

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

TO COUNTY AGENTS

For use week of July 11
or after

July 1 1955

FILLERS FOR YOUR COLUMN AND OTHER USES...

Check Quack With Cultivation -- Cultivation takes out quack grass--and does it cheaply. You can use a field cutlivator with spring teeth and if clogging is a problem, you can use a disk or take out some cultivator teeth. Best results come from working up old hay fields and pastures. But, it's wise not to try to check quack by cultivation if erosion is a problem. This suggestion comes from a University extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen.

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Woodlots Damaged by Grazing -- Woodlands are injured by grazing. How? Well, the soil is packed down by the trampling of the animals, so less moisture can percolate down into it. And on hilly slopes, this increases rain runoff, decreases rain absorption. And no young reproduction of the better tree kinds is possible--but brush and weeds that can live under grazing conditions soon rule the area. Parker Anderson, a University of Minnesota extension forester, gave us this idea.

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Sand Bedding Best for Shipping Hogs -- A wet sand bedding at least an inch deep on the truck floor is best for shipping hogs to market in summer. A University of Minnesota livestock specialist, Henry G. Zavoral, says it's wise to wet the sand again in the course of the trip if the hogs seem to be suffering from heat. He suggests wetting the sand bedding and sides of the truck but avoid squirting cold water directly on overheated hogs.

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Clipping Suggestion -- The cow has a good reputation as a pretty good harvester --but she falls down in her management of pastures. When it comes to clipping, only you can do that. Clipping takes out the old, poor-tasting heads and lets pasture grow back equally all through--and it checks many damaging weeds. Rodney A. Briggs, the University's extension agronomist, advises clipping pastures three or more times a year.

hrj

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
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A U. of M. Ag. and
Home Research Story

To County Agents

For use week of
July 11 1955 or after

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RESEARCH FINDS
PHOSPHATE HELPS
GRAIN ROOTS

How important is a good, deep root system in giving small grains a good water "drawing-in" system--and helping them build big, plump grain?

County Agent _____ reports that Norman County Soil Conservation Agent Curtis Klint of Ada recently dug up and photographed some barley roots on a test area he set up near Ada.

Here's what he found: barley that had not been fertilized was about 10 inches tall and had a small, shallow root system.

But barley which this spring had been fed 75 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre was about 14 inches tall and had 50 per cent more roots.

And on barley ground which had received 160 pounds of 4-24-12--which contains lots of phosphate--applied with the drill in addition to the 75 pounds of ammonium nitrate, the barley was about 18 inches tall and had twice as big a root system as barley in unfertilized areas.

Klint's research story was reported to County Agent _____
by Harold E. Jones, a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 1, 1955

SPECIAL TO: MILCOX

County Agent Introduction, July 5

That's a pretty fair-sized exposure meter you're using, fellows. Have you a camera to match? No, it's not a real exposure meter, of course. But it's mighty handy to learn on. At left is Richard Radway, Roseau County Agent at Roseau, and at right is William S. Fenning, Pennington County Agent at Thief River Falls. When this picture was taken a couple of weeks ago, both were attending a training session on photography conducted for county extension workers. Almost all Minnesota extension workers use cameras in their work. Cameras^{are}/a wonderful aid in educational programs as well as a pleasant hobby.

-hrj-

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

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES
IN NORTHWESTERN COUNTIES

July 1 1955

BARLEY COMBINE
MEETING SET FOR
JULY 13, HALLOCK

A barley combine meeting and demonstration will be held in Hallock on Wednesday afternoon, July 13, according to Kittson County Agent Charles Campbell.

The meeting, the only one to be held this year, in Minnesota, will begin at 1:30 with an introduction by A. J. Le Jeune, agronomist for the Malting Barley Improvement Association, Milwaukee.

H. O. Putnam, executive secretary, Northwest Crop Improvement Association, will present market surveys on threshing damage to 1954 barley shipments and Harold C. Pederson, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, will speak on marketing malting barley.

Other program features include a talk on malting barley quality requirements by Ray O'Halloran, buyer for Froedtert Malting Corp.; a discussion of proper operation of combines to prevent skinned and broken kernels, by D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University; an outline of new features in combines and demonstrations on operation and making adjustments.

The 1955 models of several makes of combines will be on display.

hrj

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.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 5, 1955

Special file
Special to Wabasha County
(with mat)

HOME AGENT HERE
JULY 18

Wabasha county will again have the services of a home agent when Bette Schaffner, Fountain City, Wisconsin, joins the county extension staff July 16.

Her headquarters will be in the county extension office in the Federal building in Wabasha.

Before coming to Wabasha county, Miss Schaffner is spending two weeks in training in the county extension office.

Since she received her bachelor of science degree from the Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wisconsin, Miss Schaffner has taught home economics in Becker and Gilbert, Minnesota, and in River Falls, Chippewa Falls, Medford and Varnou, Wisconsin.

As home agent, Miss Schaffner will work with County Agent M. P. Metz in carrying out an expanded extension program for this county, with special emphasis on the extension home program and the home economics phase of 4-H club work.

-jba-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 5 1955

To all counties
For publication week of
July 11

X-TRA YIELD
POTATO CONTEST
ON IN NORTH

Entrants in the University of Minnesota's X-tra yield potato contest in North St. Louis county are not using the cookbook to raise potatoes. They are, however, using a definite recipe, according to County Agent _____.

Eleven farmers in North St. Louis county are hoping to top last year's winner, who harvested 611 bushels of potatoes per acre.

They hope to increase potato yields with a good fertility program that supplies enough plant food for a 600-bushel crop.

A University extension soils specialist, Charles A. Simkins, tells how their recipe works. First, the farmer sends a soil sample to the University soil testing laboratory. At the laboratory the number of pounds of available plant food in the soil are determined. University soil scientists then mail their recommendations to County Agent Harold Aase of Virginia, who recommends how much more nitrogen, phosphorus and potash the farmer will need to grow a bumper crop.

Some growers, realizing that moisture is important in potato production, plan to irrigate their crop.

Simkins says that in most years, Minnesota has ideal weather for growing potatoes. However, years of research have shown that potatoes need large amounts of plant food and a steady supply of available moisture for good growth.

Some growers find it necessary to use a half to a ton of fertilizer per acre in order to be sure of giving their potatoes enough plant food.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 5 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of July 11
or after

SHORT CUTS HELP
HOMEMAKERS
ENJOY SUMMER

Hot summer weather is a good reason for reducing household duties and making use of short cuts, says Home Agent _____.

With children home on vacation, mothers will want to spend more time with them. Summer often means extra work such as gardening, canning and freezing. Use of short cuts in routine homemaking jobs will give time for these extras and for some relaxation.

Meal planning and preparation is one area where many short cuts can be put to good use, according to Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Keep food simple for every meal, she suggests. One main dish accompanied by raw vegetables, with raw fruit for dessert, will be a good menu for a warm summer evening. Occasional picnics with easy-to-prepare foods served on paper plates are fun for the family.

By economizing on the number of dishes used in meal preparation, the homemaker will give herself more free time. Cooking in a dish that can be used for serving and using paper liners for muffins and cupcakes will cut down on dishwashing. When baking, measure dry ingredients before the wet ingredients, using the same measuring cups.

The laundry is another household task that can be made easier in many ways: by purchasing clothes made of fabrics that wash easily and require no ironing, by using place mats and table cloths that can be wiped off instead of linen ones. Sitting down to iron will help to conserve energy.

Miss Holaday suggests that keeping the house clean each day rather than doing one big housecleaning job, and letting the entire family help, will make that job go much faster. Putting away room ornaments and other accessories will cut down on the dusting job.

The homemaker can lighten her responsibilities during the summer if she eliminates tasks that do not have to be done, combines tasks that can be done at one time, uses commercial products and services such as cake mixes and makes an attempt to find the easiest and fastest way of doing things.

-eh-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 24, 1955

Immediate Release

4-H SAFETY SLOGAN WINNERS ANNOUNCED

A 16-year-old Martin county 4-H girl, Janice Noble, Winnebago, has been named winner in the sixth annual Minnesota 4-H safety slogan contest.

She won top placing with her slogan, "A safety check can save your neck." As her award she will receive an all-expense trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago October 17-21.

Fourteen-year-old Lucille Smith, Princeton, Sherburne county, received second place with her slogan, "Think today, live tomorrow." An all-expense trip to the Minnesota State Fair is her award.

Third place went to Genevieve Harren, 17, Rice, Benton county, for submitting the slogan, "Shield gears, save tears." She will receive a \$25 United States savings bond.

Announcement of the awards was made by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, in connection with the observance of National Farm Safety Week July 24-30.

The slogans were chosen from among those submitted by 30 county winners in the competition. The three state champions have been 4-H members for five years or longer and have been active in safety work.

Sponsors of the contest, in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, are Mutual Service Insurance companies, St. Paul; Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Minneapolis; and Cooperative Publishing association, Superior, Wisconsin.

B-565-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 5, 1955

Immediate Release

ROSEMOUNT FIELD DAY SCHEDULED

Science seeking answers to many of today's cropping and livestock management problems--that's what visitors will see, Wednesday, July 13, at the field day of the University of Minnesota's 2,500-acre Rosemount Experiment Station.

Superintendent A. C. Heine has announced that the "open house," with continuous tractor-drawn wagon train tours of the test areas, will begin at 10 a.m.

Here are some of the things the caravans will visit in the morning: heavy fertilization studies with corn; limed and fertilized alfalfa; areas that test how long alfalfa stands last under various conditions and evaluate fertilizer treatments on pastures and test units that measure rain runoff and amount of soil erosion.

The station will provide free coffee for visitors' lunches. Afternoon tours begin at 12:45 with trips to the legume test areas, variety trial plots, areas where field pea and oats silage mixtures are being grown and sections in which companion crops are being checked for weed control ability.

University of Minnesota specialists will be on hand at each "depot" to describe their research projects and answer questions. The entire station will be open for visitors, with tours to the soils and agronomy farms.

The station also has a large dairy farm research unit and a beef cattle-grassland farm. Both will be open and researchers will be on hand to answer questions and describe the research projects.

B-536-hrj

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

LET YOUR ACTIVITY DETERMINE AMOUNT TO EAT

The amount of energy you use, rather than the hot weather, should determine whether you need more or less food in summer.

That's the answer extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota give to individuals who ask if they should eat less when temperatures soar.

The University nutritionists say that a person may need less food during warm summer weather if he slows down or is less active than usual. However, summertime often brings increased activity for many who go in for sports, gardening and other outdoor work.

Balanced meals, including milk, eggs, meat, fruit and green vegetables each day, are just as important in hot weather as at any other time of year.

Cold drinks, such as iced tea and coffee and fruit beverages, are all to the good in summer, but they should not replace milk in the diet, according to the nutritionists.

B-535-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 5, 1955

Immediate Release

TIPS GIVEN ON WASHING ELECTRIC BLANKETS

Do you know how to clean your electric blanket and store it properly for summer?

The first step is to read carefully the manufacturer's printed directions that came with the blanket. The instructions on use, care and cleaning should be kept for reference and followed to get best service and longest use from this investment.

Most instructions advise against dry cleaning because the chemicals used may damage the insulation of the wires. Instead, Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests trying a gentle soak-wash to protect the wool from shrinking and matting. Research has shown that agitation in machine laundering causes wool blankets to shrink.

Soak the blanket for 15 to 20 minutes in warm but not hot sudsy water. Give it two 5-minute soakings in rinse water, then hang the blanket over parallel clothes lines in the shade to drip-dry. Stretch the blanket gently to its original size and shape.

Adding EQ-53 to the wash or rinse water will protect it against moths and carpet beetles. EQ-53 is a liquid mothproofener.

Never try to put an electric blanket through a wringer or twist it during laundering. Remember, too, that electric blankets cannot be dried in mechanical dryers because of their wiring.

When the blanket is dry, store it in a clean container, preferably in the box in which it came. Fold the blanket and its electric parts as they were packed when you bought the blanket.

If you did not use EQ-53 when washing the blanket, it may be advisable to place paradichlorobenzene crystals in the container with the blanket as protection against moths and carpet beetles. Then seal the container tightly. B-534-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 5, 1955

Immediate Release

STATE BARLEY MEETING SET

HALLOCK--A special barley combine meeting will be held at Hallock, Monday afternoon, July 13. Charles Campbell, Kittson county agent, is chairman of the meeting.

Only one such meeting, which stresses proper harvesting of barley for malting purposes, will be held in Minnesota this year.

The program will feature talks and demonstrations on the marketing of malting barley and the proper adjustment of combines to prevent damage to barley while harvesting.

Speakers include: A. J. Lejeune, agronomist, Malting Barley Improvement association, Milwaukee; Harold Pederson, and D. W. Bates, extension economist and agricultural engineer, respectively, University of Minnesota; H. O. Putnam, Northwest Crop Improvement association; Ray O' Halloran, Froedtert Malt corporation, and Frank Larick, Massey-Harris-Ferguson, Inc., Racine, Wisconsin.

B-533-hbs

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 6, 1955

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JULY By O. C. Turnquist C. Gustav Hard Extension Horticulturists

Fruits

1. Renovate your June-bearing strawberries now. Cut off and remove all foliage. Break out the straw used for mulch. Narrow the rows down to eight inches, using a plow, cultivator or hoe. Hand-hoe this narrow band of plants. Remove weeds and old plants. Apply one pound of complete fertilizer for each 25 feet alongside the row.
2. Mulch everbearing strawberry plants to conserve moisture and keep the berries clean. Ground corncobs, sawdust or clean chopped straw are satisfactory materials for mulching.
3. Prevent suckers from growing up between raspberry rows. Do not let the rows get wider than 12 inches at the base.
4. Be on the lookout for apple maggot flies. The State Entomologist's Office will issue notices when the first flies appear, so pests can be controlled properly. Lead arsenate, DDT or methoxychlor can be used for control. Consult the fruit spray guide for rate of application, (Extension Pamphlet 184).
5. If young apple trees or pear trees are growing near alfalfa or clover, you may have some trouble with buffalo tree hoppers. These insects move in from the alfalfa and lay their eggs on the young branches. Spray with DDT at 10-day intervals for control.
6. Keep soil worked up around young fruit trees to provide more moisture for growth and less danger from mice that build their nest in dry grass in the fall.

7. Apple thinning will result in larger and better developed fruit. Varieties like Haralson should have their fruit spaced six inches apart, with only one fruit in a cluster.

Vegetables

1. Apply summer mulch around your tomato plants and between the rows in your garden. Use clean straw, ground corncobs, lawn clippings or similar material.
2. This will conserve the moisture, keep the ground cool and the fruit clean and will smother weeds. Apply the mulch after a rain sometime this month.
3. To get good quality cauliflower with white heads, tie the leaves over the heads with a colored string. Use a different color each day you tie some. This will help when you harvest. Those heads that were tied first can be identified if a record is kept of the color of string used on the various days the tying was done.
4. Watch out for slugs in the garden. Several good baits are available to control them.
5. Do not harvest any more asparagus this year. The plantings can be disked, hoed or harrowed and fertilized now. Apply complete fertilizer or well rotted manure to the planting. New growth will soon develop which will make foods that can be stored for next year's crop.
6. Thin out your carrots, beets and onions, if you have not already done so.
7. Keep a good pest control program in the vegetable garden. If aphids become troublesome, use one to two teaspoons of malathion per gallon of water for control. Methoxychlor can be used for the other chewing insects, either in a dust or a spray form. This insecticide is especially good for tomatoes or vine crops.
8. When vegetables are near harvest stage, choose rotenone or methoxychlor for insects.
9. Potato late blight and tomato blight can be controlled with parzate, dithane, manzate or copper sprays. Follow directions on the container.

Ornamentals

1. This is the month to buy iris, or to divide and replant your iris if it has become crowded. Replant it in a well drained, sunny location preferably. Carefully lift the old clumps, discarding all diseased rhizomes (roots). A 10-minute soak in a 1 to 1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury, using one ounce in $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water, will help to control soft rot. Cut back the leaves to about six inches from the fleshy rhizomes. Plant so that the rhizome is just below the surface of the soil. Plant in groups of three, placing the fan to the outside with the fleshy portion toward the inside. A complete fertilizer, such as 5-20-20, applied at the rate of two pounds per 100 square feet, will help to provide the necessary nutrients for good growth.
2. Pansies will bloom longer if they are given a mulch of about two inches in thickness. Such materials as ground corncobs, sawdust, lawn clippings, peat moss and vermiculite are all very good.
3. Garden lilies, roses and all perennials will benefit from the cooler, moister soil which the mulch will provide.
4. Painted daisies, columbines, delphiniums and other tall-growing perennials that have produced many basal leaves and tall, flowering stalks should be cut back to the lower set of leaves. Many of these perennials will bloom a second time if the stalks are cut back as soon as the petals have all dropped.
5. Remove seed pods from all flowering plants, if you do not want fruits or the seeds. All the fruit produced then will be used to make stronger roots or bulbs and more flowers in the coming season. This also improves the appearance of your garden.
6. Stake tuberous begonias, dahlias and tall-growing perennials that have brittle stems which break easily. Raffia or twist-ems are excellent for tying plants, but do not tie them tightly to the stake. Captan is a good fungicide to use to control mildew, which gives a whitish cast to the leaves.

7. Start delphinium seed, as well as sweet William, Canterbury bell, pansies, columbines, and painted daisies late this month. These seeds can be planted in rows spaced about six inches apart in the cold frame. Thin the plants to about four inches. They can be over-wintered in the cold frame.
8. Dust gladiolus with about a 5 per cent DDT dust to control thrips. DDT is very effective in controlling these insects which feed on the leaves and petals causing the edges to dry. Flowers do not open properly and are misshapen when thrips are present.
9. Check your evergreens for red spider mites. Shake a branch on a clean sheet of white paper. Small red dots that move on the paper are generally mites. Malathion, ovotron, aramite, or nicotine sulfate should be used for control. Several applications may be necessary. Garden plots are often seriously infested with this insect.
10. Control insects and diseases in your flower garden by a regular spraying program. Many all-purpose mixtures are available. Various manufacturers have their own formulas, so directions on the container should be followed closely. Some of the most effective combination insecticide-fungicide sprays contain methoxychlor, malathion and zineb or ziran.
11. A combination insecticide-fungicide should be applied to hybrid roses every 10 or 12 days, or just after a rain, to keep insects and disease at a minimum and assure you better bloom.
12. Often gardeners ask, "How do I mix up a gallon of spray?" Here are some broad recommendations which might be used: one level teaspoon of insecticide per gallon of water is equivalent to one pound of 50 per cent wettable powder per 100 gallons of water. One level teaspoon per gallon of water is equal to about one pint of liquid insecticide per 100 gallons of water. (A common liquid concentrate contains two pints of insecticide DDT, for example, in a gallon of concentrate.) One level tablespoon per gallon of water is about equivalent to three pints of liquid insecticide per 100 gallons. Further information of this kind can be found in the University of Minnesota Extension Bulletin #263, entitled "Insecticides".

University Farm News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 7, 1955

Immediate Release

WATER TOMATOES TO PREVENT BLOSSOM END ROT

Watering tomatoes is one way to prevent development of blossom end rot reported on tomatoes in home gardens in Minnesota.

According to R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, blossom end rot starts as a black or dark brown spot on the tip or blossom end of the tomato. Not a disease, it is a condition which is caused by lack of moisture. Since the tip of the tomato is the end of the circulation line, it is the last part of the fruit to receive moisture. When there is insufficient moisture, the cells in the blossom end die. Black or brownish spots are the result.

The University plant pathologist urges that home gardeners prevent blossom end rot from developing by soaking the soil around the tomato plants and covering the ground with a mulch to conserve the moisture. Grass clippings make a satisfactory mulch.

B-537-jbn

SHORT TIME FOR VEGETABLES

Spare the time in cooking fresh vegetables and you'll save both flavor and vitamins.

That's the recommendation of Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

When vegetables are cooked until they are just tender, they will taste better, look more appetizing and be more nutritious, according to Miss Brill.

Have the water boiling before you add the vegetables. Add salt to the water if desired, but never soda, since it destroys certain vitamins.

B-538-jbn

University Farm News
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July 7, 1955

Immediate Release

U SEEKS IDENTICAL TWINS, TRIPLET CALVES

In an effort to further expand and speed up dairy research, the University of Minnesota Dairy Department is seeking additional identical twin and triplet calves of good dairy breeding.

By using identical twins and triplets the University is able to carry on many more experiments with fewer animals, according to dairy research scientist Michael N. Deutsch. One pair of identical twins, for example, will give as much valuable information as 20 ordinary cattle and one pair of identical triplets as much as 60 ordinary cattle.

Dairy scientists place one twin on experiment; the other acts as a control. Since identical twins have the same inheritance they respond the same to similar environmental conditions.

The research conducted with the identical twins and triplets has helped solve many problems of feeding, management, artificial breeding and milk production.

Since Minnesota introduced this research method to the U. S. in 1947, 7 sets of triplets and 89 sets of identical twins have been used.

Deutsch asks that dairymen having identical twins or triplets write to the Dairy Husbandry Department, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul. They should include information on date of birth, sex and breed. The University will purchase either grades or purebreds.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
MONDAY P.M. JULY 11
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RACE 7 OF STEM RUST HITS OATS

SLAYTON--Certain varieties of oats are being heavily damaged by Race 7 of stem rust here on farm crop trial plots. Such new resistant varieties as Minland, Rodney, and Garry and older recommended varieties such as Mo-205, however, are holding up well under the onslaught.

This was brought out at the annual Southwestern Minnesota field day, today (Monday, July 11) on the Herman Abrahamson farm near Slayton.

The field day is sponsored by the Southwestern Minnesota Crop Improvement association. University of Minnesota agronomists and plant pathologists took part in the program, reporting results of various farm crop trials. Murray County Agent George Records was in charge of arrangements.

The results of trials planting companion crops with corn for weed control are not definite this early in the year, R. G. Robinson, assistant professor of agronomy, pointed out.

One such experiment involved planting rye and corn together. Where the corn was cultivated twice this method looks promising. Where no cultivation was involved, the method was not successful.

Several winter crops never before grown in field trials in Minnesota were tested. Most of them proved to be failures.

Both winter flax and winter rye winterkilled 100 per cent while 40 per cent of the winter barley winterkilled. Standard Minnesota winter crops, winter wheat and winter rye, were completely uninjured.

In another trial Polish rape, a new oil crop, was tested. This new crop ripens the earliest of any of the oil crops, and it yielded fairly well at the Slayton plots. How it compares in yield with other oil crops and the problem of marketing, however, are still unanswered questions, according to Robinson.

The Slayton field day was the first of a series of field days being held by the University of Minnesota agricultural experiment stations. Others are scheduled this week at Waseca, Tuesday July 12; Rosemount, Wednesday, July 13; and Morris, Thursday, July 14.

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Immediate Release

FLOCK-SELECTING, PULLORUM SHORT COURSE SET

The annual Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Agents' short course, will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, July 25-30.

Announcement of the course came today from J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. T. H. Canfield, associate professor of poultry husbandry, is chairman of arrangements for the course.

Included in the course are sessions on selection of pullets and hens for egg production, use of culling equipment, breeding flock nutrition, disease control, and artificial insemination in turkeys.

In addition to University staff members from the Poultry Department and School of Veterinary Medicine, several other persons will participate in the training. They include: L. T. Ausherman and L. E. Jenkins of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board; W. K. Dyer, secretary, R. C. Munson, Harry Olson, and Willard Wakey of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board; Alvin Bahn, Springfield; R. W. Berg, Barron, Wisconsin; Virgil Gruenke, Albany; Herman Smith, Springfield, Missouri; and L. C. Stone, Madelia.

B-542-hbs

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

KEEP EGGS COLD FOR FRESHNESS

Hot weather is hard on eggs.

That's why Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, urges consumers who buy eggs in retail stores to choose those kept under refrigeration. On counters or stacked in aisles of grocery stores, eggs can suffer a severe drop in quality in a few days at temperatures between 70 and 80 degrees F., and in a much shorter time when the mercury rises above 90, the University poultry specialist says.

They will lose their freshness just as quickly if left standing in a hot automobile or in a hot kitchen.

As soon as eggs are brought home, they should be put in the refrigerator in a covered container so they will hold their quality.

Eggs would retain their freshness much longer, Miss Cooke said, if everyone handling them kept them clean and cool from the time they were laid until they were used.

B-540-jbn

Immediate Release

KEEP FOOD SAFE IN HOT WEATHER

Many cases of food poisoning in hot weather could be averted through careful refrigeration, according to University of Minnesota extension nutritionists.

Soft protein foods spoil especially quickly in a warm place. Soft custards, cream-filled pastries or cakes, cooked salad dressing, stuffed eggs, potato salad, creamed meat, poultry and fish are especially susceptible to spoilage in summer weather. None of these foods can safely stand around in picnic baskets or in a warm kitchen. Picnic foods should be kept chilled or very hot.

The nutritionists also warn that a cake box is not a safe place for any cake or pastry with a custard or cream filling. The refrigerator is the best place to store such foods if they must be kept several hours before serving.

Since foods that cause poisoning often show no signs of spoilage, it is not safe to rely on their taste, odor or appearance.

B-541-jbn

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE SET FOR RUSSIAN AGRICULTURISTS

Tentative tour plans for 14 Soviet agricultural administrators and technicians who will visit Minnesota August 5-11 have now been made.

The Russians tentatively will leave the USSR July 14, reach New York July 17, and fly immediately to Des Moines, Iowa. From July 17 to August 5 they will visit Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. Following their stay in Minnesota they will move on to Chicago, California and Washington D. C.

The tour is part of an exchange of visits, arranged by the U. S. State and Agriculture Departments. A group of American farmers and farm leaders will visit the USSR during the same period. Both delegations are paying their own travel and other costs.

The U. S. State and Agriculture Departments asked the University of Minnesota to arrange the program for the Minnesota visit. J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses was named by the University to coordinate arrangements.

Although some definite stops have been planned, the Russians may stop anywhere to get a better picture of American agriculture. Consequently some of the stops may be eliminated and the itinerary changed. The tour will be kept as flexible as possible, Christianson says.

Tentative plans call for the group to enter Minnesota from South Dakota on Friday afternoon, August 5. They will stay in Worthington that evening.

The tentative plan for visits includes:

Saturday, August 6: Farms in Nobles, Renville and McLeod county; plants in Renville county; and possibly Bongards' Cooperative Creamery. They will arrive in Minneapolis that evening.

Sunday, August 7: Free day.

Monday, August 8: Minneapolis-Moline Co., in the morning and a Milaca county creamery and farms in the afternoon.

Tuesday, August 9: Minnesota Valley Breeding association and farms in New Prague area, Faribo Turkeys, Inc., Faribault, and farms in Northfield area.

(more)

Wednesday, August 10: University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount, the Owatonna Manufacturing Co., and Rochester area.

Thursday, August 11: Minneapolis Grain Exchange, Land O' Lakes Creameries and the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

Christianson points out that the following state wide organizations are serving on an advisory committee in making arrangements: State Department of Agriculture, Minnesota Farm Bureau, Minnesota Farmers Union, and Minnesota Grange.

The itinerary reflects the interests expressed by the Soviet delegation.

Four Americans will accompany the group throughout the trip. John Strohm, Wood stock, Ill., editor of Ford Almanac, will act as U.S. public representative and will coordinate arrangements. Following World War II, Mr. Strohm traveled extensively in the Soviet Union as guest of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Others assigned to the entire American trip are Raymond P. Christensen, U.S. Agricultural Research Service, and Vladimir P. Prokofieff and Vasia Gmirkin of the U.S. State Department who will serve as interpreters.

In answer to the question of what will be accomplished with the Russian group, Strohm has said, "We want them to see with their own eyes the high output per man of our American farmers. This has given our farmers the highest standard of living of any farmers in the world plus a plentiful supply of food at reasonable cost for American people. All of this is possible under our free enterprise system."

The 14 visiting Russians include the following:

Vladimir Vladimirovich Matskevich, First Deputy Minister Agriculture USSR, Deputy Supreme Soviet USSR, agronomist, chief of delegation.
Boris Vasilevich Savelev, Deputy Chairman GOS plan USSR, agronomist.
Nikolai Mikhailovich Gureev, Deputy Chairman Council Ministers Ukrainian SSR, Deputy Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR, agronomist.
Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Ezhevski, Deputy Minister Automobile Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building USSR, engineer.
Yuri Fedorovich Golubash, Deputy Minister State Farms RSFSR, zo-technician.
Aleksandr Vanovich Tulupnikov, member collegium Ministry Agriculture USSR, Director all-union Scientific Research Institute, agricultural economist.
Andrei Stepanovich Shevchenko, counselor Ministry Agriculture USSR, agronomist.
Petr Konstantinovich Babmindra, Director Soviet Khoz "gigant", Rostovski Oblast, Deputy Supreme Soviet RSFSR, zo-technician.
Petr Nikolaevich Svechnikov, Chairman Kolkhoz "Kuban" Ust-Labinski Raion, Krasnokarski Krai, Deputy Supreme Soviet USSR.
Anatoli Maksimovich Sirotin, chief editor newspaper agriculture (SELSKOE KHOZYAISTVO), agronomist.
Nikolai Fedorovich Bogach, Director Kotovski MTS, Odesski Oblast, engineer.
Boris Pavlovich Sokolov, chief of laboratory for selection corn Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Grain Agriculture.
Ilya Efimovich Emelyanov, interpreter, Deputy Director Administration for scientific technical cooperation of main administration science in Ministry Agriculture, USSR, agronomist.
Sergei Vasilevich Arbuzov, interpreter, agronomist, methodologist all-union agricultural fair, agronomist.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Institute of Agriculture
Information Service
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

July 11, 1955

To Press, Radio and Television

Dear Friends:

Enclosed with our news releases today is a story including a tentative itinerary and list of personnel of the Soviet Union agricultural group which will visit Minnesota, August 5-11.

I would like to point out that the itinerary and the dates are entirely tentative. A shift of a few days in the arrival of the group in New York can and will change our plans completely. This actually has occurred three times already, each time delaying our release of pertinent information.

Here are some of the important points regarding the press, radio and television situation:

In Charge of Tour and Press Arrangements: John Strohm, Woodstock, Illinois. Strohm is editor of Ford Almanac and has travelled widely in Russia. J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota, is in charge of Minnesota arrangements. Harold B. Swanson and other members of the Information Service, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, will assist Strohm.

News Conferences and Availability of Russian Visitors for Interviews: Will depend entirely upon wishes of visiting delegation, but committee will cooperate fully with press.

Farm Visits: Press will be welcome. However, it is hoped that correspondents will understand that the purpose of the farm visits will be for the visitors to discuss the operations of the farm with the farmer and his family. The representatives of press, radio and television will be requested to conduct themselves so as not to interfere with this activity. All visitors will be asked to cooperate in protecting the farmer's property and not to enter the hog lots and other livestock premises unless specifically invited to do so by farmer. This is a precaution

(over)

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 11 1955

To all counties
For use week of July 18
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Grass Silage Making -- Under some conditions good quality silage can be made without a preservative. How? If there's a high proportion of grass, airtight storage, proper moisture content and if the silage is very well packed. But--it's very difficult to provide all these necessary factors at once. Thus, a preservative. This tip comes from Rodney A. Briggs, a University of Minnesota extension agronomist

* * * * *

Critical Hog Shipping Time is Now -- A higher percentage of hogs die before they should--enroute to market--during the months of May, June and July. Be safe and choose a shipper who knows how to transport hogs humanely. If you haul hogs yourself, provide plenty of ventilation, wet sand bedding and don't over crowd the passengers. That's the suggestion of a University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist, Henry G. Zavoral.

* * * * *

Startling Statistic -- It takes over seven acres of woodland pasture to give the output of just one acre of good open pasture. And, of course, grass that grows in woodland areas doesn't have the nutritional value of grass grown out in the open sunlight. These facts came to us from a University of Minnesota extension forester Parker Anderson.

* * * * *

Be Careful Not to Overspray Cows -- An over-sprayed cow can be even more uncomfortable with that coating of "gunk" than a fly-bothered cow. So it's wise to be careful with the spray gun, say University of Minnesota dairy specialists. Here's another tip: keep the barn closed and darkened in the daytime. This will help keep it cool for milking time.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 11, 1955

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
NOON, TUESDAY, JULY 12
* * * * *

GOOD WEED CONTROL SHOWN AT WASECA

WASECA, MINN. --- A field of "Redwood" flax sprayed when six inches high now is almost entirely free of weeds. It had a combined treatment using TCA and MCP.

The field, one of several in weed control tests at the University of Minnesota Southern School and Experiment Station here, was visited by farmers at the station's annual field day today (Tuesday, July 12).

John Thompson, station agronomist, says that the flax was sprayed with a mixture of five pounds of TCA to kill foxtail and four ounces of MCP to check mustard, lamb quarters and other broad-leaf weeds.

He says results are "excellent," although stray thistle patches had to be sprayed with a second "shot" while in the bud stage. This kept them from blossoming but did not kill them.

Right now, spraying this field seems a good investment. Last year, it was in soybeans and was full of giant foxtail. It had only surface cultivation and spraying held down foxtail remarkably well, Thompson believes.

In the station's corn fields, Thompson reports that spraying has probably take the place of one cultivation in weed control efforts. However, their chemical weed control has not, for some reason, been as effective as last year when some chemical treated corn plots--never cultivated or hoed--yielded nearly 100 bushels per acre.

Soybeans planted with a grain drill in six-inch rows at 120 pounds of seed per acre did very well with pre-emergence chemical spraying. Some weed killers did a good job on both broadleaf and grass weeds--plots have remained clean with no cultivation.

Thompson pointed out that chemical weed control in beans may be even more important than in corn.

In the station's dual-purpose cattle breeding project, K. P. Miller, station livestock specialist, said that at 12 months of age 11 crossbred females--out of Milking Shorthorn cows sired by Brown Swiss bulls--averaged 718 pounds. This is somewhat higher than the same-age shorthorn, but Miller believes it's too early to draw any conclusions.

The calves grew rapidly and well on only roughage after the first six months.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 11 1955

To all counties
For use week of July 18
or after

FARM CROPS TEST
INFORMATION NOW
AVAILABLE

How do the many varieties of crops offered for growing in the state perform out in University of Minnesota experimental fields?

Information from the past year's varietal trials has now been published and it is available in Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," at County Agent _____'s office.

The 48-page booklet tells how each of the many varieties yielded, how each matured, their lodging resistance, disease resistance and other important traits. The University agronomists test varieties at eight or nine different experimental fields located in different areas of the state.

Complete facts on how various varieties of barley, oats, rye, spring and winter wheat, corn, flax, soybeans, sunflowers, alfalfa, brome grass, red clover, biennial sweet clover, birdsfoot trefoil and dry edible peas and field peas performed are found in the report.

The report on each of the crops lists varieties that are already recommended, those still in the three-year test period University agronomists put them through before recommending or rejecting them and varieties that are not recommended. It gives reasons why certain varieties aren't recommended for Minnesota.

Miscellaneous Report 24 would be a valuable addition to any farmer's working library. A copy is available free at the county agent's office or by writing the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 11 1955

To all counties

For use week of July 18
or after

U. OF M. FOLDER
GIVES FACTS ON
RANGE SHELTERS

A new University of Minnesota folder that gives full instructions on building range shelters for pullets now is available at his office, according to County Agent _____.

Known as Extension Folder 193, it was developed by Miss Cora Cooke, the University of Minnesota's extension poultry specialist. In it, Miss Cooke lists these advantages for range shelters:

- + They give the needed extra room when a flock outgrows brooder house space.
- + They are easier and cheaper to build than a brooder house. Some people use range shelters only on range to allow them to use stationary brooder houses or to save wear and tear of moving portable houses.
- + Range shelters give more comfortable roosting conditions during hot weather. And there's less danger from overheating when birds can't be let out at daybreak--that is, when they must be kept in for their own protection or for vaccinating.
- + Such shelters serve a double purpose--they can be used in place of a sun-porch before it's possible to move birds to range.
- + They can be closed and used as temporary housing for yearling hens until they stop laying in the fall and go to market. This leaves the laying house free for pullets to be moved in as soon as they begin laying.

Such shelters are easy to build and Extension Folder 193 has full details on how to build one. The folder is available at the county extension office or by writing the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. It's free, of course.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 11 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of July 18
or after

OUTDOOR COOKERY
USEFUL IN SUMMER

When so many 4-H'ers and their families spend a great deal of their time -- including meal time -- outside during the warm summer months, it's valuable for the to know something about outdoor cookery.

Club (Home) Agent _____ passes on some suggestions about fire building outdoor cooking equipment and summer menus from Evelyn Harne, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

A fire should be built in a place where there is no danger of its spreading, and it should be watched all the time. Small twigs arranged so the air can reach each one are used to start the fire. Then add kindling, gradually increasing the size of the pieces. Since coals are needed for cooking, start the fire one-half hour ahead of time.

Different methods may be used for outdoor cooking, varying from cooking in aluminum foil or on a stick to reflector ovens. Possibilities for cooking with foil include hamburgers, steak, fish, chicken with vegetables, potatoes and apples. Select a heavy foil and wrap the food carefully. Put the package on the edge of the fire, being careful not to pierce the foil. Hamburgers, steak and fish should be cooked from 15 to 20 minutes; chicken and vegetables, 25 to 30 minutes; potatoes, about 5 minutes; and apples, 30 minutes.

Kabobs or food prepared on a turning stick over an open fire, are fun to do and add variety to outside meals. You might alternate cubes of ham and pineapple and serve them with bread, raw vegetables and fruit. Or alternate cubes of round steak with potatoes, onions and carrots on the stick.

The best hint for outdoor cookery, as with all summer cookery, is to keep meals simple.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 11 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of July 18

FATAL ACCIDENTS
IN FARM HOMES
ON INCREASE

An increase in the number of fatal accidents in Minnesota farm homes this past year should put every homemaker and every other family member on the alert to reduce hazards and make homes safer, comments Home Agent _____.

National Farm Safety Week, July 24-30, is a good time to get the family started on a special campaign to eliminate dangers in the home and around the farm, she says. Making the family safety conscious is an important step toward safer and happier living. She suggests that _____ county families start their home safety campaigns on Monday, July 25, Home Safety Day.

If boys and girls and their families were aware of the principal causes of home accidents, the number of such accidents might be cut, according to Glen Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. He listed as the principal causes of home fatalities in Minnesota this past year: falls, especially among children and older adults; fires and "extra" riding on farm machinery; and drownings.

Falls are responsible for most of the disabling accidents in Minnesota homes. An unsafe condition, combined with indifference, carelessness, hurry or fatigue, may lead to a fall. Orderly housekeeping - in the home and in the home yard - will reduce the danger of falls.

Educating children to the importance of following safe practices should be combined with watchfulness and good judgment on the part of parents, Prickett points out. Watchfulness on the part of older members of the family is important to prevent such accidents to young children as falls, burns, drownings in uncovered stock tanks and cisterns. Good judgment will tell a parent that it's unsafe for a child to "ride along" on farm machinery.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 12 1955

SPECIAL

TO: Belle Plaine Herald
Jordan Independent
Shakopee Argus-Tribune
Northfield News
Minneapolis Tribune
St. Paul Pioneer Press
Raymond Speece, WCCO-Radio

**A. K. SANDAGER
NAMED SCOTT
COUNTY AGENT**

Arnold K. Sandager, 24, of Northfield, has been appointed Scott County Agent at Jordan. He succeeds Chester W. Graham, who resigned June 30 after many years' service.

Sandager is a graduate of Northfield High School and a 1953 graduate of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture. He returned recently from two years' service in the Army ordnance department as an instructor.

He was born and raised on a 240-acre dairy farm in Rice County and spent seven years in 4-H club work. At the University of Minnesota he was active in student organizations and won two University leadership awards--The Order of Ski-U-Mah and the Silver Pin Medal--and the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association plaque for outstanding accomplishment in livestock judging.

He was a member of the University dairy and livestock judging teams and was president and vice-president of Alpha Gamma Rho, a college professional agricultural fraternity, and vice-president of the Ag. Intermediary Board and of the Block and Bridle Club.

He came to the University on a Caleb Dorr Freshman Scholarship and worked part-time in the University's livestock barns to help finance his education and gain practical experience in livestock management.

Sandager is married and has a baby boy.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 12 1955

SPECIAL TO TV STATIONS

CAPTION FOR PICTURE

A new University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist was chosen recently. He is Robert E. Jacobs, who has been Freeborn County Agent at Albert Lea the past eight years. Jacobs takes over the position of William E. Morris, who retired from his University post on June 30 after 41 years' service in Minnesota extension work.

Jacobs was raised on a farm near Elk River and was active in 4-H club work. He began his extension career as a county 4-H club agent. This past year, he has been on leave at Iowa State College to earn his master's degree in animal husbandry.

In his new job, Jacobs will work closely with the state's county agents and with Henry G. Zavoral, the other extension livestock specialist, in bringing the state's farmers better farming know-how developed from University research.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 12, 1955

Immediate Release

(with mat)

NEW EXTENSION LIVESTOCK SPECIALIST APPOINTED

Robert E. Jacobs, 43, Freeborn county agent at Albert Lea, has been named extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

Announcement of Jacobs' appointment comes from Skuli Rutford, director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service. Jacobs succeeds William E. Morris, who retired from the University staff on June 30 after 41 years in the extension service.

Jacobs will work closely with the state's county agents and with Henry G. Zavoral, the other extension livestock specialist, in bringing Minnesota farmers the latest results of livestock and management research for more efficient and profitable farming.

Jacobs was born at Milford, Iowa, graduated from Elk River high school in 1928 and attended the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture from 1930 to 1935, earning his bachelor of science degree. This past year he has been on leave from Albert Lea to earn his master's degree in animal husbandry at Iowa State college, Ames.

Raised on a farm near Elk River, Jacobs was active in 4-H club work as a youth and began his extension career as a county 4-H club agent in Pope and Swift counties in 1933. In 1939 he was appointed assistant county agent for West Otter Tail county at Fergus Falls, serving there until August, 1939. He then became McLeod county agent at Glencoe and moved from there in August, 1947 to become Freeborn county agent at Albert Lea.

