University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 1 1956

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:

CONSUMER MARKETING

A Fourth of Income for Food

Does a family eat more as its income rises? It might seem so. Yet once basic hunger is satisfied, the volume of food a family eats remains pretty much the same. The big change comes in the kinds of food purchased as family income goes up. Surveys show that people on low incomes buy the lower cost cuts of meat and pad out their diets with starchy foods. With more money to spend, the homemaker turns to better cuts of meat and replaces the starchy foods with more fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables. The proportion of income spent for food--approximately a fourth--remains about the same year by year. Quality and variety of foods account for the higher expenditure rather than increased volume.

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19 Minutes to Earn a Pound of Meat

It took the average American worker just 19 minutes to earn a pound of meat last year. In 1919 at the close of World War I, the time required was 44½ minutes. In 1954 it took a little more than 21 minutes. It now takes an average worker 15.7 minutes to earn a pound of pork, a little over 21½ minutes for a pound of beef. Back in 1919 it took 46.3 minutes to earn a pound of pork and 42.5 minutes for a pound of beef.

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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.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Better Breakfast Month

September is Better Breakfast Month. Six years ago September was designated as Better Breakfast Month to call to the attention of homemakers everywhere the importance of better breakfasts for every member of the family.

Six years of research has convinced a team of State University of Iowa scientists that breakfast skippers rob themselves of efficiency and potential alertness during the late morning hours. The studies also show that dieters are wrong if they think missing the morning meal is a practical way to lose weight.

As a result of their findings, the research people believe the best breakfast is one which provides approximately one-fourth of the total daily requirement of calories and protein and consists of the ordinary breakfast items. In other words, every member of the family needs to start the day with fresh fruit or fruit juice--preferably citrus--cooked whole grain cereal or an egg, toast or bread and butter and milk. Eating such a breakfast will increase the efficiency of young and old alike.

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Ripen Peaches at 65° F.

If you're buying peaches for canning or freezing and find that they're too green to use immediately, it's best to let them stand in the crate in a cool basement about 65° F. J. D. Winter, horticulturist at the University of Minnesota says that when peaches ripen at warmer temperatures, they'll have poorer flavor and color, will be more likely to turn brown and decay and will be harder to peel.

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Sandwiches from Frozen Bread

Making sandwiches from frozen slices of bread is one way to save time and to keep the fresh quality of the bread. Bread is easier to spread frozen than when it is soft and crumbly. Frozen sliced loaves are especially convenient because the slices separate readily without thawing. When the slices thaw, they have the quality of fresh bread.

-jbn-

CLOTHING

Drip-Dry Technique Important

If you haven't been satisfied with results after laundering some of your synthetic fabrics or some of your resin-finished cotton or linen garments, perhaps it's your technique that's at fault.

Resin finishes are used on many cotton, rayon and linen fabrics to give resistance to soil, for added crispness and sheen or for such decorative effects as embossed or sculptured designs. One of the advantages of resin finishes and synthetics that require drip drying in laundering is that they save the homemaker the job of ironing.

If these materials are to be wrinkle free when dry, dripping is essential in the laundering process. After the clothes are laundered, they must be lifted from the rinse water and hung smoothly on hangers with no wringing, twisting or squeezing to remove water. Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota explain that the weight of the water left to drip off the garment smooths out creases or wrinkles. You may need to give such garments a final touch-up with the iron to make hems, seams and edges look their best.

It may be a problem to find a place to hang garments for drip drying, but it will pay dividends in greater satisfaction with the results.

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Children's Clothes Should Fit

It doesn't pay to buy clothes that are too large for your child in an attempt to stretch the clothing budget. By the time the clothing finally fits well, it is usually worn or faded and no longer looks attractive. Instead of enjoying new clothes, the child will come to think of them as being too large and uncomfortable.

It's better to buy fewer garments that fit well and serve several purposes than to buy a large number that do not fit properly. Selecting clothing that grows with the child, such as overalls and skirts with adjustable straps and deep hems, is one way of stretching a child's clothing and eliminates poor fit. Tucks, both vertical and horizontal, buttons that can be moved and raglan rather than set-in sleeves all allow for growth.

HOME FURNISHINGS

Cleaning Lamp Shades

Lampshades may need extra cleaning after summer when open windows let in dust.

The right kind of cleaning may make your lampshades last longer, often means that lamps give better light and certainly helps their appearance. But be sure the method of cleaning suits the shade.

Frequent dusting helps keep shades clean. Use a soft brush or the dusting attachment of the vacuum cleaner.

If shades need a more thorough cleaning, it's safe to wash them if they're of colorfast rayon or silk sewed, not glued, to non rust frames. Prepare a solution of lukewarm mild detergent in a utensil large enough to hold the shade, or in a laundry tub. Dip the shade up and down in the solution until it is clean. Rinse in clear water by dipping up and down. Dry away from direct sunlight but as rapidly as possible. An electric fan directed on the shade will speed drying.

Linen or chintz shades generally should be dry cleaned rather than washed. Parchment or paper shades should be cleaned with a commercial wallpaper cleaner.

One caution: Any shade that is glued must be cleaned with care. Generally it's safest to wipe it with a very soft damp cloth. Plastic shades also may be cleaned by wiping with a damp cloth.

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Longer Wear for Rugs

If rugs and carpets are to wear well and stay attractive, they must be kept clean. Dirt on the surface dulls the color of the rug; imbedded grit wears and cuts the fibers. Where there is heavy traffic on a rug, you may need to clean it daily with carpet sweeper or vacuum cleaner. A light vacuuming will pick up much of the soil before it works down and becomes imbedded in the fibers. Less frequently, give the rug a longer, more thorough vacuuming.

An absorbent cleaner or shampoo will remove surface soil, but you can't remove the soil that's imbedded in the rug by home cleaning. Professional cleaners are equipped to clean rugs thoroughly at the plant or to do on-location cleaning for wall-to-wall carpeting. Professional cleaning at the plant is most thorough because plants have special machines to wash, rinse and remove water from rugs and have drying rooms with correct temperature and air circulation. -jbn-

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Timely Tips for The Farmer, issue of September 1, 1956

Most run-down pastures are lacking in soil nutrients--especially phosphorus and potash. In eastern Minnesota such soils are also usually acid. Best way to know the needs of soil is to have it tested at the state soil testing laboratory. Lime should be applied in fall and worked into the soil. Fertilizer may be put on in fall or spring. Do the seeding in early spring.

—A. R. Schmid

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Early fall is a good time to repair the wooden barnyard fences. By using treated posts and lumber, future maintenance, labor and cost can be reduced.

—John R. Zeetael

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Pasture conditions on the ranges will affect feeder cattle prices. Watch reports on drouth conditions. If they become worse, you may be able to get better buys.

—S. A. Engene

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Wintering feeder calves will make better use of grass silage if they get 3 or 4 pounds of corn and cob meal and about 3 pounds of alfalfa hay along with all the grass silage they will eat.

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Plan your winter and spring roughage and grain needs now, because the market is pretty favorable. You will have to take shrinkage on hay, but you can SELECT hay now. Next spring you will be forced to take what other people do not want to feed.

—J. B. Williams

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Driving a farm tractor and corn picker is serious business. Make sure every operator is well trained and knows all the safety precautions before he goes out in the field with any equipment.

—Glenn Prickett

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White pine blister rust spores are carried from gooseberry and currant bushes by wind in early fall. Destroy all of these bushes now, in a radius of 900 feet from your 5-needle pines. This will protect the pines from infection.

—Herbert Johnson

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Send your hogs to market as soon as they weigh 200-210 pounds. You'll make more money in the long run that way than by holding them until all the pigs on the farm are ready for market. —H. C. Zavoral

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If you need more forage and still want to save your alfalfa stand, cut your alfalfa just before or just after the first killing frost. Cutting alfalfa in early September--around two weeks before a frost--can increase winter injury and reduce yields next year.

