took a heavy toll of upper midwest grain crops.

Stewart says 72 Minnesota counties offer bounties of from \$2 to \$10 per property for reporting bushes to the county auditor or county agent.

Look for a woody shrub with bunches of bright red berries, spines on the branches and saw-tooth-edged leaves. The outer bark is grey and the under-covering bright yellow.

Stewart says about 94 per cent of the state now is clear of barberry, but there still are many bushes left to act as breeding places for new races of crop-damaging rusts. The heaviest barberry infestations are found in the hilly southeastern part of the state, he said.

B-151-hrj

University Farm News  
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Immediate Release

#### PROTEIN FOODS PLENTIFUL THIS MONTH

Cheese and beef head the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful food for October.

October is cheese festival month, when cheese in variety will be on markets in heavy supply. Prices are expected to be favorable to consumers, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Many retail stores will have special sales and displays of cheese, especially for sandwiches.

Beef supplies are likely to be at an all-time high. Most of the beef will be from grass-fed cattle which furnish the medium and lower grades. Because of the heavy amounts coming to market, prices should be relatively low.

Eggs of all sizes are anticipated in generous quantity. Eggs have been so plentiful that prices have gone to the lowest levels in years. Medium eggs represent particularly good buys.

Turkeys, fryer chickens and hens also continue on the plentiful list. Turkey production this year has set a new high mark of 61 million birds. The supply of chickens for frying or broiling is larger than a year ago. Hens, culled from flocks, will be good buys in many areas.

Choice cuts of lamb will be available during the month, as well as many lower priced cuts for stews and roasts.

Supplies of milk and other dairy products are expected to remain plentiful. Milk production continues above a year ago.

Haddock and shrimp are among the fish that will be in abundance during the month, especially haddock.

A record crop of rice to be harvested by southern growers assures plenty of this food. Vegetable shortening and salad oils are also on the abundant list for October.

Ample supplies of fresh cabbage make this the featured vegetable for October.

B-112-jbn

University Farm News  
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October 11, 1954

Immediate Release

#### RURAL YOUTH LEADERSHIP MEETINGS BEGIN

Eight Rural Youth leadership training meetings will be held throughout Minnesota beginning this week, Robert Pinches, state Rural Youth agent at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Aim of the meetings is to give members of well established groups and new groups training in planning and conducting successful programs in their counties. Meetings will be attended by advisers, officers, committee chairmen and other members of county Rural Youth groups as well as county extension agents.

Meetings are scheduled for October 12, Thief River Falls, Trinity Lutheran church education building; October 13, Fergus Falls, city hall community rooms; October 14, Little Falls, high school; October 15, Buffalo, high school; October 18, Rochester, city hall; October 19, Waseca, Southern School of Agriculture; October 20, Windom, armory; October 21, Benson, court house.

Education programs, recreation, community service activities and membership and publicity will be discussed at the planning sessions.

B-153-jbn



News Bureau  
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October 13 1954

ATTN: Agricultural Agent  
Home Agent  
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR OCTOBER

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

Fruits

1. Winter apple varieties should be left on the tree as long as possible. Tree-ripened apples have better color and quality and keep better because of a protective coating of wax that prevents shriveling. Light frost will not damage them. Pick fruits carefully and store in a cool, moist room.
2. Strawberries should be mulched around the last of October or early November. Plants should be covered with a two-inch layer of clean straw or marsh hay after they have been exposed to a few good frosts.
3. Tender grape vines should be pruned, leaving one or two buds on each spur along the main stem. These will develop canes next year with fruit. After pruning, lay the vine down and cover with soil.
4. To be successful with raspberries, it is best to protect the canes over winter. Lay the canes down and cover with soil. Where snow usually drifts in, only the tips of the canes need to be covered. Complete covering with soil will not only protect the tops from winter injury but will also prevent rabbit damage.
5. Place a cylinder of hardware cloth around fruit trees to protect them from mice and rabbits. The screen should be  $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh and should be inserted in the soil far enough to prevent mice from getting underneath.
6. For protection of branches from rabbits, wrap the tops of young trees with burlap. Some chemicals like Goodrite ZIP may be also sprayed on branches for protection.

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

7. Sunscald is a common occurrence on apple trees during winter. When the sun heats up the bark on the southwest side of the tree, the cells begin to work. If the night temperature goes down immediately following, the cells lose their hardiness and they die. As a result, blisters on the bark develop which usually provide an opening for wood decaying organisms. Prevent sunscald by wrapping young trees with burlap or placing boards along the southwest side of the trunk.

### Vegetables

1. Before the ground freezes, remove your root crops from the garden. Light frosts will not hurt them. Parsnips may be left in the garden over winter and used next spring. Wash the root crops and dry thoroughly. Throw out all roots with defects or disease and place the sound, healthy roots in an earthenware crock in a cool, moist place. For carrots remove a part of the crown of the root with the top to prevent sprouting.
2. Onions should be placed in trays and cured in a dry place for a few weeks. Laying the bulbs on the floor of a shed or garage will help cure them. Store onions in a cool, dry place. The attic may be a good place for keeping onions.
3. Several substances are on the market like Dormatone or Barsprout that keep potatoes from sprouting and shrivelling during the winter months. Don't apply these to your potatoes until late December or early January for best results.
4. If you are buying potatoes for winter storage select Cherokee, Kennebec, Red kote, Cobbler or Russet Burbank. These are all-purpose potatoes that keep well in storage. Store potatoes in a dark room where the temperature can be maintained at 36° - 40°.
5. Squash and pumpkin should be cured for a few weeks at high temperatures to harden the shell. Piling them up in the field and covering with vines or straw is desirable. Store them in a warm, dry place such as found in the furnace room in the basement.
6. Clean up the garden plot and remove all debris and plant refuse. If disease or insects were troublesome, burn the refuse rather than place it on the compost

pile. Fall plowing is desirable and will aid in destroying many insect pests in the soil as well as improve organic structure of the soil.

7. Remove soil from your garden tools and apply a thin layer of oil to metal parts to prevent rusting during winter. Roll up your garden hose or soil soakers and place indoors. Clean out sprayers and dusters and place chemical materials in a safe dry place over winter. Be sure chemicals are labeled and out of the reach for children. Keep fertilizer in a dry place.
8. Prepare an inventory of fertilizer and pest control material so that you can order and replenish your supply early next spring. This applies to broken handles and damaged equipment also.
9. Check over your summer's garden plan. No doubt you have some new ideas for next year. Make notes of your changes on your plan so they are handy next spring. Any comments on varieties you have had may also be helpful to you when you buy your seed again next year.

#### Ornamentals

1. Leaves are a valuable source of organic matter. Don't destroy them. Add them to your compost pile. To every six-inch layer of leaves, grass, garden refuse and other organic matter, add one pound of a complete fertilizer to each 25 square feet of surface area. Do not include weeds which are covered with seeds. Ground limestone dusted over the surface will help give the correct acidity for better bacterial activity. An inch layer of manure will also help to increase decomposition. Placing some large branches under the pile will give better aeration and quicker decomposition. Cover the pile with two to three inches of garden soil and water thoroughly.
2. Hardy spring-flowering bulbs such as the daffodils, tulips, hyacinths and the smaller flowering bulbs can be planted throughout October. However, daffodils should be planted as early as possible this month, for they make root growth in the fall. Earlier planted bulbs generally give longer stems. For more information on bulb growing, get a copy of the revised mimeographed sheet on "Spring-Flowering Bulbs."

3. Now is the time to clean up the flower border. Badly diseased and insect-injured plants should be burned. All old flower heads, seed pods and stalks can be removed and added to the compost heap. Peonies which had buds that failed to open or which showed misshapen brown flowers can be cut down to the ground now. Be sure to burn all this material.
4. Plan to take in the necessary amount of soil, leaf mold, peat and sand that you will need for your house plants and seed flats next spring. Moisten the soil occasionally to keep it more workable.
5. Hybrid roses need winter protection. Bring in soil from another spot in the garden and before the soil freezes, mound it around the base of each plant to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. After the soil has frozen, a 6- to 8-inch layer of a coarse mulch will help prevent alternate freezing and thawing which cause much injury. For the mulch use marsh hay, weed-free straw, hardwood leaves or evergreen boughs.
6. Control aphids on chrysanthemums by using lindane or malathion. Check house-plants carefully and spray before the insect population builds up.

University Farm News  
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October 13, 1954

SPECIAL to TWIN CITY NEWSPAPERS

FOUR UNIVERSITY POULTRYMEN ELECTED TO ASSOCIATION

Four University of Minnesota poultry scientists were elected honorary members of a new group, the Minnesota Broiler Producers' Association.

They are Elton L. Johnson, head of the poultry department; T. H. Canfield, professor; R. N. Shoffner, associate professor, and Milo H. Swanson, assistant professor. Announcement came from Hugo F. Hillstrom, Cokato, president of the association.

Minnesota broiler production is fast becoming a more important part of the Minnesota poultry industry. Minnesota farmers earned nearly 175 million dollars in sales of poultry and poultry products last year, Johnson says.

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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  
October 14 1954

To County Agricultural Agents:

Enclosed are three suggested releases provided us  
by the U.S.D.A. in connection with the ACP program.