B-546-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 12, 1955

SPECIAL TO: WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

One of the main-line extension programs, Farm and Home Development, gets a rundown in a meeting by Chisago County Agent George Larson of North Branch. One of Minnesota's oldest agents in point of service, Larson has been in Chisago County since September, 1924--31 years. He won a distinguished service citation from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents and has held all the offices in the Minnesota County Agents' association.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 12, 1955

FOR RELEASE;
NOON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13

UNIVERSITY COMPARES RANGER SEED SOURCES

ROSEMOUNT, MINN. --- Certified Ranger alfalfa seed whose "birthplace" was the hot, dry intermountain valleys of the Southwest is performing as well here as certified Ranger "born" in northern Minnesota. And it's been doing so for three years now.

At a field day of the University of Minnesota's 2,500-acre Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station here today (Wednesday, July 13), visitors saw test fields planted in 1952 with 46 different seed lots of Ranger.

A University agronomist, L. J. Elling, said there has been no noticeable difference in yield or winter-hardiness between the "California-born" seed and Ranger grown within its area of adaptation--the northwest and upper midwest.

Nearly 80 per cent of the certified Ranger offered for sale in the midwest comes from California or Arizona seed growers who raise it under irrigation, often in a rotation with cotton.

Elling says they plan to leave the fields in Ranger for the next four or five years, watching for differences between southern- and northern-grown.

The University of Wisconsin's new winter-hardy alfalfa, "Vernal," is showing up "very well" in its first test at Rosemount. But University agronomists must test a new variety at least three growing seasons before approving or rejecting it for Minnesota use. Much more Vernal seed will be available in the coming months, Elling said.

In pasture-mixtures test fields, agronomist A. R. Schmid found that a little Ladino clover--perhaps a half pound to a pound per acre--added to alfalfa-brome mixtures often tends to "crowd" the alfalfa-brome, increasing the danger of bloat from too much legume.

Schmid suggests that in alfalfa-brome pastures for cattle farmers who want to use Ladino can lessen bloat danger by adding only a quarter or a third of a pound of it to the mixture.

Such a precaution would be unnecessary for hogs and poultry because they do not bloat.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 12, 1955

Immediate Release

NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK ANNOUNCED

National Farm Safety Week--with each of the seven days stressing a different phase of farm safety--begins Sunday, July 24, ends Saturday, July 30.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, lists the seven days and suggestions for each:

Sunday --- Take time to take care. Reverse life and avoid an overcrowded schedule in the week ahead.

Monday --- Keep the farm home in order--have a place for everything, everything in its place. Be a good housekeeper--in the farm home and out on the farm operation.

Tuesday --- Keep small children away from livestock. Check and repair livestock handling equipment to prevent injuries.

Wednesday --- Good planning lessens the need to hurry. It also means better farm production, fewer accidents.

Thursday --- A courteous driver obeys traffic laws and signs. Courteous farm folk give their farm driveway a clear view to the main road, unobstructed by trees and brush.

Friday --- Equipment is safer when it's in good operating condition. Keep all guards and safety devices in place. Stop machines before unclogging, oiling or adjusting.

Saturday --- This is checkup day for finding farm and home danger points overlooked. Prickett suggests finding and eliminating at least two unsafe conditions around the home or farm.

B-548-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 12, 1955

FOR RELEASE:
NOON, THURSDAY, JULY 14

SELKIRK SHOWS UP WELL AT MORRIS

MORRIS, MINN.--- Despite adverse weather--with twice-as-heavy-as-normal rainfall the first 10 days of July--a new Canadian hard red spring wheat, "Selkirk," is showing up very well in test fields at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station here.

R. O. Bridgford, station agronomist, speaking at the annual field day today (Thursday, July 14), said that despite heavy winds and nearly seven inches of rain thus far this month, "Selkirk" is "taking it" and has lodged very little. It also has stood up well against a heavy attack of rust.

In the oats fields, the University's new variety, "Minland," is standing up well to rust in comparison to such varieties as "Clintland," and "Clintafe," both hard hit. "Minland" was bred to resist both Races 7 and 8 of oat stem rust.

Agronomists once thought it impossible to combine resistance to both races in one line, but University breeding research proved that such combined resistance was difficult to achieve--but possible. "Minland" is one of the better lines selected from the successful crosses. Seed is being increased and enough for general distribution should be available by 1956.

Two Canadian oat varieties, "Garry" and "Rodney," are showing good resistance. Both are late varieties. "Marine," "Redwood" and "B-5128" flax also are withstanding rust well, but "Bison" was hard hit.

Although rust infestation in the area was not quite as bad as last year, Bridgford said that the weather, generally, has been very adverse--high winds, heavy rain and, in nearby areas, hail.

Farmers at the field day visited the station's trial fields and in the afternoon heard talks by J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the University's School of Agriculture in St. Paul and R. E. "Bob" Hodgson, superintendent of the Southern School and Experiment Station at Waseca.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 13, 1950

Special

MINNESOTA HILL PAPERS MET AT SOUTH AMERICAN MEETINGS

The University of Minnesota far outstripped sister institutions in the number of its graduates attending a recent international meeting of agricultural scientists in Columbia, South America.

Of 200 who attended the conference from Latin America and the U. S., 27 had taken graduate training at the University of Minnesota. The next largest group representing a U. S. agricultural college—14.

Two of the four awards made during the conference for "distinguished service to agriculture" went to Minnesota graduates—Dr. Ivin C. Steiman, retired head of the University's plant pathology department and an internationally-known plant disease scientist, and Jose Vallejo, Argentine crop scientist.

Two other University of Minnesota alumni who in 1953 received a University "outstanding achievement award" also took part in the meetings. They are:

Dr. J. G. Harrar, agriculture director of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, and Dr. H. A. Roderhiser, head of the field crops branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington.

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 14 1955

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA TV STATIONS

CAPTION FOR PICTURE

A new University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist went on duty this week. He is Hal Routhe, a 1948 University graduate who has been field man for the Southwest Farm Management Service at Worthington for several years.

Routhe takes over from Spencer B. Cleland, the University's veteran farm management specialist who retired on June 30 after 40 years' service. In his new job, Routhe will work closely with the state's county agents in bringing Minnesota farmers the newest in farm management techniques. He will travel widely consulting with county agents and individual farmers on management problems.

Routhe was born and raised on a 360-acre diversified farm near Redwood Falls. He spent nine years as a 4-H club member, was president of his county 4-H club federation and won the state 4-H junior leadership award in 1944.

The University awarded him his master's degree in agricultural economics last December.

Announcement of Routhe's appointment comes from Skuli Rutford, director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1955

Immediate Release

(with mat)

ROUTE NAMED EXTENSION FARM MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST

Hal Routhe, Worthington, fieldman for the Southwest Farm Management Service, has been appointed extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Announcement comes from Skuli Rutford, director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service. Routhe succeeds S. B. Cleland, veteran farm management specialist who retired from the University's staff on June 30 after 40 years' service.

Routhe, 29, was born and raised on a 360-acre diversified farm near Redwood Falls. He spent nine years as a 4-H club member, was president of his county 4-H club federation and won the state 4-H junior leadership award in 1944.

He was graduated from the University in 1948 and has been taking graduate studies, specializing in farm record analysis and management research, during his work as fieldman for the Southwest Farm Management Service. He was awarded his master's degree in agricultural economics in December, 1954.

The service is a 10-county association of farmers which cooperates with the University's department of agricultural economics in farm management research.

As farm management specialist, Routhe will work closely with the state's county agents in bringing them the latest in management research. He will travel widely throughout the state consulting with county agents and individual farmers on management problems.

The University has two extension farm management specialists. The other is E. H. M. Hartmans. Both are stationed at the University's Institute of Agriculture campus in St. Paul.

B-550-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1955

Immediate Release

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA VEGETABLE TOUR SET

The annual meeting and tour of the Southern Minnesota Vegetable Growers' association will be held in the Hollandale area, near Albert Lea, on Tuesday, July 19.

The tour will start from the Central school at Hollandale at 10 a.m., according to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

On the tour, open to the public, the caravan will visit 2,000 acres of asparagus fields, 2,000 acres of onions, 5,000 acres of potatoes, 500 acres of cabbage, 400 acres of carrots, 2,000 acres of sugar beets--nearly all being grown in peaty or muck soil--and will see four modern vegetable washing plants, forced air systems for curing onions and storing potatoes, yellows-resistant cabbage trial fields and one of the biggest exhibits of vegetable growing and handling equipment in the country.

Speaker at the noon buffet lunch at Central school, Hollandale, will be William P. Martin, head of the University's soils department.

Officers in the Southern Minnesota Vegetable Growers' association include Frank Ward, Jr., president, Ted Munson, vice-president and Juel Nelson, secretary-treasurer.

B-551-hrj

NEWS RELEASE
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
JULY 14, 1955

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Sunday, August 14 has been selected as the date for the reunion of graduates and former students of the School of Agriculture in southern Minnesota by the Officers of District Reunion No. 1. These officers, headed by A. L. Sjowall of Rochester, President; Richard R. Sackett, Stewartville, Vice President and Marilyn A. Gray, Lake City, Secretary-Treasurer have arranged the program for the reunion. Silver Lake Park at the north edge of Rochester will be the meeting place of the reunion on Sunday, August 14, which will include a pot luck picnic lunch at 12:30 and a program at 2:00 o'clock.

Representatives of the faculty of the School of Agriculture as well as representatives of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association will be present at the meeting.

District Reunion No. 1 includes, Dakota, Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Ramsey, Rice, Scott, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca, Washington, and Winona counties.

Any graduates or former students of the School of Agriculture as well as prospective students and friends of the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus are invited to attend this reunion meeting. The Alumni Association of the School of Agriculture would also like to call attention to the fact that the 1955 State Fair Headquarters will be maintained at the Agriculture-Horticulture Building on the Minnesota State Fair Grounds during State Fair, August 27 through September 5.

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News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 15 and August 1 1955

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

Home Food Preservation Issue II (Late Season)

This second issue on home canning has been prepared with the assistance of the extension nutritionists to help you put more emphasis on the food preservation program in your newspaper and radio publicity. It will also give you information on certain canning techniques which you may have occasion to use in meetings or to explain in response to individual inquiries.

Use these canning items when they are timely. Adapt them for use in your newspaper column, as separate news stories or for your radio program.

Please file this copy so it will be handy for reference at any time during the canning season.

Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

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Safety in Preserving

There are many safety precautions you'll want to take as you do your food preservation this year. But here's one to keep in mind when you make the next batch of jam or jelly. Always melt paraffin over hot water, never over direct heat. Paraffin is flammable and burns with a dangerous blaze.

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota remind us, too, that scorched paraffin should never be used to cover jelly. It has a kerosene-like flavor which may be absorbed by the food. Melting paraffin over hot water will prevent the possibility of scorching and will eliminate the fire hazard as well.

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.

FOOD PRESERVATIONMany Uses for Early Apples

If you have early apples that won't store well, you'll want to find many ways of using them. Canning applesauce is one good way to preserve them for future use. Apple jelly, apple butter and mincemeat are other uses. And of course there are dozens of apple desserts your family would enjoy now - apple crisp, apple dumplings and the ever-popular green apple pie. You'll find still other suggestions in Extension Folder 177, "Know Your Minnesota Apples." Copies are available, free of charge from the county extension office.

* * * * *

Choose Ripe Peaches

Be sure peaches are thoroughly ripe if you plan to freeze them. That means they should have a yellow, not a green background. The blush does not necessarily indicate ripeness. If they're ripe enough for freezing, a hot water dip should not be necessary, although you may prefer it as a timesaver.

For canning, peaches may be a little on the firm side, because the cooking process will make them both softer and sweeter. However, if a hot water dip of more than 10 seconds is necessary to loosen their skins, they probably would improve if allowed to stand awhile longer.

* * * * *

Ascorbic Acid Cure for Darkening Peaches

When you freeze peaches this year, be sure to use ascorbic acid to keep them from turning dark. Ascorbic acid added to the sugar syrup in which peaches are frozen will prevent the fruit from darkening and at the same time help preserve the natural flavor of the fruit.

Speed is important, too, in preparing peaches for freezing because peaches darken as they're exposed to the air. So prepare only a few peaches at a time and pack the halves or slices directly into the prepared syrup to which the ascorbic acid has been added.

Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables," gives directions for freezing peaches. Get your free copy at the county extension office.

FOOD PRESERVATIONBlanch Pears, Too

Here's a timesaving tip when you can pears. It isn't necessary to spend a lot of time peeling pears. Blanch the fruit in boiling water as you do for peaches, then dip in cold water and rub off the skin with the hand to make a smoother surface and also to save fruit. Of course, stem, core and blossom end should be removed.

* * * * *

Dolgo Crabs for Jelly

Probably no crabapple makes a more beautiful red, flavorful jelly than the Dolgo. Some homemakers have asked if it is also possible to make jelly from the Hopa variety of crab apple. Leon Snyder, head of the department of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, says Hopa crabs are not particularly satisfactory for this purpose. They have a tart, rather astringent flavor when made into jelly. The color is good, however, and there is plenty of jelling property in the fruit. The juice will require sugar, cup for cup, for the best quality jelly. The Dolgo crab which is as ornamental as the Hopa, is much preferred for jelling.

* * * * *

Pressure Canner as a Water Bath

Your pressure cooker used without pressure makes a good utensil for canning fruit and tomatoes as these products do not require the higher temperature of steam under pressure.

Put about 2 inches of water in the cooker, just as for pressure canning. Heat nearly to boiling, then put in the jars. Put the lid on tightly, to force the steam out through the petcock rather than at the rim. Leave the petcock open and keep the water boiling so that steam issues freely until processing is done. Start to count time when steam comes out "dry" from the petcock in a steady flow, or about 7 minutes after steam first appears. Continue the cooking until the required time is completed. As the cooker is not under pressure, open it at once and remove the jars for cooling.

Use the water bath timetables as given in Extension Folder No. 100, "Home Canning - Fruits and Vegetables".

FOOD PRESERVATIONCloudiness in Jar May or May Not Mean Spoilage

Jars of vegetables which have been on the shelf for a few weeks sometimes appear cloudy. This cloudiness may indicate spoilage. On the other hand, it may merely mean that the vegetable was over-mature when canned. If, when you open the jar, the liquid seems ropey or stringy, that is unquestionably a sign of spoilage and the product should be discarded. Any product which diverges from the normal appearance or odor should be considered suspect and should be destroyed by burning. Even when the food looks and smells all right, it should be heated to a full, rolling boil before it is so much as tasted. This applies to low-acid products such as meat, fish and vegetables. Boiling is not necessary when the canned product is fruit, tomatoes or other acid-high food.

* * * * *

When Canning or Freezing Corn

When preparing corn for canning or freezing, cut through the stem end at the point of the lowest layer of kernels. Cut off the tip about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the end of the cob. This opens up all the husks so they can be removed very quickly and makes it easy to get at the silks. A stiff new vegetable brush will be helpful in removing the corn silks.

When cutting corn from the cob, cut away from you or toward the plate. This is a safety precaution, as the knife may slip and nick your hand if it is directed toward you.

* * * * *

Tricks of the Canning Trade

Here's a trick to remember when you can fruits. Make your sugar syrup in an old-style coffee pot or glass percolator if you have one. It will be easy to keep the syrup hot in this container, and the pouring spout will make it possible for you to get the syrup into the jars without drips and dribbles.

FOOD PRESERVATIONDo Not Invert Jars: Cool, Test, Label and Store

Always cool jars of home-canned food right side up. To invert the jar while the contents are warm may break the seal.

Inverting the jar does not reduce floating, as some home canners think.

When jars are hot, they should be handled with great care, as the seal continues to strengthen until the jar is cold. Screw bands should not be removed until jars are perfectly cold. Glass jars are sealed by a vacuum formed by heating the contents to exhaust air, then cooling without letting more air enter (a hermetic seal). The purpose of the screw band is simply to hold the lid in place while this processing takes place and the seal is being formed.

When the jar is perfectly cold, the seal is as strong as it ever will be. If the seal is tight, the cold jar can be lifted by the lid after the screwband has been removed. Label jars and store in a cool, dry place.

* * * * *

Wash Jars Before Storing

Before putting empty jars away, wash them super-clean. Make sure that all labels, lime deposit, food which has boiled over onto the screw threads and all traces of sealing compounds from the self-seal lid have been removed. The jars will have to be washed again before they're re-filled, but it is easier to be thorough when handling only one jar than when you are putting a great many through for a heavy canning load. The time, also, to check for cracks and nicks is when jars are put into storage. If they have suffered any of these casualties, discard them at once and save storage space and time later.

* * * * *

TOMATO JUICE SPOILAGE

The question often is asked, "Why does my tomato juice spoil, while my tomatoes keep perfectly?"

The answer to this may often be found in the selection of the raw product.

Often trimmings and softer tomatoes are cooked to use as juice while the firm specimens are canned. This is bad practice. A soft tomato is a partially spoiled tomato. If you include such tomatoes you will have inferior flavor, and since spoilage has already started, the product is much harder to sterilize. -jbn-

FOOD PRESERVATIONDon't Be Too Thrifty in Making Tomato Juice

Tomato juice is no better than the tomatoes that go into it. So select your raw product carefully.

Wash, remove stem ends, cut into pieces, and simmer until softened. Then put through a fine sieve.

Don't be too thrifty. Stop before the skin begins to pass through. The small bits of skin will do no harm, but they make the juice less attractive. If you wish to be more thrifty, puree the pulp remaining and can it for soup.

Add 1 teaspoon salt to each quart of juice, reheat immediately just to boiling and fill hot jars at once, leaving a quarter-inch head space. Process for 30 minutes in the hot water bath. The processing time is long to guard against certain types of flat-sour spoilage.

Salt is not necessary, but as tomato juice is usually used directly from the jars, most people like to have it salted before canning.

* * * * *

HOT PACK OR COLD FOR TOMATOES

Either the cold pack or hot pack method is satisfactory for canning tomatoes, but the cold pack method is somewhat easier, and gives superior flavor.

For the cold pack, press the skinned tomatoes into the hot jar until enough juice is pressed out to cover. Adjust the seal and process in the hot water bath 45 minutes. For the hot pack, cut the peeled tomatoes in quarters, bring to the boiling point in an open kettle, then pack in hot jars. Process in the hot water bath 35 minutes.

In preparing the tomatoes for canning, remove green portions and the hard core. Trim small blemishes deeply into the firm flesh. Always discard badly blemished or soft tomatoes.

* * * * *

LONG PROCESS FOR TOMATOES

Many people wonder why 45 minutes is required for processing tomatoes.

First, a type of flat-sour spoilage has been developing over a period of years which is extremely hard to control at the temperature of boiling water. Therefore, 45 minutes is recommended for processing tomatoes in glass jars, started cold. The tomatoes will keep better, and consumer tests show that the flavor of long-process tomatoes is preferred by the public.

-jbn-

FOOD PRESERVATION-PICKLINGFresh Produce Important

For the best pickles, it's important to start with good-quality firm and fresh-picked cucumbers. They should be used as soon as possible, preferably within 24 hours after harvesting. Select those that are free of blemishes and of about the same size for a nice, uniform product. Be sure to wash them gently but thoroughly to remove dirt and grit which could start bacterial action. Be sure to smooth away the blossom scar entirely.

* * * * *

What Kind of Vinegar?

Whether you use cider vinegar or distilled white vinegar for making pickles is largely a matter of personal preference and taste. The flavor of cider vinegar is excellent but may cause a slight darkening of pickles. You may not like this in the case of watermelon rind or pickled pears but not mind it in cucumbers. In any case, acidity should be 4 to 6 per cent. The percentage of acidity is indicated on the label.

* * * * *

As for Equipment

When you are putting pickles through the brining operation, use stone crocks, glass, pottery or unbroken enamel-lined pans, not metal. The salt in the brine might eat into your metal container.

The kettle in which you make your pickling sirup, however, may be aluminum, enamelware, glass or stainless steel. Copper utensils are likely to make pickles turn a peculiar shade of green; iron may make them turn black. Galvanized iron is poisonous when used for cooking or brining.

Jars for storing the pickles should be perfect - without chipped edges.

* * * * *

Spices Give Oomph

If you use whole spices for pickling, tie them loosely in a bag of a double thickness of cheesecloth, dampen the bag and put it into the preserving kettle. Spices give flavor to pickles during cooking, but since they darken light-colored pickles and over-flavor delicate ones, it's best to remove the bag before putting the pickles in storage.

Many homemakers prefer to use oil of spices instead of whole spices. Half a teaspoon of oil of spices to 1 quart of pickling syrup gives a mild, spicy flavor which will mellow in storage

FOOD PRESERVATION - PICKLINGWatermelon Rind For Pickles

An easy and thrifty way to dispose of watermelon rind after the family has eaten the fruit is to make it into pickles. The rind will keep in the refrigerator for two or three days while the rest of the melon is being eaten.

A thick rind makes a better pickle than a thin rind. It should be trimmed carefully on both the green and the red sides so that only firm pale green flesh is left. If all the red is not removed, one side of the finished pickle will be soft, stringy and of poor color.

Boil rind gently in water to cover, using 1 teaspoonful of salt to 1 quart water. Cook only until tender. Drain.

While the rind is draining, make a syrup of 2 parts sugar to 1 part vinegar. Add 15 to 18 drops of oil of cinnamon or cloves or a mixture of the two for each quart of syrup. Bring the syrup to a boil, then put in the rind and bring again to a boil. Let the rind stand in the syrup overnight. Next day add 1 cup of sugar. Heat just to boiling and again let stand overnight. The third day add 1 cup of sugar, heat to boiling, pack hot into hot jars, cover with remaining syrup and seal. It's a good idea to give the filled jars 10 minutes in the hot water bath to strengthen the seal.

Instead of the oil of cinnamon or cloves, the natural spices may be used. Tie the spices in a bag, and remove before packing into the jars. The oil is easier to use and gives a better color than the natural spices.

* * * * *

Why Pickles Shivel

Are you having trouble with your pickles? Do they remain firm and crisp or do they become shriveled and limp?

One cause of shriveling is the use of too strong solutions. Either salt, sugar or vinegar used with a too lavish hand may be responsible for this trouble.

Vinegar, as found on the market today, has 4 to 6 per cent acetic acid, while that marketed some decades ago may have rated only about 3 per cent acidity. If you are using an old recipe and have experienced trouble with the pickles shriveling, first check the acidity of the vinegar, which will probably be indicated on the label. If it is high, use water to dilute it. One cup of water added to one cup of 6 per cent vinegar reduces the acid content to approximately 3 per cent.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 18, 1955

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FOR RELEASE:
NOON, TUESDAY, JULY 19
* * * * *

NEW POTATOES UNDER TEST AT HOLLANDALE

HOLLANDALE, MINN. --- Several promising new potato and onion varieties are showing up well in University of Minnesota test fields near here.

Farmers attending the annual meeting and tour of the Southern Minnesota Vegetable Growers' association here heard O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, tell of the new varieties.

He said that three new Nebraska varieties--Dazoc, Redglo and Sheridan--are among 15 under test. Certified seed of them will be available next year. Dazoc is an early red potato that's smoother than Red Warba. In the areas it is now being grown, it is preferred for its excellent market quality.

Minnesota growers also will be interested in Red Lasoda, an early potato with excellent color, yield-ability, cooking quality and market quality. There is considerable demand for seed.

A new russet, Rushmore, appears to have good market and cooking quality, Turnquist said. Rushmore appears better suited to peat land than Early Gem, an early russetted variety.

The 15 varieties will be harvested sometime in September and a field day will be held at which growers will have an opportunity to compare how each variety has done and hear what University potato specialists think of it.

There also are 40 strains of onions being tested here--15 are hybrids which should be available to growers in 1956. The hybrids have been tested three years now, Turnquist says, and prove superior to standard open-pollinated varieties now important in the trade.

Speaking on proper soil management, William P. Martin, head of the University's soils department, said that careful soil care is vital for profits and a good product. He advocated an increased use of the proper kind and amount of fertilizers, applying them from facts determined by a soil test to find the soil's "hungers."

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 18, 1955

Immediate Release

TWO NEW STAFF MEMBERS IN DAIRY DEPARTMENT

Two dairy science teaching and research specialists joined the University of Minnesota's dairy department staff this month, according to J. B. Fitch, head of the department.

They are Jesse B. Williams, until recently an assistant professor of dairy husbandry at North Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo, and Carl N. Clifton, who comes to the University from Ohio State university, Columbus. Both will rank as assistant professors.

Williams received his master of science degree in 1948 and his Ph. D. degree in 1950, both at Pennsylvania State college. He will specialize in teaching and research on dairy cattle management and dairy production. He succeeds C. F. Foreman, who left to join the staff of Iowa State college, Ames.

Clifton is a graduate of Eastern Kentucky State Teachers' college and earned his master's degree in agriculture from the University of Kentucky in 1939. For the past three years, Clifton has been active in the dairy cattle breeding project at Ohio State university.

He was granted his Ph. D. degree there in December, 1954, and succeeds Ned D. Bayley, who resigned to join the staff of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Beltsville, Maryland, Research Center. Clifton will teach subjects and head the research projects in dairy cattle breeding.

Both men are married and are fathers. Williams has three children, Clifton two.

B-553-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 18, 1955

Immediate Release

NEW COUNTY HOME AGENTS APPOINTED

Fourteen new home agents have been appointed to as many Minnesota counties in the last two months, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the University of Minnesota's extension home program, announced today.

The home agents will work with county agricultural agents in developing expanded extension programs for their counties, giving special emphasis to the extension home program and the home economics phases of 4-H work. There are now 71 home agents in Minnesota.

Recent appointments and the counties in which the home agents will work include: Grace Thayer, Morrison; Alice Walters, Crow Wing; Hallie Lee Clonts, Watonwan; Aldyne Carlson, Nobles; Isabelle MacLeod, East Otter Tail; Rhoda Douglas, Kittson; Marian Nelson, Fillmore; Carol Brock, Todd; Beverly Blakeslee, Winona; Mary Jean Rasmussen, Stearns; Thorace Parsons, Mahnomen; Bette Schaffner, Wabasha; and Lillian Engen, Meeker. Mary Wirt has been appointed assistant home agent for Waseca county.

Mrs. Edna K. Jordahl, formerly Itasca county home agent, was recently transferred to Clay county.

B-554-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 18, 1955

Immediate Release

NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK TO BE LAUNCHED IN STATE

Five Minnesota farmers, victims of farm accidents ranging from machinery mishaps to gun wounds and enraged farm animal attacks, will tell their story at a kickoff luncheon to help the 1955 National Farm Safety Week--July 24-30--off to a good start, Friday, July 22.

The luncheon will be held at the Curtis Hotel. It is sponsored by the Minneapolis-Moline company in cooperation with the farm section of the Minnesota Safety council.

According to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, a farm accident of some kind is reported from one fourth of Minnesota's farms each year. Five Minnesota farmers lost their lives in farm tractor accidents in June. That's less than June, 1954, but still five too many, said he.

The five farmers who will participate in the luncheon are: Adam Schengler, Park Rapids; March Hyatt, Fort Ripley; Cliff Ukkeberg, Clitheral; Oscar Carlson, Deerwood, and Willard Anderson, Rochester.

Radio, newspaper and TV representatives will have an opportunity to interview each accident victim at the luncheon.

Governor Orville L. Freeman today (Tuesday, July 19) issued a proclamation in support of National Farm Safety week. In it, he urged Minnesota rural people to "use this week as the beginning of year-around vigilance against farm accidents, eliminating hazards and constantly seeking to develop careful work habits and attitudes to reduce our appalling farm accident toll."

B-555-hrj

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 18 1955

To all counties

For use week of July 25
or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses...

New Zealanders Top Dairymen --- Dairy experiment station herds in New Zealand graze pasture so dense that it tires a person to walk through it. It's a scientifically blended mixture that will feed 40 cows a day on one acre. Next day, the 40 are moved onto a fresh acre and the day-before-grazed acre is given several days to recover. And the pasture is grazed in its early stages of growth when it's most nutritious. This report came from a University of Minnesota dairy scientist, W. E. Petersen, who spent three months in Australia and New Zealand this spring.

How to Handle Metabisulphite --- You may have been thinking about trying sodium metabisulphite as a silage preservative. Here's a tip from a University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Rodney A. Briggs. This material can be handled without danger to a person, but the dry white powder may irritate eyes and nose. Thus, packing and levelling is best done between loads and not while the green silage is being blown in.

Fertilizer Carryover Found --- Where less than 200 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate goes on medium to fine-textured soils for corn, tests find a carryover effect on yield of crops other than legumes the next year. According to Jack MacGregor of the University's soils department, this proves that nitrogen apparently benefits plants grown a year later on the same soil. He says that when medium to fine-textured soils are frozen in winter, late fall applications of nitrogen are practical. How nitrogen moves through the soil depends, of course, on its form. It moves less as an ammonium and more as a nitrate.

Summer Feeding Needs --- Don't short-change your cows by giving them fine pasture and feed and then forgetting the other essentials. They are: a clean, fresh supply of cool water--if you were eating grass all day you'd want something to wash it down, too, you know--a phosphorus-rich mineral feed such as bone meal and--sure--salt.

hrj

Harold E. Swanson
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

July 18, 1955

Special to Crop Life

American Farm Research
Association Meeting

A new process in making fertilizer was unveiled last week at the 1955 American Farm Research association meeting on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, July 13-15.

James Seymour, Illinois Farm Supply company research chemist, described the process he developed.

The Seymour process in two or three minutes converts water insoluble calcium metaphosphate into a soluble material. This opens up new and improved manufacturing processes.

Calcium metaphosphate from deposits in the West are high analysis plant food. Up to now, however, they could not be incorporated chemically in mixed fertilizers, and their use was most suitable as a phosphatic fertilizer on acid soils.

The Seymour process makes it possible to convert calcium metaphosphate to mixed fertilizers and to enriched superphosphates under conditions readily obtained in the fertilizer industry. This hydrolysis reaction, though not new under laboratory conditions, is now practical under actual production conditions.

(more)

These new fertilizers hold promise of reduction of costs to the farmer by savings in ingredient costs, reduction in manufacturing costs, and reduction in transportation costs. It also offers improvements in product quality, higher water soluble phosphate values, and tends to conserve national sulfur resources.

Announcement of the new fertilizer manufacturing method was one of the highlights of the fertilizer conference held in conjunction with the meeting. Other sessions were held on feeds, petroleum, and seed with general session talks by leaders in the American Farm Research association and the American Farm Bureau.

Dr. George D. Scarseth, director of research of the association, told the group in the opening session that "Research to speed the acquiring of knowledge is the ingredient that should be substituted for legislation that tries to help the farmer on the basis of want."

In the principal speech of the conference at the association's annual banquet, Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau federation, called upon the association to support the revision of grading standards for wheat now being considered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Later he hit out at marketing organizations that are more interested in building storage facilities than in taking other steps to relieve surpluses.

"Unfortunately, it appears that some of the large cooperatives are more interested in building storage elevators for holding government-owned grain than in supporting the things that have to be done to solve our market problems," he said.

(more)

"Some cooperative groups have been leading supporters for the 90 per cent price support program which has contributed to our present surplus problem and in the process made a great deal of storage business."

In another presentation to the fertilizer group Louis E. Quiram, Illinois Farm Supply Co., outlined factors to consider when producing fertilizer commercially. He said that a prospective fertilizer-maker should consider:

First, what type of fertilizer does he want to produce--complete, high-analysis, granular, regular liquid, or ammonium phosphate?

Second, what process should he use--conventional (with or without granulation), nitrophosphate, mono-ammonium, Di-ammonium, TVA, Martinet, Seymour, or liquid?

Third, what is his source of phosphate, superphosphate, triple phosphate, or rock cal-meta.

What type of fertilizer to make is the first decision, Quiram said, because low-analysis regular grades can be made economically in small plants. But one must also consider consumer wants. Will customers want a product they can store and handle in bulk? Will they pay a premium for granular forms? Will they prefer liquid?

The several processes of fertilizer-making range in cost from \$1,200,000 to \$4,500,000 to produce 50,000 tons a year, he said.

Quiram listed the desirable qualities of processes the manufacturer-to-be should consider: (1) a low initial capital outlay; (2) semi-continuous/^{to continuous} processing; (3) use of conventional material plus ammonia and nitrogen solutions; (4) ability to produce several plant food ratios of granular type; (5) developing an economical source of P_2O_5 ; (6) having a finished product that can be handled and stored in bulk.

(more)

A manufacturer should plan to fit his production program to a balanced soil fertility program, his state agricultural college's program, and area plant food needs to be assured of a profitable enterprise, Quiram said.

Dr. W. P. Martin, head of the University of Minnesota Soils Department, told the group that it is necessary to feed the microorganisms in the soil as well as the plants growing on the soil. These microorganisms, so necessary to good crops, use the organic matter in the soil as their food.

There are as many as a billion living organisms in a teaspoon of good topsoil, Martin said. The nutrient needs of this huge microbe population depends on the application of fertilizer, residue management, and organic matter management.

Maintaining the nitrogen level is especially important in good organic matter level management, Martin went on. Application of nitrogen with crop residue is necessary to maintain organic matter in the soil.

Consequently nitrogen (as well as potash and phosphate) must be added to the soil in amounts equal to the amount removed by the crop and the amount tied up by microorganisms plus other losses.

Microbial protoplasm is a substantial crop that must be supplied with nutrients, Martin emphasized.

M. B. Russell, department of agronomy, University of Illinois, declared that, "In working with farmers we must help them to better analyze their problems so they can arrive at their own solutions."

Prescription recommendations for growing corn or other products are bad if they are mere recipes to be followed blindly by the farmer. If, however, they are recommendations that the farmer understands and that he can alter to fit his situation they are all right, he said.

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He then outlined the basis for a sound system of soil management.

Such a system must:

1. Provide the amount and kinds of plant food needed for efficient crop production.
2. Provide the kind of physical environment in the soil necessary to develop root systems.
3. Provide for the preservation of the productive capacity of the soil, preventing erosion, for example.

In conclusion he declared that one of the great opportunities in agriculture today is in the growth regulation of plants by the use of chemicals. The impact of these chemicals is going to be great in the future.

Speaking in much the same vein, Charles Sinkins, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, declared that adding plant food without regard to other factors is not wise fertilizer use. The amount and kind of plant food must fit the individual situation. Each field and crop is a different situation, he said.

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Harold B. Swanson
Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

July 18, 1955

Special to Feedstuffs

American Farm Research
Association Meeting

Research, which speeds the acquiring of knowledge, should be substituted for legislation that tries to help the farmer on the basis of want.

That belief was expressed last week by Dr. George D. Scarceath, director of research of the American Farm Research association at the opening session of the association's annual research conference. The conference was held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, July 13-15.

In the principal speech of the conference, Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, called upon the association to support the revision of grading standards for wheat now being considered by the United States Department of Agriculture.

One of the ways to secure market expansion for crops such as wheat is to adopt a high-quality wheat program, he declared. He then asked that marketing organizations work toward better methods and greater efficiency in the marketing, processing, and distribution of farm products.

Shuman denounced marketing organizations which are more interested in building storage space than taking other steps to relieve surpluses.

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Referring to the cooperative movement, in which he is especially interested, Shuman said, "Unfortunately, it appears that some of the large cooperatives are more interested in building storage elevators for holding government-owned grain than in supporting the things that have to be done to solve our market problems."

"Some cooperative groups," he continued, "have been among the leading supporters of the 90 per cent price support program which has contributed to our present surplus problem and in the process made a great deal of storage business."

The delegates to the session attended separate research conferences on fertilizer, feed, petroleum, or seed according to their interests.

In keynoting the feed conference, E. V. Stevenson, manager of the feed department, Illinois Farm Supply Co., cited the rapid strides made in livestock feeding during the past 25 years.

He pointed out that broiler feeding efficiency had increased nearly 100 per cent in the period. Egg production per 100 pounds of feed jumped from 154 to 224 eggs or a savings of 11 cents per dozen in feed cost.

Pork production jumped from 23 to 29 pounds of pork per 100 pounds of feed in the same period. This means a feed saving of \$3.50 per 100 pounds gain or \$7.00 per hog.

In speaking of merchandising Stevenson declared, "Sometimes we formulate feeds for people rather than for the animals that will use it. Feeds are bought by people."

Feed men heard four of the nations' leading animal nutrition experts report on recent research and developments in feeding hogs and dairy cattle.

L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, and J. A. Hoefer, professor of animal husbandry at Michigan State University, divided the discussion of swine feeding. Hanson covered the period up to weaning and Hoefer the period from weaning to market.

(more)

Hanson, in reporting on early weaning experiments at the University of Minnesota, said that there are no particularly difficult problems in early weaning and that there are certain advantages. However, he doesn't necessarily recommend the practice generally.

In Minnesota trials early-weaned pigs did not gain faster or more economically and for some reason lagged behind those weaned at eight weeks during the fattening period.

Hanson went on to point out that there's more to hog feeding than getting the most pounds of gain per 100 pounds of feed. The point is to get the most gain per dollar of feed.

On the other hand, the cost of feed per pound can be misleading. He cited an experience in Minnesota where one lot of hogs was fed 13-cents-per-pound feed and another 7-cent feed. The 13-cent feed was the cheapest because it was much more efficient.

Other conclusions he gave as result of trials with over 1200 pigs in early weaning experiments at Minnesota were:

- * Early weaned pigs, 3 to 8 weeks old, do best on about a 20 per cent protein ration.
- * Pigs like rations with sugar added better, but they do not make better gains on such rations.
- * Adding the flavors, molasses--fortifier and anise-molasses, did not improve rate of gain. In fact, the pigs turned down the flavored feed in favor of unflavored feed.
- * Incorporating fat in the ration increased efficiency only slightly. The farmer can't pay too much for the fat in the concentrate and still find the addition profitable.

(more)

* Pigs weaned at three weeks fell behind those weaned at eight weeks in the period from weaning to market time. The two groups had about the same efficiency of gain from three weeks to eight weeks.

Professor Hoefer, in discussing feeding, pointed out that feed makes up 80 per cent of the cost of raising hogs.

The fact that hog prices are levelling out during the year and probably will continue to do so will make a difference in feeding methods in the future.

If seasonal price variations decrease, more emphasis must be placed on economy of gain, Hoefer said. He made it clear, however, that he did not think there was any conflict between rate of gain and economy of gain. The development of a truly meat type hog--not just a thin or poor doing lard hog--may show that speed of gain and economy are synonymous.

Answering the question, "Is it practical to adjust supplement-to-feeding ratios as supplement-to-grain grain/price ratios fluctuate or should a hog feeder select a nutritionally sound program and stick to it?" he said:

"For the man who is buying most of his feed and is shooting for the greatest possible economy of gain, it is feasible to make the frequent adjustment necessary for the corn and supplement. However, for the average hog man it would be better to stick to a nutritionally sound program with as few changes as possible."

Hoefer emphasized, too, that it does not cost more to raise meat type hogs.

Talking about limited feeding and greater pasture utilization for hogs, he said that the possibilities are good for the hog man who has ~~good~~ good legume (alfalfa and ladino) available.

Discussing dairy feeding, Dr. W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota, said that most U. S. milk is produced under "horse and surrey" methods.

(more)

He blamed our nation's low per-cow and per-acre milk output on (1) lack of "cowmanship"--that is, knowledge and ability in handling a cow wisely and gently; (2) lack of knowledge of choosing cows for their inherited ability to produce milk and use feed efficiently; and (3) poor nutrition.

Petersen pointed out that of all animals the cow is the only one which will give milk to other than her offspring. Thus, for best efficiency, a farmer should treat his cows so they want to give him their milk as wholeheartedly as they would to a calf. This takes gentle, courteous treatment, Petersen said.

On his recent trip to Australia and New Zealand, he found those countries' efficient grassland research programs have developed pasture mixtures so dense it tires a person to walk through them. Scientists there have achieved real success in developing a pasture that will serve 40 cows' needs for one day from only one acre. Next day, the cattle are moved onto a fresh acre.

In the U. S., our use of forage in dairying is the number one area that needs improvement.

Speaking on the need for mechanization, Petersen said it should be possible for one man, with modern equipment, to daily milk, feed, bed-down, and clean out after 100 cows with eight hours' work. It's done in New Zealand, he said.

Discussing, "Hormones and Their Cousins," Fred N. Andrews, professor of animal husbandry, Purdue University, told about some of the experimental work using stilbestrol at Purdue University.

(more)

He pointed out that the female hormones do improve efficiency in meat production with cattle and sheep. When stilbestrol in pellet form was administered, there was an increased rate of gain and improved efficiency. No trouble was met in the feed lot. Side effects of the pellet use were that animals showed signs of heat and mammary glands developed regardless of age.

Oral administration of stilbestrol, however, caused none of these side effects.

In all cases these compounds did not increase fat deposition, did not improve carcass quality, but did increase rate of gain and improve efficiency.

Stilbestrol, however, should not be used with breeding stock, he said.

While use of stilbestrol has been successful with sheep and cattle, researchers have not been able to get clear cut results with swine.

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News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 18 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of July 25 or
after if appropriate

MANY STEPS
INVOLVED IN
KITCHEN PLANNING

Homemakers who may be called upon to help plan a community or church kitchen often are at a loss to know how to begin.

Home Agent _____ has some suggestions to pass on to such planning committees from Lucile Streater, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota and manager of the agricultural cafeteria.

- . Consider the type of meal you will usually serve--whether it is to be large and formal or a simple luncheon.
- . Determine how many people are going to be available to do the heavy preparation and the working space they will need.
- . Plan the necessary traffic lanes, keeping the number of people involved in mind. A smooth flow of traffic is important for avoiding confusion in the kitchen.
- . Separate preparation of the food from serving if at all possible. The assembly line is the best answer to cutting down handling on tasks like preparing salads and sandwiches.
- . If there is an old kitchen, salvage all the old equipment you possibly can.
- . Don't over-equip. Plan for flexibility and future expansion, but don't buy something that has no present practical use. For example, don't buy a mixer or coffee urn that is too large for the normal needs. It costs money to keep such equipment clean, and often it will stand idle and deteriorate while some smaller makeshift item is used.
- . Select simple equipment. A complicated gadget may look fine, but because of constantly changing personnel, it may not prove practical. Simple equipment saves on repair costs as well as time.
- . Spend money first of all on the refrigerator, the pot sink and the dish washer. These are necessary to carry out your health and sanitation responsibilities.
- . Provide good light. Don't have workers standing in their own shadows. Don't use the kind of fluorescent lights which make the food look queer. Have light fixtures that are easy to clean and at a proper level.