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UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
Sept. 1, 1956

For Immediate Release

GERMAN SCIENTISTS TO VISIT UNIVERSITY THIS WEEKEND

Eight agricultural leaders from Western Germany will arrive in the Twin Cities tonight (Sat., Sept. 1) for a four-day visit to the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture and the state fair.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, the group will visit the Henry Ahrens home, Red Wing, for Sunday dinner and will attend the grand stand performance at state fair Monday.

The scientists will meet with Harold Macy, Dean of the Institute of Agriculture, and with University agricultural specialists on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Members of the German delegation are Dr. E. B. Naumann, Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Schlange-Schoeningen, Retired Reich Minister; Dr. Franz Herren, Ministerial Director; Prof. Dr. Gustav Aufhammer, plant science; Prof. Dr. Hugo Böker, agricultural economics; Prof. Dr. Ing. Walter Gustav Brenner, agricultural engineering; Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Flaig, soils and agricultural chemistry and Dr. Karl Richter, animal science.

Accompanying the group will be Dr. Lewis McCann, tour leader from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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4-H HOME ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION CHAMPIONSHIP

Showing how to practice Emily Post's rules for table etiquette won the 4-H individual home assistance demonstration championship for 12-year-old Joan Hunsted, Odin, Minn., at state fair. She stressed slow, correct eating.

The team championship in home assistance went to a pair of expert babysitters--Marjorie, 15 and Naomi Engevik, 13, both of Gatzke, Minn. The girls are cousins.

They showed how to "Entertain a small child" with puppets, building blocks, rattles and other toys. One technique they showed was keeping the child's attention by blowing soap bubbles.

Blue ribbon winners in home assistance demonstrations were: Ilene Andersen, Rush City; Karon Jenkins, Winnebago; Kathleen Larson, Garvin, Kathleen Kruger, Litchfield; Lily Carlson, McIntosh; Claire Ann Gindt, 1847 East avenue north, St. Paul; Janine Spoden, Sauk Valley; Merrily Murphy, Morris; Doris Olson, Danvers; Mary Alice Nickel, Brockenridge; Sandra Frisch, Minneiska.

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F-30 pjt

LE SUEUR COUNTY YOUTH TOPS FIELD CROPS DEMONSTRATIONS

James Stangler, 19, Waterville, topped the 4-H field crops demonstration contest at state fair today by explaining good grain sanitation.

Theme for his demonstration was "Grain is food, so keep it clean".

He makes good use of his own teaching. His 4-H project in field crops this year includes a 10-acre field of Garry oats that brought him a 61-bushel-per-acre yield.

Blue ribbon winners in field crops demonstrations were Lowell Wagner, Sabin; Kenneth Wiese, Humboldt and Marlene Meyer, Min.

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State Fair Special

DAKOTA COUNTY 4-H'ER PRACTICES SOIL CONSERVATION

A Dakota county 4-H boy who has put conservation into practice on the family farm received top placing in 4-H soil and water conservation demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair.

He is Peter Fehlen, 17, of Hampton.

This spring Peter planted 500 Norway pine along the southern edge of the farm to check water and soil erosion. He also reinforced the young farm windbreak with 100 walnut trees and 300 white pine. Soil conservation measures he has helped put into effect on the home farm include a seven-year rotation, terracing, waterways and contour planting.

Blue ribbon winners in 4-H soil and water conservation demonstrations are Boyle Wingren, Blackduck; Charles Quaday, Blue Earth; Tom Kajer, New Prague; and Gene Taylor, Adrian.

F-32 jbn

FRUIT, GARDEN CHAMPION DEMONSTRATORS NAMED

Margaret Boggs, 18, Aitkin, was named champion demonstrator in the fruit project and David Sindt, 15, 1847 East avenue, St. Paul, was chosen highest ranking garden demonstrator in 4-H classes at the State Fair.

Margaret's winning demonstration was on growing strawberries. Margaret has a 250-foot row of berries, from which she harvested 60 quarts this year. She planted Premier, Catskill and Evermore strawberries and also has Latham raspberries.

David gave his championship demonstration on growing tomatoes from seed. An enthusiastic gardener, David has won numerous prizes on exhibits and demonstrations. Last year he was Ramsey county 4-H champion vegetable exhibitor. His hobby is raising dwarf gladiolus.

Blue ribbon winners in 4-H gardening demonstrations were Karen Krause, Waconia; Gary Bakker, Walker; George Dutton, Mora; Toni and Penny Hedstrand, East Grand Forks; Janet Barnhart, Warren; and Jerry Luther, Lewisville.

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State Fair Special

FARIBAULT COUNTY YOUTH WINS FOR THIRD TIME

Robert Ripley, 15, Winnebago, won his third State Fair 4-H championship this year by topping all 4-H health demonstrators.

The Faribault county boy gave his championship demonstration on artificial respiration. In 1952 and 1954 he and his brother Dale won purple ribbon placings on their 4-H agricultural demonstrations at the State Fair. An active 4-H club member for seven years, Robert is now a junior leader in the Bass Lake 4-H club. He helps younger club members with their dairy and sheep projects.

Individual blue ribbon winners in 4-H health demonstrations are Julie Loken, Montevideo; Karle Erickson, Rush City; Diane Brokate, Hawley; Ardelle Hendrickson, Lamberton; Velma Brannon, Kasson; Beverly Carlson, Braham; Norma Krenik, Madison Lake; Terry Jo Stone, Hendricks; Pat Lord, Garvin; Mary Larson, Slayton; Patricia Blasey, Ada; Elizabeth Dean, Byron; Glenice Rugland, Moneau; Phyllis Woestehoff, Blakeley; Roxanne Olson, Morris; and Rachel Speltz, Minneiska.

Blue ribbons for team demonstrations in health went to Judy Anderson and Loretta Hanson, Anoka; Lois Pofahl and Sandra Kirsch, Waconia; Alice Peterson and Linda Matson, Monterey; Sharon Peters and Nancy Nietz, Rochester; Carol Sommars and Phyllis Pleidrup, Verndale.

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FOR RELEASE: 9 P.M. SATURDAY
September 1, 1956
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WABASHA COUNTY 4-H'ER OUTSTANDING DAIRY MEMBER

Harlan Siewert, 20, Zumbro Falls, has been named Minnesota's outstanding dairy club member for 1956. Announcement of his honor was made tonight (Satuday, Sept. 1.) at the fifth annual 4-H Dairy Night held in the Hipprodome at the Minnesota State Fair.

The winner is a junior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minn., majoring in animal husbandry.

The award was presented T.H. Arens, president of the Minnesota State Fair board. Harlan has a choice of a $100 college scholarship, a De Laval separator or $175 worth of De Laval equipment.

The 1956 champion is a member of the Hyde Park Hi-Lites in Wabasha county and his parents are Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Siewert.

Harlan is showing a registered purebred Holstein calf called Siewert Direct Little Lassie at the Minnesota State Fair. The calf was raised from Harlan's first registered Holstein.

His hopes for a future in the livestock business are expressed in this way:

"Through the breeding of my 4-H animals I hope to raise enough calves to establish a herd of registered Holsteins. By using good bulls, largely through ~~artifiex~~ artificial breeding, I hope to improve over the type and production of my foundation cows."

Harlan has been a 4-H club member for 8 years and has carried the dairy project for four years.

To be eligible for the honor of state top-ranking dairy club member, a 4-H'er must be at least 18 years old, must have carried dairy projects for at least 3 years, must have compiled an outstanding dairy record and pass a difficult oral test given by University of Minnesota dairy specialists. He must also exhibit an outstanding dairy animal at the Fair, the year he is considered for the award.