It would be my suggestion that you give your local  
ASC chairman an opportunity to look these releases over. If he  
feels that they should go out, you might insert his name in the  
releases.

Later we hope to have for you releases that will  
be more specifically concerned with the educational aspects of  
our cooperation with ASC. These releases might deal more with  
land use, conservation, etc. and less with the regulatory aspects  
of the program. This latter type of information is more likely  
to come from your local chairman.

We, of course, are sending you these suggested  
releases for your own action. Whether or not you use them should  
depend entirely on your local situation.



Harold B. Swanson  
Extension Editor

HBS:ms

Enc.

News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
October 14 1954

Story No. 1  
ACP Changes

ACP ACREAGE  
ALLOTMENT  
CHANGES CITED

"How do recent changes in regulations regarding acreage allotments affect my operations?" is a question frequently asked by \_\_\_\_\_ farmers since the announcement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that "total acreage allotments" will not be necessary in 1955.

In general, compliance with all individual acreage allotments, or cross-compliance, is still a requirement for price support eligibility on any price-supported crops, explains \_\_\_\_\_. The principal change is in the use that can be made of acres diverted from allotment crops.

Previously, under the "total acreage allotment" provision, these acres could be used only for hay, pasture, and a limited number of other specific crops. Now they have been freed for any use that a farmer desires, except that he must not exceed his 1952-53 average acreage of commercial vegetables, potatoes, and dry beans if he wishes to obtain price supports on any of his crops.

Another change in the regulations affects small acreages of wheat. Up to 15 acres of wheat may be harvested without affecting eligibility for price support on other crops such as corn. Price support on wheat itself will be surrendered if the acreage harvested exceeds the farm acreage allotment, but there will be no marketing penalties on up to 15 acres.

Though farmers now have much more latitude in the use of acres diverted from allotment crops, it is hoped, says Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, that many of these acres will be used in such a way as to promote soil and moisture conservation. Financial assistance under the Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out such measures will be limited to farmers who observe all their crop acreage allotments, including small wheat allotments.

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News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
October 14 1954

Story No. 2  
ACP Changes

MUST OBSERVE  
ALL ALLOTMENTS  
FOR ACP AID

Farmers who wish to receive assistance from the Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out conservation measures on their land in 1955 must comply with all acreage allotments which have been assigned to their farms.

This reminder comes from \_\_\_\_\_, who says that the recent changes in regulations by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which did away with "total acreage allotments", did not affect basic requirements for ACP assistance. To be eligible for participation in this program, a farmer must not exceed any individual crop acreage allotment. This requirement applies even to allotments of less than 15 acres of wheat.

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ draws particular attention to the wheat allotment because of the difference in price support regulations and ACP requirements on this point. A farmer may harvest up to 15 acres of wheat, regardless of his allotment, and still be eligible for price support loans on crops other than wheat, if he has complied with all other allotments. But he will not be eligible for ACP assistance if he harvests more than his actual allotment in any crop, including wheat.

There is no specific requirement on the use of diverted acres as a basis for eligibility under the ACP program. ACP officials report, however, that there will be wide opportunity for much-needed conservation work on these diverted acres. In furtherance of this work, ACP will dedicate a large part of its 1955 funds.

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News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
October 14 1954

Story No. 3  
ACP Changes

WHEAT ALLOTMENTS  
GIVE SMALL  
PRODUCER "BREAK"

The small wheat producer has been given a "break" in new cross-compliance provisions announced recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to

\_\_\_\_\_  
(local authority)

A farmer who harvests no more than 15 acres of wheat next year will not lose his eligibility for price support on other crops, provided he stays within his allotments on all the other crops for which acreage allotments have been determined for his farm.

The 15-acre-or-less cutoff also applies to wheat marketing quotas and marketing penalties. A farmer may harvest and sell up to 15 acres of wheat without paying a marketing quota penalty. He will not be eligible for price support on wheat, however, unless he harvests no more than his actual allotment.

It should be noted, says \_\_\_\_\_, that the rules apply to wheat harvested, rather than to wheat planted. New legislation provides that farmers who plant in excess of any crop acreage allotments will be given an opportunity to adjust their acreage before harvest. Any wheat acreage used before maturity for hay, silage, pasture, or as a green-manure or cover crop will not be considered as wheat in determining compliance for wheat marketing quotas or price support.

To be eligible for price support on corn, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, or other crops, a farmer will be required to stay within his acreage allotment on these crops, harvest no more than 15 acres of wheat or his actual allotment -- whichever is the greater, and stay within his 1952-53 average acreage of commercial vegetables, potatoes, and dry beans. To be eligible for Agricultural Conservation Program assistance in 1955, he is required to stay within his actual allotments on all the basic crops, including wheat.

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

Immediate Release

#### WABASHA COUNTY 4-H CLUB WINS SAFETY AWARD

The Hilltop Beavers 4-H club of Wabasha county has been named winner in the safety activities program for 4-H clubs in eight southeastern Minnesota counties for 1954, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Mrs. Cleon Tibesor, Kellogg, 4-H adult leader of the winning club, will receive a trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago October 17-22 as an award for the outstanding work the club has done in safety. The Hilltop Beavers will also receive a special banner citing their safety activities. KROC, Rochester, sponsor of the safety activities program for southeastern Minnesota, is providing the awards.

Others who will attend the National Safety Congress in Chicago include Gerald Bragge, Princeton, Mille Lacs county winner of the state 4-H safety slogan contest and Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Prickett will take part in a panel discussion on machinery safety.

The winning 4-H club has a record of 100 per cent enrollment in the safety activity as well as participation of all club homes in the hazard hunts which have been conducted on farms. In the safety surveys made by the club, 185 farm and home hazards were found and 177 removed.

Making and posting signs has been one of the projects of the Hilltop Beavers. Members located highway danger spots on township roads and erected deadend, cross-road and hill signs to correct these hazards. In addition, they made 48 "no smoking" signs and 96 "unsafe" signs which they placed on farms in the community. Scotchlighting bicycles and trailers is one of the club's safety projects now in progress.

Safety has been emphasized at each meeting of the club this year through a talk or demonstration. The club distributed safety posters for display in store windows in two communities during National Farm Safety Week and made safety posters for exhibit during the county fair.

B-154-jbn

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

Immediate Release

#### FARM AND HOME PLANNING DAY SET

The second annual Waseca County Farm and Home Planning Association field day will be held on the Joseph and Lynn Strohl farm near Janesville, Tuesday, October 19.

The event is the only one of its kind in Minnesota and perhaps in the nation.

The field day will show the results that the Strohls have had in adopting practices recommended by University of Minnesota extension specialists and the Waseca county extension agents.

At the same time the Strohls have carried on several experimental activities. For example, they have fertilized heavily at many different rates up to 800 pounds per acre. They have planted soybeans 40 and 28 inches apart and drilled solid.

They have tried a recently developed weed control measure - drilling wheat with soybeans also drilled solid. How well this works will be shown at the field day.

The Waseca County Farm and Home Planning Association has over 50 members banded together to help employ a special assistant county agent, Ralph L. Palan.

The field day program will start at 10 a.m. and continue through the day. Lunch will be served on the grounds.

In addition to seeing actual demonstrations of various improved practices, several specialists from the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service will be on hand to answer questions. They include Harold Jones, soils, Rodney Briggs, crops, S. B. Cleland, farm management, and Lucile Holaday, home management specialist.

Waseca county extension agents Cletus Murphy, Elizabeth Franz, and Palan are making arrangements with the association for the day.

B-155-hbs

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

Immediate Release

#### GRAIN CONTAMINATION REPORT MADE

Measures aimed at cutting grain losses caused by rodents and insects all the way from the farm to the terminal elevator are expected to grow out of a special report released today.

The report on grain contamination is based on a recently completed study by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The study involved 7,641 wheat samples from over 60,450,000 bushels of wheat.

The consumer already is protected by governmental standards requiring a high degree of cleanliness, according to C. E. Mickel, head of the University's Department of Entomology. The study, however, should help both farmers and grain handlers avoid losses due to delivery of unacceptable grain.

The purpose of the study was to determine the kind, degree and place of rodent and insect contamination of grain, especially wheat, in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

With this information, more effective, economical insect and rodent control can be developed and some of the uncertainty in marketing avoided. This would fit into the concerted efforts of industry, agriculture, the University and governmental agencies to improve farm products and their marketing.

Robert Butler, until recently a member of the University's Entomology staff, conducted the study which was financed by the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, Duluth Board of Trade and Association of American Railroads.

(more)

Conclusions reached included the following:

1. The rodent problem is centered on the farm and decreases from the farm to the terminal. Montana had the least contamination by rodents. The most serious problem existed in the southern part of the surveyed area.

2. In combining on the farm, the rodent problem is greatest where grain is swathed first. Swathed grain is more accessible to mice. Farmers or custom workers who fail to clean their combines well enough also face the problem.

3. On farms mice control needs to be vigorously added to rat control. Until now, most of the efforts on the farm have been centered around rat control and the mice have been neglected.

4. Damage from rodents is not greatly higher in one season than another. This means that rodent control cannot be a seasonal activity but must be carried on the year-round.