Pay attention to working heights of all tables, sinks and machines. Consider the comfort of the worker as well as his safety.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 18 1955

To all counties

ATT: COUNTY AGENTS
For use week of July 25
or after

NEW HOG CARCASS
GRADES DESCRIBED

There is no longer any "choice" hog carcass grade and the most backfat thickness permitted on all grades except "medium" has been cut two-tenths of an inch. The "medium" is a tenth of an inch.

County Agent _____ lists the five new grades, as given him by University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist Henry G. Zavoral.

"U. S. No. 1" are slaughter hogs with near minimum finish required to produce high quality pork cuts. Carcasses usually yield more than half their weight in the lean cuts of hams, loins, picnics and Boston butts.

"U. S. No. 2" are slightly fatter slaughter hogs. Carcasses normally yield 47 to 50 per cent of their weight in the four trimmed lean cuts.

"U. S. No. 3" are slaughter hogs that are overfat. Yields of the four lean cuts are usually less than 47 per cent of carcass weight.

"Medium" are hogs which are slightly underfinished. Yields of lean cuts are relatively high, but total ration of lean and fat to bone is slightly low.

"Cull" are hogs which are decidedly underfinished and produce cuts inferior in quality.

hrj

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 18 1955

To all counties

ATT: COUNTY AGENTS

For use week of July 25
or after

NEW U. FOLDER
DESCRIBES BEST
FARM RENT SETUPS

Pardon our inquisitiveness--but are you renting a farm? Are you changing your lease? What type of lease will you use? It's County Agent _____ talking.

"What business is it of his", you ask? Well, none, really. But he has copies of a new University of Minnesota Extension Folder, No. 179, which describes in detail the several financial arrangements being used in renting farms.

Title of the folder is, "Rental Arrangements for Your Farm," and it was written by S. A. Engene and Marvin Kottke of ^{the} University's agricultural economics department. The two men specialize in farm management problems.

Here are some ideas from the folder: Most commonly used lease in your area is a good starting point in your search--but the type of lease, of course, depends on many factors and the one most commonly used in your area may not fit your needs.

Even neighboring farms can be different and should be leased on a different basis.

The folder has a complete description of the several types of lease arrangements --cash, crop-share, crop-share-cash and livestock-share. It also sets up tables showing how a year's profit would be divided under each type. This will give you a more accurate idea of the profits you can expect from each.

This helpful new folder is available free at the county agent's office or by writing a postcard to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

It's title again: "Rental Arrangements for Your Farm," Extension Folder No. 179.

hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 18 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB or
HOME AGENT

GOOD 4-H LUNCHES
ARE ADEQUATE
YET LIGHT

An adequate 4-H lunch should include one dairy food, says Home (Club) Agent

Four-H members and their mothers, who are looking for ideas for 4-H lunches that have interest and variety, may appreciate the following suggestions from Elaine Tessman, State 4-H Club Agent at the University of Minnesota.

Cereal "nibbles" served with a glass of milk and fruit make an unusual treat after an evening 4-H meeting. "Nibbles" are a combination of ready-to-eat cereal, pretzels, peanuts, garlic, celery salt, Worcestershire sauce and butter. These ingredients are mixed, toasted in a slow oven for 30 minutes, and then served with some fruit such as grapes, pears or apples.

Another timely suggestion is to serve ice cream topped with fresh fruit that is now in season. Some of the favorites are raspberries, strawberries, pineapple chunks and cantaloupe. Ice cream is also very refreshing served with sponge or angel food cake, or in ice cream floats.

Ice cream or sherbet alone will always be a healthful and cooling summer snack. It is light enough to be served late in the evening and still allow for a good night's rest.

Milk is an excellent dairy food that can be included in light lunches. Fruit salad with cinnamon toast and milk, or nutbread sandwiches and milk are two appetizing ideas that are good refreshment possibilities for any occasion.

The best time for a late lunch, in order that the food may be digested properly, is between 9:30 and 10:15, according to Miss Tessman.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 19, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Pointing out some of the items in the account book of an "in-the-black" timber farm operator is Erwin Wamhoff, left, Pine county agent at Hinckley. The man at the right is banker Robert Nelson of Hinckley. In that part of the state, tree-growing for commercial purposes provides a big share of small farm income. Wamhoff is a native of Lewiston, where he was prominent in 4-H club work for several years. He was awarded a scholarship to attend the University of Minnesota in recognition of outstanding work as a 4-H'er. After graduating in 1939, Wamhoff became Itasca county 4-H club agent, serving until 1941, when he entered the Army to serve nearly five years. He spent 43 months overseas in the Pacific, with duty from Australia to Japan.

-hrj-

Fade

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 19 1955

SPECIAL TO: C. M. Ferguson, Federal
Director of Extension

Extension workers can well be proud of a job of coordination carried on last summer in northwestern Minnesota. Several billion hungry, inch-long, twine-thick dark green army worms kept county agents and Minnesota state entomology staff members on 24-hour alert for nine days last summer, starting July 14.

For an idea of what an armyworm "invasion" means, here's a report from West Ottertail County Agent Nick Weyrens of Fergus Falls: "On July 15, Steve Pikarski brought in the first armyworms. We drove out to his place with him and looked over a 50-acre barley field where he'd found them. There wasn't a leaf or a beard left. Within the next two hours, we visited seven of Steve's neighbors and found their fields all infested, but not as badly damaged.

At the airport, picked up its manager, Joe Devorak, and in the next four or five hours, covered much of the western part of the county and got all the farmers to agree to spraying. By seven the next morning, Joe had 14 planes lined up. By nine that first morning 150 farmers had called in, who were sure that if they didn't get a plane out over their fields 'within the hour' all their crops would be gone by night. Devorak took over the spraying operation. I went on the air every day at noon and had articles in each issue of the paper. I visited each farm whose owner had been in and wanted me to come out and he would have several of his neighbors at the hit field so I could explain the life cycle, damage and control methods quickly and to more people."

"For 10 days I started work at 5:30 a. m. and wound up my last farm visit by flashlight and car lights about 10. Damage to the county was about 5 to 8 per cent of the crop. An example of the spray's effectiveness: two days after John Jennen's flax field was sprayed, I squared off a foot and counted 35 dead worms within it."

A neighboring county agent, Bill Olson of Breckenridge, Wilkin County, writes: "By July 14, it really ~~was~~ loose. People were coming into the office and calling my office and home from 6 a. m. until midnight. I called Alf Olson at the Large Forum and asked him to headline it and to ask Station WDAY to feature it, too.

From July 14 until about July 20, we had bedlam. In hours we had plane crews working from eight points in the county. We had about 25 planes at the peak and they sprayed 250,000 acres. Eight per cent of our crops were lost, 20 per cent in the hardest-hit area.

Some fields lost 50 per cent, but their owners had ignored the threat. We lost about \$600,000 in crops before we got it under control. If we had let the worms take the crop, we'd have lost five times as much."

Acting as sparkplugs in pockets of resistance against the blanket invasion, county agents in the 20 counties affected lined up neighbors in stricken areas and helped them arrange plane spraying. This was difficult to obtain unless the contract-sprayer could count on a 500- to 1,000-acre spraying job in one locality.

Aerial spraying was easy to schedule in the broad, flat Red River Valley with 50- to 100-acre fields of wheat, oats and barley forming a patchwork for miles in all directions. But in the hilly, forested country to the east, stricken fields were farther apart, separated by brush and knolls of timber. County agents in these areas helped organize farmers so that the more valuable fields were sprayed in time.

Many farmers were saved the expense of spraying by county agents who looked over their fields and found so few armyworms that spraying wouldn't pay. This released aircraft for harder-hit sections.

One county agent met a problem with rare patriotism and bigness. State entomologists could only request that insecticide be shipped from processors to dealers.

In the early hours of the threat, a few dealers were reluctant to accept large shipments because they thought they might be caught without buyers. The agent gave his personal check for \$2,000 to insure one much needed shipment's being delivered in his county.

Roland Abraham, assistant director of Extension at the University of Minnesota in St. Paul, estimates the value of crops saved by timely spraying that week would support Minnesota Extension work for several years.

hrj

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 20, 1955

Timely Tips for August 6 The Farmer

Woven wire should not be stretched downward to conform with the pattern of small sharp ravines and ditches. The fence can be stretched across such low spots and the spot filled with an additional fence section. — John R. Neetsel

If pigs show signs of worms, they should be treated as early as possible. Sodium fluoride is the best drug right now. But it is poisonous and must be used according to directions. — H. G. Zavoral

Turkeys should bring slightly better farm prices this fall. If they don't, it will be the grower's own fault. He was warned in plenty of time to reduce numbers. Feed costs are down and with a good reduction in numbers growers should do quite well. Reports have the crop size down as much as 15 per cent, but I think five per cent is closer to the probable. — Dr. W. A. Billings

There is a lot of sandy soil in North Central Minnesota—in Clearwater, Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, Wadena and Becker counties—where legumes often do poorly because of lack of sulphur. Gypsum is the cheapest source of sulphur to overcome this shortage. — Harold E. Jones

Watch out for these itinerant seed salesmen. We hear many reports of some "salesman" taking a check for \$200 as down payment, then cashing it that afternoon at the bank in town. Result: no seed and the farmer's out \$200. — Edwin H. Jensen

Mangy hogs are graded down. With severe mange, hogs will not gain as well as they ought to. Best treatment is benzene hexachloride (Lindane). Follow exactly the directions on the label. — L. K. Cutkomp

Don't plant a new sweetclover seedling close to an old stand--if you can avoid it. Both overwintered and newly-emerged adult weevils migrate from old stands to new seedings. New adult weevils may be coming out of old stands onto new ones right now. Now's the time to spray to check them. -- F. G. Holdaway

Cows that are to dry off soon can be dried off all at once. Simply stop milking. If there is no udder infection, just milk, then wash the ends of the teats with alcohol and seal with colodion or "new skin." -- Harold R. Searles

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 20, 1955

Immediate Release

RIGHT TIME FOR SPRAYING FOR SWEETCLOVER WEEVIL

Midsummer is one of the two best times to spray or dust to protect new sweetclover seedings from the sweetclover weevil. New weevil adults already are coming out of old stands and moving onto new seedings.

University of Minnesota entomologist Fred G. Holdaway says new seedings can be protected by spraying the borders of new fields or borders of fields from which the adult weevils are emerging.

Holdaway says that this border spraying is enough at this time--if it can be done before the weevils have penetrated deep into the field--because the weevils are moving "on foot." In the spring, they're both flying and walking and it's necessary to spray the entire field to fully protect the crop.

For ordinary conditions, the entomologists recommend spraying any one of six chemicals. But when there is little or no wind, dusts can be used.

For spraying or dusting, the specialists recommend a half pound of heptachlor or dieldrin, a half to three-quarters of a pound of aldrin or two to three pounds of toxaphene, chlordane or DDT per acre.

Holdaway says that many progressive farmers tell him they consider the very small cost of controlling the weevil is more than offset by the increased return from their sweetclover fields.

County agents now have copies of a new University of Minnesota illustrated folder on sweetclover weevil control. The folder, No. 180, "Sweetclover Weevil," shows the weevil's life cycle and explains in pictures how the insect damages young sweetclover stands.

B-556-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 20, 1955

Immediate Release

H. S. HOME ECONOMICS TEACHERS TO MEET

The annual conference of high school teachers of home economics will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus August 22-26.

The conference is sponsored by the State Department of Education in cooperation with the College of Education and the School of Home Economics of the University of Minnesota.

Conference theme will be "The What - Why - How of Evaluation in the Homemaking Program."

Chairman of the planning committee for the five-day meeting is Rosemary Gustafson, Central high school, St. Paul.

Advisers for the five-day meeting will be Ella J. Rose, professor of home economics, University of Minnesota; Aura Keever, supervisor of home economics and Rachel Anhorn, assistant supervisor of home economics, Minnesota State Department of Education; Sister Janes Agnes, director of home economics, St. Catherine's college; and Genevieve Johnston, supervisor of home economics, Minneapolis public schools.

B-557-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 20, 1955

Immediate Release

WINNERS IN DISTRICT 4-H TALENT CONTESTS ANNOUNCED

Twenty Minnesota 4-H club members will compete for top honors in the 4-H Search for Talent contest to be held August 31, during the Minnesota State Fair.

The 20 boys and girls were winners in five district talent contests completed recently. Three top-ranking acts were chosen from each district. All participants were winners of county contests.

According to Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, district winners who will participate in the state finals are: SyDonna Burnside, Hawley; Gwen Olson, Clearbrook; LeRoy and David Larson, Leonard; Barbara Carlson, Argyle; Grace Johnson, St. Peter; Ronald Johnson, Windom; Larry Jones, Blue Earth; Mervin and JoAnn Sorum, Pelican Rapids; Roger Eilers, Clarissa; John Strandberg, Nelson; Cherie Hogan, Joyce Wenzel, Martha Lee, Aitkin; Berge Johnson, Lindstrom; Margaret Auker, Foley; Connie Scripture, Dodge Center; Glee Houghton, Elgin; and Lorraine Hermann, Zumbro Falls.

Talent numbers included vocal and instrumental solos, trios and duets, acrobatic acts and baton twirling.

The statewide 4-H Search for Talent contest is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with Cargill, Inc., for the sixth successive year.

Awards to be given by Cargill, Inc., include expense-paid trips to the state contest to all district winners, personal gifts to county, district and state winners and cash awards of \$100, \$75 and \$50 to the three top-placing contestants in the state event for their local clubs or county 4-H federations.

B-558-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 20, 1955

FOR RELEASE
NOON, THURSDAY, JULY 21

U. SCIENTISTS PLEASED WITH HOG BREEDING RESULTS

ROSEMOUNT, MINNESOTA --- University of Minnesota animal scientists are calling on nature for her help in developing superior hogs in the new No. 3 hog line. Nature helps with her law, "the survival of the fittest."

The method was described today (Thursday, July 21) by L. M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry at the University and developer of Minnesota No. 1, 2 and 3 hogs, at a meeting of the Regional Swine Breeding Laboratory here.

First, boars and gilts are chosen for past performance--that is, vigor and feed-using ability. Boars are left with females for only one heat period--about 10 boars to 50 to 70 females.

This multiple-sire system gives every female a fair chance of conceiving. And if a female does not conceive at first breeding, she is ticketed for the packer.

Boars that prove too lazy to breed are not "teased" or encouraged. Winters' philosophy is that if a boar is that lazy, they don't want any offspring from him regardless of how superior he might be in other ways.

Females farrow alone in houses at about 11 to 11½ months. The weak baby pigs die--the strong survive, just as in nature, to pass on their vigor to later generations.

How are the new Minnesota lines performing? Well, in recent tests crossbreds born of No. 1, 2 and 3 combinations took 317 pounds of feed per 100 pounds gain with a daily gain of from 1.6 to 1.8 pounds per pig.

The Minnesota crossbreds' superior weight-gaining ability built them to the 200-pound weight in about 140 days--and with a fifth less backfat than the common breeds.

Winters and his associates now are working on sub-lines of the three new breeds and hope to find out how well such superior line will "keep"--that is, maintain their desirable characteristics over a long period and several generations.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 20, 1955

Immediate Release

HAIL-DAMAGED CORN WILL MAKE GOOD SILAGE

Farmers scratching their heads about what to do with corn that's been damaged severely by hail will find silage a good bet.

That's the word from a University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Rodney A. Briggs. He says good silage can be made from hail-damaged corn if a preservative is used--that is, the early-corn silage should be handled as grass silage.

Tests at Kansas State college, Manhattan, indicate that sodium metabisulphite is an excellent preservative for hail-damaged or drought-stunted immature corn, Briggs reports.

B-560-hrj

Immediate Release

MINN. AND N.D. BEEKEEPERS TO MEET

A joint meeting of the Minnesota and North Dakota Beekeepers' associations will be held in Detroit Lakes July 29-30 in the lake pavilion.

Among featured speakers at the two-day session will be M. J. Deyell, editor of Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio, and Thomas Gochnauer, research associate in entomology and economic zoology at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Gochnauer will discuss recent advances in the control of bee diseases with antibiotics.

Plans will be made at the meeting for a promotional program to move the exceptionally large crop of honey forecast for this fall. The group will also choose a honey queen to reign at state fair events and promotional activities.

All beekeepers from Minnesota and North Dakota are invited to attend the meeting.

Herman Ellingson, Odessa, is president of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association.

B-561-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1955

Immediate Release
(with mat)

U EXTENSION NUTRITIONIST NAMED

Verna Mikesh, formerly home agent in East Otter Tail county, Perham, has been appointed extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

She will fill the position vacated by Ina Rowe, who retired as extension nutritionist June 30.

Before going to East Otter Tail county as home agent two years ago, Miss Mikesh was home agent in Lac qui Parle county for eight years. She had also served as 4-H club agent in Big Stone and Lac qui Parle counties.

In her work with extension home groups and 4-H clubs, Miss Mikesh placed special emphasis on health improvement through promotion of nutrition projects and the 4-H health achievement program. In East Otter Tail county she worked with 45 extension home clubs which have an enrollment of some 700 women.

In October, 1954, Miss Mikesh was awarded a certificate of recognition at the National Home Demonstration Agents' association convention in Chicago for outstanding service as an educational leader.

Active in professional organizations, she has been a district chairman for the Business and Professional Women's club and has been secretary of the Minnesota Home Agents' association. She is a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary society for Agricultural Extension Service workers.

Miss Mikesh holds a bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota.

In her capacity as extension nutritionist, she will work with county home agents, 4-H agents and rural women in the field of nutrition.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1955

Immediate Release

IFYE FROM SCOTLAND TO MINNESOTA

A young farmer from Scotland, Peter Humphreys, will be the eighth International Farm Youth Exchangee to come to Minnesota this summer to get acquainted with farm life and farm people in this area.

Humphreys, who is 20 and comes from Lemlair, Dingwall, Ross-Shire, Scotland, is expected to arrive in the Twin Cities August 1, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. He will spend the period from August 2 to September 20 in farms on Jackson and Wadena counties. Several days at the Minnesota State Fair will also be included in Humphreys' schedule.

The young Scotsman lives on the home farm of 3,000 acres, where the major crops are oats, turnips and hay. The family raises sheep and cattle. Although he is now a student at St. Edmund's school in Canterbury, Humphreys plans to be a farmer. He is a member of the Young Farmers' club. He has served with the Royal Marine Commandos.

Seven other International Farm Youth Exchangees who are spending the summer on Minnesota farms are from India, Iran, Lebanon, Switzerland, Nepal and the Netherlands. Others who are expected to arrive later this summer will be from Burma, Chile, France, India, Pakistan and Finland.

Purpose of the International Farm Youth Exchange is to promote better understanding between nations at the grass roots level. Financed entirely by private contributions, it is sponsored and conducted jointly by the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National 4-H Foundation.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1955

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FOR RELEASE:
NOON, FRIDAY, JULY 22
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FARM ACCIDENT VICTIMS TELL STORY

Five Minnesota farm accident victims today (Friday, July 22) told their tragic stories and what their moment of carelessness cost. The scene was a luncheon at the Curtis Hotel attended by Twin Cities newspapermen and radio and television news directors.

The luncheon was a "kickoff" for the 1955 National Farm Safety Week, which begins Sunday, July 24. Sponsors were the Minneapolis-Moline company and the Farm Section of the Minnesota Safety Council.

The five victims and their injuries are:

- Adam Schwingler, Park Rapids, lost his left hand last fall in a cornpicker accident. He was trying to clear the machine and left it running.
- March Hyatt, Fort Ripley, was badly bruised by a bull. He was trying to put a four-year old bull in a corral and was attempting to put a staff on him. Fortunately, there was deep snow which cushioned him and didn't allow the bull to exert full pressure. Hyatt finally escaped over the fence, with a little help from the bull.
- Cliff Ukkelberg, Clitheral, was spring-tooth-harrowing and had a shotgun on his lap. As he was rounding a corner the gun discharged, shattering his right arm. He was in the hospital seven weeks with gangrene and other complications and he lost all his right arm below the elbow.
- Willard Anderson, Rochester, had his left hand "chopped off clean" above the wrist by the knotter of a baler he was trying to clear a knot from.
- Oscar Carlson, Deerwood, lost his right leg and severely injured his left when a running combine rolled forward on him while he was trying to clear the reel of weeds. Doctors gave him little chance of saving either foot. Carlson figures the accident has cost him nearly \$3,000 for medical care and artificial limbs.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 21 1955

Special to Minnesota Weekly
Newspapers

For use week of July 25

TWO MINNESOTANS TO 4-H CAMP

Two Minnesota 4-H club members have been awarded scholarships to the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training camp at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan, in August.

They are, left to right: Dale Ripley, 19, Winnebago, and Loretta Vancura, 19, Lakefield. Miss Vancura will attend the camp for girls August 1-14; Ripley, the camp for boys August 15-28.

They were selected to receive the camp scholarships from among all 4-H club members in Minnesota because of their leadership, well rounded development and good all-round record in 4-H work. Scholarships to the camp are awarded each year by the Danforth Foundation to an outstanding 4-H boy and girl in each state.

In the 12 years Ripley has been a member of the Bass Lake 4-H club he has completed more than 100 projects, has served as president, vice president and secretary of his club and has won many awards for demonstrations and exhibits at the county fair and Junior Livestock Show. Last year he won the Faribault county 4-H awards in home beautification and junior leadership and four county fair championships for dairy animals and sheep. In 1952 he won state 4-H championship in sheep shearing.

Miss Vancura, now a senior at Mankato State Teachers' College, has been a 4-H member for 11 years. In 1953 she received the 4-H Key Award for outstanding club work. She has won county medals in food preservation, clothing and canning and has been a county talent contest winner. She has been a junior leader for four years, has held offices in her club and has served on numerous committees.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 21 1955

Daily Reminders -- Farm Safety Week

No. 1 --- FOR RELEASE SATURDAY P.M., July 23

TODAY'S FARM SAFETY TIP

Sunday is a day of rest and reverence. Yet, a good many highway accidents mar our weekends. Too much hurry? Trying to make up "lost" time? What are some of the reasons for these tragedies? This Sunday, July 24, is the first day of National Farm Safety Week. The University of Minnesota's farm safety specialist, Glenn Prickett, has this suggestion for the day: Take time to take care. Think how nice life is and don't hurry through it so fast--especially on Sunday.

No. 2 --- FOR RELEASE SUNDAY P.M., JULY 24

TODAY'S FARM SAFETY TIP

Some Minnesota housewives spend months in a hospital bed--victims of the unsafe stepladder, the cluttered stairway, the soap-slippery basement floor on washday. Good housekeeping, with everything in its proper place, would prevent most of these tragic accidents--accidents that cost a family so much in the loss or disabling of Mom, often the most valuable person around the home. Today, Monday, July 25, is the second day of National Farm Safety Week. It's good housekeeping day and good housekeeping means not only careful homemaking, but neatness and orderliness out in the working section of the farm buildings. This idea came to us from Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

No. 3 --- FOR RELEASE MONDAY P.M., JULY 25

TODAY'S FARM SAFETY TIP

Not long ago right here in Minnesota a small girl who wandered unattended into a hog lot was attacked and killed by the pigs. These and other accidents involving animals and children underline the importance of keeping a close watch on kiddies around the farm. Today, Tuesday, July 26, is the day set aside during National Farm Safety Week for emphasizing the importance of this part of farm safety. Glenn Prickett, the University of Minnesota's farm safety specialist, suggests also that this is a good day to take a look around at the farm's livestock handling equipment and repair or replace those tools or devices that are in poor shape.

No. 4 --- FOR RELEASE TUESDAY P.M., JULY 26

TODAY'S FARM SAFETY TIP

Who are the victims of Minnesota farm accidents? Most of them, the postmortem or hospital accident investigation finds, are victims of poor planning--which resulted in having to hurry to get somewhere or get something done. Good planning lessens the need to hurry--and it helps achieve higher farm production with greater profit and, of course, far fewer accidents. This tip comes to us from Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Today, he reminds us, is Wednesday, July 27, the day for putting good farm operation planning into effect.

No. 5 --- FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY P.M., JULY 27

TODAY'S FARM SAFETY TIP

Courteous farm folk have farm driveways that are wide and clear, giving a good view of the main road, unobstructed by trees and brush. The courteous farmer always comes to a full stop before pulling out on the main road from a country road or farm house. This one brief stop can save your life as well as the lives and health of another family who might be coming down the main highway and who have every right to expect that courtesy stop. This suggestion comes from Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Today, Thursday, July 28, is Safe Driving Day during National Farm Safety Week.

No. 6 --- FOR RELEASE THURSDAY P.M., JULY 28

TODAY'S FARM SAFETY TIP

Much brain-taxing research and drawing-board planning goes into the development of the power take-off shields and other safety devices on your farm implements. But the only way to take advantage of that research know-how that went into their development is to keep such devices on and in place. Also, farm machinery operates best when it's well kept up--it's naturally safer that way, too. Another good idea that can save hands and feet and lives: stop combines and other harvester units--that is, stop their motors and their tractor power, both--when unclogging or servicing them. This suggestion comes from Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, on this, Friday, July 29, sixth day of National Farm Safety Week.

FILE

University Farm Home
Institute of Agricultural
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1955

SPECIAL to : WCCC

Hole, Star
St. Paul Pioneer Press
AP, UP
KSTP
Minnesota Celly
Helene Benson
Bromsville Blade
Land O' Lakes News

MINNESOTA DAIRY INDUSTRY SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

Three young men who graduated from Minnesota high schools in June will enter the University this fall to study dairy industry under \$300 Minnesota Dairy Industry Scholarships.

The three are: Barrett K. Sealey, 804 Hawthorne avenue, and George G. Weber, 2355 W. County Road D, St. Paul, and Gerald J. Dufner, Melrose.

A fourth scholarship was awarded Donald J. Bending, Brownsville, a 1954 graduate of Brownsville high school who entered the University in January, 1955.

Assessment of the awards came from A. A. Demall, director of resident instruction on the University's St. Paul campus, and W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry and chief of dairy industry instruction.

Sealey is a graduate of Johnson high school, Weber of Alexander Ramsey high school St. Paul, and Dufner of Melrose high school. Bending ranked first in his class of 42 at Brownsville high school in June, 1954. He entered the University in January and has been awarded two scholarships—an Agricultural Services, Inc., scholarship and a Swenson Research Foundation freshman agricultural scholarship—since starting his college training.

According to Professor Combs, the four young men are entering training for a field—dairy industry—in which the demand for qualified graduates far exceeds the supply. The University offers a four-year course in this field, which involves study of problems of procurement, processing and distribution of milk and other dairy products.

Funds for the Minnesota Dairy Industry scholarships come from Land O' Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis; Nelson Ice Cream company, Fairmont; Campbell Dairy Products company, Northfield; Central Dairy Products company, Willmar; Herzfeld Dairies, Rochester; and the Minnesota Dairy Technology Society.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 25, 1955

Special to Lyon County

(with mat)

LYON COUNTY
HOME AGENT HERE
AUGUST 1

Home economics extension work on a full scale will get under way in Lyon county August 1 when Joan Johnson of Manlius, Illinois, joins the county extension staff with headquarters in the county extension office in Marshall.

Lyon county has not had the services of a home agent since 1924. At that time a district home agent was assigned to four different counties, one of which was Lyon.

As home agent, Miss Johnson will work with County Agricultural Agent Robert Schafer in carrying out an expanded extension program for this county, with special emphasis on the home economics phases of 4-H work and development of the extension home program. Miss Johnson will spend a large part of her time working with local leaders, 4-H'ers and members of the extension home council.

Miss Johnson received her bachelor of science degree from Bradley university, Peoria, Illinois, in June. Her major was home economics.

Increasing public sentiment in favor of a more complete extension program is reflected in the action of the county extension committee in adding Miss Johnson to the staff. Members of the committee are: (Give names and addresses.)

Objective of the extension home program is the further development of efficient rural homes and a satisfying rural life. Programs carried by

extension home groups last year included food preparation for more appetizing and nutritious meals, clothing construction, selection of home furnishings and equipment and family relationships.

County homemakers will have a chance to consult with extension leaders in the selection of projects most suitable for this county. Since a large part of the extension home program is carried out through local volunteer leaders, there will be a great deal of opportunity for community-minded women to serve in the enlarged Lyon county extension program, according to County Agent Schafer.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 25 1955

To all counties

For use week of August 1
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Woodland Pastures Are Poor Land Use -- The forestry specialists call them "cow gymnasiums." And that's just about all they are--cow exercising grounds. We mean the so-called woodland pasture. A research study of such pasture showed that forage production can be increased over 500 per cent just by taking out the trees and brush and making a real pasture. It's almost impossible to grow good trees and good grass on the same ground.

* * * * *

Cowmanship Important in Good Dairying -- Good Cowmanship--do you practice it? The British originated the term. Many generations ago they learned the importance of treating dairy cows gently and considerately. University of Minnesota scientists find that good cowmanship--gentle, friendly treatment--pays off astoundingly in increased milk flow.

* * * * *

Immaterial Seed Source -- Three years of tests at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that where Ranger alfalfa seed is grown--in the area of adaptation here in the northern states or in the hot, dry irrigated valleys of the Southwest--makes no difference. Agronomists could find no difference in yield and disease resistance between Ranger trial fields whose seed came from Arizona and California and fields whose seed came from this area. The University agronomists plan to continue their experiment to see if any difference might show up in future years.

* * * * *

Stilbestrol Dangerous with Pregnant Animals -- A pregnant heifer may abort if it gets ahold of some stilbestrol. University of Minnesota dairy department tests found that 20 milligrams of stilbestrol injected every other day for a total of four injections caused pregnant heifers to abort. After the abortion, the heifers soon got back to their normal cycles and seemed to suffer no ill effects.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 25 1955

To all counties
For use week of
August 1 or after

SWEETCLOVER
WEEVIL FOLDER
AVAILABLE NOW

"What happened to my new sweetclover seeding?" is a question often asked. And right now is one of the two good times to get after one of the "bandits," the sweetclover weevil. In midsummer new weevil adults emerge from old stands.

According to County Agent _____, research on northern Minnesota sweetclover fields by University of Minnesota entomologists indicates that the sweetclover weevil is a big factor in new seeding loss.

Recently, the University specialists issued their report of findings and recommendations for sweetclover weevil control. It is found in Extension Folder 180, "Sweetclover Weevil and Its Control in Minnesota."

A new, revised edition of the folder now is available at county agents' offices. It shows the entire life cycle of the sweetclover weevil and explains in pictures what the insect does to damage young clover stands.

It also has instructions on how to use each of six chemicals to check the weevil. The entomologists recommend spraying when conditions are ordinary. But with little or no wind, dusts can be used.

Spraying or dusting to protect new seedings is best done at two times--in early spring when overwintered adults migrate from old stands onto new seedings and right now, when new weevil adults emerge from old sweetclover stands. In midsummer new seedings can be protected by spraying the borders of new fields or borders of fields from which adult weevils are emerging. They are walking now--but in the spring they're both flying and walking and it's necessary to spray the whole field.

For spraying or dusting the specialists recommend $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of heptachlor, or dieldrin, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of aldrin or two to three pounds of toxaphene, chlordane or DDT per acre.

For the complete story on sweetclover weevil, come in, write or call the county agent's office. The folder is free, of course.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 25 1955

To all Counties

For use week of August 1
or after

PULLETS SHOULD
EAT HEAVILY NOW
FOR BEST FALL

"The more they eat--the more money you make." That's the way County Agent _____ puts it. He's talking about the fact that chickens need to eat plenty of the proper kind of feed if they are to grow or lay efficiently.

According to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, a chicken's appetite is dulled by hot weather and it pays to use any tricks you know to keep birds eating.

What are some of these tricks? Well, they aren't really tricks--just good management. The first one is to see that your pullets out on range can choose from feed and water located several places to meet the several summer conditions.

For example, food and water should be in shelters for windy/^{or rainy} spells and also out on the ranges for those days or hours when birds are out of the shelters. The big point is that if chickens have to fight wind, rain or broiling sun they often will just eat enough to keep them going--and that's really not enough for good growth.

With hens, the feeding problem is a bit different. Miss Cooke suggests that hens be confined to the house so feed and water dispensers don't need to be scattered in so many places. But, to assure their eating enough for best production, the comfort angle is very important here, too. Especially vital is good ventilation--and cross-ventilation is a must during hot weather.

Another wise idea is to cull out non-layers as fast as they turn up. Poultrymen who've tried this technique of taking out non-layers right away have found it pays in reduced feeding costs and total egg production. This gives better feeder space for the "producers" who are kept on the job, too, of course.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 25 1955

To all counties
ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT
(Use if appropriate)

AGENT URGES
GIRLS TO EXHIBIT
CLOTHING AT FAIR

Four-H exhibits at the county fair serve to show the public what 4-H club members are doing in their project work.

That's why Club (Home) Agent _____ encourages 4-H girls to exhibit at the county fair the clothes they have made.

Moreover, by showing a well-made garment, 4-H girls encourage other girls to sew, and at the same time obtain new ideas and enthusiasm for their own sewing.

Cleanliness and freshness of the exhibited garment are of primary importance, says _____. A garment that has been worn should be carefully laundered or dry cleaned before it is put on exhibit.

Good pressing is vital if the workmanship of the garment is to show to full advantage. Press the garment early enough to allow time for it to dry thoroughly before it is folded or packed in preparation for the trip to the fair.

After the clothing is ready for exhibit at home, handle it carefully enroute to the fair. Don't let careless handling on the way mar the appearance of a good looking garment.

Be conscious of details; they add a great deal to the appearance of your entry. If the garment has a belt, make belt loops of matching thread or fabric to hold the belt in place. Hooks, eyes, snaps and buttons should be properly placed and securely fastened. Check to make sure there are no loose thread ends hanging from any part of the garment.

All entries need to be properly identified with a label giving your name, age, address, the name of your 4-H club, the phase of clothing you are in--beginning, junior or advanced--and the number of years you have been in the clothing project. This information should be printed or typed on a 1½- by 3-inch piece of plain white fabric. It should be firmly attached to the garment according to county specifications.

Check with your county premium list to be sure that your exhibit meets the requirements for the county fair.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 25 1955

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of August 1
or after

CHICKEN IS AUGUST
PLENTIFUL FOOD

Broiler and fryer chickens, along with canned grapefruit sections, lead the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of abundant foods for August, reports Home Agent

_____.

Tender young chickens will be even more plentiful than a year ago and of generally high quality.

Shoppers will find plenty of cans of grapefruit sections on grocery shelves at reasonable prices. This year's pack is 20 per cent above last year's. _____ points out that grapefruit adds distinction to warm weather salads, fruit cups and appetizers.

Since trips and picnics call for sandwiches, markets will offer a wide variety of sandwich materials such as cheeses. Consumers will also find plenty of butter for the family's favorite sandwiches.

Choice beef should continue in ample supply during August, but there will be increased production of Good grade beef and also the lower grades. U. S. Good grade beef, with its high proportion of lean to fat, is considered economical and relatively tender. The lower grades which appeal to thrifty shoppers, are suited to hamburgers, stew and pot roasts.

Other protein foods include fresh and frozen halibut, milk and other dairy products.

For chilled salads, there will be plenty of new potatoes, fresh vegetables and salad oil. Sweet corn, cucumbers, beans, tomatoes, beets and peppers will be among the vegetables that will be ready for harvest in home gardens and will be good buys at local markets.

August will have more watermelons than usual at reasonable prices as well as fresh grapes of the Thompson seedless variety from California. August is also the season for fresh and processed lemons and limes, ideal for fruit drinks and frozen or jellied desserts.

Generous supplies of both rice and lard will continue throughout the month.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 25, 1955

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE;
NOON, TUESDAY, JULY 26
* * * * *

CHEMICAL RUST CONTROLS ON TRIAL AT CROOKSTON

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA --- Fields of "Mindum" durum wheat sprayed by air with four different chemical "rust-stoppers" two weeks ago show signs that the treatments are effective.

That was the "good word" given farmers attending the annual field day at the University of Minnesota's Northwest School and Experiment Station here today (Tuesday, July 26). However, just how effective are each of the four treatments will not be known until harvest time a few days from now.

According to J. J. Christensen, head of the University's plant pathology department, the four treatments, each given three fields of "Mindum" on July 14, are: (1) calcium sulfamate, (2) Actidione, an antibiotic, (3) Actidione plus Dithane Z-78, a fungicide, and (4) Dithane Z-78.

The first two--calcium sulfamate and Actidione--are rust "eradicants." That is, they will "cure" a plant of rust or, in other words, eradicate rust from it. The third--Actidione plus Dithane Z-78--is a combined eradicant-protectant. It should both eradicate rust and protect the plant from further rust. The fourth--Dithane--is a protectant.

The treated fields are being compared with nearby untreated "Mindum."

O. C. Soine, station agronomist, reported that rust is hitting the durums hard--especially old varieties such as "Stewart," "Mindum" and "Carleton." However, farmers saw several new durum crosses which are performing very well and showing promise of being rust-resistant.

In spring wheat plots, "Selkirk," a new Canadian variety, is showing good resistance to Race 15-B.

In oat plots, the University of Minnesota's new oat, "Minland," and Canada's "Garry" and "Rodney" are standing up well against Race 7 and 8 of stem rust. Race 7 is hitting older varieties especially hard here this year.

In weed control fields, a new chemical, Dalapon, is proving a good control of grass weeds in flax. But several of the new chemicals failed to check wild oats--one of the big cropping problems in this area.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
~~June~~ 26, 1955
July

Immediate Release
(with mat)

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO MICHIGAN CAMP

Loretta Vancura, 19, Lakefield, and Dale Ripley, 19, Winnebago, will represent Minnesota 4-H members at the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training camp at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan, in August.

Miss Vancura will attend the camp for girls August 1-14; Ripley, the camp for boys August 15-28.

Each year the Danforth Foundation and Ralston Purina company, St. Louis, Missouri, award camp scholarships to an outstanding 4-H club boy and girl in each state. The two Minnesota delegates were chosen from among other club members in the state on the basis of their leadership and good all-round record in 4-H club work.

Miss Vancura is a senior at Mankato State Teachers' college. She has been a 4-H member for 11 years. In 1953 she received the 4-H key award for outstanding club work. She has won county medals in food preservation, clothing and canning and has been a county talent contest winner. She has been a junior leader for four years, has held offices in her club and has served on numerous club committees.

Since Ripley joined the Bass Lake 4-H club 12 years ago, he has completed more than 100 projects and has served as its president, vice president and secretary. Last year he won the Faribault county 4-H awards in home beautification and junior leadership and four county fair championships for dairy animals and sheep. In 1952 he won state 4-H championship in sheep shearing.

B-567-jbn

Farmers also saw two self-feeding horizontal bunker silos, each containing about 120 tons of silage. One contains alfalfa silage and was filled on June 24 with eight pounds sodium metabisulphite per ton as preservative. The second, filled July 15, contains oats-and-peas silage.

In each of the open-at-both-ends silos, two types of wall construction are being tried. Engineer Aakre is experimenting to find what post-spacing--four- or six-feet--and what wall construction--double-wall inch lumber with 55-pound roofing paper between the two layers ^{or} of two-inch tongue-in-groove planking--stand pressure best. Each silo has a six-inch concrete foundation.

Aakre's temperature readings on the two silos show each has a normal-for-now temperature of about 90 degrees. He expects the oats-and-peas silage to rise, however. It has no preservative. He attributes the low temperatures to very careful packing at filling time.

In oats trial plots, "Minland," the University's new variety, is chalking up another victory against rust. At each station field day this summer, in widely-separated locations, "Minland" has resisted rust remarkably well.

At Grand Rapids, for example, "Minland" is "clean," but "Clintland" and "Clintafe" have rusted badly. "Minland" was bred to resist both Races 7 and 8 of oat stem rust, one of which usually takes a heavy toll of upper midwest oat crops every year.

Seed of the new variety will not be available to farmers until 1956. It is now in an increase program.

"Rodney" and "Garry," two new late Canadian oats, also are coming through rust attack almost unscathed and Canada's new "Selkirk" wheat "looks fine" and shows no rust.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 26, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

A joke about the coming Plowville '55 festivities seems to be the topic here as Milvin Trosvik, left, one of the five Trosvik Brothers whose farm near Rothsay will be the site of Plowville '55, Extension Soil Conservationist John Mulvehill, center, and West Otter Tail County Agent Nick Weyrens, both of Fergus Falls, pause a moment. Plowville '55 will be staged on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 16-17. The five Trosvik Brothers, all bachelors, have done some exciting soil conservation improvements on their farm in recent months. The name Trosvik is Norwegian.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 26, 1955

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
NOON, THURSDAY, JULY 28
* * * * *

EXPERIMENTAL BUNKER SILOS TESTED AT GRAND RAPIDS

GRAND RAPIDS, MINNESOTA --- Crops scientists at the University of Minnesota's North Central School and Experiment Station here are determined to find the best ways of making grass silage. They're even bagging it--16 tons to the bag.

Farmers attending the annual station field day today (Thursday, July 28) saw the big, airtight plastic bag, filled in mid-June with 16 tons of alfalfa silage at 70 per cent moisture content. It has eight pounds sodium metabisulphite per ton as preservative.

Right now, the bag is bloated from gas--normal in making grass silage. Station agricultural engineer Richard B. Aakre drained 60 gallons of water from it several days ago and the silage now is absorbing the gas.

The bag is one of only four in the country. A second is at the University's St. Paul campus and two are at eastern states colleges' experiment stations. University extension agronomist Rodney A. Briggs believes the bag may be one answer to air and weather spoilage problems that so frequently mar farmers' attempts to make good quality, palatable grass silage.

This fall, the bag will be opened and cattle will give their "opinion" on how bagged silage compares with ordinary-made.

(more)

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 26, 1955

SPECIAL

DEAN BAILEY AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HONOR

Dean Emeritus Clyde H. Bailey, an internationally known cereal chemist who retired as dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture on Jan. 1, 1953, has received another honor to add to the many already bestowed on him.