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4-H BROWN SWISS CHAMPIONS NAMED

A 19-year-old 4-H girl, Vada G. Sharkey, Hanley Falls, today won top honors in 4-H Brown Swiss competition at the Minnesota State Fair with her purebred cow, Tenlea Ambelweis, called "Amby" for short.

Sharing top honors with her was 15-year-old Frank Moore, Rushford, who showed a calf in the Brown Swiss grade competition.

Reserved champion honors in the purebred Brown Swiss competition went to Jerry P. Kruger, Warren, who showed an advanced cow.

Vada has received many state honors, including many trips to the State Fair and to the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress. She has been Minnesota's champion 4-H food demonstrator and has been named Minnesota's top Brown Swiss club member.

Blue ribbon winners in the Brown Swiss competition are as follows:

PUREBRED CLASS-- Calf--Roger Fritz, Stockton; Margaret Markegard, Rushford; Shirley Schmitz, Sleepy Eye;

Senior Yearling--Robert Mielke, Courtland; Douglas Tuman, Hutchinson; Eloise A. Tuman, Hutchinson; Darlene Wenisch, Springfield;

Two-Year-Old--Marvin Sprengeler, Plato; Curtis Lloyd, Cleveland;

Advanced--Vada Sharkey, Jerry P. Kruger.

GRADE CLASS-Calf--Frank Moore, Rushford

Junior Yearling--Bruce K. Wanless, Fergus Falls

Senior Yearling--Vernita Drum, Chisago City

Two-Year-Old--James Bostrom, Isanti

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GIRLS DOMINATE 4-H AYRSHIRE CLASSES

For the second consecutive year, girls have dominated competition in the 4-H Ayrshire dairy cattle class at the Minnesota State Fair.

Mildred Sears, 13, Ostrander, showed the champion purebred Ayrshire in the show. Last year her sister, Joyce Sears, topped this class.

Donna Mae Carver, 17, Buffalo, showed the champion grade Ayrshire. Reserve champion in the grade class was Carol Yungk, Atwater, making a clean sweep for the girls.

Mildred believes in giving her prize winning cow personal care. Each morning she carries water to "Hope" and feeds her a mixture of corn, oats concentrate and beet pulp. In addition, she has tried putting molasses in her water, so that the cow would not know the difference between the water on the farm and at the fairs.

Donna Mae's cow is called "Seven-Up" because of the perfect 7 marking on her forehead. Seven-Up's quality is shown by her production record of 486 pounds of butterfat with an average of test of 4.31 per cent of butterfat.

Blue ribbon winners in competition were as follows:

PUREBRED CLASSES--Calf--Marilyn Nisbit, St. Charles; Gary Sorg, Owatonna; Mervin Sears, Ostrander; Marilyn Lingbeck, Nicollet;

Junior Yearling--Melvin Metz, Marshall;

Senior Yearling--Jeannette Bethke, Waseca; Shirley Root, Owatonna; Kathryn Dziengel; Kennedy;

Two-Year-Old--Mildred Sears, Jerald Sorg, Owatonna; Donald Nisbit, St. Charles.

GRADE CLASS--Calf--Carol Yungk;

Senior Yearling --Marlene Poepping, Melrose;

Advanced--Donna Carver.

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Purebred Holstein Winners, continued.

k Calf (cont.) Floyd Hackett, Rice; Eddy Simpson, New York Mills; Charles Henry, Owatonna;

Junior Yearling--Richard Nelson, St. Peter; Gary Vergin, Buffalo; Robert Carroll, Rosemount;

Senior Yearling--Franklin Pehrson, Jr., St. Peter; Darwin Kasper, Medford; Paul Tiegen, Jackson; Merle Betzold, Farmington; Kay Albrecht, New Ulm; Earl E. Olson, Hutchinson; Larry Jones, Blue Earth; Jack Mueller, Lewiston; Harvey Hanel, Lake Crystal; Clem Sammon, Faribault; Lowell Stueber, Stewart; Rodney Rauk, Nerstrand; Glen Mills, Hutchinson; Roger Marti, Sleepy Eye; Robert Buckentin, Hamburg; Lorraine Paul, St. Cloud; Gerald Tjernagel, Nicollet; Allen Huseby, Adams;

Two-Year-Old--Donald Bucher, Pipestone; Gary Ridge, Worthington; David Schroeder, Rochester; Naomi Radman, Randolph; Gordon Peterson, Frost; Floyd Marti, Sleepy Eye; Carol Ann Tetzloff, Lewisville; Ted Rayman, Glenville; Lewellyn B Vold, Hazel Run; Loren Kohnen, Loretto;

Advanced--Larry Tande, Madelia; James Albrecht, New Ulm; Dallyce Schwantz, Plainview; k Jane Mills, Hutchinson; Donald Leino, Moose Lake; Vernal Wilker, Owatonna; Deloris Olson, Hutchinson; Milton Olson, Faribault; Wayne Withers, Osakis; Donald Swenson, R Spicer; Delbert Pearson, Foreston; Dorothy Crabb, Wadena; Paul Soli, Austin; David Frost, Pine Island; Sheldon Erickson, Badger; Keith Olson, Faribault; Barbara Knippling, Princeton; Harold Ukkelberg, Clitherall; Nellie Lange, Sherburn.

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PERSISTENCE WINS MADELIA BOY TOP 4-H PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HONORS.

Eight years of hard work and meticulous care with one cow today won Larry A. Tande, 17, Madelia, championship honors in the purebred Holstein class in 4-H Club competition at the Minnesota State Fair.

His cow, Chip Piebe Toitilla Bess, last year was reserve champion in the purebred Holstein class and this year moved up to the top place in this, the largest class in 4-H competition.

The story of the champion cow started back in 1948 when Larry started his 4-H club work by buying "Chip" as a calf from his dad. Larry kept her in 4-H club work all the years since 1948 and has exhibited her every year.

This year proved to be a banner year for "Chip" in more ways than one. She was grand champion over all breeds at the Fourth Annual Dairy Day at Lewisville. During the past year, she produced 514 pounds of butterfat and 13,500 pounds of milk. Since 1948 she has had 7 calves, all of which have shown up well at dairy shows in Minnesota.

Reserve purebred Holstein champion was shown by James Albrecht, New Ulm.

Blue ribbon winners in the purebred Holstein class were as follows:

Calf--Karen Vergin, Buffalo; RaNaye F. Perbix, Hamburg; Judith Fila, Hutchinson; Marjorie Mills, Hutchinson; Henry Schroeder, Rochester; Joan Pierson, Lake Elmo; Wayne Caulfield, Byron; Herman Imdieke, Melrose; Jean Irwin, Long Prairie; Harlan Siewert, Zumbro Falls; Douglas Little, Dundas; Wilbert Schaffen, Cannon Falls; Loren Olson, Hutchinson; Thomas Jenkens, Cokato; Rollin Gates, Rice; Rita Weldy, Fairfax; Thomas DeMarais, R Foley; Dennis Gerber, Howard Lake; Ralph Stueber, Stewart; Eugene Knutson, Zumbrota; Paul Myron, Ogilvie; Mike Schwingler, Atwater; Melanie Hanson, Sherburn; Janice Wilke, Parkers Prairie; Richard Rowe, Cloquet; Lyle Nelson, Breckenridge; Pat Bryan, Jasper; Joan Willer, Faribault; Leonard Painschab, Jr., Waverly; Robert Liefeld, Cannon Falls; Gary Mead, Lake Crystal; Dale Aspengren, Eagle Bend;

(more)

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MILKING SHORTHORN WINS DUAL-PURPOSE 4-H CATTLE HONORS

A purebred milking shorthorn calf shown by Fred Hanson, Jr., 18, St. Peter, today was named the champion dual-purpose dairy animal in 4-H competition at the Minnesota State Fair.

Reserve champion in the dual-purpose was shown by John Duerst, 14, Lyle, who exhibited a purebred Red Polled calf. The calf was also named champion Red Polled animal in the show.