5. Unlike the rodent problem, insect contamination increased from the farm to the terminal. In addition, as the grain moves from farm through elevators to the terminal, the insects attacking it become more and more the destructive type.

Again damage was lowest in western Montana although the rest of Montana and most of North Dakota had low rates of infestation. The problem of insects was greatest in the southern part of the area.

Insect contamination in northwestern Minnesota was only slightly more serious than in North Dakota and Montana.

6. In farm control of insects the summer and fall period is most important. At that time the grain on the farm needs to be checked especially carefully.

7. Insect problems of terminal stations are not as seasonal in nature as on the farm.

8. The larger the volume of wheat compared to the exposed surface, the lower the rodent contamination but the higher the insect contamination.

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Immediate Release

## TWO COUNTY AGENTS WIN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS

George W. Roadfeldt, Hennepin county agricultural agent, Minneapolis, and Clarence Quie, Dakota county agent at Farmington, were given Distinguished Service Awards last night (Thursday, October 14) by the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, who are holding their annual meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, this week.

Each year the association honors about one per cent of the county agents in each state for outstanding service in their profession.

Roadfeldt was born on a farm in Roseau county. He attended the North Central School of Agriculture at Grand Rapids, the Northwest School at Crookston and the University of Minnesota, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree "with high distinction" in horticulture and a Master's degree in agronomy.

He first joined extension work as Isanti county agent at Cambridge in 1941, serving there 10 years. His office is in the Federal Office Building in downtown Minneapolis.

Although Minneapolis and its suburbs make up a large part of Hennepin county, 60 per cent of the county's land is in farms. Its most important rural industry is dairying.

Quie was raised on a dairy farm near Kenyon, Goodhue county, and was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1930. He joined extension ranks in 1941 as assistant Nobles county agent at Worthington. In 1942 he became Big Stone county agent at Ortonville, serving there until he accepted the Farmington post in 1946.

Both agents are assistant professors on the University of Minnesota's staff.

B-157-hrj

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

\* \* \* \* \*  
FOR RELEASE:  
SATURDAY, OCT. 16, AT NOON  
\* \* \* \* \*

#### ROLAND ABRAHAM APPOINTED ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION

Roland H. Abraham, district county agent supervisor for Minnesota's northwestern counties since 1952, today (Saturday, Oct. 16) was named assistant director of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Announcement came from the University's Board of Regents, who met this morning on the Minneapolis campus. Abraham succeeds Skuli H. Rutford, former assistant director who became director last month.

As assistant director, Abraham will act as liaison between extension and state and federal agencies and help in the development of the state extension program.

Born in Olivia, Renville county, Abraham is 41 and a 1938 graduate "with distinction" from the University. He began his extension career in 1938 as assistant Marshall county agent at Warren. In 1939, he was named Big Stone county agent at Ortonville and on January 1, 1942, he was appointed Jackson county agent at Lakefield where he remained until being chosen northwest district county agent supervisor in 1952.

Acknowledged one of Minnesota's leading young county agents, Abraham won recognition as a livestock authority, helping develop many lamb feeding shows, beef tours, swine institutes and similar events to show farmers improved feeding and management methods.

He holds a master's degree in public administration from Harvard university, granted him in the spring of 1951. During his year's study under a Carnegie fellowship at Harvard, he was on leave for 10 months from the University staff.

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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 15, 1954

Immediate Release

#### EXTENSION HOME FURNISHING SPECIALIST RETIRES

A University of Minnesota staff member who has played an important part in making rural homes more attractive is leaving the University this month.

She is Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist, who has been with the University for 24 years.

As extension home furnishing specialist she has given homemakers in the state help in planning effective color schemes for the home, refinishing and upholstering furniture, buying furniture wisely, planning interesting furniture arrangements. As a specialist she has trained scores of county home agents in home furnishings, and they in turn have passed the information on to women in their home demonstration groups.

After outstanding service as a home agent in Wilkin and Faribault counties for nearly five years, Miss Kirchner was appointed home demonstration field agent for the University of Minnesota. In that capacity she organized home demonstration work in 10 new counties and trained new home agents in extension methods and projects.

After a year as home demonstration field agent, Miss Kirchner became extension home furnishing specialist. Except for seven years when she served as extension specialist in rural organization, Miss Kirchner has held the position of home furnishing specialist until her retirement this month.

A graduate of Iowa State college, she holds a master's degree from Columbia university. She was in home demonstration work for eight years in Iowa and California before coming to Minnesota.

Miss Kirchner is a member of the Rural Sociological society, the American Association of Adult Education and the Minnesota Council for Adult Education. She has held offices in the Minnesota Home Economics association and Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension society.



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Institute of Agriculture  
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October 15, 1954

Immediate Release

#### PLANT BULBS NOW FOR INDOOR BLOOM

Tulip, hyacinth or daffodil bulbs can be planted now for winter bloom indoors.

For planting these bulbs for indoor bloom, use good garden soil which will drain quickly, advise Richard Stadtherr, research fellow in horticulture at the University of Minnesota. Add about 1 teaspoonful of superphosphate (0-20-20) to each 5-inch pot; or, to a bushel of soil, add a 3-inch potful of the fertilizer.

Plant each bulb so the tip is about an inch from the top of the container. Place the flattened side of tulip bulbs toward the side of the pot. Generally the first large leaf comes out from this side and drapes over the side of the pot, making a more attractive plant. Firm the soil around the bulbs; then fill the pot to half an inch of the rim.

Use five or six tulip bulbs in a 6-inch pot. Grow hyacinths individually in a 4- or 5-inch pot. Plant daffodils in a larger container, spacing the bulbs so there is about an inch between each. Be sure to use only one variety in each container.

To develop a good root system, all hardy bulbs should be kept for a minimum of eight to 10 weeks in a dark basement. They will develop a stronger root system if they are kept in storage even longer. Keep the soil moist at all times.

To force the bulbs, bring them into subdued light and warmer temperatures-- around 50 to 60°F. After about a week, they can be placed in full sunlight but should be kept at 50 to 60° temperatures until flower stems develop. This treatment will give better blooms with less blasting.

Crocus, Roman hyacinths, early tulips and daffodils can be forced after they have been rooting for about eight weeks in storage, Stadtherr says. Darwin, cottage and breeder tulips should be kept in storage at least 10 weeks before they are forced.

Do not attempt to force the same bulbs two years in succession, as they will rarely bloom the second year. Grow them outdoors after they have been forced if you want to keep them, planting them in the fall of the year.

B-160-jbn

*File*  
University Farm News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 18, 1954

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

We don't know who the girl on the left is -- perhaps she is planning a wedding and home and didn't want to be known. But the girl on the right is giving her some expert help on a matter that interests every young housewife -- easy-to-work-in kitchens. She is Roselyn Skarsten, Lincoln county home agent at Ivanhoe. A 1951 home economics graduate of the University of Minnesota, Roselyn taught home economics in Good Thunder high school two years before taking the home agent job at Ivanhoe.

Born on a farm in Swift county, she was an active 4-H club member for 12 years -- good preparation for her important work with rural folk.

-hrj-

News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
October 18 1954

To all counties  
For use week of  
October 25 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Thinking of Rewiring? -- When you're thinking of rewiring, here are some points:

You'll want to be sure that your house has the capacity to use most efficiently the new electric tools -- TV, workshop tools, motors, appliances. Planning enough capacity will not only make your home more convenient, it'll save you money later on. Expanding capacity after the wiring is done is far more expensive than doing it when the system is rewired. These tips come from Don Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \* \* \*

Something to Remember for Spring -- Were you plagued with giant foxtail this summer? Well, here's a good foxtail knocker in flax -- it's five pounds of TCA, sprayed when giant foxtail is two or three inches tall. R. S. Dunham, University agronomist, says this formula achieved nearly 100 per cent control of giant foxtail in flax fields at the Rosemount agricultural experiment station this summer. They're still looking for a good selective weedicide to knock the pest out of corn and soybeans.

\* \* \* \* \*

Hunting Safety Tips -- These will save your life or the life of someone you love. Store guns and shells out of reach of kiddies. Unload gun, always, before coming into the house. Teach beginners how to hunt. Hunt with them--tragic trouble can result when a young group out hunting has no experienced supervision. Know your gun, how to handle it and its power. Never point a gun, loaded or unloaded, at anything you do not intend to kill.

\* \* \* \* \*

Kill Pesky Tree Stubs Easily -- Large tree stubs can be killed so they will not sprout, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University. Ammonium sulfate, commonly called amate, will do the job at about one pound of dry crystals per gallon of water.

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### 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:

Plant Bulbs for Indoor Bloom  
Dig Tender Bulbs  
Add Honey to Marketing List  
Store Pressure Canner Carefully  
How Do You Feel About Homemaking Job?

For More Leisure  
You Can Improve Conditions  
Work Without Strain  
Eliminate Unnecessary Jobs

### GARDENING

#### Plant Bulbs For Indoor Bloom

Now is the time to plant a few pots of bulbs for forcing this winter. Generally it takes a minimum of eight to 10 weeks for tulips, daffodils and hyacinths at temperatures from 40 to 50°F. to develop sufficient root systems before they force successfully. Pots should be stored in a dark place and the soil kept moist. The early flowering tulips are the easiest to force.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Dig Tender Bulbs

After frost has killed the tops of your gladioli and dahlias, dig the bulbs and put them in storage. Richard Stadtherr, research fellow in horticulture at the University of Minnesota, says dahlias should be left in the soil a few days after frost has killed the tops. Cut or saw the stalks close to the crown of the plant. Cure the roots for several days, as you would glad corms. In storage, dahlias will keep best between 38 and 40°F. Roots stored in sand, peat or vermiculite are less likely to shrivel.