It is the Neumann Medal, conferred on Dean Bailey at the Third International Bread Congress in Hamburg, Germany, in recognition of outstanding research work in the field of cereal chemistry. Dean Bailey did not attend the Congress.

Dean Bailey maintains an office on the St. Paul campus. He began his academic career at the age of 13, when he enrolled in the University's School of Agriculture. He has served on the University's staff since 1911, becoming dean of the Institute of Agriculture in 1942, when Dr. Walter C. Coffey, then dean, was named acting president.

-hrj-

DESCRIPTION OF PLOWVILLE CONTESTS

July 26

Contour Plowing

In this event the contestants are judged on how well they follow the contour in plowing, leave trash on the surface, work around grassed waterways, open up the furrow, leave a rough but uniform, plowed area and stagger the ends of the furrows. The judges will give no consideration to the adjustment and the hitch of the plows. The excellence and the properness of these items will be reflected in the end result. Plowing on the contour is interesting to watch. It calls for ingenuity on the part of the operator and demonstrates one of the good water erosion control practices.

Level Land Plowing

In this contest participants are judged in much the same manner as in the contour plowing contest, but the furrows are straight and the judges pay much attention to the opening and closing furrows, the rough condition of the furrow slices, and the trash left on the surface. These have much to do with wind erosion control and retention of snow for water conservation.

Land Judging

In this event contestants carefully study several field areas by observing a cutaway section of the soil and the field area terrain. They classify each area as to color of surface soil, its texture, depth favorable to root growth, the internal drainage, slope, erosion, and the run-off or percolation possibilities. Next they determine the capability group into which each area falls--that is, whether the area can be considered crop land or noncrop land. Following this, they determine the amount of sod needed in rotation as a basic practice for good soil and water conservation and finally they make a selection of the supporting practices that should be applied to the land. The supporting practices involve fertility, special cropping such as green manures, and the mechanical practices which include simple contouring, contour strips and terracing.

4-H and FFA teams, composed of three members each, will be competing in this event along with adults who desire to participate, but the adult section will be an individual rather than a team competition.

Contour Line Staking

In this event (open to 4-H and FFA teams, each composed of two members) the contestants are judged largely on the accuracy of the contour line which they stake out. Consideration is given the location of the stakes and the time taken in placing them. From a given starting point on the slope one member handles the hand level and the other places the stakes as directed. Halfway through the course the team members change jobs so that each demonstrates his ability to handle the level and direct staking.

Queen of the Furrow Contest

Participants in this contest are judged on homemaking ability in 4-H or Future Homemakers' work or helping in the home. Community activities, good grooming, personality, conservation knowledge and tractor driving also are part of the contest. This event is a different type of "queen" contest and highly interesting to spectators.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 27, 1935

SPECIAL

FOUR MINNESOTA DAIRY INDUSTRY SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

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The three are: Darrett K. Sealey, 804 Hawthorne avenue, and George G. Weber, 2286 W. County road D, St. Paul, and Gerald J. Dufner, Malvern.

A fourth scholarship was awarded Donald J. Bensing, Brownsville, a 1934 graduate of Brownville high school who entered the University in January, 1935.

Announcement of the awards came from A. A. Dorell, director of resident instruction on the University's St. Paul campus, and W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry and chief of dairy industry instruction.

Sealey is a graduate of Johnson high school, Weber of Alexander Ramsey high school St. Paul, and Dufner of Malvern high school. Bensing ranked first in his class of 42 at Brownville high school in June, 1934. He entered the University in January and has been awarded two scholarships—an Agricultural Services, Inc., scholarship and a Swens-Rosbuck Foundation Freshman agricultural scholarship—since starting his college training.

According to Professor Combs, the four young men are entering training for a field-dairy industry—in which the demand for qualified graduates far exceeds the supply. The University offers a four-year course in this field, which involves study of problems of procurement, processing and distribution of milk and other dairy products.

Funds for the Minnesota Dairy Industry scholarships come from Land O' Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis; Holston Ice Cream company, Falmouth; Campbell Dairy Products company, Northfield; Central Dairy Products company, William Marigold Dairies, Rochester, and the Minnesota Dairy Technology society.

File

//(This went to our SPECIAL list)

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1955

SPECIAL ~~(TO APPROVED LIST)~~

H. G. ZAVORAL TO ATTEND NATIONAL DUROC CONGRESS

Henry G. Zavoral, Extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture and a well-known Duroc hog breeder, will attend the International Duroc Congress July 28 through 30 at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Duroc raisers and hogs will be present from 14 midwest states. Zavoral this year was named to the "type standardization committee," along with nine other prominent Duroc breeders, meat industry men and college specialists. At two earlier congresses, he served as moderator.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1955

SPECIAL TO O. H. FERRISON,
REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION

SUMMARY OF COUNTY AGENTS' ROLE IN 1954 MINNESOTA ARMY WORM INFESTATION

Twenty Minnesota county agents whose counties were hard hit by army worms worked night and day beginning the middle of July, 1954, and their coordinating, expediting, speaking and educational activities played a leading role in keeping damage to a minimum. Value of the crops saved by timely spraying is estimated at several million dollars -- enough to finance Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service activities for many years. It was a remarkable example of good coordination between such state and federal agencies as the Minnesota State Entomologist's Office, the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the State Department of Agriculture, the Governor's Office (which declared the areas "emergency" sections and lent its influence to obtaining help from Washington), the federal government, local county and town administrators and the spraying and dusting contractors.

Here are some examples of what the agents did:

- Frank Forbes, Marshall County Agent at Warren and now northwest district county agent supervisor, made a spot check of insecticide supplies on hand in his county on July 15, shortly after the state entomologist's office warned of the probability of heavy army worm infestations. By July 16, 31 airplanes were operating, spraying fields with toxaphene. Forbes and Extension Soil Conservation Agent Orvis Engelstad and the 4-H club agent made many spot surveys and helped farmers decide how serious their infestation was. At the outbreak's height, 43 airplanes were spraying fields. Nearly 100,000 acres of grain were sprayed. Forbes estimates that the fields sprayed probably would have suffered 90 to 100 per cent damage if left unsprayed. He believes spraying saved his county's farmers about \$2 million in crops.

- William S. Penning, Pennington County Agent at Thief River Falls, spent many hours a day at the airport because he could make far more contacts there than at the office. Part of his problem was to assure spray operators a plentiful supply of clean water for mixing materials. In that area, clean water is not always readily available and this shortage required some coordination and water-hauling.

- Harley Shurson, East Polk County Agent at McIntosh, was preparing for the county fair when the infestation grew serious. He spent one Sunday preparing for the fair and making an inventory of chemical supplies on hand in dealers' warehouses. He helped bring airplane spraying operators in the county. At the peak, orders for spraying were coming in faster than they could be "filled." For three or four days, the planes were about 6,000 acres behind. Shurson, and almost every other agent, went on the air with a daily or twice-daily news broadcast about the progress of the control effort. Local gasoline dealers ran into the problem of getting enough aviation fuel. Shurson located supplies by calling around the state and the dealers cooperated by driving to pick up fuel. Shurson estimates his county was saved \$250,000 in crops by \$75,000 worth of spraying, both ground and air.

- Carl Ash, West Polk County Agent at Crookston, said one could hear the army worms chewing - it sounded as though the whole field were "clicking." In preparing for fighting the infestation, he called the nearest insecticide supplier and asked for definite figures on his supplies. Finding them pitifully small, he suggested that the dealer call his wholesaler at Winona, Minnesota, 400 miles southeast, and get some rolling into the area by fast truck. The dealer did. In almost all cases, insecticide dealers complied with agents' suggestions on ordering large supplies of insecticide. At the peak, 32 planes were operating and about 100,000 acres of barley, oats and wheat were sprayed with toxaphene and dieldrin. Had nothing been done, the crop loss would have been about \$2 million.

- Garland E. "Pete" May, Clay County Agent at Moorhead, "unchained" three semis of toxaphene stranded by Sunday "no-trucking" laws on their way from North Carolina. May says this was one time the Extension Service could help by having good working relations with other state agencies, such as the highway department. A total of 100,000 acres were sprayed.

- William Olson, Wilkin County Agent at Breckenridge, estimates that his county's farmers lost \$500,000 worth of crops before they got the army worms under control. His was one of the hardest-hit counties. If nothing had been done, the loss would have been five times as heavy. About a fifth of the crops were lost - the county average was eight per cent loss.

- Nick Weyrens, West Otter Tail County Agent at Fergus Falls, worked this way: At the request of a farmer, he could come to the farm, where the owner would have gathered several neighbors, and explain the life cycle and control measures to the group. For several days, Weyrens' and other agents' days began at 5 a. m. and wound up by flashlight and car light at 11 p. m. Actual damage was held to five or six per cent of the crops on the average county farm. But on the three farms where the worms were first discovered, total loss went as high as half. Weyrens estimates that 120,000 acres were sprayed in his half of Otter Tail County.

- Oscar Nelson, Mahanomen County Agent at Mahanomen, found the 1954 outbreak's first army worms on the same farm they were found first in a 1939 outbreak. Value of crops saved about \$200,000 in his county.

- Sherman Mandt, Red Lake County Agent at Red Lake Falls, had perhaps the largest telephone bill of the 20 or more agents involved in the epidemic. His bill for the week of the epidemic totaled \$400. Like others, Mandt found local merchants and city officials very cooperative. Red Lake Falls provided a man to haul water for insecticide mixers and the city airport placed one man on duty to help with refueling and spraying aircraft. Farmers lost a fifth of their crops to army worms, but with single planes spraying as much as 1,600 acres a day in dangerous, low-level flying, about \$3 million damage was avoided.

Here are other interesting facts:

- The agents seemed to act as spark plugs in pockets of resistance to the worm. Spraying often was difficult to obtain and agents helped line up large enough chunks of spraying so that a contract-sprayer could count on at least a 500- to 1,000-acre spraying job in one locality.

- Aerial spraying was easy to schedule in the broad, flat Red River Valley with its 100-acre fields of wheat, oats and barley. But in the hilly, forested country to the east, stricken fields were farther apart, separated by brush and knolls of timber. Agents in these areas helped organize farmers so that the more valuable fields were sprayed first.

- Many farmers were saved the expense of spraying by county agents who looked over their fields and found so few army worms that spraying wouldn't pay. This, of course, released aircraft for harder-hit localities.

- One county agent met a frequently-encountered problem with rare patriotism and bigness. State entomologists could only request that insecticide be shipped from processors to dealers - it was still up to the dealer to place his order. Some were reluctant to order large quantities, afraid of being caught with an oversupply at the end of the emergency. This agent gave his personal check for \$2,000 to insure one much-needed shipment's being delivered in his county.

- Despite two or three crashes of the low-flying spraying planes, there were no serious injuries or fatalities.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 27 1955

To all counties
For use week of
August 1 or after

COUNTY AGENT
GIVES GRASSHOPPER
CONTROL TIPS

Farmers who want to take steps to check the many millions of young grasshoppers now growing to maturity were given exact insecticide recommendations today by County Agent _____.

First, he suggests farmers examine alfalfa and hay fields carefully for small 'hoppers. If they find over nine per square yard--that is, one per square foot--serious damage is likely in second-growth alfalfa, nearby flax, soybeans, corn or grain.

Fifteen 'hoppers per square yard can destroy half a forage crop and 35 per square yard can strip an area bare. But treating now will prevent much of this damage to corn and grain. It's wise to get 'em now before they move out of their hatching beds and before they get wings. The 'hoppers will concentrate in uncut strips of alfalfa and it's wise to treat these strips.

Here are the Minnesota state entomologists' and University of Minnesota recommendations for grasshopper spraying: with aldrin, use the 23.1 per cent emulsion form containing two pounds actual chemical per gallon of concentrate, using a half pint per acre for immature 'hoppers and three-fourths pint for adults.

With heptachlor, use this 23.4 per cent emulsion form containing two pounds of chemical per gallon of concentrate, using a half pint per acre for immature 'hoppers and a full pint for adults.

With dieldrin, use the 15.8 per cent emulsion form containing one and a half pounds of chemical per gallon of concentrate, using a 1/3 pint of spray per acre for immature 'hoppers and two-thirds pint for adults.

With toxaphene, use the 60 per cent emulsion form containing six pounds of chemical per gallon of concentrate, using one pint per acre for immature 'hoppers and a quart for adults.

Dilute the amounts of insecticide given here in the amount of water your sprayer puts out per acre. Low gallonage ground weed sprayers and aircraft sprayers can effectively put on these chemicals.

The county agent has copies of the State Entomologists' Circular No. 271, which has detailed recommendations for grasshopper control. The circular is free and can be had by 'phoning or calling at the extension office.

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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.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1955

SPECIAL

TWO TO STUDY UNDER SOILS SCHOLARSHIPS

Two young men will study soils this fall at the University of Minnesota under \$1,000 Smith-Douglass Company, Inc., Scholarships.

Byron W. Voorhees, ~~Dumont~~, and Larry E. Adams, ~~Verndale~~, are the men named for the awards. Voorhees graduated from Benson high school and Adams from Verndale high school in May.

A. A. Dewell, director of resident instruction and assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics on the University's St. Paul campus, and W. P. Martin, head of the Soils department, announced the awards.

Objective of the scholarships is to help competent and deserving students to obtain college training aimed at the conservation and improvement of the productivity of our country's soils.

According to Martin, the demand for college graduates with training in soils far exceeds the number graduating each year.

University Farm News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 28, 1955

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- *** Aug. 15-19 National Meeting, American Veterinary Medical association,
Minneapolis Auditorium
- **** Aug. 22-26 Home Economics Teachers' conference, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- Aug. 27-Sept. 6 Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul
- * Sept. 12-13 Animal Nutrition Short Course, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Sept. 12-16 Milk and Cream Grading School, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- Sept. 14-16 National Barrow Show, Austin
- ** Sept. 15-17 4-H Conservation Camp, Lake Itasca Forestry and Biological
Station, Itasca State Park
- # Sept. 16-17 Plowville '55 --- State Plowing Matches and Conservation Field
Days, Trosvik Brothers' Farm, Rothsay
- ** Sept. 19-21 4-H Health Camp, Lake Itasca Forestry and Biological Station,
Itasca State Park
- * Sept. 20 Beef Cattle-Grassland Field day, Agricultural Experiment
Station, Rosemount
- * Sept. 21-23 Dairy Products Institute, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Sept. 23 Swine Feeders' Day, Institute of Agriculture, University of
Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Sept. 24 Rabbit Breeders' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Sept. 26-Oct. 1 Dairy Herd Improvement Association Training School,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- ** Sept. 29-Oct. 2 American Rural Youth conference, Weston, West Virginia
-
- * Information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University
of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- ** Information from 4-H Club Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of
Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- *** Information from School of Veterinary Medicine, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- **** Information from Home Economics Department, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- # Information from Nick Weyrens, West Otter Tail County Agent, Fergus Falls

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 28 1955

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR AUGUST

By O. C. Turnquist
C. Gustav Hard
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables

1. Insects continue troublesome in gardens this month. Gardeners should use malathion for aphids or plant lice and methoxychlor for chewing insects. These may be mixed together and applied at one time. Applications should be made at weekly intervals.
2. Late blight and other leaf diseases of tomatoes may be controlled with parzate, dithane, manzate or copper. Weekly applications should be made following directions on the container.
3. Blossom-end rot has been troublesome this year. Keep the plants growing continuously by applying a mulch around the base of the plants. A mulch of 2 - 3 inches of grass clippings, straw, ground corn cobs or sawdust will smother weeds, conserve moisture and keep fruits clean. It is best to apply a mulch after a rain.
4. If you are pruning and staking tomatoes, continue the operation frequently. Remove the shoots growing in the axil of the leaf where the leaf attaches to the stem. Tie the stem loosely to the stake below each fruit cluster.
5. When onion tops fall down, pull the onions and cure either in windrows in the field or in a shed or garage.
6. Fall vegetables may be planted this month. Radish, spinach, lettuce, kohlrabi and turnips planted now will mature before the cold weather arrives in the fall.

7. If your garden needs more organic matter, sow a fall crop of rye on the portion of your garden where crops have been removed. The rye will make a better soil for gardening next spring.

Fruits

1. After raspberries are through fruiting, prune out the old canes and thin out the new ones. Do not leave more than three or four canes per foot of row or six to eight canes per hill.
2. Everbearing strawberries should be mulched, as well as June-bearing varieties. Ground corn cobs or sawdust are excellent for this purpose.
3. Prune the late runners off your strawberry plants and keep the rows narrow - to 18-20 inches. Space plants not closer than eight inches apart within the matted row.
4. Remove water sprouts and suckers from fruit trees. These sprouts rob the main tree of moisture and nutrients needed for growth and fruit production.
5. Continue spraying fruit trees with Ferbam and methoxychlor. Use 2 tablespoons of each per gallon of water.
6. In harvesting apples, remove the fruit with a twisting motion that will separate the stem at the natural breaking point. Pulling the fruits off is likely to break the fruit spurs.

Ornamentals

1. August is the month to transplant iris. Iris should be planted either in full sunlight or partial shade. The soil should be properly prepared by adding a layer of leaf mold, peat or well-rotted manure. Broadcast the complete garden fertilizer at the rate of three pounds per 100 square feet of area and spade the soil deeply.

The iris should be divided and only those apparently free from disease should be transplanted. Each division should have one or two strong fans of leaves. Cut off the leaves about six inches from the base. In setting the new clumps, space the plants about eight inches apart and set the roots about one inch deeper than

they were growing previously. Water thoroughly to make sure new growth of the roots is begun early.

2. Late August or early September is a good time to transplant peonies. The soil preparation is similar to that of iris. The plants should be spaced at least two feet apart. Dig a hole about 18 inches deep and a foot in diameter for each peony. In the bottom of the hole place about six inches of well-rotted cow manure. Cover the manure or compost with several inches of good garden soil and then set out the plants. Only the healthy roots of peony should be transplanted. The peony buds which are apparent on the roots should be placed about two inches below the soil level. Be sure that the soil is well firmed around the roots; then water thoroughly.
3. In late August the chrysanthemums are beginning to bloom in Minnesota. This is the time to get out and visit gardens and nurseries to make your selections of chrysanthemums for the next year.
4. Late August is a good time to consider the development of your new perennial border. All plants that have flowered should be removed and the perennial beds completely reworked. It is a good idea to incorporate a large quantity of organic material such as manure, compost, peat or leaf mold into the soil. To this should be added a generous application of a balanced fertilizer. The perennial border should be cultivated at least 18 inches deep to loosen up the soil and work the organic matter down to the bottom of the cultivated level. Careful thought should be given to the design of the border so that there is adequate space for all your perennials and also a pleasing design in the garden. It is a good idea to draw a diagram of the perennial border to scale locating each of the plantings.
5. Tulip bulbs should be ordered for the garden at this time. They can be planted late in August or early September. This will assure the gardener that the bulbs will arrive early enough so that new root growth will begin this fall and provide much better blooms next summer.

6. August is fair month. Gardeners should be encouraged to attend county fairs and state fairs, which provide them with the opportunity to see new varieties of plants, interesting designs for bouquets and to chat with fellow gardeners to learn their success at growing particular flowering plants.
7. Gardeners should be encouraged to keep a constant vigilance against weeds. Many of the young weeds are going to seed and providing a source of seed for the new crop the following year. If the garden is kept free of weeds during the month of August the weed problem will be greatly reduced next year.

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Immediate Release

FARM CROPS TEST INFORMATION NOW AVAILABLE

Information from the past year's crop variety trials in University of Minnesota experimental fields has been published and it is available in Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," at county agents' offices.

The 48-page booklet tells how each variety yielded, how each matured, their lodging resistance, disease resistance and other important traits. The University agronomists test varieties at eight or nine different experimental fields located in different areas of the state.

Complete facts on how the many varieties of barley, oats, rye, spring and winter wheat, corn, flax, soybeans, sunflowers, alfalfa, bromegrass, red clover, biennial sweet clover, birdsfoot trefoil and dry edible peas and field peas performed are found in the report.

The report lists varieties now recommended, those still in the three-year test period University agronomists require before recommending or rejecting them and varieties that are not recommended, giving reasons why they aren't recommended for Minnesota.

Free copies also are available from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-570-hrj

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Immediate Release

NEW U FOLDER DESCRIBES BEST FARM RENT SETUPS

Are you renting a farm? Are you changing your lease? What type of lease will you use? We know something that will help you reach a wise decision.

County agents' offices now have copies of a new University of Minnesota Extension Folder, No. 179, which describes in detail the several financial arrangements used in renting farms.

Title of the folder is, "Rental Arrangements for Your Farm," and it was written by S. A. Engene and Marvin Kottke of the University's agricultural economics department. The two men are specialists in farm management problems.

The folder has a complete description of the several types of lease arrangements--cash, crop-share, crop-share-cash and livestock-share. It also sets up tables showing how a year's profit would be divided under each type. This will give a more accurate idea of the profits a farmer can expect from each.

The new folder is available free at county agents' offices or by writing to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-571-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 28, 1955

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FOR RELEASE:
NOON, FRIDAY, JULY 29
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FERTILIZED PASTURES SHOW DRAMATIC RESULTS

DULUTH, MINNESOTA --- One of five identical twin dairy heifers gained 35 pounds more in five weeks on fertilized pastures than her twin grazing nearby unfertilized pastures at the University of Minnesota's Northeast Experiment Station here.

Farmers attending the annual station field day today (Friday, July 29) saw the 10 heifers in the experiment and got a closeup view of several other interesting research projects underway here.

Station Superintendent Ralph Grant says the five twins, grazed rotationally on four unfertilized pastures, gained a total of 205 pounds from June 22 through July 25, while their sisters grazing four fertilized pastures in rotation gained over a 100 pounds more--a total of 315 pounds in the same period. Their weights on June 22 ranged from 370 to 450 pounds.

Best gainer on fertilized pasture put on 75 pounds, the poorest gainer 55 pounds. Best gainer on the unfertilized pasture was--strikingly enough--the identical twin of the best gainer on the fertilized pasture. She gained 55 pounds. Poorest gainer on unfertilized pasture gained only 25 pounds. Her twin on fertilized pasture gained 60 pounds in the same period. Both began the test at 400 pounds.

Here's what made the difference: The acre of fertilized plots got four tons of lime, 200 pounds of 0-20-20 and 180 pounds of 33.5-0-0.

Just before letting the heifers in, a mower strip was taken out of each of the eight one quarter-acre pastures--four fertilized, four unfertilized. The four fertilized sections totalling one acre yielded 30 tons of grass--the unfertilized sections just half, 15 tons. The most luxuriant of the four fertilized pastures yielded a little over eight tons of forage per acre, the poorest gave about six. The best of the unfertilized pastures yielded about six, the poorest two tons.

The animals were grazed in a rotation system in which the best of each kind of pastures was grazed down and, after the animals were moved onto fresh areas, the last-grazed pasture was clipped.

Grant says they plan to continue the tests for three or four summers, noting how the 1955 fertilizer's residual effect holds out.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1955

File

Timely Tips for August 20

A simple gate latch is just as effective as wire for fastening a gate that's either closed or open--and it saves lots of time, too. -- John R. Neetzel

This is the dry cow season. If they are thin, feed a little grain. Get them in good shape to freshen. It means more milk per cow. -- Harold R. Searles

Corn as a cash grain crop usually gives a higher return per acre of corn land than corn silage fed dairy or beef cattle. On many farms a switch from corn silage to oat silage would be wise--especially when the switch can be made without greatly changing the present cropping program. -- Donald H. Hartman

Getting non-layers out of the flock means more comfort for the rest, more space at the feeders--and often the good layers will lay more eggs. On the comfort side, keep the houses as open as possible, but keep the birds in the house. -- Cora Cooke

One New Zealand dairyman power-milked 62 cows, answered our questions about his dairy operation and smoked four cigarettes--all in 61 minutes. That's one of the many things about their efficient dairy industry I found on my trip to Australia and New Zealand this spring. -- W. E. Petersen

Fully treated seed corn--treated, for example, with a compound such as Arasan--may make up only five per cent of the total ration and still have a poisoning effect on chicks and hens. Farmers and others having left-over Arasan-treated seed corn should be warned against using it for feeding poultry. -- Elton L. Johnson

Really good fly control involves a combination of good sanitation. This includes removing manure twice a week and treating it chemically, use of sprays on buildings and animals, baits, and possibly treadle-sprayers, back rubbers and electrocuters. Full information on fly control is found in University Extension Folder 192, "Fly Control for Livestock." -- L. K. Cutkomp

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To all counties
For use week of
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FILLERS For Your Column and Other Uses....

Is Your Corn Hungry? -- A sign of hungry corn--hungry for fertilizer, that is-- can be found in the ear size. If the ears are from a quarter to a third of a pound, then you probably have too many plants per acre and there isn't enough fertilizer to feed them properly. Too-large ears indicate, on the other hand, that you have too few plants per acre to make best use of the soil's high fertility level. Harold E. Jones, University extension soils specialist, says the ear size their tests show give best yields is about a half pound.

* * * * *

Not Wise to Plant Trees Outside Natural Range -- It almost goes without saying, but planting trees outside their natural range is likely to result in their not surviving long enough to pay you to plant them. But trees can be moved and planted good distances if you consider climate and soil and water factors. Your nurseryman is a good source of information on this problem. This tip comes from Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Maggot Troubles -- For treating maggots in livestock, dilute one part of Smear "62" or EQ "335" with nine parts of water and put the solution on the maggot-infested wounds twice a week until healed. This is one suggestion from the University's new livestock pest control folder, No. 147. We have free copies. It deals with all the common insect pests of livestock.

* * * * *

Treat Cows Kindly? -- University of Minnesota experiments by Dr. W. E. Petersen of the dairy department show that cows don't always give you all their milk--and for a good reason: they may not like you. This like or dislike for humans varies greatly, of course, between breeds and animals. But, using the letdown hormone "oxytocin," the University scientists found that complementary milk--that is, the amount of milk left in the udder but not let down--ran from two per cent way up to 72 per cent.

Moral: treat cows kindly and gently.

-hrj-

file

University Farm News
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SPECIAL
(with mat)

IFYE FROM PAKISTAN IN SIBLEY, WATONIAN COUNTIES

Malik Ghulam Hussain, 23, a young farmer from the Punjab in Pakistan, arrived in Minnesota this week to live and work with farm families until mid-September under the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

According to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, Hussain was to leave today (Wednesday, August 3) for Sibley county, where he will spend the first part of his stay in Minnesota. The Elmer Friedrichs, Winthrop, and the William Latske family, Le Sueur, will be his hosts. From Sibley county he will go to Watonwan county.

Following his visit to Minnesota, he will go to Colorado to live with farm families until mid-November.

Hussain has had experience in supervising a 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre irrigated farm on which cotton, sugar cane, wheat, rice and maize are grown. Livestock on his farm include buffaloes, oxen and sheep.

He speaks English fluently.

The International Farm Youth Exchange, which seeks to promote better understanding among nations, is sponsored and conducted jointly by the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the National 4-H Club Foundation. It is financed entirely by private contributions.

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To all counties
For use week of
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A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

CORN LAND WELL
USED FOR SILAGE?

On many farms the use of corn land for corn silage is not the most profitable use of this land--considering present prices. Grass or oat silage would "release" a lot of the corn land to grow corn as grain, which is more profitable.

This was one conclusion of a University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist, E. H. Hartmans, in his detailed study of how corn silage fits into a farm operation. County Agent _____ reports some of the findings.

First, corn as a cash crop usually gives a higher return per acre of corn land than corn silage fed dairy or beef cattle. Corn gives the highest net return per acre as a grain fed hogs.

Hartmans believes that on many farms a change from corn silage to grass silage would be wise. He says the cost figures and nutrients given by grass silage in comparison to corn silage show that it is very doubtful that corn silage is a profitable venture--especially, if enough grass silage can be grown for the farmer's needs by more intensive production from present grass and legume acres.

For these farmers, any increase in grass production for grass silage means just that much more good corn land that can produce corn as grain and not as the less profitable corn silage.

Switching from corn silage to oats silage--which is almost equal in feed value--is also a profitable change on many farms. By filling a 100-ton silo with oats silage, the farmer makes about \$200 more as a result of being able to harvest more corn as a grain.

However, Hartmans says that in spite of all the advantages of other silages, corn silage may still be justified if it is the only way the farmer can get a broad enough "roughage base" for his livestock feeding.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 1 1955

To all counties
For use week of
August 8 or after

U. MAN SUGGESTS
FARMERS VOTE IN
WOOL ACT QUESTION

Upper midwest farmers who are interested in sheep-raising and in helping put their industry on a sounder basis should be sure and vote in the referendum on the sheep industry "self-help bill" before Friday, August 19. This is a suggestion of County Agent _____.

Farmers get ballots at the county ASC office. They can vote "yes" or "no" on Section 708 of the National Wool Act. If a sufficient number vote "yes," a new program will go into effect under the Act to help increase consumer demand for sheep products.

Under the program, funds for the promotion campaign come from a deduction of a cent a pound on wool and five cents per 100 pounds on lambs. The fund will be administered by the National Sheep Producers' Council.

To pass, this section of the act must receive a "yes" from owners of two-thirds of the sheep represented in the vote. If it does, the Secretary of Agriculture will direct that the program go into effect for a four-year period.

R. M. Jordan, assistant professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota and a well-know sheep-raising and marketing authority, is heartily in favor of the program and suggests that farmers turn out and vote "yes."

He says that if the referendum loses out, the chances are very great of the U. S. sheep industry growing more unprofitable from lack of enough "push" and informing of consumers of the advantages of wool and mutton.

Says he, "We have floundered around for a century relying on a very small group of progressive people to carry the ball in trying to stabilize or improve chances for a profitable sheep industry in the U. S. This is a good opportunity for sheepmen to help themselves."

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 2, 1955

Immediate Release
(with mat)

NEW DISTRICT 4-H LEADER NAMED

Stanley R. Meinen, Ruleton, Kansas, has been appointed district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

He will give leadership to the 4-H program in southwestern Minnesota, working closely with county extension agents and local volunteer 4-H leaders and with YMW (Young Men's and Women's) groups.

Meinen will also be in charge of the International Farm Youth Exchange program for Minnesota, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

While a student at Kansas State college, Meinen was named an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Switzerland, where he spent the period from June to November, 1949, living and working with Swiss farm families. Following his return from Switzerland he gave more than 200 talks to rural and other groups about his IFYE experiences.

Last year under a fellowship with the National 4-H club foundation he attended the University of Maryland part-time and worked with the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

Meinen holds a B. S. degree from Kansas State college and a master of education degree from the University of Maryland. He served as a 4-H club agent in Kansas from June, 1951, to January 1, 1954.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 2, 1955

Immediate Release

IFYES FROM PAKISTAN, FINLAND, BURMA TO MINNESOTA

Arrival of four young farmers from distant lands this month will bring to 12 the number of International Farm Youth exchangees to come to Minnesota this summer to live and work with farm families.

The young men are from Pakistan, Finland and Burma. Other IFYE's who are spending the summer on Minnesota farms are from India, Iran, Lebanon, Switzerland, Nepal, the Netherlands and Scotland.

Malik Ghulam Hussain, 23, from the Punjab in Pakistan, arrived yesterday (Tuesday) in the Twin Cities and was to leave today (Wednesday, August 3) for Sibley county. Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced that his hosts during the first part of his stay in Minnesota will be the Elmer Friedrichs, Winthrop, and the William Latzke family, Le Sueur. He will spend the latter part of his stay in Watonwan county and in mid-November will go to Colorado.

The two young Burmese farmers are scheduled to arrive in the Twin Cities on August 8. They are Maung Hla Han, 34, Kayan, Hanthawaddy District, Burma, and Maur Nyunt Pe, 25, Yan Aung Village, Yamethin District, Upper Burma. They will spend the first part of their visit with farm families in Norman county, then go to Meeker county.

Pentti Cederberg, 27, Helsinki, Finland, will arrive in Minnesota August 9. He will stay with farm families in Lincoln and Brown counties until November 6. Host families in Lincoln county include the Garfield Kompeliens, Canby; Wayne Salzmans, Lake Benton; and the Wesley Kurths, Hendrichs.

All four young men have had farming experience. Hussain has supervised a 45½-acre irrigated farm in the Punjab in Pakistan, on which cotton, sugar cane, wheat, rice and maize are grown. Livestock on his farm include buffaloes, oxen and sheep. Both Burmese have had experience raising rice and livestock. Cederberg has lived on a grain farm. At present he is studying political science and sociology at Helsinki University.

Both Cederberg and Hussain speak English fluently.

The International Farm Youth Exchange seeks to promote better understanding among nations at the grass roots level. It is sponsored and conducted jointly by the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the National 4-H Foundation and is financed entirely by private contributions. B-574-jbr

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 2, 1955

SPECIAL TO: WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Royal K. Anderson, right, Isanti County Agent at Cambridge, and Glenn Prickett, Extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, talk things over in a meeting room. Undoubtedly, with Prickett around and with his enthusiasm for farm safety, the topic is just that: farm safety. Anderson is a native of Baldwin, Wisconsin and studied at River Falls State Teachers' college and the University of Minnesota. He recently took over the Isanti county post from Earl Bergerud, who was promoted to district 4-H club supervisor and moved to St. Paul. Anderson served as Lake of the Woods County Agent at Baudette since 1948. He took over his new job in Cambridge on June 1.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 2, 1955

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY AG. NEWS SERVICE WINS AWARD

The University of Minnesota's agricultural and home economics news service on the St. Paul campus has received an "excellent" rating in competition conducted by the American Association of Agricultural College Editors.

Four other entries from the Institute of Agriculture's Information Service received "good" ratings. They were "Minnesota Farm and Home Science," research magazine; a series of slides on modern hog rations; a series of black and white pictures; and a series of radio transcriptions.

Competition in all classes was with entries from other Land Grant Colleges throughout the nation. Entries were judged not only on their journalistic excellence but also on their usefulness to the reader or listener--the farmer or homemaker.

Cornell university, Ithaca, New York, and University of Wisconsin, Madison, also received excellent ratings for their news services.

The University's agricultural news service includes regular releases to daily newspapers and radio stations; special columns including "Our Land" and "Home Garden Tips" to weekly newspapers; and special weekly news material to county extension agents for local adaptation.

"Minnesota Farm and Home Science," a quarterly magazine, reports on research done by University scientists.

The radio transcription service includes three weekly series: "Research Report," "Farm Topics" and "4-H Chats." These are now being used regularly by over 20 Minnesota radio stations.

Slide sets produced by the University are used regularly by county agents for meetings and by vocational agricultural instructors in high school and adult class work.

Mrs. Jo Nelson handles home economic news and radio; Harry Johnson, agricultural news; Ray Wolf, farm radio; Mrs. Gwen Haws, agricultural bulletins; and Gerald Mc Kay, visual aids. Harold B. Swanson is in charge of the Information Service.

B-575-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1955

Immediate Release

CHICKEN LEADS AUGUST PLENTIFULS

Frying chickens will be plentiful during August and a good buy for consumers, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Broiler and fryer chickens are being produced at the highest rate in history, and young cockerels from farm flocks will add further to the supply of chickens for frying.

Canned grapefruit segments are unusually plentiful for this time of year, because of a large supply packed in Florida last winter and spring.

Lemons and limes, fresh, canned and frozen, will be about at the peak of their season, and watermelons and grapes of the Thompson seedless variety will be abundant. Locally grown cantaloup and apples will also be available.

Sweet corn, cucumbers, cabbage, tomatoes, squash, beans, beets and peppers will be among vegetables that will be harvested in Minnesota home gardens and a good buy at local markets. Both homegrown and shipped-in varieties of potatoes will be abundant.

Pork is expected to be plentiful as hogs born early in 1955 begin to come to market. Choice beef should continue in ample supply during August, but there will be increased production of Good grade beef and also lower grades suited to hamburgers, stews and pot roasts. Other protein foods on the plentiful list include fresh and frozen halibut, milk and other dairy products.

Generous supplies of lard, vegetables fats and oils and rice will continue throughout the month.

B-576-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1955

Immediate Release

U. POULTRY CHIEF WARNS OF ARASAN POISONING

A University of Minnesota poultry scientist warned today against feeding Arasan-treated seed corn to poultry. He cited recent research which showed how damaging such corn can be.

The scientist, Elton L. Johnson, head of the University's poultry department, said that even if treated seed corn makes up only five per cent of the ration of layers or young chicks it still is strong enough to poison birds and stop egg production.

Asked to delve into the causes of a disastrous drop in egg production last fall on several Anoka county farms, U. specialists traced the difficulty to Arasan-treated seed corn which had found its way into the ration by mistake. The farm poisoning was reported with both home- and commercial-mixed feeds.

In tests at the University, growth of young chicks was held back when levels of Arasan's principal poison ingredient were as low as 37 parts per million of feed. Fully treated seed corn contains about 600 to 750 parts per million of the poison. Thus, it's almost impossible to dilute it to a harmless point.

In layers, they found that egg production dropped when as little as 7 parts of Arasan per million of feed were added to the ration. At higher levels--16 to 37 parts per million--egg production dropped greatly and about half the eggs were odd-shaped.

At the 75 to 150 parts-per-million level, hens slowed up in laying and began to lay soft-shelled eggs. This was caused by Arasan's effect on the hen's egg-laying ability--it caused the egg to be rushed through the "assembly line" before a shell could be applied. Often such eggs were laid during the night.

Johnson said poultrymen and feed makers should be alert for any Arasan-treated corn which might accidentally get into ingredient supplies.

B-577-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1955

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA APPLE CROP GOOD

Minnesota's apple crop will be about 25 per cent above last year's and well above the average for the last five years, according to present predictions.

Prospects for the nation as a whole are for a crop about 4 per cent below 1954 production but only about 1 per cent below average.

A very heavy June drop has resulted in a good spacing of apples, which will mean good size, according to J. D. Winter, horticulturist at the University of Minnesota and secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association. However, apples are not coloring well because of the hot weather. Cool nights are necessary for development of bright red color.

Early apples in Minnesota are ripening about 10 days to two weeks earlier than usual, Winter said. The Duchess variety and the Whitney crabapple are among the earliest to come to market.

Duchess apples are being harvested now and are available at local markets. A good crop of this variety is reported this year. The Duchess is well adapted for use in pie, sauce, jelly and for freezing.

The Whitney crab is in demand for pickling and for eating out of hand. Winter urged consumers to watch for Whitney crabapples within the next week or so, since the usual tendency is to put off buying until the fruit is overripe. Whitneys are being harvested in some areas of the state now.

The Minnesota crop of the highly colored Beacon apple will be small this year. Picking of Beacons will start later this month.

B-578-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1955

Immediate Release

POTATO DISEASE WARNING SYSTEM WORKS

Outbreaks of late blight of potatoes, one of Minnesota's most serious potato diseases, are now being predicted by University of Minnesota scientists.

Early in June they predicted a potential outbreak in southern Minnesota. Five days later late blight was discovered. Affected fields were mowed and farmers in the area started an intensive spraying program, according to Ray Rose, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Late in July the system indicated that there would be outbreaks in northwestern Minnesota. These have now appeared. Some of these outbreaks cannot be controlled, but there still is time for action in several areas of the northwest, Rose believes.

The warning system was developed under the leadership of Carl Eide, professor of plant pathology at the University. He worked in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and fellow staff members.

Eide discovered that a period of 10 hours with a relative humidity of above 90 per cent and temperatures below 75 degrees would permit the disease to spread.

With this in mind, miniature weather stations made up of a rain gauge and a hygrothermograph have been set up in a number of commercial potato fields in Minnesota. A hygrothermograph is an instrument that automatically records on a chart the temperature and relative humidity of the air.

Potato growers send these charts to plant pathologists at the University of Minnesota. They in turn use the charts to predict outbreaks.

Stations are now located at East Grand Forks, Donaldson, Fisher, Oklee, Glyndon, Princeton, Hollandale, the St. Paul campus of the University, and the University's Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount.

B-579-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1955

Immediate Release

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING AUG. 19-20

The Minnesota State Horticultural society will hold its 89th annual meeting in the high school auditorium in Bemidji August 19-20, E. M. Hunt, secretary-treasurer of the organization, announced today.

The two-day meeting will include talks emphasizing ornamental horticulture, tours of scenic areas around Bemidji, exhibits, the annual business meeting and annual banquet.

Hosts of the convention will be garden clubs of the newly formed Twelfth District Horticultural society. Mrs. Myrle Kalbrener, Bemidji, is general convention chairman.

For the second successive year a special leadership conference will be held on Saturday morning, August 20, to discuss problems and procedures in garden club work and to give assistance to officers, committee chairmen and other leaders who have management responsibilities in their local garden clubs.

A highlight of the convention will be the Twelfth District Horticultural society flower show to be held in St. Phillips auditorium, Bemidji. The show will feature arrangements, individual specimens and flowers of the area. Special educational exhibits will also be on display during the meeting.

Society awards will be presented at the annual banquet Friday evening, August 19.

B-580-jbn

STATE SEEKS
TOP PLOWMEN

The plowman who leaves a nice clean field will win no prizes in the state championship plowing matches at "Plowville" '55 at the Trosvik brothers farm near Rothsay, September 16-17.

In fact, any plowman who does not leave crop residue and stubble between furrow slices is inviting loss in the battle against soil erosion. That's the word from Roger Harris, extension conservationist at the University of Minnesota.

The state plowing matches are only two of the many contests that will be featured at "Plowville" '55, the statewide two-day conservation field day. There will also be contour line and land judging contests for 4-H'ers and FFA'ers and a Queen of the Furrow contest.

Already plowmen in practically every county are competing locally for the honor of participating at "Plowville". Only county winners will be on hand to seek the privilege of representing Minnesota in the national plowing contests next year.

Plowmen will compete in one of two classes--level land or contour plowing. At "Plowville", elimination contests will be run on Friday, September 16, and finals on Saturday, September 17.

Contestants will be judged on uniformity of furrows, adherence to the contour if in the contour contest, furrow straightness, opening and closing the furrow, and leaving the right amount of crop residue or stubble between the furrow slices.