Fred owns his calf in partnership with his father and believes that his calf is one of the most outstanding ever raised on his farm.

The Duersts have a long tradition in the Red Polled business. John is a member of the third generation of Duersts raising this breed of cattle.

Blue ribbon winners in the milking shorthorn class are as follows:

PUREBRED CLASS-- Calf--Fred Hanson, Jr.; Anita Schmidt, Emmons;

Junior Yearling--Alice Schuttemeier, Spring Grove.

Senior Yearling--Robert Paulson, Atwater; George Rostad, Zumbrota.

Two-Year-Old--Sondra Armstrong, Jeffers; Clayton Nielsen, Ivanhoe; Elizabeth Ahrens, Heron Lake.

Advanced--Richard Harris, New Ulm; Jerome Grefthen, Wannaska; Jerry LaVoi, Fosston; David Frykman, Evansville;

GRADE CLASS--Calf--Beverly Hardy, Sacred Heart; Marilyn Bodin, Kerkhoven; Sandra Jones, Audubon; Morris Martinson, Pelican Rapids;
Junior Yearling--Sharon Lindwick, Goodridge; Tommy Peterson, Plummer.
Two-Year-Old--Bruce Winther, Battle Lake; Jerry Rothem, Farmington.

Blue ribbon winners in the Red Polled class are as follows:
PUREBRED CLASS--Calf--John Duerst.
Yearling--Dale Boyer, Cyrus.
Senior Yearling--Eileen Miller, Paynesville.

GRADE CLASS--Calf--Curtis Waby, St. Charles.

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CHAMPION 4-H RABBIT EXHIBITORS NAMED

A Rochester boy and a St. Paul girl today were named co-champions in the 4-H rabbit classes at the Minnesota State Fair.

Rodney Miller, 18, of Rochester, Minnesota, showed a Toy Dutch rabbit and Wanda Meinnger, 13, 2703 East 7th St., St. Paul, showed a White New Zealand to take the top honors in the state 4-H rabbit exhibits.

Rodney selected the Toy Dutch breed because they make good show rabbits, they produce good meat and they are easy to take care of. Next Year Rodney plans to expand his operations and produce enough rabbits to sell to local restaurants.

Wanda selected the White New Zealand because they "produce fast" and because she likes their appearance.

She suggests that a godd way to tame rabbits is to hold dry bread in your hand and then pet the rabbit when it comes to eat.

Blue ribbon winners in the rabbit exhibits include the following: Duane Doran, Hastings; Doreen Rau, St. Cloud; Kenneth Knutson, 982 E. Co. Line, St. Paul; David Wilson, 3226 Larchmore, Wayzata; Veronica Goose, Backus;

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4-H JERSEY CHAMPIONS NAMED

Lynn Remus, 18, Sleepy Eye, and Kenneth Kajer, 15, New Prague, today shared championship honors in the Jersey class in the Minnesota State Fair 4-H livestock competition.

Kenneth showed a grade cow, known only as J 15, and Lynn showed a purebred cow, Brampton Estellas Maid.

Runner-up in the purebred class was Helen Hosfield, Medford, who had won top honors in the Jersey class in 1954 and 55.

Lynn owns ¼ share of the 52 head of dairy cattle on the Remus farm, sharing ownership with his father and brother.

Blue ribbon winners in the 4-H Jersey classes are as follows:

PUREBRED CLASS--Calf--Marvel Bergquist, Dassel; Richard Svobodny, New Prague; Phyllis Honken, Nicollet; Bruce Armstrong, Hartland; Dale Schuster, Owatonna; Norman Wells, Clinton;

Junior Yearling--Harlow Walkow, Farmington.

Senior Yearling--Janet Spidahl, Mahtomedi; Marlin Peterman, Evansville; Betty Eisinger, Long Lake; Douglas Dahlman, Clarissa; Ann Sethre, Carlisle; Roger Hosfield, Medford; Thomas Duane, Lewiston;

Two-Year-Old--Dorothy Sawyer, Elgin; Carol Baker, Barnesville.

Advanced--Lynn Remus, Helen Hosfield, Janice Gannon, Rochester; Gerald Sawyer, Elgin.

GRADE CLASS--Calf--Phillip Hanson, Hayward; Carol Rossing, Princeton.
Junior Yearling--David Klinefelter, Stillwater.
Two-Year-Old--Garice Anderson, Chisago City; Stanley Herzberg, Paynesville.
Advanced --Kenneth Kajer, Elroy Dnauer, Cologne; Joanne Diderrich, St. Charles; Dale Mehrkens, Red Wing.

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OWATONNA YOUTH TOPS HOG SHOWMANSHIP CONTEST

Vincent Thiele, 15, Owatonna, topped the 4-H swine showmanship competition at State Fair today.

Dressed in a snappy all-white uniform Vincent was commended for keeping good command of his Chester White gilt in the showing, and keeping it clear of the other pigs.

He also won a blue ribbon in the Chester White breed division. This is Vincent's fourth trip to the State Fair. Last year, he showed a champion Chester White gilt.

A white pig like a Chester White may be a little more difficult to show, but Vincent came out on top by good pre-showing care. He cut the hair from the tail and ears, gave the gilt a bath, and had it nicely powdered for the ring.

# # #

F-43-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 1, 1956

STATE FAIR SPECIAL

HAWLEY YOUTH WINS SHEEP SHOWMANSHIP CONTEST

Einar Bredeson, 17, Hawley, wound up a more than successful second year in his sheep project by topping the 4-H sheep showmanship contest at the State Fair today.

His Suffolk ewe also won the championship for that breed. He got the ewe ready for the show by good management, feeding and by treating for internal parasites.

He started his ewe lamb on a ground oats and barley ration, then switched to whole oats and corn later in the season.

His poised and well-prepared ewe brought him a commendation from the judge. He had spent four hours last night "blocking" the ewe--cleaning and trimming it up.

Einar also has small grains projects in 4-H work, and takes part in junior leadership in Clay county.

# # #

F-44-pjt

Add 1, 4-H Sheep Winners, continued

Shropshire -- Breed champion, John Melbo, St. Charles; Darlene Stenerson, Rothsay;

Purebred, blue ribbons--Judy Reiter, Owatonna; Judy Seaton, Verndale; Mariette Johnson, Farmington.

Grade, blue ribbons--Kenneth Duesler, Barnum; Laura Duerst, Lyle; Peter Snustad, Guthrie; Donald Munger, Warren; Glenna Hegle, Browerville; Isaac Kamrud, Starbuck.

Suffolk -- Breed champion, Einar Bredeson, Hawley.

Purebred, blue ribbons--Adrianne Palmer, Winthrop; Joanne Hanson, Roseau.

Grade, blue ribbons--Lorna Mahoney, Monticelle.

Columbia -- Breed champion, Wayne Haben, Appleton.

Crossbred -- Breed champion, Patricia Bottonley, Winnebago.

Blue ribbons--Karen Danielson, Lake Park; John Naverth, Lakefield; Galen Kelm, Waterville; Leona Hildreth, Grand Rapids; Oscar Eliason, Saginaw; Sharon Hildreth, Grand Rapids.

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F-45-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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HANDICAPPED BOY WINS SHEEP GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP

A hand deformity that resulted from a childhood illness didn't bother 15-year-old Marshall Brakke, sheep showman from Fergus Falls. Showing sheep for his first year, he swept the 4-H sheep competition at State Fair today by winning the grand championship with Sally, his 7-months-old Hampshire ewe.

His handicap was one reason for Marshall's selecting sheep as a 4-H project. Sheep are easier to handle in the show ring than most other livestock.

Marshall fed his prize ewe a ration of Rodney oats, corn and calf pellets, also with plenty of good alfalfa hay. His father, Edgar Brakke, has 130 sheep on the home farm.

Other sheep winners are as follows:

Hampshires -- Breed champion, Marshall Brakke, Fergus Falls.