Gladioli stalks should be cut off about an inch above the corm or bulb. Dry several days in a cool, airy, frost-free place before storing. After this curing, store them in a dark, dry room at temperatures around 40°F. Air humidity should be between 75 and 80 per cent. Don't store glads over four corms deep. A 5 per cent DDT dust sprinkled over the corms will reduce thrip injury.

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

FOOD AND NUTRITIONAdd Honey To Marketing List

October is honey month - and the last week in October is National Honey Week. So that should be a reminder to add honey from the new crop to your shopping list.

There are many ways to use honey, but here are a few suggestions you may not have tried. For the children, spread one slice of bread with honey and the other with peanut butter. For variety in preparing baked apples, fill the cavity with honey instead of sugar. For a savory baked ham, baste with honey during the baking time. About half an hour before the ham is done, remove it from the oven and mark the fat with deep cross cuts. Then pour honey over the ham and baste frequently during the rest of the cooking time.

\* \* \* \* \*

Store Pressure Canner Carefully

If you expect your pressure canner to give you good service another year, you'll want to store it away carefully when your canning is all done for the season.

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota pass on these tips:

1. Wash the pressure canner in soap and water, rinse and dry it thoroughly with a dry towel. It's important to be sure the canner is put away thoroughly dry and clean to prevent corrosion of the metal or other damage while it stands unused.
2. Clean the openings in the cover by drawing a string or pipe cleaner through them. Wash the grease off the rubber gasket with suds. Take off petcock and safety valve, clean and polish.
3. Protect any parts subject to rust by coating with a thin film of petroleum jelly or salt-free cooking oil. Do not let the oil or petroleum jelly touch the rubber gasket.
4. When the canner is absolutely clean, dry and free from any food odor, put the cover on to keep the canner in this condition.

HOME MANAGEMENTHow Do You Feel About Homemaking Job?

When someone asks you your occupation, are you one of the women who say "I'm just a homemaker?" Homemaking is the most important job in the world. As a homemaker you are the key person in the family. Keeping enthusiastic about your job will make your work easier and more satisfying.

\* \* \* \* \*

For More Leisure

A homemaker who wants to save time and energy for other phases of family living can learn many short cuts which make housekeeping easier. Of course she can increase her efficiency and enjoy her work more if she has a real desire to improve. A new University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service publication, "Short Cuts in the Home," Extension Folder 188, gives many specific suggestions on ways in which a homemaker can become more efficient. It's written by Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University. Get a copy from the county extension office

\* \* \* \* \*

You Can Improve Your Conditions

Many homemakers feel that if their kitchens were modernized and arranged more efficiently, they could work with greater ease and speed. Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says there are many improvements any woman can make herself.

For example:

- . Locate your tools, utensils and supplies where you use them first.
- . Store utensils and supplies that are used together in the same location.
- . Arrange your equipment so the work will move in one direction.
- . Provide comfortable chairs and working levels for sit-down jobs.

HOME MANAGEMENTWork Without Strain

Are you worn out after your homemaking tasks are done? There are ways of lightening your job - working without strain. Here are some suggested by Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota:

- . Use a table on wheels or a cart to do a job in one trip - such as clearing or setting the table - or to carry heavy loads.
- . Sit down to work whenever possible.
- . Use a tray to save steps.
- . Place work at a comfortable level to avoid stooping and reaching.
- . Push, pull or slide heavy objects rather than lift them.
- . When you lift, get close to the object to be lifted.
- . Use leg muscles rather than back muscles when lifting.

\* \* \* \* \*

Eliminate Unnecessary Jobs

Often a homemaker feels there aren't enough hours in the day to accomplish everything that must be done. That's the time to start eliminating unnecessary jobs and taking short cuts. Here are a few that will save time:

- . Let the dishes drain dry instead of wiping them.
- . When you buy family clothing, choose fabrics that don't require ironing.
- . Fold sheets, towels and household linens without ironing them.
- . Serve simple foods such as raw fruit instead of pie, raw vegetable relishes rather than salad.
- . Use simple place mats that can be wiped off instead of large table cloths that must be washed and ironed.

From: Mrs. Josephine B. Nelson, Extension Ass't. Editor  
Information Service  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 18, 1954

SPECIAL

#### NEW HOME ECONOMISTS AT MINN. U

New appointments in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics include that of Gladys Bellinger as associate professor in charge of the section in home management and family relations and Lucile Streater, assistant professor in charge of the agricultural cafeteria for the St. Paul campus.

Miss Bellinger is a graduate of Emporia State college and holds M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from Cornell university. For the past four years she was associate professor of child welfare and family living at Kansas State college. She has also taught in high schools in Kansas, has been home management supervisor for the Farmers' Home Administration and served in the WAVES.

Miss Streater holds a B. S. degree from Milwaukee Downer college and a Master's from Teachers' college, Columbia university. She has been manager of the employees' cafeteria at Macy's in New York City and food service manager for Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana. She has also served as dietitian in charge of pediatrics at University of Michigan hospitals, therapeutic dietitian in Worrall hospital at the Mayo clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, and dietitian for R. L. Blaikie and associates, New York City.

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To all counties

For publication week of  
October 25 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

BIRDSFOOT FOUND  
EASILY HURT BY  
MINNESOTA WINTER

Empire and Viking birdsfoot trefoil suffered only minor 1953-1954 winter injury in tests at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station and on the St. Paul Campus.

But County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reports that five other varieties killed out from 53 to 98 per cent. They were French, Italian, Granger, Cascade and Oregon Narrowleaf. For winter-hardiness comparison, they were grown alongside Ranger alfalfa.

Considering the "lasting quality" necessary to make a birdsfoot trefoil pasture a paying proposition, only Empire can fill the bill at the present time -- and it is high-priced. There is little Viking seed on the market.

University agronomists A. R. Schmid and H. L. Thomas say that in southeastern Minnesota several pasture renovations seeded with Empire have survived six years and more with a good stand and production.

However, at the University's branch experiment stations at Morris, Crookston and Grand Rapids, they have had difficulty making even Empire survive in pastures.

In yield trials at St. Paul, plots of alfalfa-grass-birdsfoot trefoil outyielded plots of grass-birdsfoot trefoil or birdsfoot trefoil alone.

They advise Minnesota farmers to try birdsfoot first on a small plot, using Empire along with bromegrass and timothy, inoculating the seed and using the best possible seeding method.

They suggest a sticker such as skim milk or a half-and-half mixture of corn syrup and molasses and water to help the inoculum stick to the trefoil's smooth seed coat.

Seed in early spring at five to eight pounds per acre with six to eight pounds of bromegrass or four pounds of timothy. Such legumes as red clover or alfalfa may give birdsfoot too tough competition its first year.

Avoid heavy competition from a companion crop by reducing its seeding rate, not using any, mowing it for hay or grazing it lightly. Seedlings of birdsfoot trefoil are small, slow-growing plants, difficult to establish.

-hrj-

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To all counties

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A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

EARLY-WEANED PIGS  
FALL BEHIND LATE-  
WEANED AT U.

Three-week weaned pigs may fall a little behind in weight gains from weaning to market time. This was indicated in a recent University of Minnesota experiment reported by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

At the end of the eight-week weaning period, June 9, 100 three-week weaned pigs weighed about the same as 100 weaned at eight weeks. But the three-weekers began to fall behind shortly afterward, even though fed the same, and ended up an average 10 pounds per pig lighter than the eight-weekers.

The eight-weekers also took seven per cent less feed per pound of gain in the 14-week period after weaning.

L. E. Hanson, professor animal husbandry who directed the experiment, says the three-weekers would take about another week's feeding to bring them up to the eight-weekers' weights. He does not know the cause of the difference and plans another project early in 1955 to investigate it.

As reported earlier by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, the 100 pigs weaned at three weeks gained as well as those left with the sow a full eight weeks. Three-week-weaned pigs gained weight at a cost of \$12.64 per 100 pounds. Eight-weekers left with the sow and fed a simple creep put it on for slightly less -- \$10.96 per 100 pounds.

On the plus-side for three-week weaning is less labor and possibly less death loss from laying on by the sow, Hanson says.

News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
October 18 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For publication week of  
October 25

TIME TO PROTECT  
PERENNIAL FLOWERS

Many of the perennial flowers that have been adding color to \_\_\_\_\_ county gardens will need special protection if they are to come through the winter and give bloom again next year, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Roses and chrysanthemums are among the perennials that need winter protection.

\_\_\_\_\_ passes on some timely information on how to protect these plants from Richard Stadtherr, research fellow in horticulture at the University of Minnesota.

Most perennials, he says, will benefit from a coarse mulch, such as marsh hay weed-free straw, hardwood leaves or evergreen boughs.