Judges will come from Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

Theodore Pete of Wolverton is chairman of the plowing contests. Other members of the committee include Dennis Ryan and D. W. Bates, both extension engineers at the University of Minnesota; Virgil Tonsfeldt, Sabin; Oswald Lyngaas, Doran; Clayton Olson, Detroit Lakes; Leo Maatala, Moorhead; and Nels Snustad, Fergus Falls.

-hbs-

From: Mrs. Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 5, 1955

Special to PRACTICAL HOME ECONOMICS

Freeze Cheese in Small Amounts

If you find a large cheese that's just the flavor you like, you may wonder if it's practical to buy the whole piece.

Storing a large cheese or a section of cheese in the home refrigerator presents several problems, chiefly the tendency for cheese to mold, to become hard and dry and to continue to develop in flavor intensity beyond the stage preferred. But dairy researchers at the University of Minnesota say there's an easy solution to the problem: freeze it!

Tests now in progress in the University of Minnesota's dairy department show that many cheeses will freeze satisfactorily. But success depends not only on the variety frozen but on the size of the piece.

Cheese must be frozen in small amounts if it is to keep successfully in the home freezer - preferably in half-pound lots or in the amount the family will eat at one serving. Pieces should never be larger than a pound in size, say Professor W. B. Combs and Dr. Howard Morris of the University of Minnesota dairy department, who have been conducting research on freezing cheese for the past year and a half.

When pieces larger than a pound are frozen, large ice crystals form and cause the structure of the cheese to break so it becomes mealy and crumbly. Fast freezing is also desirable - hence the necessity of freezing cheese in small-size pieces.

These varieties of cheese will keep well for six months or longer if the home freezer is at 0° F.: Cheddar, Brick, Port du Salut, Swiss, Provoloni, Club, Liederkranz, Camembert, Parmesan and Romano.

Cream cheese becomes watery and mealy after freezing in a home freezer, blue cheese crumbly and mealy. However, if blue cheese is to be used in salads, cooking or to make a potato chip dip, it can be frozen and will be

quite satisfactory.

Wrap cheese in aluminum freezer foil, after cutting it into the desired size pieces. Press the foil tightly against the cheese to eliminate air pockets and place it in the freezer. Small cheeses may be left in their original packages, but it may be well to overwrap them with aluminum foil.

Cheese should be thawed in its wrapper in the refrigerator. After thawing, remove it from the refrigerator about an hour before serving. Cheese is at its best at room temperature.

News Release
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 5, 1955

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Alumni and friends of the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will again have headquarters at the Minnesota State Fair, Victor Dose alumni secretary of the School announced today. The headquarters will be in the southwest corner of the new Agriculture-Horticulture building, where they have been the last several years.

All former students, alumni and friends of the School are invited to make use of the headquarters while attending the 1955 State Fair. The headquarters will be open all day and at 4:00 each afternoon a "Coffee Hour" will be held so all "Aggies" and friends attending the Fair may come back for a special get-together.

Young men and young women from the rural communities may obtain information about the School at the alumni headquarters. Girls may want to inquire about the course in practical nursing and home management that is being given jointly by the School of Agriculture and the School of Nursing at the University of Minnesota, the food technicians course, or the course in office training and home management. The young men planning to farm will want information on the vocational courses in the many agricultural fields. The fall term opens Monday, October 3.

The annual State Fair School of Agriculture alumni meeting will be held at 4:00 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, September 1, at the headquarters.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 1 1955

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

USE CHLORDANE
TO CONTROL ANTS

Midsummer is the season when many houses and yards are invaded by troops of ants. To get rid of these pests the first step is to find their nests and then to treat them with an insecticide, reports Home Agent _____.

Outdoors the nests are usually easy to see, but finding ant nests indoors is a difficult problem. Usually the best you can do is to watch the trails of the ants, trace them to a baseboard or door frame, and apply the insecticide there.

According to Dr. A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, the most effective insecticide in the home is a 2 per cent oil-base chlordane solution, applied with a paint brush or sprayer as near as possible to where the nests may be located. Water-base chlordane sprays are also effective. Paint or spray the chlordane along baseboards, cracks in floors, door and window frames, sinks, electric outlets, thus establishing barriers against the ants. This way you can check the ants before they get into foods and onto tables. Chlordane has a long-lasting effect and it is usually not necessary to spray or paint the same surface more than once every one to three months. If ants continue to appear, spray or paint other surfaces and areas they may be coming from.

A good preventative measure against ants is to keep all containers of food, flour canisters, and bread boxes tightly closed. To keep ants from entering the house, apply chlordane along the outside walls from the ground up to the windows, using 5% chlordane dust or 2% chlordane sprays.

To control the tiny ants attracted to grease or sugar, dip a small lid from a tin can in grease or syrup and then treat it lightly with chlordane. Be very careful to keep this poison bait away from children, Dr. Granovsky warns.

Chlordane is poisonous to people and pets, as well as to ants. A few simple precautions are required for its use in or around the home. Keep the insecticide away from children and pets, from foods, dishes and cooking utensils. Be sure not to inhale the spray mist. If chlordane gets onto the skin, wash it off immediately with soap and water.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 1 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of August 8

SERVE SALADS
FOR APPETITE
APPEAL

A cold and colorful fruit or vegetable salad can be the most appetizing and popular item at the table in hot summer weather. Moreover, it's nutritionally valuable, because it's an easy way to give the family more of such important vitamins as A. and C.

Home Agent _____ suggests some salad pointers to keep in mind for appetite appeal:

- Chill all ingredients before using, except for molded salads.
- Provide plenty of refreshing tartness in the body of the salad or in the dressing. Tart French dressing is the most likely choice for vegetable salads and vegetable-fruit combinations. Reserve the sweet clear French dressings for fruit salads. If you prefer mayonnaise or cooked dressing, be sure it is tart enough.
- Use greens other than lettuce sometimes - watercress, endive, chicory, green cabbage, tender leaves of spinach.
- Have the greens crisp. Prevent wilting and soggy by drying them after washing, holding in the refrigerator, draining any canned food well before adding to salad and using only enough dressing to moisten. Add dressing the last minute to raw vegetable salad.
- For tossed green salads, tear greens in fairly large pieces or cut with scissors instead of shredding. Large pieces give more body to the salad.
- Use lemon, lime or other citrus or pineapple juice on fruits that may turn dark, such as apples, peaches, pears.

Vary salads from day to day to avoid monotony. Here are some salad combinations: watermelon balls, peach and orange slices; peach and pear slices with halves of red plums; shredded cabbage, cucumber cubes, celery slivers; cooked whole-kernel corn, snap beans, sweet pickles, onion rings; spinach, endive or lettuce with tomato wedges.

For a company buffet meal, you may want to provide the makings for a do-it-yourself salad. Offer a choice of dressings, and bowls or platters of different ingredients. Each person can choose and mix his or her own in individual salad bowls.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Information on farms
being visited by Soviet
Union delegation.

EDFORD AND ROBERT LUDLOW, LAKESHORE DRIVE, WORTHINGTON

The Ludlows farm 200 acres of which 180 are in crops and 20 in nontillable pasture. The chief livestock on the farm are hogs and turkeys.

Twenty litters of hogs are farrowed each year with about 150 hogs, weighing 34,000 pounds, marketed each year. About 50 ewes are raised on the farm and lambs are sold as purebreds (Hampshires) for breeding purposes.

Turkeys are the principal enterprise on the farm. The Ludlows have raised about 4500 turkeys of heavier breeds each year in confinement. They now have two new modern two-story, insulated quonset-type buildings for their turkeys. They have kept flocks of laying hens for several years and expect to maintain this as a major part of the business with 1500 to 2000 hens in the flock each year.

This year 3000 poultts were started in January, 3500 in April, and 5500 in June, and another group in September.

The Ludlows use the most modern production methods including gas brooders, automatic waterers, overhead fuel carriers, bulk fuel delivery, etc. Plans have been made for mechanical cleanout.

Cropping practices are very good on the Ludlow farm. One hundred acres of corn yielded 80 bushels per acre in 1954 and 40 acres of oats yielded 45 bushes per acre this year. There are 30 acres of alfalfa pasture on the farm and 10 acres of hay which yielded about 3 tons per acre.

The Ludlows are active in community activities. Mrs. Ludlow has been a strong 4-H club leader for several years. Robert, 26, was graduated from the University of Minnesota in agriculture in 1954. Other children are Mary Beth (Mrs. Lawrence Dirks, 23) and Burr, 17.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Information on farms
being visited by Soviet
Union delegation

A. H. AND DON JERGENS, BISCAY

The Jergens are farming 455 acres, carrying 100 head of purebred Holsteins including 35 milk cows. The farm and livestock are owned by A. H. Jergens, who resides in Hutchinson, and Don who lives on the home farm.

In order to maintain this herd of cattle, the Jergens grow about 70 acres of alfalfa and use about 60 acres for pasture. Of this pasture 18 acres is in rotation pasture. The balance of the pasture is not suitable for other crops because the land is low and subject to flooding.

The Jergens follow a regular herd classification program where the herd is classified regularly under three different classification systems--Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Herd Improvement Registry, and Advance Registry.

The eight-year average milk production for 30 cows under herd improvement registry is 501 pounds of butterfat per year.

One of the high-testing cows is Nancy Della May, classified as excellent under Advanced Registry testing. This cow has held the national record for national production with a seven-year record of 1,129 pounds of butterfat, testing 4.5 per cent, per year.

Another high-producing cow in the herd is Elaine Gypsy who has a nine-year record of 1,053 pounds of fat with 3.9 per cent butterfat test.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Information on farms
being visited by
Soviet Union delegation

NORTHERN DRYING COMPANY, OLIVIA

This locally owned concern, an alfalfa dehydrating plant, was organized in 1945.

The company equipment is the "Flash" dryer type, or the high temperature system. The alfalfa is cut and chopped directly from standing crop, hauled by truck, and elevated into a large drum where temperatures of 2200 degrees to 2400 degrees Fahrenheit are maintained. The leaf is dried in approximately 3 seconds, the stem in 1 to 3 minutes.

An air stream operating at a velocity of 120 miles per hour propels the material through the drier. The cure is thus controlled by the weight of the material being dried. Sixty per cent of the drying occurs within the first 10 feet as the material moves through the processing drum. After drying the alfalfa is ground into a fine meal and bagged.

The plant processes 800 acres of alfalfa each year. Three and four cuttings are made. Capacity of plant is 1 ton per hour.

Under the "Flash" drying process, a high percentage of vitamins are retained in the meal. The finished meal carries 20 to 25 per cent protein, and 285 to 315 M. units of vitamins per pound. This finished product is used in manufacture and in mixing of livestock feeds. The plant is carrying on extensive research work at present concerning the extraction of vitamins for human use.

W. K. Jones is the manager of this concern, and Robert Beach Henton the president.

Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Information on farms
being visited by
Soviet Union Delegation

JOHN L. OLSON, WORTHINGTON ROUTE 2

The John L. Olson farm includes 425 acres, 385 of which is in crops and 40 acres in nontillable pasture. Olson specializes in hogs and cattle feeding.

About 55 to 60 litters of pigs are farrowed each year. From these 100 to 125 head are sold for breeding and 300 to 350 for market. This totals about 85,000 to 90,000 pounds of liveweight hogs sold yearly.

Olson also feeds 125 to 200 cattle per year and now has about 60 head on hand. The average starting weight is 500 to 600 pounds and the average sale weight 1100 to 1200 pounds.

Corn is the principal crop raised on the farm with about 225 to 250 acres in this crop. Corn yield in 1954 was 80 bushels. This year 60 acres of oats yielded 60 bushels and 40 acres of barley 45 bushels per acre last year 45 acres of soybeans averaged 32 bushels per acre. Olson's 40 acres of alfalfa yields 3 to 3.5 tons per acre as hay. Part of the alfalfa is used as silage.

Olson is known as an exceptionally fine swine man. His herd of purebred Chester Whites represent 20 years of careful selection with emphasis on large litters and the meat type hog. He also was one of the early breeders of Minnesota No. 1, 2, and 3 hogs and was first president of the Inbred Livestock Registry Association established to promote and sell these new breeds of hogs developed by the University of Minnesota.

Cattle feeding is also a big project with two or three different lots of cattle going through his lots each year.

Olson and his family are active in community affairs. Mr. Olson has been superintendent of his Sunday School for several years. Mrs. Olson is an active home project member. The Olson children are active in 4-H club work and the boys, in addition, are active in FFA. The four children are Lincoln, 17, Karl, 16, Mary, 12, and Susan, 8.

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TROJAN SEED COMPANY, OLIVIA

The Trojan Seed Company produces hybrid seed corn. This is a local concern organized in 1930. They conduct their own breeding and crossing work and produce seed for commercial production. At present they produce 23 varieties with maturity ratings from 75 to 120 days. They have 1300 acres of commercial hybrids planted this year. Acreage has run as high as 2500 acres. Most of their corn is grown for them by farmers under a contract arrangement, with the seed company furnishing the seed, supervising de-tasseling, and handling certification.

The corn is marketed as Trojan Hybrid and is sold chiefly in North and South Dakota and Minnesota. The Company specializes in early varieties for the northern edge of the corn belt. Large shipments of Trojan hybrid seed corn were made to Russia under the post-war reconstruction program.

A breeding plot to check varietal comparisons, disease resistance, insect tolerance, and response to various grades of fertilizer applications is maintained. There are 17 varieties in this plot, with 16 rows of each variety. A portion of this plot has been planted to corn for four successive years to help in checking for disease and insect tolerance.

Henry T. Rauenhorst of Olivia is the manager.

LAND O'LAKES CREAMERIES, INC.

Land O'Lakes Creameries is one of the largest dairy marketing cooperatives. It is owned and controlled by 100,000 dairy and poultry farmers.

Land O'Lakes was established in 1921 by dairy farmers interested in improving the quality of their products and in more efficient, economical marketing through their own organization.

Its benefits are twofold: A better product for the consumer -- a better price for the producer.

Land O'Lakes is a central association -- a service and marketing agency of several hundred cooperative creameries, cheese factories and dairy plants.

These local cooperatives own Land O'Lakes, but they in turn are owned by their farmer patrons. Thus the farmers, through their cooperative creameries and milk plants, own Land O'Lakes.

Land O'Lakes is directed by a board of twenty-two directors who are themselves farmers, elected by farmer patrons from the twenty-two regional districts. They meet monthly at Land O'Lakes headquarters to determine policies and transact other business. They hire management which is accountable to them.

The farmers who own Land O'Lakes have asked for increased services. These are provided in addition to marketing -- creamery equipment, engineering service, repair and servicemen, feed, seed, fertilizer, quality control service, research laboratories, milk drying plants, ice cream plants, poultry eviscerating plants, hatcheries, legal assistance, and a large truck fleet for transporting products. The aim of all of these services is to give the farmer a better income.

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ARTHUR HARMS, ISLE

Harms has operated this 194 acre farm since 1919 and now is aided by two sons, Richard and Arthur, 130 acres of the farm is tillable. The tillable acreage is under a five-year rotation with alfalfa and clover in the rotation for two years. Hay silage has been put up for the past two years.

Crop yields are above average for the area with corn averaging 70 bushels per acre and oats 60 bushels.

Livestock on the farm include 44 grade Holstein cattle; 25 of these are milking. Other livestock on the farm include five brood sows and 600 chickens.

One of Harms' hobbies is fruit growing. He has cooperated with the University of Minnesota in growing several experimental and newly named varieties over the years.

Harms has been an active farm organization member since 1918 and has served as county president of the Farm Bureau for two years. He is now a member of the Mille Lacs County Extension committee which directs the agricultural extension program in the county.

Besides the two boys at home there are three other Harms children. Vern is a carpenter in Minneapolis; Edward, an agricultural instructor in Harmony, Minnesota; and Helen, a speech instructor in St. Cloud.

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WILLIAM B. PEARSON, OGILVIE

William B. Pearson is master of the Minnesota State Grange. The farm is now run by his son, Eugene, 27.

When Pearson obtained the 120-acre farm in 1927, there were only 23 acres under plow; the remainder was in stumps and brush. Pearson points out that 80 years ago this area was virgin white pine forest, some of the best in the state.

Pearson's close attention to details of soil construction and to the present condition of his farm are shown in his own analysis of the farm. He describes the farm this way:

The well-drained upland soil covering most of the farm is developed on an ancient flood plain, and consists of six to eight inches of loam topsoil, over two to three feet of silt loam subsoil, underlain by coarse-textured sand and gravel.

The soil reaction is moderately acid, and two to three tons of lime have been applied per acre to reduce the acidity. Organic matter and nitrogen are low, phosphate and potash availability are moderate. The crop rotation consists of corn-oats-two years of alfalfa-brome hay, one year of rotation pasture. There is one field of Ladino clover seeded in 1954. The rotation is supplemented with approximately 500 pounds of commercial fertilizer (5-20-20 and 33-0-0).

In the low areas the subsoil is finer textured. Over a period of 15 years \$2,800 has been invested in open ditches, and some tile drains, to improve drainage.

Enterprises on the farm and special points of interest described by Pearson are as follows:

DAIRY-There are 16 Holstein milk cows averaging 350 pounds of butter fat per cow per year. Artificial insemination has been used for 15 years, but a bull is kept now to supplement this method.

HOGS-About 75 cross-bred market pigs are farrowed each year. Approximately 50 per cent are fed out and remainder sold as weanlings.

SEED OATS-The farm has 25 acres of Rodney Oats which will be registered by Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and sold for seed this year.

CORN-There are 30 acres of hybrid corn (95-day).

WINDBREAK-This windbreak was started in 1936. Two rows of Spruce, one row of American Elm, and five rows of Green Ash make up the windbreak.

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A. J. LASHBROOK, NORTHFIELD

A. J. Lashbrook is one of Minnesota's leading dairymen, specializing in purebred Holsteins. He has a 151-acre farm which includes 39 acres in corn (average yield, 70 bushels per acre), 30 acres of alfalfa (4 tons per acre), 30 acres of oats (65 bushels per acre), plus native pasture.

Lashbrook's 55 head of purebred Holsteins make up one of the finest herds in the country. The Lashbrooks have been in the purebred business since 1903 and A. J. Lashbrook for 30 years. Before going into the business, Lashbrook was an extension specialist at Washington State College.

Some of the Lashbrook cows have produced over 1000 pounds of butterfat per year and have raised 7 or 8 proven sires. The Lashbrooks have shown cattle throughout the nation.

The Lashbrooks have four children, two boys and two girls. All are college graduates. All have been active in both scout and 4-H. Club work. The children have won three trips to National 4-H Club Congress--one of the top honors won by club members. One son, Donald, was national 4-H home beautification champion.

Mrs. Lashbrook has been a 4-H club and girl scout leader, active in church work and other community activities, and a member of the county extension committee.

Mr. Lashbrook is active in community activities as well being an active member and director of the Minnesota Holstein association and delegate to the National Holstein Association convention. At present he is also vice-president of the Farmer's Coop. Elevator at Northfield.

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CASPER PETERSON, NORTHFIELD

Casper Peterson farms 450 acres of land, specializing in dairy cattle and purebred Poland China hogs.

His crop land includes 150 acres of corn (average yield, 75 bushels per acre), 40 acres of alfalfa (4 tons per acre), and 160 acres of oats (60 bushels per acre).

Peterson raises 45 head of Holstein dairy cattle including 26 milk cows, and 200 head of purebred Poland China hogs. The fact that he paid \$850 for his present boar indicates the emphasis he places on breeding quality. He has shown his hogs at all the large hog shows in the area and has sold breeding stock in all areas of the country. He emphasizes sanitation in his program, using clean pasture each year.

Peterson also produces Grade "A" milk, having about a 400-pound butterfat herd average each year. He has a modern dairy barn equipped with a barn cleaner and plans to install a bulk milk tank soon.

The five Peterson children, 3 girls and 2 boys, all live on farms in the Northfield area and have been active in 4-H work.

Mrs. Peterson takes special pride in her garden, many flowers and large lawn.

Peterson, besides his avid interest in the hog business, is a member of the Farm Bureau, Farmers Coop. Elevator of Northfield and Tri-County Oil Cooperative. He is a director in the latter organization.

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MINNESOTA VALLEY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION HEADQUARTERS, NEW PRAGUE

Minnesota Valley Breeders Association was organized by the Scott County Agent, Wallace Miller, on January 7, 1941, as a result of interest on the part of several leading dairymen.

The businessmen of New Prague donated \$300.00 and provided a building where the organization was started and operated for 12 years. With the growth of the business, it was found necessary to build a new set of buildings. As a result, a 40 acre farm was purchased across the road from the old site and a bull and dairy barn combination was built 206x60 ft. and a storage building for hay, straw and grain 196x50 ft. two residences for employees and an air conditioned office building 110x48 ft.

In addition there are four air tight silos that are used for the storing of alfalfa, chopped oats and ground ear corn.

Minnesota Valley Breeders Association is a cooperative organization, made up of 50,000 members who own, finance, and control the business. During the past 12 months, over 265,000 cows were bred artificially in Minnesota, North Dakota and Iowa. There are 225 employees. The assets of the organization are about \$1,000,000. There are no debts.

PROGENY TESTING HEADQUARTERS OF MVBA

The location is 3 miles south and one mile west of New Prague.

The purpose of this project is to sample sires that are purchased. Later the daughters from these matings will be placed on test in the association's barn, in this way the association hopes to get information on the production, type, speed and ease of milking, etc.

About 200 cows will be kept. There will be no pasture. The pasture grasses will be run through the silos and fed green.

The buildings which are only partly completed include a storage building for hay, straw and grain, 50x170 feet. The dairy barn will be 230x70 feet, eight air tight silos have been erected and most of them are filled with chopped oats and chopped alfalfa. Two silos will be filled with ground ear corn.

(material prepared by MVBA)

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HY-POINT HATCHERY AND FEED COMPANY, NEW PRAGUE

This hatchery presently ranks about 15th in size among the 375 hatcheries in Minnesota. It was started 5 1/2 years ago and employs 5 persons year around and 10 additional during hatching season. Eggs for hatching are trucked in from Hy-Line Poultry Farms at Owatonna, Minnesota.

The most modern of incubating equipment can be seen here. Four incubators, each with a capacity of 65,000 eggs, are used. Temperature and humidity are automatically controlled. Automatic turning devices turn eggs every hour. Hatching operation can be demonstrated easily and quickly.

Besides baby chicks, this business displays and sells feeds, poultry equipment and poultry remedies. Over 500,000 chicks have been hatched here each of the last 3 years.

HY-POINT POULTRY FARM, NEW PRAGUE

This formerly was a general farm. Now the dairy barn, horse barn and machine shed have been remodeled to accommodate 3500 laying hens. Deep shavings are used for floor litter and are cleaned only once a year. Various kinds of automatic waterers are used. Ventilation is thermostatically controlled. One pen of 1000 birds has an automatic feeding device which enables this pen to be fed with only 2 hours labor per month. These chickens are commercial Hy-Lines originating from the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Company farms seen by part of the Russian group in Iowa.

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CHRIS DEIS, CHASKA

Chris Deis farms 80 acres of land; 75 of these are under cultivation, and five acres are in pasture and building lots. The usual crops are corn, 30 acres; oats, 15 acres; and alfalfa, 30 acres. Deis practices a regular crop rotation and about 15 acres of alfalfa is seeded each year.

At present, Deis has 23 dairy cows and ten head of young cattle. He has kept hogs in previous years but he has no hogs this year. There are 200 laying hens in his poultry flock. His farm machinery is well housed and kept in good repair.

Deis came to Carver County from Russia in 1922. At first, he worked for wages on a farm near Waconia. Later, he operated this farm on a share basis. Still later, he rented three different farms and finally in 1949 he purchased his present farm and home. When he came here in 1922 he had \$600.00 in personal debts and a young family. Everyone was taught to work and to save. Today, the family enjoys a fine reputation and Deis is considered to be a very good farmer.

Three of his sons and daughters have been 4-H Club members. Deis is a member of the County Farm Bureau.

The members of the Deis family now at home are, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Deis; Adeline, 26; Elmer 25; Donna, 18; and Sonja, 16.

Three children are married and have homes of their own. They are Mrs. Gerald Peters (Louise), Mrs. Melvin Poppitz (Edna) and Edward Deis, all of the members of the family live in Carver County. Edward is operating another farm that his father purchased in 1953. The children work at employment off the farm at various times but four of them still live at home and assist their parents. All of the children have attended the public schools in Waconia or at Chaska.

Mr. Deis firmly believes that America is no ordinary land.

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being visited by Soviet
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INFORMATION ON U. OF M. ROSEMOUNT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

The 2,500-acre Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station was established in 1947. A part of the 8,000-acre Rosemount Research Center, it is the largest of the University's six outlying agricultural experiment stations. Others are located in western, northwestern, northern and southern Minnesota.

Their location in differing climatic and soil-type areas allows University crops and livestock specialists to test new crop varieties and management practices under nearly all conditions Minnesota farmers must meet.

Research in dairy farm management, beef cattle raising on grassland, soil management, agricultural engineering, plant disease control, weed control and new crop varieties is under way here on the several farms in the station.

Here is a listing in order of the projects you will visit:

- (1) HOG IMPROVEMENT --- Prof. L. M. Winters and others are doing breeding work here on the Minnesota No. 3 hog line. This line was developed by crossing several widely-differing lines to combine meat-type body, good feed efficiency, hardiness, good "mothering ability" and other desirable qualities into one line of animals. The No. 3 line, begun several years ago, is now almost ready for release to Minnesota farmers. It is intended for use in a "continuous rotational crossing program" with the Minnesota No. 1 (developed in 1939) and the Minnesota No. 2 (developed in 1946). Hogs born of crosses among these lines have shown outstanding feed use efficiency and have reached market weight (200 pounds) at from 140 to 150 days of age.
- (2) CORN FERTILIZATION --- The University's Soils Department is conducting projects in fertilizing corn with the several types of fertilizer. Object: to find the best amounts, kinds and times to apply fertilizer, and to determine the best combination of plant population (number of plants per acre) and fertilizing.

(3) BEEF CATTLE-GRASSLAND PROJECT --- Because many Minnesota farms are on rolling, unsafe-to-crop land, finding the best agricultural use of such land is important. One such use: pastures for beef cattle. Under this project, University scientists are testing combinations of pasture grasses, wintering-through management practices for beef calves, pasture management of growing steers during the spring and summer and fly control devices. One important finding: fertilized pastures yield almost twice as much grass--and thus twice as much feed for growing steers--as unfertilized. Fertilized one spring, such pastures also have a "residual effect" of several years--that is, their fertilizer's effect "lasts" beyond the first season to spur good grass production in following seasons.

(4) AGRONOMY FARM --- Here, tests of new crop varieties are made under actual growing conditions. The University agronomists test a new variety--one of their own or any introduced from out of state--for three years before deciding to recommend it for Minnesota growing or to reject it as unsuitable to this region. Also carried on here are tests to companion crops for weed control--two-crop combinations, one crop of which checks weeds in the other crop. Other practices, such as different row widths for raising corn, soybeans and other small grains, are being tested. A new University oat variety, "Minland," bred to resist both Races 7 and 8 of oat stem rust, the two main damagers of Minnesota oat crops, (is showing up well in tests here and at other stations. Seed will be available to farmers in 1956).

(5) PLANT PATHOLOGY FARM --- University plant disease specialists (plant pathologists) watch the effect of plant diseases on crops and also test disease control practices for such crops as potatoes, cantaloupe, small grains and corn. Also being conducted at Rosemount are projects in dairy cattle management, forestry as it relates to the farm, poultry management and breeding and agricultural engineering for more efficient buildings and farm management.

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To all counties
For use week of
August 15 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

What To Do For Hungry Corn -- It's too late to treat this year's corn for hunger signs. But getting extra bushels next year will depend a good deal on recognizing hunger signs that show up now. That's so you can correct the soil conditions that caused them--too little plant food, improper spacing and so forth. We have free copies of a University fact sheet, Form S-30, on "How to Recognize Hungry Corn." It was prepared by Harold Jones, a University extension soils man.

* * * * *

Management Farmers Are Progressive -- Farmers cooperating in the University of Minnesota's Southeast and Southwest Farm Management Service--about 25 counties are represented--maintain one and a half times as much of their tillable land in hay and pasture as the average for their area. And these farmers are among the most progressive and far-sighted. The actual figures: in southeastern Minnesota, service members kept an average 32 per cent of their land in hay and pasture. Area average: 23 per cent.

* * * * *

Fertilized Pastures Pay Off Again -- In five weeks on fertilized pasture, one identical twin heifer gained 35 pounds more than her twin that grazed unfertilized pasture. They both started this June 22 at 400 pounds at a 10-heifer test at the University's Northeast Experiment Station in Duluth. Total gain for the five on fertilized pasture: 315 pounds. Total for the five heifers on unfertilized: 205 pounds. Fertilized sections got four tons of lime, 200 pounds of 0-20-20 and 180 pounds of 33.5-0-0 per acre this spring.

* * * * *

Minland Oats Shows Up Well -- As you may have been reading or hearing over the radio, the University's new oat variety, "Minland," has been standing up to rust wonderfully well in field tests all over the state. The new variety was bred to resist both Races 7 and 8 of stem rust--it had been thought for a time that it was impossible to combine resistance to both races in one line, but University agronomists licked the problem. Seed of "Minland" probably will be available next year.

-hrj-

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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
August 15

DIETS OF MANY
OLDER WOMEN
NEED IMPROVING

Many older women in Minnesota are not getting the protein, vitamins or minerals they need to maintain good health and desirable weight.

Results of a study conducted by nutritionists of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that more older women should adopt the slogan, "No calories without protein, vitamins or minerals," reports Home Agent ____.

In the Minnesota study, in which 120 women from 30 to 97 years of age cooperated, only a third of the women ate as much protein as is recommended for adults, or more. The remainder ate too little protein for good health or were on the borderline of nutritional safety. The fact that too little protein was eaten by many women may be explained by the fact that protein-containing foods are expensive, that occasionally older women have difficulty in chewing meat, that some of those included in the study disliked milk or eggs and that others have the mistaken idea that women need decreasing amounts of protein as they grow older.

Diets of most of the women were also deficient in B vitamins and iron. To improve diets low in these nutrients and in protein, the use of some enriched grain products and nonfat dry milk solids would be the least expensive plan to follow, the nutritionists said.

Only about a third of the Minnesota women met the allowances recommended for calcium. Those in their 50's were least well supplied with calcium. Among the 20 women who reported in that age group, only four used more than one cup of milk daily and none as much as two cups per day. An increased consumption of milk in some form would remedy calcium deficiencies.

Nearly three fifths of the women had sufficient vitamin A. The vitamin C or ascorbic acid intake was adequate for nearly three fourths of them. The ratings for these two vitamins depended largely upon the amounts of vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables consumed.

The greatest amount of overweight was observed among women in their 50's and 60's. Desirable weight at age 25 was used as a standard for comparison.

-jbn-

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To all counties

ATT: 4-H AGENT
(For use as soon as co.
winners are selected)

MANY 4-H'ERS
FROM COUNTY WILL
GO TO STATE FAIR

_____ 4-H club boys and girls who have won county honors in their
(No. - write out)

exhibits, demonstrations or other activities will represent _____ county at the
Minnesota State Fair August 27 to September 5.

They will compete with winners from other counties at the State Fair for state-
wide honors in their fields, according to Club (County) Agent _____. Some
2,300 4-H members from every county in Minnesota have won trips to the State Fair
this year.

_____ invites all _____ county people who attend the State Fair to stop
in the 4-H building to see the 4-H exhibits and the demonstrations put on by these
young folks. Demonstrations will be in progress each day during the fair except
Sundays.

As was the case last year, 4-H livestock exhibitors will show their animals
during the last three days of the fair. Livestock exhibits will be received after
12 noon on Friday, September 2.

New this year will be a special luncheon for 957 4-H Key Award winners from
every county in the state on Tuesday noon, August 30, in Coffman Memorial Union on
the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus. Those expected to attend from
_____ county are Key Award winners (give names and addresses) and Extension Agents
_____ (names).

Four-H'ers who have won trips to the State Fair include _____,
(names and addresses)
who will take part in the state dress revue on Thursday afternoon, September 1,
modeling clothing (she has, they have) made; and _____, _____, who will
(address)
compete in the pie contest for the title of state pie champion.

Demonstrators at the State Fair will be: (names, addresses, demonstrations).

_____ will exhibit livestock: (names, addresses, livestock ex-
(No. - write out)
hibits). (Also name 4-H'ers in dairy and livestock judging.)

Other club members from the county who will exhibit at the State Fair are:
(Names, addresses, exhibits.)

-jbn-

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To all counties
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"HUNGRY" CORN
CAN BE RECOGNIZED

If a farmer knows what to look for, corn will tell him a lot about why it is not growing well and what can be done in the future to improve the land.

County Agent _____ relays some of these "hunger signs" as explained by University of Minnesota extension soils specialist Harold E. Jones.

Roots can tell a good deal. A healthy stalk should have a root and soil clinging to it nearly as big as a half-bushel basket when you pull it out. A small root system often is caused by not enough phosphate in the starter.

If the roots have flat bottoms and are shallow, the corn won't live through dry weather and can easily be blown over. Usually this problem is caused by poor drainage. A tile system is often a must for high corn yields.

Spindly stalks and stalks that have no ears are, again, a sign of phosphate shortage in the soil. Phosphate is the plant food mainly responsible for stalk size, ear set and root development.

If, in a hill that has several stalks, one or two are healthy with a good ear and the others are spindly, there was not enough phosphate early in the season to take care of all of the plants. Lesson: when you increase the corn stand in trying for high yields, you must also provide enough plant food.

If the lower leaves of corn turn yellow and die up the middle, the corn has run out of nitrogen. About when corn is waist-high, an acre uses at least three pounds of nitrogen each day. Many corn fields show nitrogen-hunger by August 1.

There are many other "hunger signs," of course, and the county agent has a special sheet prepared by Jones describing all the various "hungers," and telling how to avoid them. Ask for Form S-30, "How to Recognize Hungry Corn." It's free, of course.

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To all counties
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A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

FEEDING TREATED
SEED CORN TO HENS
IS DANGEROUS

A poultry ration can contain as little as five per cent seed corn that's been treated with Arasan and it can have a heavy poisoning effect on laying hens.

County Agent _____ reports a University of Minnesota research study which found that egg production drops, laying of shell-less eggs and other profit-cutting troubles were due to Arasan-treated seed corn which got into feed channels in error. The farmers involved were mixing their own feed. But poisoning has happened with both commercial-mixed and home-mixed feeds.

Elton L. Johnson, head of the University's poultry department, led the project. Under it, young chicks and hens were fed different levels of the basic ingredient of Arasan.

They found, first, that growth of young chicks was set back when even the very low levels--37 parts of this ingredient per million of feed--were fed in the ration. Higher levels--150 to 300 parts per million--resulted in severe leg weakness and retarded growth. Chicks were paralyzed, couldn't stand, had enlarged hock joints and crooked toes. Layers' egg production dropped off when the ration contained as little as 7 parts of the ingredient per million of feed.

The poisoning ability of this compound reaches a "critical" stage very easily, Johnson and his associates found. In treated seed corn, the levels are usually about 600 to 750 parts of the poisoning ingredient per million parts of feed--or about ten to 20 times as heavy as the low levels the University researchers found dangerous.

Johnson says every poultryman and feed manufacturer should be watchful for any possible Arasan-treated seed corn which might accidentally get into feed or ingredient supplies.

Farmers and others having left-over Arasan-treated seed corn will be wise not to use it in feeding poultry or any other livestock, Johnson said.

-hrj-

News Bureau
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August 9 1955

SPECIAL to agents having
outlook meetings.

Story No. 2

U FARM SPECIALIST
ON OUTLOOK PROGRAM

A University of Minnesota agricultural authority (E. M. Hartmans, extension farm management specialist,) (Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist,) (R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist,) will be the main speaker at a livestock outlook meeting _____ at _____.
(DAY AND DATE) (PLACE)

Announcement of the meeting came today from County Agent _____.

It begins at _____ P. M.

(Agent, use statement below as fitting)

(1) Hartmans has been a farm management specialist at the University since 1953 and has had wide experience in agricultural economics and farm operation planning.

(2) Routhe succeeded Spencer B. Cleland who retired in June as a farm management specialist and has had wide experience in agricultural economics and farm management. He served three years as extension farm management specialist with the Southwest Farm Management Service at Worthington.

(3) R. E. Jacobs, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and more recently of Iowa State College, where he earned his master's degree in animal husbandry, was Freeborn County Agent at Albert Lea for several years. He was named recently to succeed W. E. Morris, veteran livestock specialist who retired in June.

The speaker will discuss the outlook for cattle feeding and hog raising with particular attention to this year's narrow margins in production. The economic situation as it relates to this year's operations and management adjustments that would lower cost will be discussed.

The narrower margins this year in beef prices and heavy supplies of hogs coming on the market have raised many questions. These will get a thorough airing at the meeting.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1955

Immediate Release

SHORT CUTS GIVE HOMEMAKER MORE TIME

A University of Minnesota home management specialist urged homemakers today to reduce routine household duties during this last month of summer vacation by making wise use of short cuts.

August often means extra work such as canning, freezing and getting school clothes ready for the children. Use of short cuts in routine homemaking jobs will give time for these extras and for some relaxation as well, according to Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Homemakers can lighten their responsibilities by eliminating unnecessary tasks, combining tasks that can be done at one time, using commercial products and services and making an attempt to find the easiest and fastest way of doing things, she said.

Meal planning and preparation is one area where many short cuts can be put to good use. Keep food simple for every meal, Miss Holaday suggests. One main dish accompanied by raw vegetables, with raw fruit for dessert, makes a good menu for a warm summer evening. Picnics can be made easy by serving simple-to-prepare foods on paper plates.

Economizing on the number of dishes used in meal preparation will also give the homemaker more free time. Some timesavers the University home management specialist suggests are: cooking in a dish that can be used for serving, using paper liners for muffins and cupcakes, measuring dry ingredients before the wet ingredients when baking, using the same measuring cups or spoons.

Laundry tasks can be lightened by using place mats and table cloths that can be wiped off, sitting down to iron, purchasing clothes made of fabrics that wash easily and require no ironing.

Keeping the house clean each day rather than doing one big housecleaning, and letting the entire family help, will make that job go faster. Putting away room ornaments and other accessories will cut dusting time.

B-581-jbn

University Farm News
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SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Looking over some facts in preparation for the coming Minnesota State Fair are Floyd Bellin, right, Le Sueur County Agent at Le Center, and one of his former 4-H club members, Duane Duden of Red Wing. Before taking over the Le Sueur county post recently, Bellin was Goodhue county 4-H club agent at Red Wing. Bellin was raised on a farm near North Branch, where he was a 4-H club member for 11 years and active in livestock, crops and junior leadership projects. He is a 1951 graduate of the University of Minnesota, where he majored in animal husbandry.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1955

Immediate Release

200 HOME EC TEACHERS TO STATE CONFERENCE

More than 200 home economics teachers from Minnesota high schools are expected to attend their annual state conference August 22-26 to take stock of their homemaking programs and learn new ways of helping their students become better homemakers.

Meetings will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Theme of the conference is "The What - Why - How of Evaluation in the Homemaking Program."

Dr. Hester Chadderdon, professor of home economics education, Iowa State college, and Dr. John E. Stecklein, acting director of the Bureau of Institutional Research, University of Minnesota, will be conference leaders.

Mrs. Rosemary Gustafson, Central high school, St. Paul, is chairman of the planning committee for the five-day meeting. Heading other committees for the conference, and the schools they represent, are Priscilla Rugg, co-ordinator of adult homemaking education, St. Paul public schools; Mary Ryan, South high school, Minneapolis; Kathryn Vorchek, New Brighton; Mrs. Margaret Flolid, Motley; Mrs. Medora Peterson, Morris; Genevieve Overvaeg, Mountain Lake; Theresa Rowan, Sebeka; Dorothy Valerius, Cambridge.

Monday (August 22) will be devoted largely to committee meetings. Tours to homemaking departments in schools and in industry are scheduled for Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Dr. Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, will greet the group at its opening session Tuesday morning (August 23) in Green hall auditorium. The remainder of the week will be devoted largely to workshop sessions led by Dr. Chadderdon and Dr. Stecklein, at which the teachers will discuss ways of evaluating their homemaking programs and making them more effective.

Wednesday (August 24) evening the group will attend the pop concert and ice revue in the St. Paul auditorium.

B-582-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1955

Immediate Release

BEE POISONING SOMETIMES ACCIDENTAL

A tragic example of how a beekeeper unwittingly poisoned several hundred dollars' worth of new bees comes from a University of Minnesota entomologist, T. A. Gochnauer.

It happened just last month. A northern Minnesota beekeeper had received several hundred packages of bees from the south. For their "welcome" dinner, he made up some sugar syrup for feeding them before their transfer to the hives.

He was startled to notice the packages began dying soon after he had sprinkled the solution on them. Puzzled--and probably a little angry--he sent a sample of the syrup to the University. Specialists analyzed it and found it to be almost pure salt solution.

Gochnauer's suggestion: in making up feed for bees, take a little taste of it yourself--as any good cook would--to see if it tastes the way you think it should. This is especially important when beekeepers are using "damaged" sugar, which they can buy at reduced prices.

Second, when damage has been done to bees by any feed, save the evidence--a bag or container. This way, future costly mistakes can be prevented and perhaps other beekeepers saved some expense.

B-583-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1955

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
NOON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11
* * * * *

GEESE FOUND AS EASILY PROCESSED AS OTHER BIRDS

EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN --- Young geese can be frozen two to four months and yield just as good a meat product as other poultry.

These were the findings of a University of Minnesota research project described here today (Thursday, August 11) at the annual meeting of the American Poultry Science association, in progress this week at Michigan State university.

The project leader, Milo H. Swanson, associate professor of poultry husbandry and a poultry processing specialist, killed young geese ranging in age from 8 to 16 weeks, dressed, eviscerated, packaged and froze them under the usual methods for processing waterfowl.

After from two to four months in frozen storage, he measured the cooking losses and yields of edible meat from several male geese in each age group. In general the younger geese had a greater weight loss in the roasting process and a higher percentage of bone.

But older geese produced a higher percentage of pan drippings during roasting. Thus, net results were not much different between oldest and youngest geese. All produced about the same percentage of edible meat--from 55 to 57 per cent.