Purebreds--blue ribbons--Norman Tersteeg, Olivia; Lalyn Monsrud, Roseau; Suzanne Hulteen, Clearbrook; William Harrington, Hendrum; Terry Anderson, Pennington; Phyllis Grann, Worthington.

Grades, blue ribbons--Doris Hanson, Winnebago; Mary Tonsfeldt, Pipestone; David Christiansen, Stanchfield; Lynn Cross, Brook Park; Dale Peterman, Evansville; Richard White, Albert Lea; Mary Hammond, Truman; Willis Hammond, Jr., Truman.

Southdown--Breed champion, Kenneth Farrell, Belle Plaine.

Purebreds, blue ribbons--Betty Meyer, Hanska; Roland Larter, Lancaster; Arlyce Schilling, Myrtle; Sharon Skrove, Dalton; Linda Torgerson, St. Peter; Charles Bobendrier, Elk River; LuAnn Blick, Springfield; Kathryn Hansen, Garden City; Rolland Barber, Deer Creek; Mary Ann Baatz, Luverne.

Grades, blue ribbons--La Donna Richards, Dexter; Jerry Sullivan, Morton; Darlene Peterson, Canby; Lorna Hempstead, Houston; Sue Winter, Currie; Lee Roy Carlson, Marshall.

(more)

UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
[redacted] Sept. 1, 1956

STATE FAIR SPECIAL

POPE COUNTY GIRL, MINNEAPOLIS BOYS WIN SAFETY HONORS

Elsie Clasen, 14, Glenwood is the 4-H safety demonstration individual champion, it was announced today.

She won honors by showing how to use kitchen knives safely. In her local 4-H club work, she has inspected farms for fire and safety hazards, put up "No Smoking" signs and put reflector tape on bicycles and farm machinery.

The team championship for safety demonstrations went to a pair of Minneapolis boys--Gary Hopko, 3547 Lousiana avenue north, and Tom Meyer, [redacted] 3400 Victory lane.

They [redacted] cleared away safety hazards around their own homes during the past year by picking up nails, broken glass and sharp metal, removing dead overhanging branches from trees, clearing stairways and by repairing faulty, dangerous machinery.

Blue ribbon winners in individual safety demonstration competition were Ray Smothers, Amboy; June Cunningham, Sleepy [redacted] Eye; Stephen Mickus, New Prague; Maureen Restad, Pelican Rapids; Maxine Anderson, Worthington; Betty Frazee, Olivia; Phillip Schneiderman, Elmer; Clarice Panning, Gibbon.

A blue ribbon for safety team demonstrations went to Marliee Kett and Patricia Kallio, both from Chisholm.

# # #

F-46 pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
September 4, 1956

State Fair Special

13-YEAR-OLD WINS SILENT BREAD DEMONSTRATIONS

Homemakers might well envy 13-year-old Karen Kraft's ability to turn out a tender, brown-crusted loaf of bread.

Her technique in baking won for the Pipestone county girl championship honors in 4-H silent bread demonstrations at the State Fair over 92 competitors.

Karen, who comes from Jasper, Minn., has carried the 4-H bread project for only two years but is already helping other club members with their bread making. She has also taught an older sister her bread baking technique. In the past year she has made 79 loaves of bread and 38 dozen rolls. She will receive a savings bond as her award.

Blue ribbons for their silent bread demonstrations went to Darlene Anderson, Detroit Lakes; Judy Ganske, Sleepy Eye; Imogene Nelson, Westbrook; Evelyn Johnson, Blue Earth; Barbara Lindemann, Glenville; Marlene Danielson, Cannon Falls; Judy Meyer, Caledonia; Glenda Anderson, Braham; Janet Breyen, Mora; Kathryn Wittnebel, Nassau; Sharon Steinmetz, Mahnomen; Betty Ann Fenske, Young America; Dorothy ~~Sweazey~~ Sweazey, Blooming Prairie; Kay Peterson, Austin; Devota Kokesch, Gibbon; Gail Forsell, Twin Valley; Janice Schwanke, Rochester; Florence Anderson, Goodridge; Peggy Bryan, Jasper; Janet Woelber, Pipestone; Kath Kjensrud, Fertile.

Bonnie Owens, Crookston; Mary Ann ~~Goblisch~~ Goblish, Northwood; Joan Petersmeyer, Nerstrand; Rose Ann Feucht, Hills; Elda Carol Olson, Morris; Sharon Vogel, Norcross; Lois Branvold, New Richland; Lois Abrahamson, Verndale.

F-47-jbn

University Farm and Home News
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September 1, 1956

State Fair Special

FROZEN DINNER WINS HONORS

An ABC frozen dinner prepared by Susan Adams, 17, Olivia, received top placing in 4-H food preservation demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair.

The Renville county 4-H winner showed how to prepare and package for freezing a dinner of chicken and biscuits, baked beans and rolls, and another meal of ham, sweet potatoes and green beans. She chose the name ABC for her dinners because, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ she said, a hostess will Always Be Composed if she has a complete dinner in her freezer.

In the last year Susan has prepared and packaged for freezing 47 quarts and 195 pints of fruit and vegetables, 1170 pounds of meat and many cooked and baked foods. She has been a club member for nine years and has carried the food preservation project for six ~~xxxxx~~ years.

Named blue ribbon winners in 4-H food preservation demonstrations were Julie Gerber, Odessa; Kathleen Austin, Baker; Mary Chapin, Dodge Center; Mary Jane Stehr, Zumbrota; Judy Gorman, Hamel; Diane Olson, 2950 W. Owasso Blvd., St. Paul; Dianne Josephson, Virginia; and Norma Dick, Butterfield.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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State Fair Special

CHAMPIONSHIP ORAL BREAD DEMONSTRATOR FROM HENNEPIN CO.

A Hennepin county 4-H girl who plans to make a career of food research is this year's 4-H championship oral bread demonstrator.

Marlys Hansen, 18, gave a winning demonstration ~~ab~~ the State Fair on making a Hungarian coffee cake. Last year she won a blue ribbon at the State Fair on her bread demonstration and received the championship in Hennepin county on her white bread. She has been a member of the Victory Robins 4-H club for nine years and has carried the bread project for eight. She will enter St. Olaf college this fall to major in home economics.

Championship oral bread demonstration team was from Rice county: Charlotte Trenda, 17, and Ellen Terry, 17, Northfield. The two girls demonstrated making doughnuts. Both winners ~~xxxx~~ have been members of the Big Giants 4-H club for seven years.

The three bread champions will receive $50 savings bonds.

Blue ribbons went to Judy Kreel, Angus and Barbara Thureen, East Grand Forks, oral bread team; and to individual demonstrators Margaret Olson, Tamarack; Maxine Timm, Springfield; Mildred Sudel, Hanska; JoAnne Thomas, Lakeville; Joyce Groodahl, Hayfield; Marian Thoreson, Peterson; Barbara Lindeman, Glenville; Marilyn Miller, Glencoe; Linda Hansen, Austin; Grace Johnson, St. Peter; Annie Cuperus, Reading; Joanne Halverson, Clitherall; Carolyn Amundson, Underwood; Marion Cleppe, Jasper; Jean Kitts, 2921 N. Victoria, St. Paul; Sandra Runck, Fairfax; Betze Paulson, Hills; Patti Mahoney, Henderson; Loretta Lehnert, Blakeley; Ruth ~~Kain~~ Zentner, Chokio; Ronald Smallidge, St. Paul Park; Jeanette Koenig, St. James; and Marcia Hobbe, Winona.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agricultural
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State Fair Journal

STATE 4-H PIE QUEEN CHOSEN

Myrtle Anne Blasey, 16, Ada, is Minnesota's 4-H pie queen.