Hybrid and climbing roses definitely need winter protection. About the end of October or first of November -- before the ground freezes -- bring in soil from another part of the garden and mound it around the base of each plant to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Lay climbing rose canes down and cover them with dirt. After the soil has frozen, cover the mound with a 6- to 8-inch layer of a coarse mulch.

There are several ways of protecting chrysanthemums. After they are through blooming and tops have been killed by frost, dig up the plants and store them in a cold frame over winter. Allow all the soil that adheres to the clump to remain and keep the root ball above the soil level in the frame so there is good drainage during the winter. Many plants die because they cannot tolerate excessive moisture during the dormant period.

If you do not have a cold frame, lifting the plants and planting them on a ridge above the level of soil will help provide the necessary drainage and give better winter survival. Cover these plants with a coarse mulch after the soil has frozen.

Another alternative is to take slips or tip cuttings and root them in sand or or water indoors. Frequently these plants will bloom and develop into good house plants. Or large plants can be taken in and kept in the basement where they can get as much sunlight as possible. Avoid overwatering them or they will die. In spring divide the old plants, taking a good shoot or sucker for each plant you want to set outside.

News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
October 18 1954

To all counties  
ATT: 4-H AGENTS  
For publication week of  
October 25

COUNTY SETS 4-H  
MEMBERSHIP GOAL

Four-H clubs in \_\_\_\_\_ county have now established membership goals for this year.

The quota which the \_\_\_\_\_ clubs have set for the county is \_\_\_\_\_ members, County (4-H) Agent \_\_\_\_\_ has announced. To date, \_\_\_\_\_ boys and girls are enrolled in county 4-H club programs for 1954.

Each club has set up its own quota in order to meet the county goal. In doing so, it has considered the number of families in the community with potential 4-H members.

Since only one out of every \_\_\_\_\_ rural boys and girls in \_\_\_\_\_ county is a 4-H member, there are still many young people in the county who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to join their local 4-H club, \_\_\_\_\_ says.

\_\_\_\_\_ congratulated 4-H leaders and members on the work they have done in the enrollment drive so far and urged them to step up their efforts so the county can reach its membership goal by National Achievement Day, November 13.

The only requirements for joining 4-H clubs are that boys and girls must be between the ages of 10 and 21 and interested in 4-H projects offered. Boys and girls who would like to become members should see their local club leader or county extension agent as soon as possible.

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

Immediate Release

#### PUBLICATION DISCUSSES FAMILY RELATIONS

A good family life tends to develop well adjusted individuals.

Louise Danielson, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota, emphasizes this fact in a recent University Agricultural Extension Service publication, "Getting Along Together in the Family." Since family life can be the source of our deepest and most lasting satisfactions, every member should be interested in improving family relations, she says.

Here are some specific suggestions she makes to parents on how to improve family relationships:

- Develop a zest for living.
- Set good models of behavior for other members of the family.
- Recognize the needs and desires of individual members as separate from family needs.
- Recognize that people differ and adapt demands to the capabilities of the individual.
- Help children to accept the routine activities of everyday living.
- Provide the climate or atmosphere that promotes good relationships.
- Be flexible in our thinking in order to adjust to changing situations which develop in the family or the community.
- Encourage family members to make friends and take part in activities both inside and outside the family.
- Keep spending within means so that all family needs can be met.

"Getting Along Together in the Family" is available free of charge from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

B-161-jbn

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

Immediate Release

#### COUNTY AGENTS NAMED TO NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Four Minnesota county agents have been named to important committee posts in the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

They are J. I. Swedberg, Redwood county; G. J. Kunau, Goodhue county; D. T. Grussendorf, South St. Louis county; and Wayne Hanson, Houston county.

Kunau has been chosen vice-chairman of the "4-H--Young Men and Women" committee in recognition of his leadership in this field of extension work.

Swedberg is a member of the extension programs committee; Grussendorf of the relationships committee; and Hanson of the professional training committee.

B-162-hbs

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

Immediate Release

#### SCHOLARSHIP TO U FRESHMAN

George T. Langemo, Kenyon, freshman in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota, has been awarded one of the Agricultural Services, Inc., scholarships of \$100.

A scholarship fund was established this summer by D. W. Jimmerson and Oscar E. Thorbeck of Agricultural Services, Inc., 402 Flour Exchange Building, Minneapolis. Both men are graduates of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and were recipients of scholarships as students.

Langemo is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Langemo, Kenyon, and is a graduate of Kenyon high school.

B-163-jbn

Immediate Release

#### AWARDS TO 4-H CLOTHING DEMONSTRATORS, EXHIBITORS

Ten 4-H club girls in Minnesota will receive special awards for outstanding clothing exhibits and for high-ranking demonstrations in clothing and in home assistance.

They are Janet Voorhees, Appleton, home assistance demonstrator; Illene Anderson, Rush City, Audrey Grams, Westbrook, Lois Ann Schwartz, Northfield, Elaine Murphy, Winnebago, Eileen Hoven, West Concord and Marilyn Horning, Chokio, clothing demonstrators; Carol Sander, Dodge Center, Emilie Ann Johnson, St. Peter and Janice Ebeling, Brewster, clothing exhibitors.

They will receive Betty Crocker irons and steam attachments from General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis.

B-164-jbn

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

Immediate Release

#### UNIVERSITY FORESTERS SPEAK AT NATIONAL MEETING

Four staff members of the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry will speak at the annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters in Milwaukee, October 24 - 27.

They are Frank H. Kaufert, director of the school and for the past year director of the society's study of forest research needs of the U. S., Canada, and Mexico; Associate Professors Henry L. Hansen and Donald P. Duncan, and Assistant Professor Otis F. Hall.

Kaufert will point to the lack of adequate research in forest management and wood utilization as one of the major handicaps to better handling of the country's forest resources and achievement of greater prosperity in wood-using industries.

Hansen and Duncan will suggest possible methods of perpetuating the magnificent red pine forests which are a major attraction in Minnesota's famed Itasca State Park at the headwaters of the Mississippi.

Hansen also will describe the influence of long-term changes in timber types growing in our forests and how the changes may affect forest industries. These forest conversions are occurring fast enough to cause some concern among wood-using industries.

Thinning forest stands for higher pulpwood production is Hall's subject. He will suggest how thinning can benefit the pulp and paper industry, largest wood-using industry in Minnesota.

The Society of American Foresters is made up of 10,000 professional foresters from all parts of the country and the Milwaukee meeting is expected to draw at least a thousand foresters.

B-165-hrj



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October 20 1954

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* FOR RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27\*  
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Special to Minnesota Weeklies  
(With mat)

4-H OFFICERS  
INVITE YOUTH  
TO JOIN 4-H

New officers of the Minnesota State 4-H Club Federation are issuing a special invitation to rural boys and girls in every county in the state to join a 4-H club this fall.

The four officers are assuming their duties this month as leaders of an organization of 48,000 4-H club members.

Left to right, they are: Harris Byers, Westbrook, Cottonwood county, vice president; Paul Mork, 17, Bricelyn, Faribault county, treasurer; Ardelle Kosola, 20, Britt, North St. Louis county, president; and Lorraine Knutson, 19, Montevideo, Chippewa county, secretary.

These young people are taking an active part in the annual 4-H membership drive now under way in this county and throughout the state. Climax of the drive is November 13, National 4-H Achievement Day.

The State Federation officers point out that 4-H work is training thousands of young people to become better farmers and homemakers, is teaching them citizenship responsibilities and is showing them the way to greater enjoyment of rural living.

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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
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Immediate Release

#### U. AGRONOMISTS ON INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEES

Two University of Minnesota agronomists will take part in important international crops meetings during the next month.

W. M. Myers, head of the University's Agronomy Department, will be in Washington, D. C., on October 25 for the final executive committee meeting of the Sixth International Grasslands Congress. Myers was in charge of the most recent Congress held in the U. S.

Myers will also attend the meeting of the Board of Agricultural Consultants of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York later the same week.

Carl Borgeson, associate professor of agronomy, will be one of three official judges from the U. S. at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto, Canada, November 12-20. He will judge spring wheat, oats and rye.

Both Borgeson and Myers will attend the meetings of the International Crop Improvement Association in Toronto, November 8-11. Borgeson is chairman of the Foundation Seed Stocks committee and Myers of the Grass Certification committee.

B-166-hbs

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

Immediate Release

#### FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH SOCIETY TO MEET

The Upper Mississippi Valley Section of the Forest Products Research Society will hold its fourth annual meeting on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, November 2-3.

Theme of the meetings will be "Conservation through Utilization."

Featured speakers include M. B. Dickerman, director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, and L. J. Carr, Sacramento, Calif., national president of the society.

In addition, representatives of the woodworking industry and the University will discuss "Use of Small Cuttings in Woodworking Plants" and "Wood Particle Board."

On Wednesday afternoon, November 3, members will make field trips to woodworking plants, laboratories and machinery manufacturers in the Twin City area.

The social program consists of a Paul Bunyon hour on Tuesday evening and a dinner Wednesday noon. Bernie Orell, vice president of Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., will speak at the noon dinner.