Swanson said this compares favorably with other types of poultry. Thus, marketing of young geese should not be difficult. He added that feather development will be an important factor in setting the limits within which young geese can be marketed profitably.

University farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 10, 1955

RABBIT BREEDERS SHORT COURSE
SET AT UNIVERSITY

The annual Rabbit Breeders' Short Course will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus on Saturday, Sept. 24.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. Course chairman is William H. Marshall, professor of entomology economic zoology and well-known rabbit specialist.

In the first part of the morning program, a rundown on the national picture for the rabbit breeders' industry will be given by Vincent Hunter, director, American Rabbit Breeders' Association and editor of the "Small Stock" magazine.

W. E. Rempel, assistant professor of animal husbandry, will tell of results of rabbit breeding research studies conducted at the University.

A discussion of Minnesota sanitation rules and regulations will be given by T. E. Thomson, assistant director of the agricultural products inspection branch of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

The afternoon program includes a discussion on packaging rabbit meat for freezing and retailing by M. H. Swanson, assistant professor in the University's poultry department; how to use insecticides, by L. K. Cutkomp, associate professor entomology, and a demonstration of judging rabbit carcasses for quality, by P. A. Anderson, associate professor of Animal Husbandry.

Clyde Merilatt, president of the Minnesota State Rabbit Breeders' Association, will welcome the group at its first Monday morning session.

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

University farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 11, 1955

Information for
Russian Farm
Visitors

"NU-WORLD" CHEESE

The white cheese you are tasting this afternoon is from the first new cheese culture developed in over 500 years. It is called "Nu-World" and was developed cooperatively by the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, and the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

"Nu-World" began from one of several new cultures developed in 1949 by Professor S. G. Knight of the University of Wisconsin. Professor Knight achieved the mutation which made possible "Nu-World's" culture by exposing blue cheese mold to ultraviolet light. Certain spores from the irradiated blue cheese mold produced white molds instead of the normal blue. He sent some of these new cultures to Professor Willes B. Combs, dairy products specialist at the University of Minnesota, who has vast experience with specialized cheese of this type.

Combs and two other dairy products authorities, James J. Jezeski and Howard A. Morris, conducted the final research on testing the new enzyme source for cheese-making.

They finally selected a culture for "Nu-World" on the basis of its ability to produce a cheese of light cream color that would hold a soft creamy texture at room temperature, with a flavor neither "sharp" nor "mild", but somewhere in between, and ability to blend with other foods smoothly and quickly.

"Nu-World's" flavor can be best described as similar to such cheeses as Camembert, Gruyere, Aged Swiss or Roquefort -- but not quite as tangy.

Surveys of consumers indicated that they liked the new cheese as a snack, salad or dessert cheese.

In 1954, it was introduced commercially to the U. S. housewife by the Tolibia Cheese Company of Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin. This spring (1955) a second firm, Kraft Cheese Company, began marketing "Nu-World" nationwide in quarter-pound aluminum foil tins.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 11, 1955

Immediate Release

"PLOWVILLE '55" TO FIND TOP PLOW MASTER

Leaving a "nice clean field" will get a "Plowville '55" contestant nowhere in the big-time matches at the Trosvik Brothers' farm near Rothsay, September 16-17.

Fact is, a plowman who doesn't leave crop residue and stubble between furrow slices is asking for defeat in the struggle against soil erosion, not to mention a "low-man-on-the-totem-pole" rating by judges of the contest.

According to Roger Harris, extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota, the state plowing matches are only two of the many contests that will be featured at "Plowville '55," the statewide two-day conservation field day. There will also be contour line and land judging contests for 4-H'ers and FFA'ers and a Queen of the Furrow contest.

Already plowmen in nearly every county are competing locally for the honor of participating in "Plowville." County winners will gather at "Plowville '55" to seek the privilege of representing Minnesota in the national plowing contests next year.

Plowmen will compete in one of two classes--level land or contour plowing. At "Plowville," elimination contests will be run on Friday, September 16, and finals on Saturday, September 17.

Contestants will be judged on uniformity of furrows, adherence to the contour if in the contour contest, furrow straightness, opening and closing the furrow, and leaving the right amount of crop residue or stubble between furrow slices. Judges will come from Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

Theodore Pete, Wolverton, is chairman of the plowing contests. Committee members include Dennis Ryan and D. W. Bates, extension engineers at the University of Minnesota; Virgil Tonsfeldt, Sabin; Oswald Lyngaas, Doran; Clayton Olson, Detroit Lakes; Leo Maatala, Moorhead and Nels Snustad, Fergus Falls.

B-585-hrj

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

FOR RELEASE:
NOON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12

SEED-TREATING COMPOUND PROVES DAMAGING TO CHICKS

EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN --- Only 40 parts of a seed-treating compound, Arasan SFX, per million parts of feed was enough to retard baby chicks' growth in tests at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

This was reported today (Friday, August 12) at the national meeting of the American Poultry Science association at Michigan State university here by Elton L. Johnson, head of the University of Minnesota's poultry department.

Johnson and other University scientists conducted a large-scale investigation of egg production drops and soft-shell egg problems that struck several large Minnesota poultry farms late last year. They found Arasan-treated seed corn had found its way into the ration and that the substance's principal ingredient was responsible for the production drops.

Fully treated seed corn contains about 700 parts of the substance per million of feed and is nearly impossible to "dilute" to a safe level with untreated corn. At the experimental 150 to 300 parts-per-million level, Johnson and his associates noted that baby chick gains were very small and leg weakness began to appear.

Such symptoms showed up within a week at the higher levels. The scientists were unable to counteract the material's effect with added dietary choline, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, niacin and Vitamin E or manganese, copper and zinc.

Autopsies showed the stricken chicks' soft tissue normal, but leg bones often were twisted.

Broad breasted bronze poults proved a little hardier than chicks. It took 200 parts-per-million of the substance in feed to slow their growth and produce bone disorders.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 11, 1955

Immediate Release

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY TO MEET IN BEMIDJI

Trees, birds and driftwood will be featured in talks and films at the eighty-ninth annual convention of the Minnesota State Horticultural society in Bemidji August 19 and 20.

Sight-seeing tours will also highlight this year's meeting. They include a trip through Chippewa National forest Friday afternoon (Aug. 19), a tour of Itasca State park Saturday afternoon and scenic trips in the Bemidji vicinity.

Registration and the Friday morning session will be in the Bemidji high school auditorium. Other meetings will be in the Methodist church.

The Twelfth District Horticultural society flower show will be held in St. Phillips auditorium, where special educational exhibits will also be on display.

James Deneen, Bemidji city manager, and Dana Rogers, Rochester, president of the society, will welcome the group at the session Friday morning (Aug. 9) at which Mrs. Myrle Kalbrener, general convention chairman, will preside. A. C. Clark, vice president of Bemidji Teachers' college, will give the opening address on "Our Northern Minnesota."

Scheduled for Friday afternoon are talks by L. C. Snyder, head of the University of Minnesota horticulture department, on the Minnesota landscape arboretum and by Mrs. P. A. Becker, Walker, on "Attracting Birds to Your Yard and Garden."

Presentation of society awards will be made Friday evening at the annual banquet which will be in the form of a fish fry. T. H. Fenske, assistant dean of the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, will speak on "Driftwood of a Different Sort," and Ferral Creech, Cass Lake, will give an illustrated talk on orchids.

Saturday morning's program will include a leadership conference breakfast in the Presbyterian church for garden club officers, committee chairmen and other leaders; a moving picture, "The Valley and the Stream," featuring the nature story of the Mississippi valley; and talks on Minnesota trees and Minnesota fruits by Alfred Nelson, Minnesota Department of Conservation and D. T. Grussendorf, Duluth, St. Louis county agricultural agent.

Garden clubs of the newly formed Twelfth District Horticultural society are hosts to the convention.

B-587-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 11, 1955

Immediate Release

TOMATOES GOOD BUY NOW FOR CANNING

Minnesota-grown tomatoes are in liberal supply now and a good buy for canning, S. H. Sevier, Federal-State Market News Service, reported today.

Homemakers should be alerted to the fact that the season is several weeks earlier than usual this year, Sevier pointed out.

Consumers will get the best buys in tomatoes by ordering them by the bushel or half bushel from their grocers, by purchasing them from local growers, or, in the Twin Cities area, at the Farmers' Markets in Minneapolis or St. Paul.

Tomatoes are the easiest of all garden crops to can. They call for no pressure canning and may be packed in jars, cold or hot, before the jars are processed in the hot water bath. Early tomatoes are usually of better quality for canning than those which come later, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

The raw pack method of canning tomatoes is especially easy and convenient, and the tomatoes canned in this way have a fresher, more natural flavor than those canned by the hot pack.

The University nutritionists give these directions for canning tomatoes:

Use only ripe, perfect tomatoes. Dip them into boiling water for about half a minute, then quickly into cold water, to make peeling easy. Cut out the hard core, any green portions, all blemishes and soft spots and slip off the skins. For the raw pack, put the skinned tomatoes into clean, hot jars. Press each tomato firmly with a spoon until there is enough juice to cover it. Proceed in the same way with each tomato until the jar is full to within one-half inch of the top. Wipe the jar rim clean and adjust the jar lid.

Have hot, but not boiling water in the water bath canner. Put the filled jars on the rack in the canner. Add boiling water, if needed, to bring the water one or two inches above jar tops. Put lid on the canner, bring the water to boiling and process the jars for 45 minutes.

For the hot pack, cut the peeled tomatoes into quarters and bring to the boiling point in an open kettle. Then pack into hot jars. Process 35 minutes. B-588-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 11, 1955

Immediate Release

CAN, FREEZE SWEET CORN

The large crop of high-quality sweet corn now being harvested makes this vegetable a good buy for Minnesota homemakers for both canning and freezing, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

For top quality for both canning and freezing, corn must be at the best stage for eating when it is picked. If milk spurts out freely when a kernel is pressed by the thumbnail, it is considered at the proper maturity. When buying corn, be sure the corn silk is dark brown and shiny, not dry. Husks should be dark green, fresh-looking and fitting tightly around the bottom of the ear. A pale green where the stem has been broken indicates freshness.

Speed from the garden to the can or freezer is one of the important guides to good quality, Mrs. Loomis said. If the corn cannot be processed immediately after being harvested, it should be refrigerated.

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota do not recommend canning cream-style corn or corn on the cob. To can whole kernel corn, they suggest cutting the corn from the cob deeply enough to remove most of the kernel. Avoid scraping the cob. To each quart of corn add 1 pint of boiling water, heat to boiling and pack in hot jars, leaving $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch of headspace. The corn should be loosely packed so it will move freely in the liquid. Process at 10 pounds pressure, 55 minutes for pints, 65 minutes for quarts. At higher pressure corn will darken and may develop a scorched flavor.

Most important step in preparing corn for freezing is scalding it to preserve its fresh quality, color and vitamin content and lengthen its storage life.

Shirley Trantabella of the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory gives these directions for freezing sweet corn:

For scalding the corn, use a large kettle that will hold at least 10 to 12 quarts of boiling water. Place the corn in a wire basket or large cheesecloth bag and submerge it in boiling water. Keep the kettle covered during the blanching and have the heat on high. Always count the time from the second the vegetable is put into the boiling water. Corn to be frozen as whole kernel corn should be scalded on the cob $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, then cut off the cob. If it is to be frozen on the cob, follow this schedule: Scald 24 midget ears or 14 small ears for 8 minutes; 10 medium to large ears for 11 minutes.

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

Information on canning corn is given in Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," and on freezing in Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables," both available free of charge from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-589-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1955

MILK AND CREAM GRADING SCHOOL SCHEDULED AT UNIVERSITY

A five-day course in milk and cream grading will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus, Monday through Friday, September 12-16.

Announcement of the course comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. W. B. Combs, professor of dairy industry, is course chairman.

Monday's program gets underway at 10 a.m. with a discussion of milk composition and its properties. In the afternoon, off-flavors in milk and cream and fundamentals of judging will be the principal topics. A milk judging laboratory will also be held.

Tuesday's program features discussions of milk bacteriology and a cream judging laboratory. At the afternoon session, specialists will explain the Babcock test and students will join in a laboratory session on testing milk with the Babcock method and measuring sediments.

Wednesday, the classes will be conducted on methylene blue and resazurin testing, rancidity, chemistry of acidity and alkalinity, and sampling milk in the bulk tank operation. There will be an acidity testing laboratory session that afternoon.

Thursday will feature discussion on causes of variation in fat content of milk, the Minnesota grading law and laboratory sessions on milk and cream grading.

Friday's sessions will feature factors in cream's fat content, relation of butter grade to cream grade and a butter judging laboratory session.

Fee for the week's course is \$10. A complete course program on it is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1955

SPECIAL TO C. M. FERGUSON, FEDERAL DIRECTOR
OF EXTENSION

Minnesota's "Outstanding Young Farmer of 1955"—Francis Kottschade of Kellogg, selected by the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce—has made full use of the facilities of his county extension office, according to Wabasha County Agent Matt Metz of Wabasha.

Starting in 1946, Kottschade, now 33, made a down payment on a run-down farm of 200 acres with \$6,000 he had saved from several years as a sheep shearer. Price of the farm: \$14,500. Even before he moved in, Kottschade went in to Metz' office and talked with him and the soil conservation service farm planner.

In the past eight years, he has built the soil up so it yields an average 90 bushels of corn per acre and has added 50 acres to his stake. He also has profited well enough to remodel the 75-year-old, running water-less, uninsulated house.

Metz says Kottschade has been a consistent extension cooperator, consulting the University extension specialists or Metz before making any major change in his enterprise.

Perhaps some of his greatest help came from Extension Farm Management Specialist Harvey Bjerke at West Concord. Kottschade early joined the Southeast Farm Management Service, one of the two state extension associations of progressive farmers. His farm management plan includes records of each enterprise since its start and graphs to show fluctuations from year to year.

In 1947, his net worth was about \$6,500. As of January 1, 1955, it was \$42,212. And this net worth is based on the purchase price of the farm in 1947— present values, bolstered by his improved practices, could add another \$20,000.

Here are some of the practices he has adopted:

- (1) Half a mile of terracing
- (2) Strip-cropping the entire farm
- (3) Applying about 27 tons of fertilizer each year in 1953 and 1954
- (4) Built two dams and one tow wall for runoff control
- (5) Adopted a pasture rotation plan
- (6) Seed pastures to legumes and alfalfa brome
- (7) Set up a four-year rotation -- two years of hay, one of corn, one of grain.

A comparison of his crop yields show that in 1947 his corn made 45 bushels per acre, his oats 30 and his hay one ton per acre. In 1954, under his improved practices, corn yielded an average 90 bushels per acre, oats an average 60 bushels and hay an average 4.5 tons per acre.

In 1947, he had a "Very poor producing" herd of six cows, eight calves, three sows, 23 ewes and 100 chickens. In 1955, he is specializing in hogs--510 of them--and 33 feeder steers.

He has one dairy cow, having in 1954 sold a 20-cow herd that was producing an average 400 pounds butterfat per cow. Reason: an extension-made analysis of his operation showed him the time and labor involved and necessity of increasing the herd if he wanted to continue at the same income level.

He believed, too, that hogs and beef cattle will give him as much income as dairy cattle and with less labor. In his hog-raising operation, he uses farrowing crates and a self-feeding setup.

The beef cattle too, are self-fed hay, kept on rotated pastures and sheltered, when necessary, in a pole-type barn.

In buildings, he now has a double corn crib, two self-feeding Doane-type corn cribs, a Doane self-feeding hay shed, a pole barn, a portable hog house and chicken house and has remodelled an older hog and chicken house and completely modernized his farm home.

Kettschade is a member of the Wabasha County Extension Board and is influential in spreading extension teachings and findings to others. He is active in church and civic affairs, president of the local Farm Bureau, a member of the county Farm Bureau committee and secretary of the South Wabasha Soil Conservation District.

In his youth, he was a 4-H Club member for four years and was FFA chapter president at Plainview for three years.

From: Jo Nelson
News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1965

Special to Jackie Larkin
Minneapolis Star and Tribune

WOMEN FROM INDIA IN MINNESOTA

Two young women from India will spend September and October on farms in Cottenwood county under the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

They are Surrender Saini, 27, Delhi, India, and Himata Singh, 27, Mandseur, Madhya Bharat, India.

Miss Saini and Miss Singh are among nine women from India to come to the United States this year -- the first women to come from India under the International Farm Youth Exchange program. Two other young Indian women have just completed their stay on farms in Le Sueur county. In the last two years Minnesota has been host to 18 young men from India under the two-way exchange.

Miss Saini holds advanced degrees from Punjab university, where her majors were economics and political science. She is honorary secretary of Bharat Wesak Samaj.

Miss Singh is a teacher. She has a bachelor of arts degree from Howa Bagh Training Institute for Women, with majors in English literature, economics and psychology.

Both women speak English fluently.

Purpose of the International Farm Youth Exchange is to promote better understanding among nations at the grass roots level. It is sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the National 4-H Foundation and is financed entirely by private contributions.

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, 1955
August 15, 1955

Special to: The Farmer
Webb Publishing Co.
St. Paul 2, Minnesota

Three University Events to Stress Animal Feeding

Feeding farm animals for best growth and health -- and highest profit to the farmer -- is the subject of three University of Minnesota events coming up in September.

First is the animal nutrition short course, a two-day program of lectures and demonstrations, Monday and Tuesday, September 12 and 13. The course is designed to inform feed dealers and manufacturers of the latest research in livestock and poultry feeding. Course chairman is Elton L. Johanson, head of the University's poultry department.

Second event is the Beef-Grassland Field Day, Tuesday, September 20, at the rolling 210-acre Beef-Grassland Farm on the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. Fifty Hereford steers, brought to the farm as calves last fall, are "testing" various pasture combinations, stilbestrol supplements and other modern management ideas. Results of the research will be revealed that day.

The University's soils, animal husbandry, agronomy and insect control departments are cooperating at Rosemount in proving that beef cattle production can pay -- and pay well -- on hilly farms which need large grass acreages to keep them "healthy" and profitable.

Third event is the annual Swine Feeder's Day, Friday, September 23 on the University's St. Paul campus. Various experiments in feeding baby pigs and older animals will be described at the Day and results of the experiments given farmers. L. E. Hanson, the University's widely-known hog-raising specialist, is course chairman.

All three events are open to the public. The first -- the animal nutrition short course -- requires a small fee, but the others are free. Complete information and programs of each event are available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, 1955
August 15, 1955

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News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 15 1955

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:

Gather Materials for Winter Bouquets Now
How to Prepare Weeds and Flowers for Bouquets
To Arrange Straw Flowers
Coloring Dried Flowers
French-Cut Beans Lose Vitamin C

Keep the Bright Green in Cooked
Vegetables
Cook Cabbage Uncovered
Sandwich Suggestion
Thrift with Freezer Space

HOME DECORATION

Gather Materials for Winter Bouquets Now

This is the time to start gathering weeds and flowers for colorful arrangements for your home for next winter. Roadsides, fields and marshes, the flower border and the vegetable garden are all full of interesting materials. Many of the grasses, sedges and weeds have interesting seed heads. Plants like wild roses and sumac have beautiful fruits or seed pods. In addition to interesting forms, you will want to look for attractive color. Color helps to capture the full beauty of dried flowers, berries, seed pods and grasses. Crested or plumed types of cockscomb or celosia from the flower border provide brilliant reds, yellows and oranges. Japanese lanterns and bittersweet add a bright, gay note. Of course you will want to key the color of your arrangements to your decorative scheme.

-jbn-

HOME DECORATIONHow to Prepare Weeds and Flowers for Bouquets

Select perfect specimens of weeds and flowers for your winter bouquets, picking them just as they mature. Horticulturists at the University of Minnesota say the exceptions to that rule are strawflowers and similar double daisy-like flowers which should be picked when they are half mature, before the centers open.

Strip off all foliage immediately. Fasten the weeds or flowers together in bunches and hang them so the flower heads point downward. Japanese lanterns, however, should be hung horizontally. Hang the plant materials in a dark, airy room. A basement is likely to be too damp.

* * * * *

To Arrange Straw Flowers

Sometimes you may want to arrange some of your everlasting or straw flowers in a bouquet at the time of cutting them. Place a few small sprays of sea lavender or baby's breath between the everlasting flowers and they will dry and remain properly spaced. Arranging them before they are dried eliminates considerable loss by breakage. However, if flower stems are kept for a few hours in a moist room before being arranged, much of the breaking can be avoided.

* * * * *

Coloring Dried Flowers

When dried flowers lose their color after a few weeks, artificial coloring may be necessary to restore the brightness. Ordinary bluing, dyes, food coloring and some of the better quality writing inks may be used successfully. Aluminum, bronze and gold can be applied by dipping, and spraying or painting.

Some of the grasses can be colored effectively by placing the stems into a dye immediately after cutting. For most of the flowers, a small sprayer holding one quart of liquid and providing a fine mist is all that's necessary. Arrange the flowers in a container that will hold them in such a way that all parts will be covered with the spray.

VEGETABLE COOKERYStoring Green Vegetables

The brighter fresh green vegetables are, the more likely they are to be rich in vitamin A and other vitamins and minerals. The fresher they are, the more flavorful they are, too. If you must hold green vegetables for a day or two before using them, refrigerate them to keep them fresh. Keep them moist in the vegetable crisper or other covered container, in the moisture-resistant bag they came in or in another plastic bag. Store beans and peas in the pod, if possible, to keep them at their freshest.

* * * * *

Keep the Bright Green in Cooked Vegetables

Don't let your green vegetables turn olive green with overcooking or steaming. Dr. Joan Gordon, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, says that the best method for cooking green vegetables to keep their color is to cook them in enough rapidly boiling water to cover... Leave the pan uncovered in order to allow the vegetable acids to pass off with the steam. An exception to this method of cooking green vegetables is spinach or similar greens. They will cook in such a short time that they can be cooked by steam formed from water that clings to the leaves.

* * * * *

Cook Cabbage Uncovered

It's easy to keep the nice, bright greenish color of cooked cabbage and to get a pleasant flavor and odor if the right cooking method is used. The wrong methods, however, can produce an unpleasant result.

Overcooking causes a brownish color to develop. Long periods of cooking at high temperatures break down the sulfur compounds in the vegetable which cause a disagreeable taste and smell.

The best method to use is to cook the cabbage in a fairly large amount of water in an uncovered utensil until it is just done. Then the acid in the vegetable which helps to break down the sulfur compounds is kept to a minimum and the strong odor is driven off in the steam.

If you want to shorten the cooking time, give the sulfur compounds a chance to escape by leaving the utensil uncovered during the first part of the cooking period. Then cover and let the cabbage cook only until it is tender.

FREEZING FOODSSandwich Suggestion

Ever try making sandwiches with frozen slices of bread? It's a way to keep the fresh quality of the bread, to help "refrigerate" the lunch box and save time in making sandwiches.

The best way to keep bread fresh and avoid staling is to keep it frozen. Frozen sliced loaves are especially convenient because the slices separate readily without thawing and may be used frozen not only for sandwiches but also for **toasting**

Bread is easier to spread when frozen than when soft and crumbly. The chill from frozen slices put together in closely wrapped sandwiches keeps the filling in between fresh, and even keeps lettuce crisp for several hours. The chill also helps keep other foods in the lunchbox cold. When the slices thaw, they taste like fresh bread

* * * * *

Thrift With Freezer Space

Whatever the shape of your home freezer, rectangular containers will use the space you have to best advantage.

Specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have found that small rectangular containers or well planned combinations of large and small ones offer the best thrift with space. Flimsy cartons and those packed too tightly with food will bulge during freezing, thus taking more room. If rectangular cartons are placed broadside during freezing, bulging can be kept to a minimum - a space-saving tip proved in experiments conducted by the specialists.

-jbn-

**University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, 1955
August 15, 1955**

**Special to: The Farmer
Webb Publishing Co.
St. Paul 2, Minnesota**

Three University Events to Stress Animal Feeding

Feeding farm animals for best growth and health -- and highest profit to the farmer -- is the subject of three University of Minnesota events coming up in September.

First is the animal nutrition short course, a two-day program of lectures and demonstrations, Monday and Tuesday, September 12 and 13. The course is designed to inform feed dealers and manufacturers of the latest research in livestock and poultry feeding. Course chairman is Elton L. Johnson, head of the University's poultry department.

Second event is the Beef-Grassland Field Day, Tuesday, September 20, at the rolling 210-acre Beef-Grassland Farm on the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. Fifty Hereford steers, brought to the farm as calves last fall, are "testing" various pasture combinations, stilbestrol supplements and other modern management ideas. Results of the research will be revealed that day.

The University's soils, animal husbandry, agronomy and insect control departments are cooperating at Rosemount in proving that beef cattle production can pay -- and pay well -- on hilly farms which need large grass acreages to keep them "healthy" and profitable.

Third event is the annual Swine Feeder's Day, Friday, September 23 on the University's St. Paul campus. Various experiments in feeding baby pigs and older animals will be described at the Day and results of the experiments given farmers. L. E. Hanson, the University's widely-known hog-raising specialist, is course chairman.

All three events are open to the public. The first -- the animal nutrition short course -- requires a small fee, but the others are free. Complete information and programs of each event are available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 15 1955

To all counties
For use week of
August 22 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

De-Beak to Prevent Cannibalism -- Death losses resulting from birds picking at each other can be stopped right now by cutting off a half to two-thirds of the upper beak. This is "de-beaking." According to Miss Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, electric debeakers now are on the market. These cauterize the cut parts and prevent bleeding. And debeaking doesn't set birds' production back. Come in for a copy of Miss Cooke's new Extension Folder 149, "Cannibalism and Egg Eating in Poultry."

* * * * *

Hungry Corn Signs -- Spindly stalks and stalks without ears are symptoms of phosphate shortage. Phosphate is the plant food mainly responsible for determining stalk size, ear set and root development. This tip comes from Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. He suggests you look at a hill that contains several stalks. If one or two are healthy and the rest spindly, then there wasn't enough phosphate early in the corn's life to serve all the plants.

* * * * *

Safety Tip -- Here's a tractor safety idea that would have saved many a mangled or lost hand--and some lives. Always stop the power take-off and brake the tractor before getting off it for any reason. That's the suggestion of Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. His files are full of pictures of hand-less and arm-less farmers who didn't stop the power take-off and brake the tractor.

* * * * *

Shelterbelt Survival -- You wouldn't suspect it, but checking rats and rabbits in a shelterbelt planting can be a big factor in helping those little trees grow better. It's wise, too, not to let any animals in on the new planting. Even chickens will hold back tree growth because of their dusting themselves and digging around in the root system. This tip comes from Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Harold
University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1956

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

U. CROPS SPECIALISTS ATTENDING AGRONOMY MEETING

Several University of Minnesota crops and soils specialists are attending the mid-summer meetings of the American Society of Agronomy at the University of California's Davis campus this week.

Attending the week-long meetings, which began Monday, August 15, are: Will M. Myers, head of the agronomy department; A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy; L. J. Elling, assistant professor of agronomy; Paul M. Burson, professor of soils; John M. Mac Gregor, associate professor of soils, and Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist.

Myers is presenting a research paper on the work of Prof. Elmer R. Ausman and Research Associate Kuan J. Hsu, who succeeded recently in developing new lines of wheat and oats resistant to certain races of rust after the seed of parent plants in the project was exposed in 1952 to atomic radiation in the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission's Brookhaven, New York, National Laboratories.

The radiation, in an atomic pile, apparently induced mutations--changes in the genetic structure of the lines--which brought about resistance to certain rust races to which the lines had formerly been susceptible. The project began in 1952, working with Les spring wheat and Ajax oats.

The "new" line of Les wheat, which is resistant to Race 15-B of stem rust, a principal danger of spring wheat crops, is now in milling and bread-making tests. The "new" Ajax oats, still in the very early stages of testing, are resistant to both Races 7 and 8 of oat stem rust. The "old" Ajax is resistant only to Race 7.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 15 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H AGENTS
For use week of
August 22 or after

TRACTOR PROJECT
PRACTICAL FOR
COUNTY 4-H BOYS

The large increase in the number of tractors in use on Minnesota farms in the last five years should make the 4-H tractor project more important than ever for club boys to carry, says 4-H (County) Agent _____.

According to the 1954 census, some counties show an increase of as many as 800 tractors in use on farms over 1950. (If you have a copy of the 1954 agricultural census, use your own county's figures on the number of tractors in 1954 and 1950.)

The huge investment in tractors by _____ county farmers makes good daily maintenance a "must." For that reason, 4-H boys have a responsibility in learning simple care and servicing and safe operation of the tractors on their own farms, _____ points out.

The 4-H tractor project gives 4-H'ers an opportunity to learn to operate and service a tractor. It also teaches care of other farm machinery.

Each year outstanding members enrolled in the tractor project in each county are selected to attend a four-day statewide tractor school of lectures, demonstrations and actual shop work on tractors. Following the school they help to set up a county-wide tractor program for the year.

-jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 15 1955

To all counties
For use week of
August 22 or after

GOOD CLEANUP
CAN HELP CHECK
GRAIN WEEVILS

Farmers troubled with heavy infestations of weevils in their grain can greatly lessen the problem by a few cleanup precautions, County Agent _____ says.

First, he suggests, separate the feed bins and feed rooms as far as possible from the building where you store market grain. Grain insects are likely to gather in large numbers around feed rooms. Thus, nearness of feed rooms to market grain bins helps insects to migrate to market grain.

Second, avoid storing market grain in buildings where you also have animals or hay. It is far more likely to become infested than if it is in a separate building. Heat given off by animals also may prevent the grain's cooling properly in the fall and thus enable insects to keep working during winter--when a colder building would "freeze them out."

Mangers and feed boxes or troughs are often infested with weevils and other insects and have to be considered "dangerous." Also, large bulks of hay placed alongside or over grain bins and cribs serve to insulate the grain and prevent fall's low temperatures from reducing the infestation.

Granary and rice weevils are particularly successful in surviving under such unintentional "protection" by farmers.

Cleaning up spilled grain, feed and litter in and around granaries and other farm buildings also will help remove the insects which would tend to migrate onto market grain.

It may be wise to remove double-wall construction from bins, feed rooms and other places behind which grain or feed can get stuck. It's a good idea, too, to seal the foundations of the granary or bins so that spilled grain and feed do not lodge under the floor and in front of bin doors.

Other helpful facts on checking insects in stored grain are found in Station Bulletin 425, "Control of Stored Grain Insects," copies of which are available free in the county agent's office.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 15 1955

To all counties
For use week of
August 22 or after

QUACK GRASS
CONTROLLED BY
TILLAGE NOW

Quack grass can be checked by tillage operations in late summer and fall, according to County Agent _____. He says that during the summer, the most effective control results from drying the root stalks and roots by bringing them to the surface.

This can be done by using a field cultivator and it's especially effective when working up old hay fields and pastures. But the cultivations must be made often and continued until the soil is free of all living material.

However, a University of Minnesota extension agronomist and weed specialist, Edwin H. Jensen, says that in wet years or in poorly drained soils this method is not very effective.

He points out that quack grass can also be controlled with chemicals. TCA, at 22 pounds per acre in late summer or early fall on land that's been plowed, has given good "kills." Crops such as flax, potatoes, oats and corn can be grown successfully on land that has been treated with TCA at 22 pounds per acre the fall before.

But Jensen suggests a farmer not try to grow barley, wheat or soybeans on such treated land. The reason is that a fall TCA treatment will affect the soil and may injure these crops.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 15 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
August 22

EARLY APPLES
FREEZE WELL

Many of the early apples with _____ county families have in such abundance in their backyards this year can be preserved for winter use by freezing them, if there is room in the home freezer or locker.

Sulfuring and canning are other methods of keeping these apples for winter, since they will not store successfully, says Home Agent _____ . Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota warn homemakers, however, against canning apples with aspirin. Aspirin is not a food preservative.

Most firm-fleshed cooking varieties of apples are suitable for freezing, especially good pie apples. The University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory recommends this method of preparing apples for freezing:

Peel and cut apples into pie slices. To prevent darkening, submerge the slices for five minutes in a sodium bisulfite (ASP grade) solution made by adding 1 teaspoonful of sodium bisulfite to a gallon of cold water. Mix the solution in glass, earthenware, stainless steel or an enameled container. Drain, then pack in sugar, using 5-7 pounds of apples to 1 pound of sugar, or about 10 cups of sliced apples to 1 cup of sugar. Press and pack tightly so the juice will cover as much fruit as possible. Then freeze.

Sodium bisulfite may usually be obtained at drug stores or locker plants.

If it is impossible to get sodium bisulfite, the frozen foods laboratory suggests this alternate method: Soak apples slices for 15 minutes in a weak brine solution, using $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of salt to 1 gallon of water. Drain. Prepare a sugar syrup of 2 cups sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ascorbic acid and 1 quart of cold water. 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.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 15 1955

To all counties
For use week of
August 22 or after

THISTLES CAN BE
KILLED IN FALL

Right now is a very good time to kill off troublesome Canada and sow thistles. County Agent _____ says this can be done by cultivating every three or four weeks from now on until freeze-up--or by plowing about four to six inches deep in late summer or early fall. Then, two weeks after the thistles come up, use a field cultivator that has wide-overlapping duck-foot sweeps operating about four inches deep. But these tillage operations are time-consuming and expensive.

A University of Minnesota extension agronomist and weed specialist, Edwin H. Jensen, says there's an alternative--spray the thistles in the late summer or early fall with a pound of 2,4-D ester per acre.

The 2,4-D may be put on the new growth of thistles after grain harvest. If you apply the chemical this way, delay plowing for two weeks after spraying. If early plowing is what you want, plow soon after harvest and then wait until the new thistles appear and spray with 2,4-D.

But, this spray must be put on in late summer or early fall to be most effective, Jensen says. A second spraying now is also advisable to control thistles along roadsides, around buildings and fence rows.

County agents have free booklets and other timely, up-to-date information on how to check weeds, Jensen points out.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1955

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

U. CROPS SPECIALISTS ATTENDING AGRONOMY MEETING

Several University of Minnesota crops and soils specialists are attending the mid-summer meetings of the American Society of Agronomy at the University of California's Davis campus this week.

Attending the week-long meetings, which began Monday, August 15, are: Will M. Myers, head of the agronomy department; A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy; L. J. Eiling, assistant professor of agronomy; Paul M. Bursen, professor of soils; John M. Mac Gregor, associate professor of soils, and Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist.

Myers is presenting a research paper on the work of Prof. Elmer R.asmuson and Research Associate Kuan J. Hsu, who succeeded recently in developing new lines of wheat and oats resistant to certain races of rust after the seed of parent plants in the project was exposed in 1952 to atomic radiation in the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission's Brookhaven, New York, National Laboratories.

The radiation, in an atomic pile, apparently induced mutations--changes in the genetic structure of the lines--which brought about resistance to certain rust races to which the lines had formerly been susceptible. The project began in 1952, working with Lee spring wheat and Ajax oats.

The "new" line of Lee wheat, which is resistant to Race 15-B of stem rust, a principal damager of spring wheat crops, is now in milling and bread-making tests. The "new" Ajax oats, still in the very early stages of testing, are resistant to both Races 7 and 8 of oat stem rust. The "old" Ajax is resistant only to Race 7.

University Farm House
Institute of Agronomy
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1965

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

U. CROSS SPECIALISTS ATTENDING KNOWING MEETING

Several University of Minnesota crops and soils specialists are attending the mid-summer meetings of the American Society of Agronomy at the University of California's Davis campus this week.

Attending the week-long meetings, which began Monday, August 15, are: WILL M. Myers, head of the agronomy department; A. R. Sheldahl, associate professor of agronomy; L. J. Eilling, assistant professor of agronomy; Paul H. Burson, professor of soils; John M. MacGregor, associate professor of soils, and Harold F. Jones, extension soils specialist.

Myers is presenting a research paper on the work of Prof. Elmer R.asmus and Research Associate Russ J. Hay, who succeeded recently in developing new lines of wheat and oats resistant to certain races of rust after the seed of parent plants in the project was exposed in 1962 to sterile radiation in the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission's Brookhaven, New York, National Laboratories.

The radiation, in an atomic pile, apparently induced mutations--changes in the genetic structure of the lines--which brought about resistance to certain rust races to which the lines had formerly been susceptible. The project began in 1962, working with two spring wheat and Ajax oats.

The "new" line of two wheat, which is resistant to Race 15-B of stem rust, a principal danger of spring wheat crops, is now in milling and bread-making tests. The "new" Ajax oats, still in the very early stages of testing, are resistant to both Races 7 and 8 of oat stem rust. The "old" Ajax is resistant only to Race 7.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1955

SPECIAL TO WINONA REPUBLICAN-HERALD FOR
CENTENNIAL EDITION, PLUS 20 SHORT FILLER ITEMS

U INTRODUCES
TWO NEW 'MUMS

Gardeners will be interested in two new outdoor chrysanthemums which have been developed by the University of Minnesota department of horticulture and are being introduced this year.

They are Wenonah, Minnesota No. 48-85, and Vulcan, Minnesota 50-125-2.

Wenonah is a medium-tall plant with light lavender blooms about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Earliest flowering of the University of Minnesota line of chrysanthemums, it starts blossoming in August and continues until hard frost. Flowers are double.

Wenonah has the ability of survive adverse weather conditions such as high temperatures, wind and rain.

Vulcan has dark red double flowers $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Flowering begins in mid-August and continues until heavy frost. The flowers are especially good for cutting. In full sun the plants reach a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet and a spread of 2 feet.

The two new varieties have done well in tests throughout the state. Plants will be available from some Minnesota nurserymen and florists this spring.

Wenonah and Vulcan bring to 30 the number of 'mums developed by the University of Minnesota's horticulture department for northern climates. The University's chrysanthemum breeding work, which has won nationwide acclaim, was begun in 1936 by the late Dr. L. E. Longley. He was a pioneer in the development of satisfactory varieties that flowered early enough for northern gardens. Now the University of Minnesota 'mum breeding program is directed toward developing hardiness for northern gardens, new colors, larger blooms and more varieties of the cushion type.

Among the Minnesota chrysanthemums grown widely in gardens in Minnesota and elsewhere are the purple Chippewa, the dark yellow Butterball, pink Dr. Longley, Purple star, the white Glacier, white Dee Dee Ahrens, Redgold and violet.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1955

U. SPECIALIST
GIVES EARLY-
WEANING TIPS

Thinking of weaning baby pigs earlier? Then you'll be interested in recent large-scale early-weaning experiments at the University of Minnesota.

Prof. L. E. Hanson, in charge of the tests, says early weaning is practical if the farmer follows good management and has good baby pig-raising quarters. He lists some of the essentials:

+ The University's draft-free barns were kept at 65 degrees F. and each pen of five or six piglets had a 250-watt heat lamp. This should be OK for January-February weather.

+ Pigs do best, especially the first week, with only 10 or 12 in a pen. Large groups in one pen don't learn to eat as readily as small groups. Hanson even found groups of five or six better than 10 or 12. Right population for an eight-by-eight foot pen: 10 piglets.

+ Each piglet should have at least five square feet of "territory." And he'll need more by the time he's eight weeks old. Raising seven pigs to eight weeks in a four-by-eight foot pen crowded them and made sanitation difficult.

+ Sanitation is essential--clean pens thoroughly and disinfect before pigs go in them. Once-a-day cleaning was found OK at the University.

+ Bed pens with clean bright straw. Ground corn cobs might do. The important thing is insulating pigs against cold concrete floors.

+ For scours, University feeders prefer water medication with a soluble antibiotic or arsonic acid. One reason: sick piglets may eat very little feed, but they will drink water.

+ Give small pigs equipment their size. Put feed and water where piglets find it easily. One test showed that changing the feeder to a better location helped pigs learn to eat. Also good is a small attraction light near the feeder. A small self-feeder in the farrowing stall or in a creep before weaning will lessen the shock of early weaning.

In summary, Hanson says early weaning doesn't take a lot of labor but it's a "precision business" the first week after weaning.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1955

ROTATIONS STOP
MINNESOTA CORN
ROOTWORM ATTACKS

There's only one good way for farmers to know if they have a corn rootworm infestation.

And if you find that you had one last year you'd better plan to keep corn off the field two years. A three-year rotation is the most practical way for Minnesota farmers to get rid of the corn rootworm.

If you noticed lodging and a peculiar gooseneck shape to the corn stalks last year, that's an indication that corn rootworm larvae are waiting around for warm weather and new corn shoots for their spring food. In heavy infestations yield can be cut in half.

As soon as corn shoots have roots the young rootworms will begin to eat. Before you know it, your corn will lodge and get that "J" shaped gooseneck.

Insecticides will keep down corn rootworm infestations but it's not always practical in Minnesota. A study by the State Entomology department and the University of Minnesota shows that cultural control -- rotation of crops -- is often the most practical way to stop rootworm attack.

But if you had an infestation last year and plan to put corn on that same land and want rootworm control right away, aldrin, chlordane or heptachlor are the best insecticides to use.

Rotation does the trick, too, because the young rootworms have no corn shoots to eat -- and they die out. Few other plants are attacked by the worms. By just keeping corn off the infested soil for two years, then, you can stop rootworm infestation.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1955

ENGINEERS FIND
PICKER-SHELLER HAS
MANY ADVANTAGES

Two years of field research with a picker-sheller has given University of Minnesota agricultural engineers some valuable pointers on how best to use the unit. They believe picker-sheller harvesting and drying the shelled corn before storage may soon become common in the state.

A report of the tests comes from three University agricultural engineers-- John Strait, R. V. Keppel and V. M. Meyer--who studied the picker-sheller's performance in the field and how well corn shells at different stages of dryness.

Here are some of the things they found:

+ Losses with the picker-sheller were usually gathering and snapping roll losses.

+ Corn harvested with a kernel moisture content of 25 per cent or less and with good machine adjustments should grade "No. 2" or better in amount of cracked corn, foreign material and damaged kernels.

+ Early harvesting with the picker-sheller reduces field harvesting losses-- such losses usually rise a good deal as the season progresses.

+ They tried shelling frozen corn with the unit--and it shells very well. Shelling was complete and kernel damage minor over the entire range of moisture readings, from 40 down to 18 per cent.