Myrtle Anne was selected champion pie baker following the second division of the 4-H pie contest Saturday. She competed with 68 county pie champions. Her award will be a trip to the National Cherry Pie Baking contest in Chicago in February.

Practice, Myrtle Anne says, is her secret in making a perfect apple pie. She has made 67 apple pies this past year. She didn't feed all the pies to her family, however; she sold a good many of them to make money to pay her way to the State Fair.

Myrtle scored 97 on her technique and 97 on her pie.

The Norman county girl has been a member of the ABC 4-H club for seven years and has taken the food preparation project for five years. She does much of the cooking at home for the family of nine.

Myrtle Anne will be a junior in Ada high school this year. She is active in debate, has been a cheerleader, is president of the local FHA chapter and plays in the high school drum and bugle corps. She also has dramatic talent and is a member of Thespians, national dramatic society.

Since all nine members of the Blasey family were at the State Fair Saturday, all of them shared her excitement at being chosen pie queen. Her sister Patricia won a blue ribbon for her 4-H health demonstration.

Blue ribbon winners in the pie contest were Joan Chandler, Balaton; Ruth Townsend, Graceville; Mabel Velde, Granite Falls; Kathryn Carlson, Cannon Falls; Louise Tacheny, Mankato; Kae Pater, Dexter; Cecelia Prokosch, Bird Island; Marilyn Bridgeford, East Grand Forks; Geraldine Speltz, Minneiska; Lila Lagerstedt, Winthrop; Carol Olson, Morris; Janet Neilson, Jackson; Janet Klopfleisch, Brownton; Sonja Fredrickson, Hanska; Arlene Roeber, Minneapolis; Eunice Diersen, Caledonia; Collie Woestehoff, Blakeley; Doris Benson, Clitherall; Eleanor Quigley, Anoka; Joyce Snow, Kasson; Muriel Brink, Sturgeon Lake.

-F-50 -jhn-

ADD--4-H Grade Holsteins winners at State Fair

Junior Yearling --Patricia Albrecht, New Ulm (champion junior yearling); Dean Lindstrom, Rock Creek; Merlin Persons, St. Charles;

Senior Yearling--Jules Jennen Jr., Fergus Falls (champion senior yearling); Courtland Swenson, Hoffman; Richard Quast, Gaylord; David Blank, Janesville; Blanche Loken, Carlisle; Donald Koebnick, Buffalo Lake; James Kratt, Morristown; Marvin Harms, Norwood; Donald Myers, Rose Creek; Barbara Tieger, Jackson; Richard Hawkins, Rogers; Anthony Speltz, Lewiston; Norman Eidenschink, Detroit Lakes; Mark Flom, Kenyon; Gilbert Friesen, Mountain Lake; John Ecklund, Askov; Faith Opse, Stillwater; Florian Bentz, Gibbon; Jean Harmening, New Ulm; Hilary Liebl, Fairfax; Elroy Peterson, Isanti; Earl Bracewell, Ogilvie; Ronald Hauglie, Rush City; and Richard Pfieffer, Claremont;

Two-year-old-- Ardis Rodewald, Gibbon (champion 2-year-old); Marvin Chandler, Balaton; Leland Torgerson, Motley; Rena Ellingwood, Grand Meadow; William Blank, Janesville; Bernard Witt, Pine Island; Adrian Olson, Spring Grove; William Kiehne, Harmony; Robert Steinbach, New York Mills; Ordean Greseth, Wanamingo; Dennis Franz, Bingham Lake; Harold Dellwo, Shakopee;

Advanced--Richard Paquette, Faribault (champion advance); Robert Matejcek, Owatonna (also second place all grade Holsteins and s econd place advance class); Gerald Albrecht, New Ulm; Lowell Hellevik, Faribault; Wayne Fahning, Cleveland; Roger Baker, Lake Bronson; Sally Thomspon, Hills; Ward Holasek, Hopkins; and Richard Radtke, Kerkhoven.

F-51--hbs

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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

GRADE HOLSTEIN CHAMPION NAMED IN 4-H LIVESTOCK CONTEST

Bess, a 6-year-old Holstein cow, today took top honors among all grade Holsteins shown in 4-H dairy cattle competition at the Minnesota State Fair. Bess was shown by Richard Paquette, 18, Faribault, who had cared for and fed and managed Bess since she was born in 1950.

Richard says that his experience with Bess has taught him many things. He has learned how to feed to best advantage by feeding in proportion to the amount of milk the cow produces.

Blue ribbon winners in the grade Holstein classes at the 4-H show included the following:

Calves--Beverly Hauglie, Rush City (champion calf); DeAnn Dulas, Alden; Richard Theuringer, Hutchinson; Richard Lewison, Owatonna; Judith Bode, Nicollet; Helen Theuringer, Hutchinson; Winifred Sande, Peterson; Leland Thiesen, Lake Park, Iowa; Bonnie Kispert, Nerstrand; Carol Radunz, Hutchinson; Mary Clare Freiheit, Zumbrota; Avery Spooner, Kellogg; Tom Horn, Verndale; Jon Madison, Fulda; Howard Jensen, Raymond; James Kane, Elgin; Sandra Speck, Good Thunder; Pamela Trunk, Princeton; Kermit Lyngaas, Doran; Merlin Swanson, Buffalo; Duane Baringer, Red Wing; Naomi Albee, Caledonia; Gordon Boerboom, Marshall; David Schuerman, Danvers; Dale Solum, Spring Grove; Glenn Darst, Greenbush; Willard Friesen, Mountain Lake; Betsy Monson, Albert Lea; Jeanine Englen, Randolph; Paul Rice, Dover; Gary Jesse, Albert Lea; Donna Boettcher, Isanti; Jerry Nord, Northfield; Keith Goulet, Hancock; John Knutson, Zumbrota; Carl Backstrom, Kenyon; James Le Bert, Sleepy Eye; Kervin Siewert, Zumbro Falls; Wayne Anderson, Lowry; James Mc Crory, Glenwood; Robert Kratz, Stillwater; Wayne Hurtig, Hector; Allen Schroeder, Fergus Falls; Thomas Degnan, Finlayson; Kay Carlson, Winthrop; and Earl Ehlers, Prior Lake.

(More)

Add 1, 4-H Swine Winners

Yorkshire -- Breed champion, Robert Ingvalson.

Purebreds, blue ribbons--Elizabeth Russell, Winthrop; Richard Thesing, Little Falls; Gordon deVries, Ada; Kenneth Peters, Zumbro Falls; Raymond Ward, St. Vincent; Marlin Johnson, North Mankato; Thomas Wallace, Backus; Gary Lee Olson, Warren; David L. Bakke, Fergus Falls; Douglas Hjeltmer, Cambridge; Lois Krabbenhoft, Sabin; Darlene Meese, Faribault; David Zehms, Callaway; Ronald Henrickson, Hawley; Vicki Schliem, Beaver Creek; Wally Bucher, Pipestone; John Johnson, Milaca; Donald Meese, Faribault; Paul Thorson, Lake Park; Ronald Remus, Sleepy Eye; Lowell Bier, Hancock; Carol Untiedt, Jackson; George Terhune, Winnebago.

Grade, blue ribbons--John Sullivan, New Prague; Roger Tersteeg, Olivia; James Raatz, Pipestone; Jon Stanwick, Jackson; Elizabeth Clark, Barrett; John Howard, Comfrey; Carol Haals, Donnelly; David Harris, Montevideo; Duane Bartos, Alexandria.

Chester White -- Breed Champion, James Wendland, Bellingham.

Purebred, blue ribbons--Marlys Edman, Pennock; Jerry Bristol, Lake Crystal; Daniel Gee, Cottonwood; Herman Hohrman, Owatonna; James Malterer, Eagle Lake; Darwin Peterson, Granada; Bob Murphy, Henderson; Vincent Thiele, Owatonna.

Spotted Poland China -- Breed champion, John Grass, Le Roy.