B-167-hbs

University Farm News  
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Immediate Release

#### HEAT WATER WITH A HOME FREEZER

It sounds crazy, but you can heat water with a home freezer. A University of Minnesota agricultural engineer, Harold A. Cloud, describes the operation in the October "Farm and Home Science," issued quarterly by the University's Agricultural Experiment Station.

The idea is an old one, first introduced by England's Lord Kelvin in 1852. It involves transferring heat from a refrigerator, for example, from which heat must be "pumped" to keep the temperature low, to a unit which might use it.

Until recently, heat "pumped" out of a home freezer or refrigerator was simply lost, but now Cloud and his associates are heating household water with it. They use a "tempering unit" consisting of a sealed motor-compressor unit and condensing coil placed in the bottom of an 80-gallon insulated water tank.

The unit is fitted into the home hot water system so that unheated water passes through it on the way to the regular hot water heater. The water in the tank acts as a heat "sink," absorbing the heat freed by the gas in the condenser -- heat it picked up from the freezer.

Is it practical? A unit installed in a St. Paul home in December, 1953, did only 25 per cent of the water heating work during winter and early spring. By June, however, that percentage had risen to 36 and by July, 1954 to 41. That's natural, of course, since more heat had to be pumped out of the home freezer to keep it acceptably cool in summer temperatures.

The water-heating unit operates only when the freezer needs cooling -- that is, needs heat "pumped" out of it. Farm home freezers usually have a high electrical demand and "work long hours," Cloud points out, and this increases the usefulness of a heat pump water heater.

Where can you buy the unit? Nowhere, yet. But engineers predict a great future for the heat pump principle on farms. Example: heating water for washing utensils in the milk house with heat "pumped" from the milk in the cooling process.

University Farm News  
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Immediate Release

#### NEW PUBLICATION ON SHORT CUTS IN HOME

Homemakers who want to save time and energy for other phases of family living can learn many short cuts to make housekeeping easier.

According to Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, mental as well as physical factors play an important part in the amount a homemaker can accomplish. For example, her attitude toward her job is the greatest factor in determining the amount and quality of the work that can be done.

Other factors Miss Holaday lists which will improve efficiency are careful planning and preparation to eliminate wasted time and energy, well arranged working areas, knowledge of good work methods and skill developed by practice.

In a recent publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, "Short Cuts for the Home," Miss Holaday points out that to increase efficiency, the best place for a homemaker to start is with herself. She gives this checklist for homemakers to see where they can make improvements:

- Keep in mind the importance of your career as a wife, mother, homemaker to your family and community.
- Base decisions on use of your time and energy according to what is important to your family.
- Decide which jobs are essential to making the home comfortable and attractive.
- Adjust your standards to meet changing conditions and needs.
- Have an open mind to new and better ways of doing things. Be willing to experiment.
- Know your own best speed and make plans accordingly.
- Maintain the kind of atmosphere in which you can work easily.
- Eliminate tension in every possible way.
- Dress attractively in clothes comfortable for the job. Keep well groomed.
- Have regular periods of rest and relaxation.

Miss Holaday goes on to explain specific ways in which homemakers can improve working conditions and develop good work methods that will give them more time from household tasks.

"Short Cuts for the Home," extension folder 188, is available free of charge from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1. B-169-jn

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

Immediate Release

#### U. DAIRY PRODUCTS JUDGING TEAM IN INTERNATIONAL EVENT

The University of Minnesota dairy products judging team will compete in the Collegiate Students' International Dairy Products Judging contest at Atlantic City, New Jersey, next Monday, October 25.

Members of the Minnesota team include Robert J. Anderson, John R. Doyle and Bennett J. Porter, all College of Agriculture students from Minneapolis. Edward E. Brugler, St. Paul, will accompany the team as an alternate.

The contest is sponsored by the Dairy Industries Supply association and the American Dairy Science association. The Dairy Industry Supplies association offers dairy industrial research fellowships of \$1,380, \$1,280 and \$1,180, respectively, to the three top teams. Special awards are also given to top teams and individuals in judging butter, cheese, milk and all products.

Winners of the various events will be announced at a special banquet in Atlantic City, Tuesday evening, October 26.

The team recently competed in Chicago in a regional contest held in connection with the International Dairy Show. In that contest Edward Brugler won top individual honors in judging of butter, and the team placed fourth in the judging of butter and ice cream.

B-170-hbs

News Bureau  
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
October 25 1954

To all counties  
For use week of  
November 1 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

U. TESTS BARLEY  
FOR HOG FEED

How about barley for hog feeding? County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reports an experiment conducted this summer by University of Minnesota hog feeding specialists.

Using Kindred barley, they measured the feeding value of three types of barley kernels -- thin, virgin and plump -- and here's what they found.

Pigs fed a corn ration made the most rapid gains, but the difference in gains was less during the period from 125 to 200 pounds -- the fattening period, that is. Pigs fed virgin barley kernels made as good gains as those fed plump barley. Pigs fed thin barley kernels made the slowest gain in both feeding periods.

Amount of feed eaten per pound of gain was least on corn and highest on thin barley. Virgin and plump barley seemed equally efficient in producing gains on pigs under 125 pounds, but from 125 to 200 pounds the plump barley proved slightly more efficient.

Comparing plump kernels with thin in terms of feed efficiency, plump kernels were worth four per cent more during the 40 to 125 pound growing period and 16 per cent more during the fattening period from 125 to 200 pounds.

This indicates that thin barley has a somewhat higher feeding value for pigs from 40 to 125 pounds than for fattening them from 125 to 200 pounds.

Corn was judged 10.7 per cent more efficient than plump barley during the first period, eight per cent during the fattening period and nine per cent for both. For the entire period, plump kernels had a 11.5 per cent greater feeding value than thin kernels.

Kindred is the variety grown on 90 per cent of Minnesota and North Dakota malting barley-growing acreage.

Reason for the experiment: After government acreage restrictions were set for the 1954 corn crop, it was thought that more barley would be grown. The experimenters sought more definite information on how kernel thickness affects barley's feeding value.

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To all Counties  
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FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Fires are Expensive -- Nearly 300 Minnesota farm building fires caused a total money loss of \$12,000,000 last year. Fourteen lives were lost and 89 farm homes and 71 barns destroyed. The chief causes: defective electrical equipment; misuse of appliances and wiring; lightning; careless smoking and use of matches; careless use of gasoline and fuel oils. Main cause of farm home fires was defective chimneys. These figures come from Glenn Prickett, Extension Farm Safety Specialist at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \* \* \*

Good Quack Control -- University weed control specialists have found an excellent control of quack grass in alfalfa seed crops in tests in Roseau and Lake of the Woods counties. It's 25 pounds of TCA per acre, sprayed on plowed land in the fall. Plowed fields sprayed in the fall of 1953 and sowed to alfalfa this spring remained very clean the entire summer. This tip comes from Ray S. Dunham, professor of agronomy and weed control specialist at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \* \* \*

Rat Control Tips -- When you're rat-proofing, remember that a little care to keep construction tight in a new building will pay off tremendously. Tight construction eliminates possible rat ranches. In old buildings, use hardware cloth and sheet metal to wall off possible nests. And check the outside of the building carefully and close or seal even very small openings. Screen windows and other openings that are less than four feet from the ground. We have free booklets and other rat control tips in our office. Come in -- you're welcome.

\* \* \* \* \*

Wiring Tips -- Thinking of rewiring your home or wiring the new one? Agricultural engineers at the University have these reminders: Plan for enough outlets so you won't have to use clumsy extension cords. Plan enough switches -- some three-way -- so you can light the house more easily and safely. Plan for three-prong outlets for all machines. This automatically grounds and prevents injuring the appliance and folks using or going by it.



TIMELY TIPS FOR WEEK OF NOV. 6

If your summer seedings of alfalfa look poor, try some strawy manure to help it overwinter better. -- Rodney A. Briggs

\* \* \* \* \*

Either a limited grain, free choice grain or all-mash feeding program will give top egg production when fed according to recommendations. A pound of grain should be fed for each pound of mash eaten by hens receiving a 20 per cent protein mash. Two pounds of grain should be fed for each pound of a 26 per cent protein mash and six pounds for each pound of a 38 per cent protein mash. It will pay to check your feeding ration of grain and mash and adjust it if it is not balanced according to one of these programs listed above. -- Elton L. Johnson

\* \* \* \* \*

Artificial lights should have been on since mid-September so pullets in your laying flock will have at least 13 hours of light to stimulate their highest production. -- Robert N. Shoffner

\* \* \* \* \*

Take a feed inventory now. The feed you may need later may be bought at a lower cost now than later on. -- Ralph W. Wayne

\* \* \* \* \*

When it is necessary to have fences close to roads to be plowed for snow clearance, the wire should be placed on the side of posts away from the road. Pressures from the snow may pull a few staples but the wire will not be hurt. Wire put on the road side of the posts is often kinked, stretched and broken. -- John R. Neetzel

\* \* \* \* \*

If you're roughing stocker cattle through on corn silage, supplement it with a pound and a half of soybean oil meal a day and a simple mineral mixture.