On the basis of their tests, conducted at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, the engineers recommend starting harvesting with the picker-sheller when the kernel moisture content of standing corn is about 26 per cent. They believe farmers harvesting for feed grain may safely start when their corn's moisture content is 28 per cent.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1955

HOGS SHOW HIGH
"LABOR PROFIT"
FOR MINN. FARMERS

Facts on the high profit hogs "pay" their raiser for his labor comes from University of Minnesota research reported by University agricultural economist, S. A. Engene. He says hogs have paid almost twice as high a labor return as feeder cattle and three to four times as much as dairy cattle or chickens. He gets his figures from records kept by members of the Southeast and Southwest Minnesota Farm Management Services from 1951 to 1954.

Feed was the biggest single cost item for livestock. It made up about half the total cost for dairy cattle, four-fifths for feeders and hogs and two-thirds the cost for chickens.

The "labor bill" is about one quarter of total dairy costs, but only a fifth for chickens -- and less than a tenth of the total cost for hogs and feeder cattle.

Hogs gave the highest return for labor--about \$3.14 per hour. However, hogs don't provide much of a "home market" for farm labor--farmers spent only about nine hours to produce an income of \$100. Dairy cattle gave a return of only \$1.02 per hour, but farmers spent 28 hours to produce \$100 income.

The conclusion: hogs would be adaptable to a farm where there is a lot of feed, but where there are very few people or they have very little time to care for animals.

Dairying would be more suitable on a farm that has plenty of labor. A farmer more interested in finding a good market for feed than for his labor, can get a gross return of \$196 from each \$100 of feed fed dairy cattle.

On the other hand, feeder cattle give only \$136 for each \$100 feed.

And while dairy cattle give a high return for feed, other costs such as shelter, equipment, interest and veterinary services come to \$40 per \$100 worth of feed fed, compared with \$12 to \$18 for each \$100 feed fed other livestock.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1955

FARM CROPS TEST
INFORMATION NOW
AVAILABLE

How do the many varieties of crops offered for growing in the state perform out in University of Minnesota experimental fields?

Information from the past year's varietal trials has now been published and it is available in Miscellaneous Report 24, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," at County Agents' offices.

The 48-page booklet tells how each of the many varieties yielded, how each matured, their lodging resistance, disease resistance and other important traits. The University agronomists test varieties at eight or nine different experimental fields located in different areas of the state.

Complete facts on how various varieties of barley, oats, rye, spring and winter wheat, corn, flax, soybeans, sunflowers, alfalfa, bromegrass, red clover, biennial sweet clover, birdsfoot trefoil and dry edible peas and field peas performed are found in the report.

The report on each of the crops lists varieties that are already recommended, those still in the three-year test period University agronomists put them through before recommending or rejecting them and varieties that are not recommended. It gives reasons why certain varieties aren't recommended for Minnesota.

Miscellaneous Report 24 would be a valuable addition to any farmer's working library. A copy is available free at the county agent's office or by writing the Bulletin Room, Institute of agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

NEWS RELEASE
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
AUGUST 16, 1955

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Approximately 200 former students, graduates and friends of the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota gathered in Silver Lake Park, Rochester on Sunday, August 14 for their annual summer reunion. Ralph E. Miller, associate professor and Paul W. Brown, instructor of the School of Agriculture spoke to the group.

The business meeting was presided over by A. L. Sjowall, Rochester, President of the 1955 reunion. He was assisted by Richard R. Sackett, Stewartville, vice president and Marilyn A. Gray, Lake City, secretary-treasurer.

The following officers were elected for the 1956 reunion as follows: Richard R. Sackett, class of 1953, Stewartville, president; Marilyn A. Gray, class of 1948, Lake City, vice president and Harvey J. Holst, class of 1923, Brownsdale, secretary-treasurer.

The group voted to return to Silver Lake Park, Rochester, for their 1956 reunion which will be held on the 2nd Sunday of July which will be July 8.

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

RESEARCH FINDS
PHOSPHATE HELPS
GRAIN ROOTS

How important is a good, deep root system in giving small grains a good water "drawing-in" system--and helping them build big, plump grain?

Norman County Soil Conservation Agent Curtis Klint of Ada recently dug up and photographed some barley roots on a test area he set up near Ada.

Here's what he found: barley that had not been fertilized was about 10 inches tall and had a small, shallow root system.

But barley which this spring had been fed 75 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre was about 14 inches tall and had 50 per cent more roots.

And on barley ground which had received 160 pounds of 4-24-12--which contains lots of phosphate--applied with the drill in addition to the 75 pounds of ammonium nitrate, the barley was about 18 inches tall and had twice as big a root system as barley in unfertilized areas.

Klint's research story was reported by Harold E. Jones, a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist.

hrj

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

August 17, 1955

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Centennial Editor
Winona Daily News
Winona, Minnesota

Dear Sir:

The Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota extends its hearty congratulations to the Winona Daily News on its issue commemorating 100 years of Winona history. Your paper has been an important factor in the development of the Winona community.


Agriculture is the basic industry of Minnesota; and the southeastern area of the state, including Winona, has depended and will continue to depend upon the productivity of its soil for the stability of its economy and the high standard of living of its people. The rolling hills and fertile valleys of southeastern Minnesota have yielded abundantly under the skillful and devoted management of its farm people throughout this century of progress.

The men and women on the farms of Minnesota, and characteristically in the Winona area, have kept abreast of the latest developments in agriculture and family living. The rich soil which nature has given to our people will continue to be the source of our wealth and welfare. The people in our cities will depend upon the productivity of our farms for food, for clothing, and, indeed, in many cases, for shelter. Every business and professional man in every industry in Minnesota should have an interest in, and give support to, the agricultural enterprise of the state.

There have been remarkable developments in agriculture in the past century. Little did we believe that fewer and fewer farmers could produce more and more of the things which are needed to make this country so outstanding in the world. Agriculture will continue to make advances and to be the backbone of prosperity of this state. Folks on the farm and in the cities should, and must, work together toward a common goal of a more abundant life for all of our people.

The Winona Daily News, and all other media of communication, will have a part in the future as in the past. It may be proud of its role in the community, and I know will continue to be dedicated to the mission of stimulating the progress of agriculture and industry on a sound and lasting foundation.

Sincerely yours,



H. Macy,
Dean of the Institute

HM:vc

Copy to Mr. Harold B. Swanson—

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Getting the feel of a new tractor and plow on a friend's farm is Lincoln County Agent Lloyd Hanson of Ivanhoe. A graduate of the University of Minnesota, Hanson was agricultural instructor at Kirkhoven for two years before joining the Coast Guard for service in World War II. He has been county agent at Ivanhoe since October, 1947, and last year took a leading role in Plowville '54, the state plowing matches and soil conservation field days held every fall. Plowville was on a farm in his county in 1954. This year, Plowville is on the Trosvik Brothers farm near Rothsay in northwestern Minnesota.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1955

SPECIAL TO THE WINONA REPUBLICAN-HERALD
FOR CENTENNIAL EDITION

Box: Here are the predictions of several top University of Minnesota agriculture authorities--predictions of how farming and rural life will improve in the next 25 years

*CROPS

With improved varieties, production and utilization techniques that should be developed by research in the next 25 years, an increase of 75 to 100 per cent in crop and feed production should be easily possible.

Southeastern Minnesota is now mainly a dairy area. It will no doubt continue to be primarily a dairy and perhaps, a beef cattle-producing area.

Considerable emphasis is placed now on forage production and this will be continued and increased for more efficient livestock production. A good proportion of the farm land is now in forage crops for hay, silage and pasture. Probably the per cent of acreage in forage will or should be increased much in the next 25 years. But there will be a great increase in efficiency in our use of pasture and grassland.

Right now, much more attention needs to be devoted to grasslands improvement, to their increased production, and to more efficient use of the crops. This will involve fertilization and weed control in permanent pastures, renovation of part of the permanent pastures, and use of better species and fertilization on the pastures used in crop rotations. It will also involve improved methods of grazing management on all grasslands, including such refinements as rotation grazing, strip grazing and green feeding. With the knowledge we now have, increases in livestock feed production from grasslands of this area could easily be increased as much as 25 per cent.

--Will M. Myers
Head, Agronomy Department

*THE PIG OF THE FUTURE

The "pig of the future" will be not one pig but several pigs. Each will be of a type and genetic constitution suited to a special growing and marketing purpose.

Regardless of his special function, each type will be a crossbred. The cross will arise from two or three definite inbred lines that cross best. He will be a meat-type hog and will have less fat than the meat-type hog of today, but the fat will be mingled among the lean to a greater extent.

The different types will be especially suited to the different methods of swine production. One type will be bred for rapid gains under rather confined conditions. Another type will be slower to gain but able to get a much higher proportion of his feed from roughage. Other types will have special adaptability to different environmental conditions.

The basic stocks for the specific crosses will be designed and bred for special features just as hybrid corn, cereal and grass are bred today.

--L. M. Winters
Professor of Animal Husbandry

*DAIRY PRODUCTION

We can more than double the production of milk per acre if we put into practice the management and other steps we know are necessary to improve forage for dairy cattle.

Minnesota is mainly an agricultural state blessed with a big share of highly productive land, especially in the southern and western portions. The state has been dominantly a dairy state because of its climate, people, and suitability to the growing of alfalfa and corn. It is unexcelled in its ability to produce dairy products at low cost. But we need to pay more attention to greater yield and better quality of forage which cattle are well equipped to use.

--W. E. Petersen
Professor of Dairy Husbandry

*AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The best guess is that the future will bring changes. Farming will continue to become even more complex and "know-how" more important. Mechanization will increase and production may become more specialized. Individual farm businesses will grow larger. Dairy herds will grow bigger to produce quality milk with modern equipment and less labor. We will continue to have business cycles but may succeed in reducing their swings to lessen agricultural instability. Farm output will keep up with the needs of growing population.

Rising levels of living in which farmers will share will increase the outlets for meats, dairy and poultry products. Minnesota will remain a livestock state perhaps with increasing stress on meat production. Most farm products will continue to go to out-of-state markets but growth in industry and nonagricultural lines, particularly in southeastern Minnesota, will expand local demand for fluid milk and other products.

O. B. Jesness
Head, Department of Agricultural Economics
University of Minnesota

#RESEARCH

The last few years we have heard much of the problem of surpluses. While these may be temporarily burdensome, they are encouraging evidences of the productiveness agriculture can achieve. These have come about through the increased efficiency of production, more output per acre and per man.

But we are all aware, that within the next 20 years the increased population will need far more food than our present production and the production that could come from land not now in use. Can we meet these demands?

Our recent production increases have not come about by chance or by the use of more acres, but from research that has given us increased growth rates of livestock, disease-resistant grains and forage crops, higher-yielding crops, insect control, improved soil fertility, and of labor-saving machinery and management methods.

These advances encourage us to feel that we can still further increase our efficiency of production. Present information assures us that we have not yet reached the limits in any of these productive factors. We are still, for example, reducing the number of days it takes to produce a 200-pound hog.

Average Minnesota corn yields are still well under 100 bushels per acre, but corn hybrids are available which will produce over 150 bushels per acre. Wheats are being produced that resist more races of rust, vegetables are being developed that will withstand severe climates, and disease and insect infestations.

Ways are being found to better use our forest products. New methods such as milking parlors and the bulk milk handling have greatly increased efficiency.

But a great deal more research needs to be done to make these improvements possible. For example, we need cheaper ways of clearing land that will be more productive for cultivated crops. We need to know more about how to bring the present "marginal" soils into efficient production with fertilizer and good management. In Minnesota, we have millions of acres not now being farmed that some day will be productive, but we must do the research now that will make them available in 15 or 20 years when they are needed.

We need also to develop better methods of retaining our tillable land that we have by use of more pastures and less cultivated crops where soil loss is a problem. We know now that cash crops are not the only profitable ones. Grassland crops can be profitable, too. As a general rule, more livestock means higher food standards.

We also need to study how to increase productiveness per acre. Recent studies on high fertilisation show clearly that we are still a long way from achieving the top yields. Science must be applied in agriculture to make the progress needed to meet the demands of the population 20 years hence.

If the farm economy is to maintain a favorable position in relation to other industry, research must be expanded on a comparable basis.

--H. J. Sloan
Director, Agricultural Experiment Station

*HOGS

We hope in a few years to have pig lines that will consistently gain a pound in weight on three pounds of feed.

Ten years ago 3.75 pounds of feed per pound of gain was considered very acceptable feed efficiency for pigs fed from eight weeks to market weight in dry lot. Today, through ration improvements alone, we can consistently produce a pound of gain with 3.4 pounds of feed. Records on individual pigs have shown that some pigs will produce a pound of gain on less than three pounds of feed, while others fed the same diet will require more than four pounds.

Tremendous progress has been made in animal breeding and swine genetics and this knowledge is just coming into use. With an increasing need for efficiency and a growing awareness by breeders of the importance of production records, testing centers are being established in several states to find more valuable blood lines among our swine stocks.

--Lester E. Hanson
Professor of Animal Husbandry

APPLE INDUSTRY

We can safely predict that the apple industry will enjoy a steady increase in this area of the state. The young apple orchards being planted today will have reached full maturity and many of the old orchards will have increased. Just how much apple production will have increased by that time is very difficult to say right now, but the commercial apple acreage in Southeastern Minnesota is about 2,000 acres at present and I think a conservative estimate might place that acreage at about 3,000 acres in 1980.

Production of gladioli corms in Southeastern Minnesota is a sizable industry. We can expect this to grow somewhat in the next 25 years, too. Vegetable production, especially in the peat soil near Hollandale, should expand a great deal in that time.

The nursery industry in the Winona and Lake City area should enjoy a steady increase in the next 25 years.

Demand for ornamental nursery stock is at an all-time high and there seems to be nothing in the way of a steady expansion of this line. Southeastern Minnesota is very favorably situated for the production of nursery stock.

New and better varieties of fruits, ornamentals, and vegetables and a steady increase in population should make growing these crops profitable.

Growing of flowers under glass will probably remain at the present level because of the competition of flowers grown in the south and flown in.

--Leon C. Snyder
Head, Horticulture Department

*FARM MACHINERY

There is no doubt that the present trend towards larger farm units will continue for some time. One farm worker can do much more work with modern power and machinery.

The tractor of tomorrow will be even more versatile than today's. It will be better designed from the standpoint of implements it powers. More of them will be attached to the tractor and in such a way that the operator can more easily visualize his work and control of the implements far more easily. Hydraulic power controls will be used widely.

More attention will also be paid to the operator's comfort. He will have a tractor seat that will be more comfortable and will protect him from heat, dust, and noise, thus reducing fatigue.

Another example of greater usefulness of the tractor is the electric generator now available as an accessory. It makes possible operating electrical equipment and appliances far from the power line. Electrical energy also may make it practical to control weeds and insects with the tractor as well as doing other jobs that we cannot now foresee.

More attention will be paid to improving crop quality, too. Equipment will do a much better job of salvaging the full value of the hay crop than at present. This will involve artificial drying and improved crop handling methods.

Artificial dryers and other equipment will completely change some farm practices. An example is in harvesting corn. Because the farmer will be able to depend on reducing the moisture content of his corn from 18 per cent or 25 per cent down to 12 or 13 per cent, he will shell it at harvest. This will be accomplished with a new type of corn harvester that will make obsolete our present corn picker, crib for storing of ear corn and today's corn sheller.

The farmer will be more concerned with the selection of the particular type of equipment that will be most useful on his farm. He will also be concerned with the repair and servicing of equipment that is more complicated and more delicate. Repair and servicing will probably be performed by someone trained for that purpose in the community. The farmer will be too busy with management to spend much time on the repair and adjustment of delicate machinery.

--A. J. Schwantes
Head, Agricultural Engineering

*WEED CONTROL

Thousands of dollars are spent each year to develop new crop varieties, superior in yield-ability, disease resistance, and quality. The possible yield of these new varieties is cut greatly by competition with weeds. Losses to crops during production from weather, diseases, insects and weeds, amount to about \$7,000,000,000 a year in the United States alone. More than half of this loss is caused by weeds.

Great progress has been made in weed control since the introduction of the growth-regulator herbicides about 10 years ago. As development of new herbicides has progressed it is becoming more clear that they cannot be classified just as grass weed killers or broad-leaved-weed killers.

Greater and greater exactness in effect is required for killing weed species and for avoiding injury to crop varieties. Already, many problems are resulting from this fact. For example, the user of 2,4-D is now finding a change in his weed problem. He finds that he can control certain of his weeds with 2-4D but the material will not control certain other types of weeds.

For the future this seems a serious problem because of the large number of weed species or families. Certainly a large "stable" of herbicides, each with its own narrow ability to kill certain weeds, is probably going to be developed.

However, in my opinion, an important solution lies in greater use and development of preventive measures. Methods of control must be directed toward reducing the source of weeds. In other words, we are going to find ourselves preventing weeds from coming up by preventing their sprouting or preventing seed from getting into seeded crop seeded fields. This is the old story of prevention being better than the cure. I believe there will be a big development in the field of preventing weed seeds from first sprouting a sort of "birth control" of weeds, killing them as seeds or seedlings and sterilizing or devitalizing the sources where they would have sprouted and gone to seed.

We can look also for help from the plant breeders. Better ability of crop varieties to tolerate herbicides which will kill weeds can be expected. It seems logical that in the developing new varieties, the plant breeder can incorporate intolerance to herbicides, together with the factors for high yield, disease resistance, and good growth characteristics.

--Ray S. Dunham
Professor of Agronomy

*SOIL CONSERVATION

You can eat your cake and have it too, through proper soil and water conservation. Good land-use plus good management will provide top production but, at the same time, will maintain and improve the land.

Farmers in this area have for nearly 20 years demonstrated that the land and soil rebuilding job has been paying off. The use of soil and water conserving practices is, as a result, spreading "like the rings from a pebble thrown into a quiet pool". Much more progress over a wider area in putting soil conservation on the land during the next 20 years is certain.

To reach this, two approaches are important. The first is to continue to heal the scars of past erosion and bring some of the damaged land back into good production. Second, carefully caring for and protecting and maintaining productive land. Yes, proper soil and water conservation will remake the face of much of our countryside. But better than that, the smiles on the faces of our farm people are being rekindled - smiles that tell of health, prosperity, and security stemming from good soil and water conservation management.

--Roger Harris
Extension Soil Conservationist

*FOREST PRODUCTS

About 40 per cent--20 million acres-- of Minnesota's land is forest land or land better suited to growing timber than other crops. Over 18 million acres are commercial forest land, capable of producing commercial crops of timber. Of this, five million acres are in farm woodlands. About a half million acres of this woodland area is in southeastern Minnesota.

Minnesota forest products in 1954 were worth \$165 million. The forest products industry is the third largest industry in Minnesota in value of products. Most of these products are produced from pulpwood-lumber, poles, piling, railroad ties, fence posts and other wood products cut in northern and northeastern Minnesota. Southeastern Minnesota, although it contains between two and three per cent of our potentially productive forest land area, produced less than one per cent of our forest products in 1954. The farm woodlands of southeastern Minnesota are in poor condition from poor management, grazing and poor cutting practices. They are not producing their fullest share of the possible income of southeastern Minnesota.

To raise the productivity of the southeastern Minnesota forest lands even to the level of our northern Minnesota forests - which again is far below what the northern lands are capable of producing - would require about a three-fold increase. To raise productivity to the real capability of these southern lands would require a six-to eight hundred per cent increase. Such an increase is possible if attention is given to better protection from forest fires, complete elimination of cattle grazing, better cutting practices and additional planting. Farm woodlands require good management the same way as other farm lands. The potential exists in southeastern Minnesota for a far greater farm forest products income.

In addition to wood products, southeastern Minnesota woodlands make valuable contributions to the area by providing game cover, preventing erosion on steep lands, providing a lovely setting for the country-side and offering recreation.

--Frank H. Kaufert
Director, School of Forestry
University of Minnesota

*AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Farmers of tomorrow must have more and better education than ever before if they are to operate modern Minnesota farms successfully and take their places as effective citizens.

They must have an understanding of plant and animal genetics, animal nutrition, soil and water conservation, plant and animal disease, weed and insect control, marketing methods and procedures and the operation of the many complicated machines required on a modern farm. They must be able to manage successfully a business with a capital investment of from \$25,000 to \$100,000 or more. They should have enough training in the social sciences to aid in solving local and national problems affecting both town and country people.

An agricultural college education will be a great asset to our farmers of tomorrow. And surely the farm homemakers of tomorrow should be as well educated as their husbands. College training in home economics will be exceedingly useful to them.

--Austin A. Dowell
Director of Resident Instruction
University Institute of Agriculture

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 17, 1955

File

Timely Tips for The Farmer, Sept. 3

Posts should be spaced not more than 14 feet apart for permanent woven wire fences. -- John R. Westzel

Here are two good ways to prevent "blind corner" country accidents. One, slow down when approaching the "blind corner" -- slow down to almost a stop. Two, clear out the corn, weeds and shrubbery so the vision is clear for 300 to 500 feet on each of the roads. -- Glenn Prickett

A single-row cultivator is one of the best tools for cultivating shelter-belts. This tool effectively gets weeds and leaves the soil in good condition. Two-row cultivators are almost as effective when trees are small and you can straddle the rows. -- Parker Anderson

Avoid storing market grain in buildings that house animals or hay. It is more likely to become infested with damaging insects than if it's off in a building by itself. For one thing, the heat given off by the animals' bodies may prevent the grain cooling properly and allow insects to survive. -- H. L. Parton

When legumes are short of sulphur, the shortage shows up as a light yellow--almost white--color in the leaves. The entire leaf, including its veins, is affected. There is a large area of sandy soil in north central Minnesota where legumes suffer from this sulphur hunger. Gypsum is a good, cheap way to provide sulphur. -- Harold B. Jones

(MORE)

If you're going to sow rye this fall, here's my suggestion: buy Caribou or Adams. Both are excellent for winter-hardiness, are proven high-yielders and seed is available. -- R. G. Robinson

There are differences in how the different kinds of feeder cattle must be fed to assure a good profit from each. For instance, older cattle fatten more quickly than younger ones and make a larger daily gain, but require more feed per 100 pounds of gain than young cattle. -- A. L. Harvey

Hard-to-kill perennial weeds should be sprayed at least twice a year for best results. Re-treatment of fall growth of leafy spurge, thistles and hoary cress at one to two pounds of 2, 4-D per acre will give good reductions of these pests. -- Ed Jensen

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Immediate Release

BEEF CATTLE-GRASSLAND FIELD DAY SCHEDULED

The annual Beef Cattle-Grassland Field day will be staged Tuesday, September 20, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, 20 miles south of the Twin Cities.

According to A. L. Harvey, the field day chairman and a professor of animal husbandry, the 1954-1955 feeding and management tests began last fall with about 90 Hereford steer calves.

Fifty of the steers are "testing" pasture mixtures and comparing fertilized with unfertilized pasture and 36 are in a stilbestrol project.

The projects include trying to find a proper proportion of corn silage to alfalfa silage in a wintering-through ration, effect of grass feeding on market grade, effect of fertilized pastures contrasted with unfertilized in inducing good weight gains, fly control with automatic treadle sprayers, and effect of stilbestrol on carcass grade.

B-590-hrj

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Immediate Release

ORCHARD TOUR FOR APPLE GROWERS

Minnesota and western Wisconsin apple growers will hold their annual orchard tour Monday, ~~September~~ ^{August} 22, in the La Crescent area, J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, announced today.

The Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, the Wisconsin State Horticultural society and the La Crescent Apple Growers' association are sponsors of the tour, in cooperation with Wayne Hanson, Houston county agricultural agent. L. R. Lautz, La Crescent, is chairman of local arrangements.

Three commercial orchards near La Crescent will be visited: Mrs. H. Vollenweider and Sons' Little Swiss Fruit Farm and the Lautz orchard in the morning and Fruit Acres Orchard, managed by Gordon Yates, in the afternoon.

Growers will see examples of different types of pruning, use of various fungicides and insecticides and displays of spraying and pruning equipment. A demonstration will be given of a rotary shredder for prunings which makes it possible for one man in three days to do the work formerly done by three men in two weeks. William Fitzwater, assistant district agent of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, will discuss the control of pocket gophers and demonstrate a trail-making machine for control of field mice.

Several hundred apple growers from Minnesota and Wisconsin are expected to take part in the tour.

B-591-jbn

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

CORN ROOTWORM CHECKED TWO WAYS

Farmers who are finding signs of heavy infestations of corn rootworm in their corn fields, with the usual lodging and odd gooseneck shape to the stalks, got two suggestions from University of Minnesota crops specialists today.

One came from Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist. It's a three-year rotation, keeping corn off the field two years, thus "freezing out" the rootworms.

Corn planted on the field in the spring of 1958 should be well free of rootworm threat. One year freedom from corn usually isn't enough to rid the field of rootworms.

The second comes from L. K. Cutkomp, associate professor of entomology. It's spring spraying of aldrin, heptachlor or chlordane on the 1956 planting if you want to continue corn on that same field.

However, research studies by the University's entomology department at the Minnesota State Entomologist's office indicate that cultural control--that is, crop rotation--is probably the most practical way to prevent rootworm damage.

The rootworms are very particular--they'll die if they can't eat corn shoots or roots.

Another sign of rootworms' attack is large numbers of small green beetles, similar to cucumber beetles, but without spots. These are the adult form of the corn rootworm.

And if you notice heavily-lodged corn and are suspicious of possible rootworm damage, pull up a stalk and look at the roots. If rootworms have been at work, many small roots may be missing, eaten by the rootworm. B-592-hrj

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

CORN LAND NOT ALWAYS BEST FOR SILAGE

Many Minnesota farmers could make a profitable shift in their corn acreage--from corn for silage to corn for cash grain. That's the opinion of a University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist, Ermond H. M. Hartmans, who has been studying how corn silage fits into Minnesota farm operations.

He says that if the farmer can grow enough grass silage by producing it more efficiently and in greater quantity from his present grass and legume acres it's doubtful that grass silage is a paying venture.

This increased grass or oat silage would "release" corn land to grow corn as grain, which is more profitable, Hartmans says.

First, he points out, corn as a cash crop usually gives a higher return per acre of corn land than corn silage fed dairy or beef cattle. Corn gives its highest net return per acre as a grain fed hogs.

Switching from corn silage to oats silage, for example, can also be a profitable change. Oats silage is just as nutritious a feed as corn silage. By filling a 100-ton silo with oats silage, the farmer would make about \$200 more as a result of being able to harvest more corn for grain.

Still, however, Hartmans says that in spite of all the advantages of grass and oats silage, corn silage may still be justified on a farm if it is the only way a farmer can get a broad enough "roughage base" for his livestock operation.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 22 1955

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
August 29 or after

CONDITION OF
TEETH AFFECT
FOOD HABITS

How teeth affect the diet is of particular concern to the increasing number of older people because the food they eat or are unable to eat has much to do with their health and well being, says Home Agent _____.

How the diet affects the teeth has long been a topic of research and discussion but less has been said about how the teeth affect the diet.

A nutrition survey made by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station of a group of women 30 to 97 years of age showed that both the kinds and amounts of food eaten by women may depend on the condition of their teeth.

In the course of dental examinations supervised by University dentists, each woman in the survey was rated on her ability to chew well. One fourth of the women in their 50's and 60's and nearly half of those over 70 had conditions of the mouth that were considered unsatisfactory for good mastication. Difficulties were caused by missing teeth, dentures that fitted poorly or painful conditions of teeth, gums or jaws. The younger women in the survey rated better in dental examinations, but a tenth of those in their 30's and 40's were unable to chew food well.

Some of the shortages of essential nutrients which the survey disclosed were caused by inability to chew such important food as meat. Even with good corrective measures, the survey report points out, some of the women would still need carefully planned diets, with emphasis on soft or liquid foods to secure an adequate amount of essential nutrients.

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MILK AND CREAM GRADING SCHOOL AT UNIVERSITY

A five-day course in milk and cream grading will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Monday through Friday, September 12-16.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. W. B. Combs, professor of dairy industry, is course chairman.

Monday's program begins at 10 a.m. with a discussion of milk and its properties. Off-flavors in milk and cream and fundamentals of judging will be the afternoon topics and a milk judging laboratory will be held.

Tuesday's program features milk bacteriology and a cream judging laboratory. At the afternoon session, specialists will explain the Babcock test and students will join in a laboratory session on Babcock testing and measuring sediments.

Wednesday, the classes feature methylene blue and resazurin testing, rancidity, acidity and alkalinity and sampling milk from bulk tanks. There will be an acidity testing laboratory session that afternoon.

Thursday will feature causes of variation in fat content of milk, the Minnesota grading law and laboratory sessions on milk and cream grading.

Friday's sessions include factors in cream's fat content, relation of butter grade to cream grade and a butter judging laboratory session.

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

B-594-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

POTATO HARVESTER-OPERATORS' SCHOOL AT GRAND FORKS

A one-day school in operating potato-harvesting machines will be held Thursday, August 25, at the University of North Dakota fieldhouse in Grand Forks.

The school, free and open to the public, begins at 8 p.m. and is being conducted by the North Dakota and University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Services in cooperation with several implement dealers.

Topics will include what mechanical injury costs potato producers, mechanical damage and resulting storage-marketing problems and common causes of mechanical injury. This "speech" part of the program will be short--about 30 minutes. The rest of the evening will be devoted to demonstration and instruction on potato combines.

Representatives of several potato harvester manufacturers will be on hand with their machines to demonstrate them and give instruction in their operation. The 1955 models of Bean, Champion, Dahlman and Lockwood potato combines will be shown.

B-595-hrj

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THIS IS A CORRECTED COPY.

THE CORRECTION IS IN THE UNDERLINED
LINE IN THE SECOND PARAGRAPH.

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Immediate Release

U. POULTRY PROFESSOR WINS NATIONAL TEACHING AWARD

Thomas H. Canfield, associate professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota, has been named 1955 winner of the Poultry Science Teaching Award.

The award is given each year to the "outstanding poultry husbandry teacher" in the U. S. and Canada by the Poultry Science association, whose members come from colleges and research stations in both countries.

Canfield was born at Lake Park, Minnesota, and earned his Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees at the University of Minnesota. He joined the University in 1928 as a teaching assistant in poultry husbandry, then left to spend several years in poultry industry work.

He returned to the University in 1936 as an instructor and has been a staff member ever since. He does a major share of the teaching in poultry courses and is active in poultry research at the University's St. Paul campus and at its Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

The award was presented Canfield at the national meeting of the association at Michigan State university, East Lansing. It carries a \$100 cash gift.

Canfield will be on sabbatical leave this fall to further his teaching career. He will study poultry science teaching techniques and poultry management at Pennsylvania State college.

B-596-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 18, 1955

Immediate Release

CHLORDANE FOR ANTS

Having trouble with ants?

Entomologists at the University of Minnesota say the best way to control them is to use an insecticide near their nests or in their path of travel. In the house, trace the ants to a baseboard or door frame and apply the insecticide there.

Most effective insecticide for home use, according to University entomologists, is a 2 per cent oil-base chlordane solution, applied with a paint brush or sprayer. Water-base chlordane sprays are also effective. Paint or spray the chlordane along baseboards, door and window frames, sinks and cracks in floors, thus checking the ants before they get into foods and onto tables.

Since chlordane has a long-lasting effect, it is usually not necessary to spray or paint the same surface more than once every one to three months. If ants continue to appear, spray or paint other areas they may be coming from.

To control the tiny ants attracted to fats or sugar, dip a small lid from a tin can in fat or syrup and then treat it lightly with chlordane. Be very careful to keep this poison bait away from children, the entomologists warn.

Because chlordane is poisonous to people and pets, as well as to ants, the University entomologists give a few simple precautions for using it around the home. Keep the insecticide away from children and pets, from foods, dishes and cooking utensils. Be sure not to inhale the spray mist. If chlordane gets on the skin, wash it off immediately with soap and water.

B-597-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 18, 1955

Immediate Release

ANIMAL NUTRITION SHORT COURSE IN SEPTEMBER

Several nationally-known specialists in livestock and poultry feeding are on the program of the University of Minnesota's Animal Nutrition Short Course, Monday and Tuesday, September 12-13, on the St. Paul campus.

Announcement of the course comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. Elton L. Johnson, head of the University's poultry department, is course chairman. It is designed to help feed dealers and manufacturers keep abreast of new scientific developments in animal feeding.

Included in the lineup of speakers--besides prominent University of Minnesota animal nutrition scientists--are W. M. Beeson, professor of animal husbandry at Purdue university, Lafayette, Indiana; R. M. Bethke, vice-president, Ralston-Purina company, St. Louis; G. F. Combs, professor of poultry husbandry, University of Maryland; J. W. Hibbs, professor of dairy science, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, and Ralph Van Hoven, of the Van Hoven company and a pioneer in commercial rendering techniques for stabilizing fats by chemical antioxidants.

Four special exhibits, with live birds and eggs, will be featured: 50 years of progress in developing poultry rations, Arasan poisoning in chickens and turkeys, yolk color changes induced by feeding and protein and lysine deficiencies.

A complete program of the course is available by writing or calling the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-598-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 18, 1955

Immediate Release

HOG-CATTLE OUTLOOK MEETINGS SCHEDULED

A series of beef and hog outlook meetings will be conducted by University of Minnesota extension livestock marketing specialists at 23 Minnesota county seat towns in September.

The meetings feature a talk on the 1955-1956 economic outlook for beef cattle and hog raisers by a University specialist and are open to the public without charge. Local county agents are in charge of the meetings.

Meetings will be held Tuesday, Sept. 6, at Lakefield and Fairmont; Wednesday, Sept. 7, at Worthington and Sleepy Eye; Thursday, Sept. 8, at Luverne and Rochester; Friday, Sept. 9, at Ivanhoe; Tuesday, Sept. 20, at Preston and Benson; Wednesday, Sept. 21, at Austin and Clarkfield; Thursday, Sept. 22, at Albert Lea and Madison; Friday, Sept. 23, at Blue Earth and Elbow Lake; Monday, Sept. 26, at Dodge Center; Tuesday, Sept. 27, at St. James; Wednesday, Sept. 28, at Slayton and Farmington; Thursday, Sept. 29, at Marshall and Pedwood Falls; and Friday, Sept. 30, at Montevideo and Owatonna.

One of three University men--Ermond H. Hartmans and Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialists, and Robert E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist--will speak at each meeting.

County agents will announce exact places and times for the meetings in their county.

B-599-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 18, 1955

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
6 P.M. FRIDAY, AUGUST 19
* * * * *

MINNESOTA GARDENERS HONORED

BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA---Three Minnesota gardeners were given special honors and 15 others were presented awards of merit for outstanding contributions to gardening at the Minnesota State Horticultural society's banquet here this (Friday) evening.

The banquet was held in connection with the organization's 89th annual two-day convention in Bemidji.

Mrs. Clyde Chamberlin, 4715 Zenith avenue S., Minneapolis, and Mrs. Willis Swanman, 5232 Glendale street, Duluth, received honorary life memberships for outstanding service and leadership in horticulture.

Horace Klein, 1668 Delaware avenue, St. Paul, was awarded the bronze medal for outstanding contributions in the promotion of horticulture.

Awards of merit certificates for meritorious service in the promotion of horticulture went to 15 members: Mrs. Ted Banke, Elk River; Mrs. Fred Brown, Faribault; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Erickson, Pencer; J. W. Kauffman, Cass Lake; Mrs. Stanley Lund, 5328 Brookview avenue, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Micko, 602 West Wheelock parkway, St. Paul; Mrs. Lucille Miller, Verndale; Mrs. John Schwab, Comfrey; Mrs. W. H. Webking, Brainerd; Mrs. Oscar C. Wenborg, 7116 Second avenue S., Minneapolis; Mrs. Roy Wherland, Hibbing; Mrs. R. J. Chruden, 2425 Branch street, Duluth; Mrs. B. A. Jensen, Hallock.

The Minnesota State Horticultural society's annual meeting was to continue through Saturday, concluding with a tour of Itasca State park.

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University of Minnesota
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SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

A film for an educational evening is checked out by Miss Florence Olson, Ramsey county home agent in St. Paul, right. At left is Mrs. Bergit T. Mc Cullough, film service office supervisor on the University's St. Paul campus. County and home agents make wide use of films in their educational programs. Miss Olson, a graduate of North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, has been Ramsey county home agent for two years. She came to the post from West Polk county, out in Crookston, where she was county 4-H club agent.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 19 1955

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

MANY UNUSUAL
DEMONSTRATIONS AT
PLOWVILLE '55

Twenty better farming and conservation demonstrations will be shown Plowville '55 visitors, Friday and Saturday, September 16-17. Plowville '55 is on the farm of five young bachelor brothers, the Trosviks, near Rothsay, in the Red River Valley.

Here are some of the demonstrations:

- + Shelterbelt--twelve rows of trees on the north and west sides on the farm.
- + Pasture improvement--a seven-year old stand of alfalfa brome plowed up, fertilized and seeded to alfalfa-brome and other grasses.
- + Woody weed control--2,4,5-T and 2,4-D killed buck brush and other pasture weeds.
- + Band seeding--grass seed, legume seed, nurse crop and fertilizer have been placed in one operation in bands.
- + Tiling--a two-acre pot-hole will be tilled out at the event.
- + Surface ditch--two miles of natural drainageway will be flattened to a four-to-one slope, mulched down and seeded to brome grass.
- + Stubble mulching--four or five acres of this process of putting organic matter into surface soil.
- + Field strips--10, from a quarter to three-quarters of a mile long, 20 rods wide.
- + Grassed waterways--five will be shown on the tours.
- + Contour strips--three, ranging from a mile to a mile and three-quarters long, nine rods wide, 30 acres.
- + Contour fencing--about 120 rods will be set up on the days by University fencing specialist John R. Neetzel, using a post-driver and sharpened posts.
- + Pond--18 acres created by a dam across a natural drainage-way, with reed canary, reedtop and other wildlife grasses.
- + Corn population and fertility--three corn stands with 10,000, 15,000 and 20,000 plants per acre, with varying fertilizer treatments within each type.

-hrj-

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.

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
August 19, 1955

Special to Minnesota Weekly
Newspapers

U. . Will Hold
Hog, Beef Feeding
Field Days

Two feeding Research Days of interest to beef cattle feeders and hog raisers are scheduled by the University of Minnesota for September, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

First is the Beef Cattle--Grassland Field Day, Tuesday afternoon, September 20 on the 210 acre Beef Cattle--Grassland farm at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. Almost 100 Herefordsteer calves have been in pasture feeding and management studies this spring and summer. They were purchased and brought to the farm as calves in October.

Fifty steers are in the fertilized-versus-unfertilized pasture tests and 36 are in a stilbestrol study to help University livestock specialists get information on how stilbestrol affects growth and carcass quality.

Second event is the Swine Feeders' Day on Friday, September 23. It will feature results of recent University research in hog weaning, feeding and management. L. E. Hanson, well-known hog authority and animal husbandry professor, is chairman of the event.

Both days are open to the public and admission is free.

News Bureau
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August 22 1955

To all counties
For use week of
August 29 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Insure That Alfalfa Will Overwinter -- Leaving enough topgrowth to give a good winter cover and giving plants a chance to store enough food in their roots. Those are two steps in insuring that alfalfa will overwinter well. A University agronomist, Rodney A. Briggs, says the only way to do both steps is to let alfalfa recover from cutting at least four weeks before the first alfalfa-killing frost. He suggests you might pasture after the first frost, if you wish, to remove extra top growth. This after-frost pasturing won't destroy the roots' food reserves, he says.

* * * * *

Storing Grain Properly -- Painting the outside walls and roofs of metal bins with white paint will keep stored grain several degrees cooler than it would be in unpainted metal bins. It's an old story--the white paint reflects much of the sun's heat back into the air outside, but an unpainted surface absorbs that heat and passes it on into the grain. This suggestion comes from Don Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Two Good Dates -- Two very worthwhile livestock feeding events are coming up at the University of Minnesota. First is the Beef Cattle-Grassland Field Day, Tuesday afternoon, September 20, at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, 20 miles south of Minneapolis. Second is Swine Feeders' Day, on the St. Paul Campus, Friday, September 23. Both will have helpful research findings to tell about--and both are free, of course.

* * * * *

Slow Down for Blind Corner -- Slow down--'way, 'way down, almost to zero on the speedometer--for the blind corner. That's the suggestion of a University extension safety specialist, Glenn Prickett. He says we should slow down because the fellow coming down the left or right may not think to. Some terrible accidents have resulted when neither oncoming drivers think to slow down.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 22, 1955

SPECIAL TO MAYNARD SPEECE

IMPRESSIONS OF RUSSIANS

To many of the hosts of the Russian agriculturists who visited Minnesota recently, Andrei Shevchenko, with his ready smile, was Russia's Will Rogers, to others Vladimir Matskevich, head of the delegation, with his genial demeanor and bald head was Russia's counterpart to Jim Farley.

These were only impressions, of course, but they did help their hosts associate their guests with well known American figures. They helped place the Russians in a light more familiar to us as Americans.

But with all this, did we accomplish anything by having these representatives with us for a week in Minnesota and for different periods in Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota?

There can be no answer to that question--at least not for months or possibly years. There are several impressions, though, that we can relay to you.

First, these top Russian farm leaders--and they would compare with Secretary of Agriculture Benson and some of our leading agricultural scientists--on a casual meeting would remind you of people you frequently meet here in America. You might well mistake one as an American business man, another as a government official, another as a University professor, another as a farm organization leader, and so on through the list of people connected with agriculture in one way or another.

They were polite. They observed the rules of good conduct. They acted as good guests should. Yet they were not too formal or reserved as they met, worked and enjoyed recreation with their hosts.

(more)

All this, of course, gives only a superficial picture of the Russian guests. None of those connected with the party as hosts really got to know their true feelings--what they thought about us and our way of living.

A second impression that these Americans who accompanied the group got was that as persons the Russians were very individualistic. Each definitely had his own ideas as to what he wanted to see, where he wanted to go, and what he wanted to do. And often he did not hesitate to express these ideas to his co-workers and even his hosts.