Other Breeds -- Champion, Freddy Eisinger, Long Lake.

Blue ribbons--Harvey Hesse, Janesville; Jon Warling, St. James; John Schuldt, Caledonia; Jeanette Bathke, Wells; Duane Gaslin, Isanti; Gary Grugal, Roseau; [illegible].

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University Farm and Home News
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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

ER COUNTY BOY HAS CHAMPION HOG

A 280-pound Yorkshire gilt won the grand championship in 4-H swine competition at the State Fair today for its owner, Robert Ingvalson, 15, Waltham.

This was the third year in a row in which a Yorkshire took the grand championship in 4-H swine showing.

Robert has been in 4-H work 4 years. Last year, his hog entry placed third in the Yorkshire breed at State Fair.

Reserve champion hog was a Poland China gilt showed by Adaline Boche, 19, Rosemount. This is her 10th year in showing and her 4th trip to the State Fair with pigs for the showring.

Also active in clothing projects, Adaline made the white blouse that she wore in the ring.

Other winners in swine competition were:

Berkshire -- Breed champion, Myron Dammann, Elkton.

Purebred, blue ribbons--Gilbert Mages, Comfrey; Danny Paulson, Menahga; Bruce Paulson, Brooten.

Grade, blue ribbons--Lynn Wichmann, Balaton; Warren Thompson, Belgrade.

Poland China -- Breed champion, Adaline Boche.

Purebreds, blue ribbons--Charles Woehler, Jr., Arlington; De Vere Goltz, Elmore; John Wright, Hastings.

Grade, blue ribbons--Donald Sylling, Spring Grove.

Hampshire -- Breed champion, Janice Lyngaas, Doran.

Grade, blue ribbons--John Roll, Windom.

Duroc -- Breed champion, Stanley Amundson, Chatfield.

Purebred, blue ribbons--Chester Gunderson, Le Sueur; Robert Sutherland, [illegible]field; James H. Dostal, Hutchinson; Tom Pryon, Castle Rock; James Edlund, Cannon Falls.

(more)

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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

4-H GUERNSEY WINNERS NAMED

There's a real "gleam" in 14-year-old Roger Wrase's eyes tonight.

The reason is that the Chaska 4-H club boy's purebred Guernsey cow, "Gleam," has been named top purebred Guernsey at the Minnesota State Fair 4-H Livestock Show.

In the grade classification 16-year-old Gerald Johnson, Elbow Lake, showed the champion grade Guernsey. Gerald plans to make his yearling Guernsey the foundation for a dairy herd.

Runner-up honors went to Edward Ziemer, Waltham, in the purebred Guernsey class and to Joseph Goebel, Lewiston, in the grade Guernsey competition.

Blue ribbon winners in the Guernsey competition include:

PUREBRED CLASS-- Calf--Chris Olsen, Barnum; Jacqueline Vergin, Buffalo; Gary Walker, Faribault; Loren Krause, Owatonna ; Clarice Olsen, Barnum;

Junior Yearling--Janice Kern, Wadena; Cheryl Fetting, Ada.

Senior Yearling--Chrisy Skaar, Hayward; Gerald Stauernagel, Mahtomedi.

Two-Year-Old--Stephen Tennis, Hayward.

Advanced--Roger Wrase; Edward Ziemer; Betty Albright, Kenyon; Russell Heifort, Vining; Eugene Hansen, Detroit Lakes.

GRADE CLASS--Calf--Joseph Goebel, Lewiston; Donald Carlson, Foley; Loren Marschel, Buffalo; Orvis Paulson, Peterson; Allen Bussmann, Cologne; Janet Jenson, Excelsion; Judy Ahlborn, Owatonna; Larry Petersmeyer, Nerstrand; Michael Klebs, Eagle Bend; Karen Gerdes, Lake Park, Iowa; Roger Kurth, Stewart; Gloria Bullert, Green Isle;

Junior Yearling--William Harper, 1190 Birch Lake Rd. So, St. Paul.

Senior Yearling--Gerald Johnson; Linda Gunderson, Sturgeon Lake; Loren Kruse, Wabasso; Edward Taylor, Lanesboro; Jerald Klebs, Eagle Bend; William Farmer, Littlefork.

Two-Year-Old--Donald Swenson, Zumbrota; Judy Strachan, Northfield.

F-53-hbs

Add 1, Beef Winners

Hereford

Purebred--champion, Ruth Kirgues. Calf--non. Yearlings-- Ralph Ouse, Rothsay; John Johnson, Lyle; Barry Wold, Mabel; DeLayne Halverson, Downer; Rodney Lundeen, Fulda; Edwin Andrews, Milaca; Keith Lorensen, Sebeka;

Grade--champion, Eugene Wisdorf, Fulda. Calf--none. Yearling--Phyllis Larson, Wendall; Carolyn Niemand, Montevideo; Robert Johnson, Lyle; Richard Christoperson, Marshall. Two-Year-Old--none.

Aberdeen Angus

Purebred--champion, Darrell Miller. Calf--Willaim Pope, Le Sueur; Yearling--- Joyce Quanstrom, Comfrey; Gene Rodewald, Gibbon; Leonard Griffith, Kasson; Richard Leery, Caledonia; Eldon Knutson, Ortonville; Richard Thorson and Sharon Thorson, Alden; Dean Wichmann, Balaton; Ronald Peterson, Sherburn. Two-Year-Old--Willis Miller, Slayton; Marvin Manske, Blue Earth; Elmer Carlson, Appleton; Marvin Kulas, Owatonna; Wallace G. Wichman, Balaton; Thomas Payne, DeGraff; Ardell Wallgrave, Madison.

Grade--champion, Sharon Stange, Dumont. Calf--none. Yearling--Edeltraud Kampf, Utica; Michael Seidel, Taopi; Pat Eckley, Fergus Falls. Two-Year-Olds---- Dennis Quasl, Appleton.

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F-54-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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APPLETON GIRL WINS 4-H BEEF CHAMPIONSHIP

Feeding a top-notch ration to her two-year-old Hereford heifer paid off today for Ruth Kirgues, 16, Appleton. "Omalene," her prize purebred heifer took grand champion ship honors in 4-H beef heifer competition at State Fair.

Ruth had fed the heifer a mixture of corn, barley, oats, molasses and a good concentrate mixture, along with phenothiazine salt. This year was the first time she had fitted and showed a beef animal. She also topped the Hereford breed division.

The beef showmanship championship was taken by another girl--Ardell Walgrave, 19, Madison. She has been in livestock project work for 10 years in her local 4-H club. She showed an Aberdeen Angus heifer.

The Aberdeen Angus breed championship was won by Darrell Miller, 13, Mapleton.

Elizabeth Sandsness, 15, Peterson, took the Shorthorn breed championship. This is her second year in beef work. Her points for successful beef raising included feeding a good ration, top-qualtiy legume hay, giving the animal plenty of salt and water and protecting it from insects.

Joyce Quarnstrom, 17, Comfrey, was named to receive the award for the top placing Aberdeen Angus shown by a 4-H girl. She will be presented with a string of pearls by the Auxiliary Minnesota Aberdeen Angus Breeders association.

Blue ribbon winners and champions in beef competition were:

Shorthorn

Purebred--champion, Elizabeth Sandsness. Calf--Frederick Schulz, Goodhue; Verlyn Nickel, Mt. Lake; Yearling--Melvin Wentzel, De Graff; Phyllis Satterlie, Evansville; Steven Rust, Lismore. Two-Year-Old--George Benda, Jr., Alpha; John Goihl, Lake City; Sheldon Hultgren, Kerkhoven; Darrell Borchers, Luverne.

Grade--champion, Shirley Fronning, Fergus Falls; Calf--Arvid Bengston, Grove City; Yearling --Martin Erickson, Rushford; Marlys Eliason, Sacred Heart; Don Stoltenberg, Holland.