If you're roughing stockers on hay crop silage, add four pounds of corn per day. -- W. E. Morris

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News Bureau  
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October 25 1954

To all counties  
For use week of  
November 1 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

HIGH PROTEIN  
HOG RATIONS  
NOT POISONOUS

Feeding weaned pigs a ration with too much protein will not poison them as commonly claimed. However, such a ration is more expensive and is laxative.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ says that this is the conclusion reached in a demonstration carried on last summer by the University of Minnesota.

Actually the demonstration merely backs up what has been proven by previous experiments at the University and in other states, \_\_\_\_\_ says.

L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry, conducted the demonstration. Immediately after weaning at eight weeks, Hanson split a few groups of littermates into two lots. He placed one lot on a ration with 14 per cent protein -- the recommended level. He placed the other on a 30 per cent protein ration.

Here's what happened. The pigs on the 14 per cent protein ration outgained the others from 1.54 to 1.31 pounds per day. They used feed more economically, too, gaining 100 pounds on 318 pounds of feed to 345 for those on the high-protein ration

Even more important, it was much cheaper to feed the pigs a ration with the recommended level of protein. The feed cost here was 10 cents a pound compared to 15.2 cents for those on the high-protein ration.

-jbn-

News Bureau  
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October 25 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For publication week of  
November 1

TURKEYS, EGGS,  
BEEF PLentiful  
IN NOVEMBER

Some of the many foods expected to be plentiful in November look ahead to holiday meals, reports Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Turkeys are right at the top of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods, along with eggs and beef.

Markets will have lots of turkeys for company meals. Broilers and fryers, and ham, too, can take their place at the company table. Pork supplies are large this fall, and pork and pork products should be good buys. Seasonally large supplies of beef from grass fed cattle should make prices of such beef very reasonable.

For cookies, cakes, nut and fruit breads and some confections, the large supply of eggs is worth noting.

Homemakers who like to make fruit cake, holiday cookies and salted nuts for company meals or Christmas gifts will be interested, also, in plentiful supplies of dates and nuts. This year's date crop is record large. Three important tree nuts are due in heavy supply - almonds, walnuts and filberts. California's prune crop is 25 per cent larger than last year.

Cheese, butter and other dairy products will be ample on November markets. There will be lots of shrimp, too, good served with fluffy cooked rice -- another November plentiful. Other ample items are: frozen fish, and dry beans for inexpensive, hot, hearty homemade soup or Saturday-night baked beans with pork.

News Bureau  
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To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT

For use week of November 1

MANY COMMUNITY  
LEADERS FORMER  
4-H MEMBERS

More than a quarter of a million young people - many of them from \_\_\_\_ county - have been members of Minnesota 4-H clubs since they were first organized, according to County (Club) Agent \_\_\_\_.

Calling attention to the enrollment drive now in progress, \_\_\_\_\_ points out that these 4-H "graduates" are making use of the citizenship training they received in club work to become outstanding leaders in their home communities. In addition, they are putting to use their "know-how" in agriculture and home economics to become efficient farmers and homemakers.

Through the years 4-H clubs have demonstrated their success in training boys and girls to be fine farmers, homemakers and, above all, responsible citizens, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

In answer to the question, "What are some of the things 4-H members do to get this training?" Harkness lists these: They perform useful tasks called projects; they learn scientific methods of growing crops, livestock, making meals, sewing; they attend and conduct regular meetings of their club; they take part in judging, public speaking, demonstrations, exhibits; they take educational trips; they attend 4-H camps and training meetings.

All of these activities add up to imposing achievements every year. Through their projects and activities, in which they "learn by doing" under the guidance of their local volunteer leaders, 4-H members in \_\_\_\_ county have made an excellent record producing and conserving food, making their homes and communities more attractive and livable as well as more efficient and profitable.

In addition, the opportunity to give demonstrations, to hold office, to serve as junior leaders creates a sense of responsibility, develops poise and self-confidence and the ability to work with others.

Parents who have boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 who are not club members will make a valuable investment in the future of the young people by encouraging them to join their local club, \_\_\_\_ says. See the local club leader or the county extension office about joining.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 26, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- \*\* Nov. 8-12 -National Meeting, American Society of Agronomy, Soil Science Society of America, St. Paul Hotel
- \*\*\*\* Nov. 12 -Turkey Day, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston
- Nov. 13 -National 4-H Achievement Day
- Nov. 26-Dec.3-International Livestock Exposition, Chicago
- Nov. 28-Dec.2-National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago
- \* Nov. 30 -Berry Growers' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- \*\*\* Dec. 1 -Parents' and Visitors' Day, School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- \* Dec. 3-4 -Short Course for Concrete Tile Manufacturers, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- \* Dec. 6 -Soils and Fertilizer Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- Dec. 6-10 -Annual Extension Conference, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- \* Dec. 10 -Retail Seed Dealers' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- \* Dec. 13-18 -D. H. I. A. Training School, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1

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- \* Information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
  - \*\* Information from Information Service, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
  - \*\*\* Information from Superintendent, School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
  - \*\*\*\* Information from Superintendent, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston, Minnesota

B-171-hrj

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

Immediate Release

#### STEEL HAY-BALE HOOK HELPS CLEAR CLOGGED PICKER

A good hand- and life-saving idea for corn-picking season came today from a University of Minnesota agricultural engineer.

The idea -- using a steel hay-bale hook to unclog corn-picker rolls. It gives far better leverage and helps you unclog the machine a lot faster than using your hands alone. Of course, it's far less dangerous, too.

The engineer, Leslie Linder, of the West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris, first tried the idea in his own family's farming operations, and finds it a real time-saver.

Using the steel hook, of course, requires that you stop the picker to unclog it but that's Safety Rule Number One, anyway.

Linder's Safety Rule Number Two: with weather becoming colder, wear warm, snug-fitting clothing and gloves. Wear high-top boots or overshoes with overall legs tightly tucked in so they won't be flapping around as bait for fast-moving shafts.

His Number Three is an old reminder, but always a good one: keep power take-off shields in place. The manufacturer designed them with you in mind. Take advantage of them.

B-173-hrj

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

Immediate Release

#### MINN. AND WIS. FRUIT GROWERS TO MEET

Members of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association and the Wisconsin State Horticultural society will hold their annual meeting at Winona Hotel, Winona, November 4 and 5.

According to J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association and associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, more than 100 fruit growers and horticulturists from Minnesota and Wisconsin are expected to attend the meeting.

A demonstration of apple bagging is scheduled for the opening session Thursday morning. Thursday afternoon's program will be given over to discussions of various problems of insect and disease control in the orchard.

Promising new varieties of fruits, promotion of apple sales by grower organizations, the Minnesota orchard pest warning service and new orchard practices in Wisconsin are among subjects to be discussed on Friday.

Staff members of the University of Minnesota and University of Wisconsin will be speakers at the two-day session.

Featured speaker at the annual banquet on Thursday evening will be W. H. Alderman, formerly head of the department of horticulture at the University of Minnesota. He will discuss his experiences in Greece, where he held a Fulbright appointment at the University of Salonika last year.

In connection with the meeting, growers will exhibit new and old varieties of apples and other fruits.

B-174-jbn



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

Immediate Release

#### RURAL YOUTH DISTRICT CONFERENCES BEGIN SATURDAY

Four district conferences will be held for Minnesota Rural Youth members and other interested young adults beginning October 30, Robert Pinches, state Rural Youth agent at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

First of the meetings is being held in Thief River Falls in Trinity Lutheran church for the northwest district, beginning at 2 p.m. October 30 and continuing through the afternoon and evening. Other conferences are scheduled for the central and northeast district in the St. Cloud hotel, St. Cloud, November 5 and 6; southeast district, Faribault hotel, Faribault, November 12 and 13; and southwest district, Hotel Thompson, Worthington, November 19 and 20.

Theme for all conferences this year will be "Our Patriots' Dream." Various phases of the theme will be developed by guest speakers and through panel discussions by members.

Banquet speaker at the Thief River Falls meeting will be Mrs. Minnie Robertson, Argyle, who has just returned from four months in Europe; at St. Cloud, Dr. M. Smorszczok, Buffalo and Ed Zapp, president of Zapp State bank in St. Cloud; at Faribault, Dr. Walter Rumpf of Faribault and Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Taking part in a panel discussion on "Our patriots' dreams of freedom" at the Thief River Falls conference will be Henry Loggans, St. Hilaire, Pennington county; Alvin Vakok, Ada, Norman county; Gerald Drews, Fergus Falls, West Otter Tail county; and Carroll Lindstrom, Argyle, Marshall county.

Special recreation is also being planned for the sessions.

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#### HOME ECONOMICS SCHOLARSHIP TO DANISH STUDENT

Helen Friis-Hansen, Copenhagen, Denmark, has been awarded a \$300 scholarship established for 1954-55 for a foreign student in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Friis-Hansen is studying home economics in business, specializing in foods. She has been a teacher of home economics in Denmark.

The scholarship is provided by the Twin City Home Economics in Business, the Twin City Homemakers' group and a personal donor.

Two other foreign students in the School of Home Economics hold scholarships this year. Sadako Fukada, a home economics teacher in the National University in Okayama, Japan, has been granted the Phi Upsilon Omicron scholarship of \$500 by the Alpha alumnae chapter in the Twin Cities. Harue Hirano, of Tsushima-shi, Aichi-ken, Japan, is studying home economics under a Board of Regents foreign student tuition scholarship, as are Miss Fukada and Miss Friis-Hansen.