Third, it was apparent that the Russians came with two objectives--to create better relationships and better feeling and to gain real and significant information about agriculture. Let there be no mistake about it--the Russians came to learn and to learn all they could about modern American agriculture. They were not on a pleasure tour that would take them to scenic spots and famous places; they were here on business.

Fourth, they revealed by their questions that they were interested only in operations that would fit into their concept of large collective farms where labor is cheap and plentiful. They weren't interested in our small farms, our small factories, etc.

A 90-cow dairy herd, however, held their interest for a half a day. What's more, members of their delegation came back later to this farm to study figures and procedures. A poultry enterprise of 60,000 laying hens amazed them, especially when they learned how few people it took to operate this enterprise.

As a group, however, they were reluctant to admit that anything we had wasn't more than duplicated, especially in size, somewhere in Russia.

Fifth, they did appreciate our efforts. Short speeches at Olivia, Worthington, Minneapolis, Rochester, and other places revealed, too, that they had grasped some of our humor, some of our ways of doing things, and some of our everyday manners.

Good manners, of course, would indicate that they show appreciation for our efforts. However, reports by the Tass agency, official Russian news agency, indicate to the Russian people back home that they were pleased with our hospitality and what they saw.

Sixth, they probably did pick up valuable information on the application of our know-how in farming. However, it is unlikely that they learned anything they could not have learned by reading our farm magazines, listening to our radio programs, reading our agricultural college bulletins, etc. Seeing perhaps was believing for them.

We gave them no secrets because we had none that we could or would conceal.

Finally, did this accomplish anything? Their hosts think it may have. It may have shown our Russian guests how and why our system of free enterprise works so well here in America. It may have even shown a few seeds of doubt about their own collective system.

More important, however, the visitors couldn't help but feel that America as a country is friendly and peace loving and that American farmers are the bulwark of individual independence and free enterprise in this nation of ours.

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News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 22 1955

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For week of
August 29 or after

HORN OF PLENTY
IN SEPTEMBER

A wide variety of foods will be plentiful in September, including meats, poultry and fish and bountiful summer crops of fruits and vegetables, Home Agent _____ reports.

Pork supplies are increasing as last spring's pigs move to market in volume. Beef has been plentiful for many months and the supply will increase during the fall with "Good" grade especially prominent. Broilers and fryers from the record number poultrymen have produced will be reasonably priced at meat counters. In fish, canned tuna is listed as abundant.

To keep company with meat, poultry and fish, there will be large supplies of potatoes and rice.

Stores will offer lots of fresh lemons and limes, as well as frozen and canned juices, the makings of a refreshing lemonade or limeade for the youngsters as they come in after school. Milk and milk products will continue in plenty next month - also good choices for after-school refreshment.

Other fruits on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful list include fresh Italian prunes, Thompson seedless, Tokay and blue Concord grapes and apples from a good Minnesota crop - all of them easy-to-eat fruits for packed lunches.

Homegrown vegetables of many different kinds will be on the market and in home gardens in abundance to give variety to family meals.

Vegetable fats and oils and lard continue to be available in large amounts.

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To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
September 6 or after

GOOD BREAKFAST
IS RIGHT START
FOR A GOOD DAY

"Eat a good breakfast to start a good day" is a slogan more homemakers and their families are finding makes good sense.

As September is observed as Better Breakfast Month, it's a slogan every _____ county family member might well adopt, says Home Agent _____.

An adequate breakfast serves as a kind of stimulant for the day ahead. For more efficiency during the morning, every member of the family needs a breakfast of fruits, preferably citrus, cereal or an egg, milk, bread and butter, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. Eating this kind of breakfast gives you quicker mental reactions and prevents the mid-morning let-down that can be a real handicap in school or business.

Little "tricks" will encourage lagging appetites if eating a good breakfast has not been a habit in the family: setting the table attractively; dressing up the cereal with fruit, brown sugar or jam; preparing occasional surprises such as muffins, scrambled eggs with deviled ham and other breakfast foods the family will enjoy.

One of the best ways to establish healthy breakfast habits is to sit down together as a family. Parents can set a good example by eating a good breakfast.

If lack of time is the usual reason for skipping breakfast, mothers need to awaken the family early enough to allow time for a relaxed, unhurried meal. Those few minutes of extra sleep cannot compensate for the nutrients provided in a good breakfast, _____ says.

Since breakfast should provide from a fourth to a third of the day's food needs, children and adults who have little or no breakfast are likely to get too little protein and vitamin C, according to University nutritionists.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 22, 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT
(For publication when you
get names of your dele-
gates from State Club
Office)

COUNTY 4-H'ER
WINS TRIP TO
ITASCA PARK

Outstanding work in the 4-H conservation program has won for _____, _____,
(name and address)

a member of the _____ 4-H club, a trip to the State 4-H Conservation camp in
Itasca Park September 15-17.

Club (County) Agent _____ announces that (he, she, they) will be among
100 4-H boys and girls from all parts of Minnesota chosen to attend the camp this
year. A trip to the annual conservation camp is considered one of the coveted
awards in 4-H work.

The camp will be held at the University of Minnesota's Itasca Forestry and
Biological Station.

Now in its 21st year, the conservation camp was established to give 4-H members
recognition for their work in conservation and to give them a still greater appre-
ciation of its importance. The camp is made possible each year through funds con-
tributed by Charles L. Horn, president of Federal Cartridge Corporation.

Highlights of the camp will include nature hikes, a tour of the park, a boat
trip, cook-outs and the annual candlelighting ceremony. Each day classes will be
held stressing various aspects of conservation, including wildlife, land apprecia-
tion, Minnesota plants and firecraft.

This past year some _____ county 4-H members have been en-
(round numbers)
rolled in the soil and water conservation project, forestry and the conservation
activity. Through their soil and water conservation and forestry projects they are
playing an important part in conserving valuable topsoil and water on _____ county
farms, are planting shelterbelts and windbreaks and have set out hundreds of trees
and shrubs. Through the conservation activity they are learning greater apprecia-
tion of nature and are making an important contribution in restoring and protecting
wildlife, _____ says.

_____ has a fine record of achievement in conservation. (Devote remainder
(winner)
of story to what your winner has done in conservation.)

-jbn-

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To all counties

For use week of
August 29 or after

RESEARCH LOOKS
AT SUCKING EFFECT
ON DAIRY COWS

Many dairymen don't let calves nurse their mothers after freshening--they claim it is more difficult to get such nursed cows to let down their milk to the milking machine.

County Agent _____ reports a recent experiment which University of Minnesota extension dairyman Ralph Wayne told him about. The tests were run at the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, using six sets of identical twin dairy heifers.

One of each pair of twins was allowed to nurse her calf until it was 65 days old. Their twins were milked out and their calves were hand-fed. Here's what happened:

During the first week after the calves were weaned, the nursed cows averaged 17.8 pounds of milk a day. Their un-nursed twins, who had been milking while the first group were nursing their calves, averaged 23 pounds of milk.

The Tennessee scientists report that it usually took from six to seven weeks after the calves were weaned before the nursed cows would produce as much milk as their twins that had been milked in the first weeks of their lactation.

This study also showed that the cost of veal calves that nursed was about 1,500 pounds of milk. This is compared to 1,179 pounds for the hand-fed calves. Calves that suckled gained an average 1.95 pounds a day and graded "high good". The hand-fed calves gained 1.82 pounds a day and graded "low good."

Thus, there seems some advantage in both methods--but, for the dairyman interested in high milk production, taking the calves away from their mothers immediately after birth probably would be the wisest step, Wayne says.

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August 22 1955

To all counties

For use week of
August 29 or after

SILAGE-MAKING
CAN BE DANGEROUS

Some interesting suggestions for avoiding costly and painful accidents while making silage come from the University of Minnesota extension safety specialist, Glenn Prickett.

County Agent _____ relays them: first, if there is a pit to clean, make certain there is oxygen down there before going down to do the job. The way to do this is to let down an open-flame lantern. If the flame doesn't live, you probably wouldn't, either. Stay out for awhile until air gets a chance to circulate through the pit.

Second, make sure your steps and ladders up silos are strong and sturdy. Falls caused by failure of rotting ladder braces can be deadly.

Third, shut off the power before servicing, adjusting or unclogging corn binders, field choppers, ensilage cutters. And keep the protective shields on the parts that came with them. The manufacturer knew the danger points--so he shielded them for your protection.

Fourth, wear snug-fitting clothing that can't get taken for a fast ride--and you with it--around swift-moving shafts.

Fifth, have Mommy or older sister keep the younger children occupied and far away from the silage-making operation.

Sixth, and this should be very easy, take a 15- or 20-minute break every morning and afternoon. Coffee or lemonade with that time out to relax can keep you alert and equipped to dodge danger.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 23, 1955

Immediate Release

DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE SCHEDULED AT THE UNIVERSITY

Dairy processors and milk products makers will get the latest word on research in their field at the University of Minnesota's Annual Dairy Products Institute, Wednesday through Friday, September 21-23.

Announcement of the institute came today from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. W. B. Combs, professor of dairy industry, is course chairman.

Wednesday's sessions are on butter and ice cream manufacture with discussions of selling dairy products in a buyer's market, packaging ice cream more efficiently to save flavor and quality and value of coliform tests in fruit-flavored ice cream.

Many ice cream manufacturers are expected to enter the educational ice cream exhibit, submitting two half-gallons of their stock vanilla for testing and analysis.

Thursday's program is on cheese manufacture, concentrated, dry and market milk with discussions on practical spray drier operation, oxidation starters in dry whole milk and problems in reconstituting dry milk. Thursday evening, the Minnesota Dairy Technology society and the Institute will have a dinner meeting.

Friday is devoted to a fieldmen's conference with discussions of corrosion control with sanitizing solutions, bacteriological evaluation of raw milk, rancidity costs of producing Grade "A" milk.

S. T. Coulter, professor of dairy industry who returned recently from Europe, will tell what he saw in the European dairy industry.

A complete program and other information on the Institute is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

B-601-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

WEED MEN WARN OF BRACKEN FERN

One northern Minnesota farmer, Ernest Kahler of New York Mills, recently lost 22 dairy cows to bracken fern poisoning.

Although cows normally turn down the fern, they will eat it if pasture is short and they are hungry, according to Dr. John N. Campbell of the University of Minnesota's School of Veterinary Medicine.

Campbell and Sig Bjerken, supervisor of weed control for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, said also that a neighbor of Kahler's lost two cows to bracken fern poisoning.

The fern, a typical fern plant, grows from one to three feet high in open pastures and meadows--principally in northeastern Minnesota.

Among ways to rid the pasture of bracken fern is to renovate completely or use a soil sterilant to kill the plants. County weed and seed inspectors have information on killing the bracken fern, Bjerken said.

At any rate, if a field is infested with the fern, it's wise not to let cattle in. Once cattle are poisoned, there is little a veterinarian can do to save them. Prevention of any possible poisoning is about the only answer.

B-602-hrj

ZOYSIA GRASS NOT HARDY FOR MINNESOTA

The new Zoysia grass (252) is not hardy under Minnesota conditions.

According to Gustav Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, numerous inquiries about the advisability of planting this new grass are coming from home owners in the state. Tests have been made in this area, but no strain has been found that is sufficiently hardy to recommend for Minnesota, Dr. Hard said. Further research and testing will be necessary before any recommendation of this grass can be made for planting in Minnesota.

B-603-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 23, 1955

Immediate Release

TRY FREEZING EARLY APPLES

Freezing early apples is one of the successful methods of keeping them for winter.

Canning and sulfuring the abundant crop of apples are other ways of preserving them for later use, but extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota warn against canning apples with aspirin. Aspirin is not a food preservative. Moreover, apples canned with aspirin may be dangerous to children who eat a large amount of / the fruit.

J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University frozen foods laboratory say that most firm-fleshed cooking varieties of apples are suitable for freezing. If they are to be frozen for pies, pie apples should be selected.

Winter and Miss Trantanella recommend this method of preparing apples for freezing:

Peel and cut apples into pie slices. To prevent darkening, submerge the slices for five minutes in a sodium bisulfite (ASP grade) solution made by adding 1 teaspoonful of sodium bisulfite to a gallon of cold water. Mix the solution in glass, earthenware, stainless steel or an enameled container. Drain, then pack in sugar, using 5-7 pounds of apples to 1 pound of sugar, or about 10 cups of sliced apples to 1 cup of sugar. Press and pack tightly so the juice will cover as much fruit as possible. Then freeze.

Sodium bisulfite may usually be obtained at drug stores or locker plants.

If it is impossible to get sodium bisulfite, this alternate method may be used: Soak apple slices for 15 minutes in a weak brine solution, using $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of salt to 1 gallon of water. Drain. Prepare a sugar syrup of 2 cups sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ascorbic acid and 1 quart of cold water. 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.

B-604-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 23, 1955

Immediate Release

IFYES TO MINNESOTA FROM INDIA, FRANCE

Two young women from India and one from France will arrive in the Twin Cities Monday evening, August 29, to spend several days at the Minnesota State Fair before going to Minnesota farm homes for two months.

They are Surrendar Saini, 27, Delhi, India; Hemlata Singh, 27, Mindsaur, Madhya Bharat, India; and Agnes Simonnet, 24, Marne, France. They are in the United States under the International Farm Youth Exchange program which seeks to promote better understanding among nations at the grass roots level. This is the first year women from India have participated in the IFYE program.

Both young women from India speak English fluently. Miss Saini holds advanced degrees from Punjab university, where she majored in economics and political science. Miss Singh is a teacher. She has a bachelor of arts degree from Howa Bagh Training Institute for Women, where her major interests were English literature, economics and psychology.

During September and October Miss Saini will live with the following families in Cottonwood county: Raymond Kuehl, Heron Lake; Walter Grant, Jeffers; Ted Nickel, Mountain Lake. Families selected as hosts for Miss Singh are Paul Johnson, Heron Lake; P. F. Franz, Bingham Lake; Alfred Nelson, Westbrook; and Richard Minion, Bingham Lake.

Miss Simonnet lives on a 175-acre farm where corn and sugar beets are the principal crops. She helps with the milking, care of chickens and rabbits. She has completed eight years of primary school and three years of secondary school.

She will live with farm families in Mower and Mille Lacs counties for two months. Her host families in Mower county are Fred Gravenish, Route 2, Austin; Julius Schottler, Route 2, Austin; and Lyle Richards, Dexter.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is sponsored and conducted jointly by the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the National 4-H Club Foundation and is financed entirely by private contributions. B-605n

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
August 25, 1955

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- Aug. 27-Sept. 6 Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul
- * Sept. 12-13 Animal Nutrition Short Course, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Sept. 12-16 Milk and Cream Grading School, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- Sept. 14-16 National Barrow Show, Austin
- ** Sept. 15-17 4-H Conservation Camp, Lake Itasca Forestry and Biological
Station, Itasca State Park
- *** Sept. 16-17 Plowville '55 --- State Plowing Matches and Conservation Field
Days, Trosvik Brothers' Farm, Rothsay
- ** Sept. 19-21 4-H Health Camp, Lake Itasca Forestry and Biological Station,
Itasca State Park
- * Sept. 20 Beef Cattle-Grassland Field day, Agricultural Experiment
Station, Rosemount
- ** Sept. 20-23 4-H Tractor Maintenance School, West Central School and
Experiment Station, Morris
- * Sept. 21-23 Dairy Products Institute, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Sept. 23 Swine Feeders' Day, Institute of Agriculture, University
of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Sept. 24 Rabbit Breeders' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Sept. 26-Oct. 1 Dairy Herd Improvement Association Training School,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- ** Sept. 29-Oct. 2 American Rural Youth Conference, Weston, West Virginia
- ** Oct. 3-6 4-H Junior Livestock Show, South St. Paul
- **** Oct. 11 Corn-Soybean Field Day, Southern School and Experiment
Station, Waseca

* Information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University
of Minnesota, St. Paul 1

** Information from 4-H Club Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of
Minnesota, St. Paul 1

*** Information from Nick Weyrens, West Otter Tail County Agent, Fergus Falls

**** Information from R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent, Southern School and
Experiment Station, Waseca

B-606-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 25, 1955

Immediate Release

U. GRAIN SANITATION STUDY PUBLISHED

Some "big keys" to better ways of keeping upper midwest grain clean from harvest to milling center were presented farmers and grain elevator operators by a University of Minnesota study, just completed.

Robert L. Butler, an entomology researcher, carried out the study under direction of Clarence E. Mickel, head of the University's entomology department. Results are reported in Station Bulletin 431, "Insect and Rodent Contamination," now available free from county agents' offices or from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

The project studied wheat contamination by rodents and insects in Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesota, taking about 7,000 samples from a total of 60 million bushels of wheat stored at various points along the route to milling. It was sponsored by the Minneapolis Grain Exchange and is the largest of its kind ever undertaken.

Here are some of the findings:

- Contrary to popular belief, mice--not rats--are the principal contaminators of wheat. Thus, "rodent control" must now mean "mouse and rat control," not just "rat control" as it has in the past. Of 4,500 samples tested and found rodent-contaminated, only a fifth of one percent had been contaminated by rats, 17 percent by mice.
- Rodent contamination is most serious at the farm in first storage. As grain moves toward the milling center, insect contamination increases--principally because the insects reproduce and increase in the grain.
- Rodent control on farms is important the year around. There is no time when the danger of contamination is light enough to be ignored.
- The rodent contamination problem is more serious in some areas than in others but all areas have it.
- Thanks to preventive measures on farms and at storage points, a very large percentage of the wheat sampled was completely free of either rodent or insect contamination. Of the 7,000 samples, 4,600--66 percent--were free of all contamination.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 25, 1955

Immediate Release

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, BUTZ, TO SPEAK AT PLOWVILLE '55

Earl L. Butz, assistant secretary of agriculture, will be the principal speaker Saturday, September 17, at Plowville '55. Announcement came today from Plowville general manager Rudy Gustafson, Fergus Falls.

Butz' address will be a highlight of the Minnesota soil conservation field days and championship plowing matches, Friday and Saturday, September 16-17, on the Trosvik Brothers' farms, four miles north of Rothsay in West Otter Tail county.

Butz is widely known and active in the fields of agricultural credit, finance and farm management. He headed Purdue University's agricultural economics department for eight years before becoming assistant secretary of agriculture.

Born on an Indiana farm, Butz was educated at Purdue, where he received B.S. and Ph. D. degrees. He is a member of the board of directors of the Commodity Credit corporation.

Plowville is a yearly event, sponsored by the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts and WCCO-Radio, in cooperation with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

B-608-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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Immediate Release

SWINE BREEDERS' DAY SCHEDULED AT UNIVERSITY

Several worthwhile experiments in baby pig and sow feeding--involving about 600 pigs--will be described at the annual Swine Feeders' Day, Friday, September 23, at the University of Minnesota.

Swine Feeders' Day, an annual event for 33 years, is held on the St. Paul campus, beginning at 10 a.m., continuing through the afternoon.

L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry and a widely-known hog feeding authority, is chairman of the event, which is open to the public.

To be described at Swine Feeders' Day are results of the past year's experiments in replacing corn with oats in sows' rations, trying to find an economical and efficient low level of feeding corn for sows, three-week versus eight-week weaning with 160 baby pigs involved, and trials of early-weaning formulas containing molasses, alfalfa meal, sugar, rolled oats and other ingredients. The formula trials involved about 300 baby pigs.

Fred Andrews, professor of animal husbandry at Purdue university, West Lafayette, Indiana, will speak on use of hormones in hog feeds and will demonstrate his "lean-meter," an electrical device for measuring hogs' body fat.

B-609-hrj

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SPECIAL TO: 1 Foley News
2 Sawk Rapids Herald
3 Duluth News-Tribune

OLSON NAMED
ASSISTANT BENTON
COUNTY AGENT

Burton P. Olson, Westby, Wisconsin, has been named assistant county agent for Benton County at Foley. He will take over the job September 6 and will be acting county agent while Eino Siira is on leave for a year studying for his master's degree at the University of Minnesota.

Olson is 30, married, and is a 1951 graduate of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. While in college he was president of the agricultural students' council, president of Blue Shield Country Life, circulation manager of the Daily Cardinal, the campus newspaper, and a member of the senior council and Alpha Zeta, agricultural fraternity.

In 1951, he was an International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate to Norway. He worked as a county 4-H club agent the summer of 1950 and as a crew leader for the national census of agriculture in 1954 and 1955.

He was raised on a 175-acre dairy farm near Vernon, Wisconsin, and was a 4-H club member for 11 years, with projects in dairy, swine, handicrafts, garden, foods, farm safety, junior leadership, crops and wildlife. He was also in FFA for four years.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 26, 1955

Timely Tips for September 17 The Farmer

It's good business to buy seed from Minnesota Crop Improvement Association (MCIA) members or from reliable local seed dealers. The unethical travelling seed salesman are bad bets. They usually charge way-out-of-line prices and don't deliver the variety they offer--sometimes they deliver nothing at all. -- Edwin H. Jensen

Lessen the number of cracked and split soybeans by reducing the cylinder speed and properly adjusting the concaves of your combine. -- Jean W. Lambert

Thin lambs with fleeces infested with cockleburr get discounted at the market. Any lambs not fat enough to sell as "good to choice" slaughter lambs should be put in dry lot, wormed and fed a good lamb fattening ration such as corn and alfalfa hay. This will result in an increase of \$2 or \$3 a hundred pounds in their price -- plus weight increase of 20 or 30 pounds per lamb. It's an easy way to increase lamb returns \$5 a head. -- Robert E. Jacobs

For a new shelterbelt, sod and hard-packed soil should be plow now, at the very latest, and left rough over winter. -- Marvin Smith

Fall-freshening cows, if neglected during the rush of fall work, will drop in milk production and produce less all winter than they are capable of. -- Ralph Wayne

Pullets should be housed just as they are coming into production. Delay beyond that point allows the habit of "floor-laying" to get established. If you can't house pullets on schedule, it's wise to give them nests on the range. -- Milo H. Swanson

If you are building any type of masonry building, you'll find that the column beam type foundation will prevent the walls from cracking. -- Dennis Ryan

A few stiles, placed at points in the fence where people frequently cross, are inexpensive to build and will save a lot of damage to the wire. -- John R. Neetzal

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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Home Ec. Teachers
SPECIAL to ~~Administrators~~
at State wide Meeting
in St. Paul

LOCAL TEACHER AT STATE CONFERENCE

_____, instructor in home economics in the _____ schools, was one of nearly 400 who attended the annual conference of home economics teachers from Minnesota high schools August 22-26.

The five-day meeting was held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. Attendance was the largest in the nine-year history of the conference.

Evaluation of the school homemaking program was the subject of discussions during the week.

Dr. Hester Chadderdon, professor of home economics education, Iowa State college, and Dr. John E. Stecklein, acting director of the Bureau of Institutional Research at the University of Minnesota, served as directors of the conference.

Importance of evaluating progress attained in the classroom was emphasized by Dr. Chadderdon throughout the meeting.

"We as teachers want to know this: are we succeeding in changing the pattern of behavior of the adolescent to the adult stage so he may become a worthwhile citizen in our democracy?" She added that the teacher's aim must be to make worthwhile citizens for a democracy.

The progress students are making can be evaluated informally, Dr. Chadderdon said, by noting questions they ask in conferences, their changes in behavior pattern, the way they dress and the way they work with fellow students. The formal method of evaluating their progress is based on essays and tests.

With Dr. Stecklein acting as conference leader, Thursday and Friday were given over to the discussion and preparation of special classroom tests, as well as checklists and questionnaires helpful for students in judging themselves and for teachers in evaluating students' progress.

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File

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLY
NEWSPAPERS

FOREST MANAGEMENT
FIELD DAY
AT CLOQUET

A Forest Management Field Day will be held at the University's 3,700 acre Cloquet Experimental Forest on Wednesday, September 14.

The day is open to the public, but it is planned to be of special interest to northern Minnesota "Tree Farmers" according to T. Schantz-Hansen, School of Forestry professor in charge of the Cloquet Experimental Forest. Joint sponsors with the University are the Tree Farms' Committee of Keep Minnesota Green and the Timber Producers Association.

The day's program gets underway at 9 a.m. with a brief talk by Schantz-Hansen outlining the history of the Cloquet Forest and describing its forest management experiments. John Hoene, executive secretary of the Timber Producers Association, will discuss the markets for and the value of Minnesota's forest products.

Floyd Ryan, executive secretary of the Keep Minnesota Green Committee, and Harold Olson, chairman of the Tree Farms Committee, will speak on opportunities for forest land owners. J. C. Long of the Northwest Paper Co. will speak on forest land taxation and benefits of two new tax measures adopted by the 1955 legislature.

During the morning, there will be several demonstrations and discussions on different types of forest products. These will be held at the Forest's sawmill and wood-treating plant under the direction of Ray Wood, forester for the Diamond Match Co. Representatives of wood-processing firms will demonstrate scaling and grading of pulpwood, matchbolts, posts, poles, and sawlogs.

In the afternoon, there will be demonstrations of good woodlot management practices and tours to forest areas where different cutting methods are being tried.

Parker Anderson, University extension forester, and Emil Kukachka of the State Forest Service, will outline the services they give forest landowners in helping them achieve greater profit from woodlands.

Those attending the field day may buy a good noon lunch, served buffet style, in the Cloquet Forest School dining hall.

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SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

CAPTION FOR MAT

The operator of this tractor and front-end hydraulic loader unit barely escaped being pitched off his seat and seriously injured or crushed to death. He managed to jump clear when the unit began to tip and he was only bruised. According to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, this type of accident results from loading the unit full, raising it up high--too high, often--and then not remembering that the load has a big weight power. On uneven ground or turning corners too fast, the load can tip and take the tractor along with it. Moral: don't overload, drive very slowly with a full loader, and choose a flat, level place for manure-loading and other hauling operations.

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News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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August 29 1955

To all counties
For use week of
September 6 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Grain Storing Suggestion -- One step in preventing profit-reducing insect infestations in newly-harvested grains is to have a clean granary ready for it. That is, clean up spilled grain, feed and litter in and around the granary and other buildings. This helps eliminate the insects which could "invade" the new grain.

* * * * *

Top-Dressing Pastures -- A top-dressing of fertilizer late this fall or early next spring can double--or even triple, if you're lucky--the production on blue grass pastures next spring. A University of Minnesota soils specialist, Harold Jones tells us that such fertilized pastures give cattle good grass two or three weeks earlier than unfertilized pasture. How much phosphate, potash and nitrogen should you put in that pepper-upper? A soil test will tell you. We have full information on soil testing.

* * * * *

Safety Suggestion -- Here's an interesting statistic. When the speed of a tractor is doubled, the danger of its overturning is increased 400 per cent. That is, there are just four times as many more chances of its overturning. This makes it especially wise to cut down speed a good deal before making a turn--say, into a driveway or from the road into a field. This suggestion comes from a University of Minnesota farm safety specialist, Glenn Prickett.

* * * * *

"Bargain" Seed -- Of 1,000 pounds of "bargain" red clover seed he bought, one Iowa farmer sadly discovered that only 500 pounds of it was actually live seed. And it had 54 Canada thistle and 108 horse nettle seeds per pound. He paid 55¢ a pound for those 1,000 pounds of seed, but the live seed in it--only 500 pounds--actually cost him \$1.10 a pound. He could have bought pure, live seed--with a purity test showing 99.85 per cent purity and 95 per cent germination--guaranteed by a raiser's tag and by the town seed dealer, for 68¢ a pound. This story came to us from Ed Jensen, a University of Minnesota extension agronomist. It speaks for itself, doesn't it?

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To all counties
For use week of
September 6 or after

U. AGRONOMIST
SUGGESTS "RESTING"
ALFALFA IN FALL

It's possible to actually damage the 1956 stand of alfalfa by cutting or grazing it too far into this fall. County Agent _____ points out that alfalfa needs about a month's rest to get ready for winter.

A University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Rodney A. Briggs, explains that alfalfa always looks good as fall pasture and forage--so good that many farmers are tempted to graze it or cut hay from it.

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

Briggs suggests that farmers give alfalfa stands at least four weeks of freedom from grazing before any possible killing frost. This is time enough to allow the plants to build up their top growth and help them store away good food reserves.

However, after the first killing frost, cows can safely be grazed on alfalfa or hay cut from it right after a severe frost.

The reason for this is that after frost, the plants have stopped growing anyway and are all set for winter. Thus, there's far less chance of damaging the 1956 stand.

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News Bureau
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To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
(For publication when you
get names of your delegates
from State Club Office)

4-H'ER(S) FROM
COUNTY TO ATTEND
HEALTH CAMP

_____, _____, a member of the _____ 4-H club, has been se-
(Name) (town)
lected to attend the State Health Achievement camp September 19-22 at the University
of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological station in Itasca State park.

_____ won the trip to the camp because of (his, her, their) fine long-time
record in the 4-H health activity and in leadership.

More than 100 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls have been chosen for the honor of
attending the camp because of their own health records as well as the contribution
each has made in making his home and community a more healthful place to live. Abil-
ity of the 4-H'er to bring back useful health information to his fellow club members
was also considered in making the choice, according to Club (County) Agent _____.

The camp is being sponsored for the third year by the University of Minnesota
Agricultural Extension service, in cooperation with the Minnesota Tuberculosis and
Health association and the Minnesota State Department of Health.

The Folger Coffee company is providing funds for the camp.

Naming of this year's outstanding health girl and boy will be one of the high-
lights of camp. Tours of the park, boat rides, campfire programs and special assem-
blies have also been planned for the week.

Workshop sessions, in which each member will participate, will be held on these
phases of health: effective health education, food for the family, developing a
healthy personality, our appearance counts, protecting our health.

_____ county's representative at the camp can point to a good many achieve-
ments in the health activity. (Tell here some of the activities of your delegate in
health, especially in making the farm or community a more healthful place.)

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To all counties
For use week of
September 6 or after

COUNTY AGENT
GIVES TIPS ON
SOYBEAN HARVEST

Soybeans should be combined after the leaves are shed and when the beans contain no more than 14 per cent moisture. That's Step One in County Agent _____'s list of suggestions for harvesting soybeans.

He explains that the moisture in beans varies a good deal with the humidity and must be watched carefully if the crop is going directly from the field into storage.

Some soybean varieties may shatter when drier than 14 per cent and shattering may also be a problem when hot, dry weather follows a moist period. Forty beans per square yard indicates a loss of about a bushel per acre from such shattering.

Field losses can be reduced by planting the adapted, University of Minnesota-recommended varieties that don't shatter, harvesting them at the right time and running the combine properly.

Combine adjustment is very important--both in preventing field losses and in reducing splitting and breaking of the beans. Reducing the cylinder speed and adjusting the concaves of the combine help a lot in preventing soybeans from being cracked.

Follow the combine manufacturer's recommendations for adjustment and operation and you'll have very little trouble with beans splitting--except, perhaps, if the beans are very dry.

When the weather is very dry, it's advisable to combine only in the morning or early evening when humidity is high.

-hrj-

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

MANY UNUSUAL DEMONSTRATIONS AT PLOWVILLE '55

Twenty better farming and conservation demonstrations will be shown Plowville '55 visitors, Friday and Saturday, September 16-17. Plowville '55 is on the farm of the Trosviks, five young bachelor brothers, near Rothsay, in the Red River Valley.

Here are some of the demonstrations:

- A seven-year old stand of alfalfa brome plowed up, fertilized and seeded to alfalfa-brome and other grasses.
- Woody weed control--2,4,5-T and 2,4-D killed buck brush and other pasture weeds.
- Band seeding--grass and ligume seed, nurse crop and fertilizer placed in one operation in bands.
- A two-acre pot-hole will be tiled out at the event.
- Two miles of natural drainageway will be flattened to a four-to-one slope, mulched down and seeded to brome grass.
- Four or five acres of stubble mulching.
- Ten field strips, from a quarter to three-quarters of a mile long, 20 rods wide, for wind erosion control.
- Five grassed waterways.
- Three contour strips, a mile to a mile and three-quarters long, nine rods wide, 30 acres.
- Contour fencing--about 120 rods set up on the days by University fencing specialist John R. Neetzel, using a post-driver and sharpened posts.
- An 18-acre pond created by a dam, with reed canary, redtop and other wild-life grasses.
- Corn population and fertility--three corn stands with 10,000, 15,000 and 20,000 plants per acre, with varying fertilizer treatments within each type.

B-610-hrj

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Immediate Release

STATE CHAMPIONS NAMED IN 4-H FIRE-SAFETY CONTEST

LeAnn Wicks, 16, Albert Lea, and Leroy Giesler, 15, Aitkin, have been named state winners in the 4-H safety-fire prevention contest, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

As their award for coming out on top in state competition, the two winners will go to the National Safety Congress in Chicago, October 17-20.

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

LeAnn is a member of the Bancroft 4-H club of Freeborn county and has had two years experience in the safety program. She made six farm inspections and her reports list safety precautions and hazards found on each farm. Many times when LeAnn called a hazard to the attention of the farm owner, it was corrected. For example, guards were put on unguarded lights bulbs in barns, additional electric outlets were installed and gas tanks were moved a safe distance from farm buildings.

Leroy has been in the safety program of the Cedar Brook 4-H club of Aitkin county for seven years. In his six farm surveys this year he found the most common safety hazard to be defective electrical wiring. At club meetings during the year, he gave two demonstrations on his work in the safety program.

Twenty-two county contest winners were also named and awarded a cash prize of \$5.

B-611-eh

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SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Studying plans of one of the state's big county events--Plowville '55--
are three of its engineers. Left to right: Rudy Gustafson, a former county
agent and now with the Otter Tail Power and Light Company, general manager;
Theodore Hegseth, general chairman, and West Otter Tail County Agent Nick
secretary and publicity manager.
Weyrens,/ All three are from Fergus Falls. Plowville '55 is to be staged on the
Trosvik Brothers' farms near Rothsay on Friday and Saturday, September 16-17.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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Immediate Release

ANIMAL NUTRITION SHORT COURSE SPEAKERS ANNOUNCED

Several of the nation's best known animal feeding researchers will take part in the University of Minnesota's Animal Nutrition Short Course, Monday and Tuesday, September 12-13.

According to Dr. Elton L. Johnson, course chairman and head of the University's poultry department, the two-day program is designed for retail feed dealers and feed processors. It has talks and demonstrations of the latest in animal nutrition research.

Among the speakers are: Dr. W. M. Beeson of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, developer of "Purdue Supplement A" for beef cattle; Dr. R. M. Bethke, vice-president, Ralston-Purina company, St. Louis, who will tell of feed makers' experiences in incorporating stilbestrol into feeds; Dr. G. F. Combs, University of Maryland, College Park, who will speak on protein and energy needs of poultry; Dr. J. W. Hibbs, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, who will tell of successful high-roughage feeding for dairy calves; Dr. W. C. Sherman of Charles Pfizer and company, feed manufacturers, who will speak on stilbestrol's effects, and Ralph Van Hoven, one of three brothers in the Van Hoven company of St. Paul, which has pioneered many techniques for stabilizing fats for feeds. Van Hoven will speak on production and stabilization of fats and their use in feeds.

Among University of Minnesota scientists speaking on the program are: Dr. L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry, who will discuss feeding brood sows and Dr. Paul E. Waibel, associate professor of poultry husbandry, who will speak on animal fats' effect on gains and carcasses.

Four special exhibits with live birds and eggs will show 50 years of progress in developing rations, Arasan poisoning in chickens and turkeys, yolk color changes from feeding and effect of protein and lysine deficiencies.

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Immediate Release

NEW NORTHERN CORN HYBRIDS LOOK GOOD

After examining his corn yield trials near Warren and Fisher, in the Red River Valley, last week, University of Minnesota corn scientist Ernest H. Rinke predicted that a new 75-day hybrid, AES Experimental Hybrid 101, would yield 65 to 70 bushels of well-matured corn per acre.

The new hybrid is planted at 16,000 plants per acre. Certified seed of the new extremely early dent variety will be available for farm planting early in 1956 and it will be given a permanent name and number this winter.

Seed of 11 other early hybrids now under final test will not be available in quantity until 1957, Rinke said.

As a result of superior performance in 1953 and 1954 trials, seed of the parents of 12 new hybrids, ranging in maturity from 103 to 75 days, is being produced in commercial quantity in Minnesota this year for the first time.

Most of the hybrids are adapted to the northern Minnesota and some appear adapted to northern Wisconsin and North Dakota. Some result from cooperative research work by the Agricultural Experiment Station corn scientists at North Dakota Agricultural College, the University of Wisconsin and the University of Minnesota. A few are the result of University of Minnesota breeding work at St. Paul and Waseca.

Scientists active in the new hybrids' development include Rinke and Prof. E. L. Pinnell, University of Minnesota, Prof. A. E. Strommen, University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Spooner, Wisconsin, and Prof. William Wiidakar, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 30, 1955

Immediate Release

FOREST MANAGEMENT FIELD DAY AT CLOQUET

A Forest Management Field Day will be held at the University of Minnesota's 3,700 acre Cloquet Experimental Forest on Wednesday, September 14.

The day is open to the public, but is of special interest to northern Minnesota "tree farmers," according to T. Schantz-Hansen, school of forestry professor in charge of the forest.

The program begins at 9 a.m. with a talk by Schantz-Hansen of the Cloquet Forest's history and describing its forest management experiments. John Hoene, executive secretary of the Timber Producers association, will discuss forest products markets.

Floyd Ryan and Harold Olson of the Keep Minnesota Green Committee, will speak on opportunities for forest land owners. J. C. Long, Northwest Paper company, will speak on forest land taxation and benefits of two new tax measures adopted by the 1955 legislature.

In the morning there will be demonstrations and discussions on forest products at the Forest's sawmill and wood-treating plant led by Ray Wood, forester for the Diamond Match company. Representatives of wood-processing firms will demonstrate scaling and grading of pulpwood, matchbolts, posts, poles and sawlogs.

In the afternoon, there will be demonstrations of good woodlot management and tours to forest areas where different cutting methods are being tried.

Parker Anderson, University extension forester, and Emil Kukachka of the State Forest Service, will outline services they give forest landowners in helping them achieve greater profit from woodlands.

A good noon lunch, served buffet style, will be available in the Cloquet Forest school dining hall.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1955

SPECIAL to Twin city outlets
and William P. Martin, Soils

FIRM ADDS TO SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The University of Minnesota's scholarship program for students who wish to study soil science get a big boost this week.

The Smith-Douglass company, fertilizer manufacturers, added \$5,000 to its original gift in March of \$6,000 to help send young high school graduates to the University to study soils.

The gift came from the firm through M. W. Mowhinney, manager of its plant at Albert Lea. Two scholarships of \$1,000 each were awarded recently under the program to Byron W. Voorhees, Danvers, and Larry E. Adams, Verndale, both June 1955 high school graduates.

According to William P. Martin, head of the University's soils department, objective of the scholarship program is to help competent and deserving students get college training that will further the conservation and productivity of the nation's farm and forest soils.

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SPECIAL TO (MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS)

(MINNESOTA DAILY NEWSPAPERS)

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1955

For Immediate Release

BROWN APPOINTED TO SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE STAFF

Paul W. Brown, since 1953 Hennepin County 4-H Club Agent stationed in Minneapolis, has been appointed instructor on the University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture staff.

Announcement came today from J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School, which gives specialized non-degree training in agriculture, home management, practical nursing, office training, and food technician work for young rural high school graduates. The School functions within the University's Institute of Agriculture on the St. Paul campus.

Brown will specialize in project supervision on students' farms and serve as instructor in farm mathematics, farm safety, conservation and leadership training. Mrs. Paul Brown is the former Medora Christison, graduate in home economics University of Minnesota in 1950. The Browns have one daughter, age seven months, named Paula Jean.

Brown was raised on a 160-acre dairy farm in Isanti county and was graduated from Cambridge High School. He was awarded his bachelor of science degree by the University of Minnesota in 1949. That summer he served as 4-H club agent in Pine county at Hinckley.

He was 4-H club agent in Kandiyohi county at Willmar for a year before coming to Hennepin County. During his public school days he was a club member for seven years, taking projects in potatoes, poultry, health, safety, sheep, conservation and junior leadership. He was veterans' agriculture instructor at Balaton for three years before coming to Kandiyohi county. He was a member of his high school FFA general livestock judging team and participated in dairy and livestock judging for four years while a student in the University's College of Agriculture.

In 1955 Brown received a scholarship from Sears and Roebuck Foundation to attend a summer session at the University of Wisconsin. The courses taken were graduate study in youth work and rural sociology. Eight extension agents in the nation were selected to receive similar scholarships in 1955.

Info

Special to Weeklies

University farm News
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U. FIELD DAY
TO SHOW BEEF
CATTLE RESEARCH

Nearly 100 Hereford steers and heifers are grazing the rolling slopes of the University of Minnesota's Beef Cattle-Grassland Farm, and how they are doing on feeding and management experiments will be described at a field day, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

According to Paul M. Burson, University soils professor and chairman of the event, the field day begins at 1 p.m. at the farm on the 2500-acre Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, 20 miles south of Minneapolis.

The field day gets underway with a discussion of feeding combinations of alfalfa and corn silage for wintering calves, by A. L. Harvey, animal husbandry professor in charge of the beef cattle feeding tests. Burson will tell how the fertilized pastures have increased gains and what methods were used in renovating and fertilizing the pastures.

Agronomist A. R. Schmid will describe the high-yielding pasture mixtures used in the tests, and tell how they are best used.

One of the most interesting experiments is with fly control. Steers and heifers have been "testing" treadle-type sprayers placed in their pastures. Some astounding weight gain increases by the cattle with treadle sprayers in their pasture have been noticed, in comparison to cattle in nearby pastures which did not have the units.

Other program portions include a talk on treating cattle for bloat by R. E. Merrill, of the University's School of Veterinary Medicine, and a discussion of tests in which stilbestrol is fed to steers on pasture and in dry lot. The field day will end about 4 p.m.

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SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Reading what seems a very interesting fact sheet are three University of Minnesota staff members--the two at the right "based" at Brainerd. They are Miss Alice P. Walters, Crow Wing county home agent, and Ray Norrgard, Crow Wing county agent. At left is Edwin H. Jensen, a University extension agronomist. The State Fair was just beginning when this picture was taken and Norrgard and Miss Walters were accompanying some of their 4-H'ers in to participate in agricultural and home-making demonstration programs.

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