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#### TWIN CITIES DAIRY STUDENT IS TOP DAIRY PRODUCTS JUDGE

John R. Doyle, 22, 5225 Ewing Avenue South, Minneapolis, was named top individual dairy products judge at the Collegiate Students' International Dairy Products Judging contest in Atlantic City, N. J., this week.

A sophomore in dairy technology, Doyle is a member of the three-man University of Minnesota dairy products judging team. He judged cheese, butter, milk and ice cream. Other members are Robert J. Anderson, 3932 Beard Avenue South, and Bennett J. Porter, 2901 Drew Avenue South, Minneapolis. Alternate is Edward E. Brugler, 2107 Hartford, St. Paul.

The team placed fifth among 28 college teams. Kansas State College's team placed first, Mississippi State's second and Texas A. & M.'s third.

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#### STRETCH 'MUM SEASON THROUGH NATIONAL FLOWER WEEK

An effective way of extending the garden chrysanthemum season this fall is to bring one or two plants into the home before heavy frost, a University of Minnesota horticulturist suggested today.

According to Richard E. Widmer, instructor in horticulture, this fall has been exceptionally favorable for garden chrysanthemums in the Twin Cities area because of the cool weather, abundant moisture and lack of heavy frost. The recent frost caused only temporary injury to open flowers. Warm weather and sunshine following the frost brought out a crop of fresh flowers.

Enjoyment of these flowers can be extended, Widmer points out, by bringing indoors several of the plants which are in good condition. Flowers just starting to open will provide the longest display of bloom.

To transplant garden chrysanthemums, lift a portion of the root system with the plant top and place in a large flower pot six inches in diameter or larger. Water the plants thoroughly after potting and keep them out of direct sunshine, drafts and high temperatures for three days. Then place the plants in a bright location and keep the soil moist.

Greenhouse-grown 'mum plants will usually last four to six weeks in the home if given bright light and adequate moisture.

Widmer suggests National Flower Week, October 31-November 7, as an appropriate time to have one or two chrysanthemum plants in the home, since this is the height of the chrysanthemum season.

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SPECIAL TO Weekly and Daily  
Newspapers

#### U. SPECIALIST ADVISES ON SOFT ROT OF VEGETABLES

Vegetable growers having trouble with soft rot of potatoes, rutabaga and other root crops got some helpful tips today from a University of Minnesota extension plant disease authority, Ray C. Rose.

Soft rot is caused by a common bacteria that may develop on some root crops that are not thoroughly dried after washing. It is most frequent, of course, when humidity is high, above 95 per cent, for several days or weeks.

In dry weather, the moisture left on washed potatoes usually evaporates rapidly under good air circulation without much bad effect. But, if potatoes or other root crops remain moist after loading or when put into storage, soft rot may develop in a few days and result in lower quality and breakdown.

Rose suggests humidity-measuring instruments be installed so farmers can tell when their stored crops may be in danger.

He reports that several potato and rutabaga growers had soft rot trouble during the moist weather in early October. Some shipments passed inspection after loading but were found rotted on arrival at distant markets.

The answer is efficient drying equipment to give the vegetables protection after washing. Rose suggests all shippers check their drying equipment and if it's not doing an efficient job, to stop washing until dry weather comes.

When no drying equipment is used, as in the rutabaga-growing areas, washing should be avoided until the weather grows dryer. A "must," he says, is good ventilation and air circulation in all parts of the storage house at all times during fall months.

Rose says he'll be glad to answer any questions growers have. His address is 102 Plant Pathology Building, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Harold B. Swanson  
Information Service  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minn.

WIREFAMA

Demonstration of Farm Rewiring

*W. B. Swanson  
10/10/38*

While 2500 spectators looked on, some 40 electricians rewired an entire Minnesota farmstead in a single day. During that time over a half mile of wire was strung, every building was rewired, new outlets were installed--in fact the entire farm was given a new "electrical look".

The occasion was "Wire-Rama" held on the Elmer Busch farm near Jordan, Minnesota, this past fall (October 8). "Wire-Rama" could well have marked the first time that such a comprehensive rewiring demonstration had ever been attempted in a single day.

"Wire Rama" actually was patterned after soil conservation days where the complete face of farms have been changed in a single day.

Rewiring the Busch farm was no easy task. It had been wired long ago but now the wiring was entirely inadequate to use electricity to its fullest extent, the house, a birch structure, was built late in the 19th century. As new electrical uses became available they were added to the existing plant, overloading the facilities and giving poor service. The rewiring idea all started with a remark made by University of Minnesota Agricultural Engineer Arnold Flikke to WCGO Farm Service Director Maynard Speece during a radio program.

Flikke pointed out that nearly 90 per cent of the farmsteads in Minnesota needed rewiring to make FULL AND SAFE use of electricity on the farm. Some of

Minnesota's present wiring was done in the early years of rural electrification; other was completed during the material scarce days of World War II. The need for more adequate systems was evident,

As a result of this idea plan~~the~~ converted industry--coop--government effort to stimulate greater power use "Wire-Rama" was planned. WCOO Radio and the North Central Electrical League, which represents all power suppliers, manufacturers, contractors and other branches of the electrical industry in the area, joined in sponsoring the day. A. H. Kessler, executive secretary of the league, served as manager of the event.

Cooperating in the event were many groups--the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Agricultural Engineering Department, high school vocational agricultural departments in the area, Dunwoody Institute (trade school), the State Board of Electricity, and many others.

Cooperation between these many groups was the keynote of the entire event. For example, REA and private power company power-use advisors, vocational agricultural teachers, inspectors for the State Board of Electricity, Dunwoody Institute (trade school) instructors, and University of Minnesota professors worked side-by-side in ~~educational~~ posts explaining the rewiring operations. Other gave demonstrations on wiring to the crowd as part of the platform program.

One of the leaders in the demonstration was Chester Graham, Scott county agent who served as chairman of ~~the program~~, concessions, and safety committees. Vo-Ag. instructors and electrical industry and University representatives headed other committees.

And the event was given regional flavor by the appearance of Floyd Durfee, director of the University of Wisconsin Electric Research Farm as the speaker of the day.

### Not a Plush Job

"Wire-Rama" was not a plush wiring job. The job was done in a practical way--in a way that a farmer and an electrical supplier would do it after they had sat down together to consider all the needs of the farm. Only labor and material that was actually necessary to meet the needs of farming and living tomorrow were used.

Experts from industry, vocational agricultural departments, trade schools and the University of Minnesota planned the rewiring. They worked out a system that would be:

**SAFE** to animals and to humans. Poor wiring often means disastrous shock or fire. Proper grounding, use of good materials, and proper management are parts in a safe electrical system.

**ADEQUATE** to meet the needs of both today and tomorrow. They made sure that the Busch farm had an electrical wiring system with capacity to use the new tools of electricity--the TV sets, workshop tools, motors and other equipment effectively.

**CONVENIENT** to both the homemaker and the farmer. They made arrangements so that outlets and wiring were available wherever the tools of electricity were needed.

Visitors at the day followed a well-planned route through the farmstead, visiting the house, barn, Midway (an newly coined term for such buildings as the poultry and hog houses, corn cribs, etc.), garage, machine shed. Here they saw the new and improved wiring system installed. They asked questions of the experts stationed at each part. The tour of the Busch farm illustrated many general ideas and principles including these:

**TRANSFORMER**--On the Busch farm a 10KVA transformer was installed. The size needed to carry the farm load and the location, however, varies from farm to farm.

TRANSFORMER TO METER POLE--Here No. 1/0 wire was used. The important thing was to use wire large enough to carry the electricity effectively--so that there was less than one per cent voltage drop from transformer to meter or from meter pole to any building on the farm.

WIRING FOR THE PUMP--On the Busch farm power was taken from the line immediately following the meter before it reaches the main switch. Why? Simply this. In case of fire the Busch's could then switch off the electricity to the buildings cutting down fire danger and still would have electricity to pump water to fight the fire.

HOUSE WIRING--Before "Wire-Rama" Mrs. Busch found it hard to use more than two major appliances at a time. There just wasn't enough power coming through. What's more the wiring was hazardous. Changes were made to provide:

1. Enough outlets to eliminate extension cords.
2. Sufficient switches (some 3-way) to make it easier and safer to light the house.
3. Three prong-outlets for all machines to automatically ground them.
4. Remote control switching on yard light from house, barn and garage.
5. Separate and extra circuits to take care of power equipment such as the washer, freezer, hot water heater, ironer, etc.
6. Ample lighting fixtures for the family.

BARN--Two separate feeder lines (100 amperes) were provided from the meter center to the barn, the building usually using the largest power units on the farm. This made certain there was enough power for the present and for future expansion.

An outside service center was installed, on the barn circuits were added, inside switches and lights were moved and added, all equipment was grounded, and plastic covered wire resistant to moisture, vapors etc. replaced the old wire.



THE MIDWAY--Special emphasis was placed on safety by proper grounding in these buildings.

Thus by actual rewiring a typical farmstead, industry, governmental agencies, coops, and many others joined together in an effective demonstration in the first ~~step~~ in a real improved power-use program.

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