(more)

ADD 1--POULTRY 4-H WINNERS

Golden Neck--Roger Schroeder, Fergus Falls.

Barred Rocks--Duane Urch, West Concord .

Hampshire Whites--Mary Splotts Stoeszer, Deerwood; Charlene Fry, Hastings.

Poultry Breeding Pen-- Richard Hoffman, Sleepy Eye; Lester Rupp, Mountain Lake.

Blue ribbon winners in the duck competition include: Allen Quist, St. Peter, champion with White Pekin; Margaret Niederbaumer, Wheaton, Muscovy; Sue Reinbold, Osakis, Rulen; Marlan Buhr, Sanborn, Buff.

Winners in the turkey competition included the following:

Broad Breasted Bronze--Dalmon Larson, Twin Valley, champion turkey entry; Charles Anderson, Thief River Falls; Gordon Carlson, Roseau; Floyd Johnson, Pencer; Carol Keranen, Menahga; Norman Sheldon, Bagley.

Thomspon's Broad Whites--Dennis Flom, Kenyon.

Winners in the goose classification with blue ribbons included Dennis Rupp, New London, champion exhibit; and David Netz, Maple Plain.

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University Farm and Home News
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September 1, 1956

STATE FAIR SPECIAL

4-H POULTRY WINNERS NAMED AT STATE FAIR

Herbert Anderson, 14, St. James 4-H'er, has found his 320-bird poultry flock profitable in more than one way. His leghorn entry in the 4-H competition at the Minnesota State Fair won over all other poultry in the field which included not only chickens but also ducks, geese and turkeys.

At home, Herbert figures his enterprise has netted him nearly $70 in profits.

Eleven-year-old Allen Quist, St. Peter showed the champion duck in the 4-H show in spite of bad luck and adversity all along the way. At first he could find no place to keep the ducks on his farm. Next a strange animal invaded his pens, but the dogs saved the ducks from an untimely end.

Dennis Rupp, 14, New London, showed the champion goose, a Toulouse. His geese are headed for the Thnaksgiving market, Dennis says, showing his business sense in his 4-H project.

A Broad Breasted Bronze turkey won Dalmer Larson, 16, Twin Valley, first place in the 4-H turkey competition.

Winners in the poultry competition include the following winners: the blue ribbon

Leghorns --Herbert Anderson, St. James, first; Carole Fink, Northfield; Charles Pieper, Hemming; George Stadther, Olivia; Lucy Schaefer, Paynesville; John Hammann, Owatonna; Valeria Geistfeld, St. James; Ruth Pettit, Howard Lake;

White Rock --Howard Nelson, Glenwood, first; Anna Mae Nelson, Glenwood; Dean Sanderson, Florence; John Longman, Madison;

California White--Angela Dvorak, Hokah, first; Dale Bartsch, Owatonna.

New Hampshire-- Phyllis Rogotzke, Springfield, first; Kenneth Sundby, Underwood.

Crossbreeds--Carol Odenbrett, Taunton, first; Llewellyn Hintz, Walters; Wylie Hovey, Preston; Ilene Rustad, Rushford;

Rhode Island Red--Deanna Nelson, Beaver Creek.

(more)

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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

TOP 4-H ~~MEX~~ HOLSTEIN DAIRY HERDS CHOSEN

Nicollet, Rice, Dakota, Sible and W. Otter Tail counties had the best 4-H county Holstein herd exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair.

Nicollet, Rice and Dakota counties place one, two, three respectively last year also. The cash awards are first prize $25, second $20, third $15, fourth $10 and fifth, $5.

Owners of the animals making up the Nicollet county herd were Jerry, James and Kay Albrecht, all from Nicollet, Minnesota, and Franklin Pehrson, Jr., St. Peter.

Owners of the animals making up the Rice county herd were ~~Douglas~~ Dick Paquette, Milton Olson and Clem Sammon, all of Faribault, and James Kratt, Morristown.

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F-56-rsw

UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
Sept. 2, 1956

State Fair Special

NEW LONDON GIRL WINS HOME FURNISHING CHAMPIONSHIP

Helen Nelson, 15, New London, won the 4-H championship in home furnishing demonstrations at State Fair. She demonstrated "Tips to Easier Painting".

A young expert in home furnishing work, Helen has made a pink and black braided rug and has recovered two occasional chairs for her home.

The team championship in home furnishing demonstrations went to Mary Parisch, 16, and Virginia Porath, 18, Mountain Lake, for their explanation of how to furnish a parlor room.

Mary made two lamps, a braided rug and a waste paper basket forher home and refinished a magazine rack. Virginia has proved her talent in furnishings work by making lampshades, pillow covers and by rebuilding a vanity stool.

Blue ribbon individual winners were Mary Zimmer, Farmington; Nancy Sharf, Hopkins; Virginia Fellinger, Pipestone; Mary Jane Berle, Gibbon and Gretchen Jewell, St. Paul Park.

Blue ribbon team honors went to Susan Toftey and Judy Almlie, both of Grand Marais.

# # #

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University Farm and Home News
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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

CROW TRAP DEMONSTRATION WINS 4-H CONSERVATION RECOGNITION

A demonstration on "Making a Crow Trap" turned out to be something to "crow about" for Jon Willard, 16, Madison 4-H Member.

That demonstration was judged to be the best of all the conservation demonstrations given in connection with 4-H competition at the Minnesota State Fair.

Even though his efforts in destroying this farm nuisance won him honors, most of Jon's efforts have been toward conserving and encouraging wildlife. Here's his record:

* Assisted in banding 52 birds.
* Built and located 20 bird houses including an 18-apartment Martin house.
* Built and located 12 barn swallow brackets.
* Fed pheasants for several weeks.
* Gave a number of conservation demonstrations.

Other blue ribbon winners with their conservation demonstrations included Robert Chantland, Backus; Orrin Tietz, Brownton; Quintin Rollin, Grove City.

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-hbs-

UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
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State Fair Special

MARLIN FRIED, LINDSTROM, TOPS FORESTRY DEMONSTRATIONS

How to cook maple sirup was shown by the champion 4-H forestry demonstrator at state fair. The fellow who took the honor was Marlin Fried, 15, Lindstrom.

A real tree worker, Marlin helped his father set out two shelterbelts on the home farm and this year helped plant 500 young trees in a new transplant bed of Norway Pines, White Spruce and Black Spruce.

Patsy Tupper, Mazeppa, won a blue ribbon in forestry demonstrations.

# # #

F-59 pjt

WINONA GIRL TAKES RIBBON FOR JUNIOR LEADERSHIP

A "show window" demonstration won a blue ribbon for Mary Ann Papenfuss, 20, Winona, in 4-H junior leadership competition at the state fair. She explained how to set up an attractive window exhibit.

Mary Ann is in her 11th year in 4-H club work. She recently made a window display for a dairy week promotional event. The display won her honors at Winona County's fair.

# # #

F-60 pjt

TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION CONTEST WON BY STEVENS COUNTY BOY

"Keep 'em rolling" was the theme for the championship 4-H tractor demonstration at the state fair. The winner is LeRoy Stark, 16, Kensington. He explained the main points in keeping a farm tractor in good operating condition, and showed how to pack the front wheel bearing on a tractor.

LeRoy does the maintenance work on three tractors on his home farm. He says it's important to keep track of the working hours on the tractor.

Blue ribbon winners in tractor demonstrations were: Boyd Huselid, Graceville; John Tobolt and Ronald Offutt, Moorhead; Junior Stoesz, Mountain Lake; Ted Reisdorfur, Admai; Rose Marie Dobmeier, Olivia; Edward Mygard and Allen Puttonen, Meadowlands; James Schmidt, Owatonna; Paul Stark, Kensington and Ian Anderson, Verndale.

# # #

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UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
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State Fair Special

HASTINGS BOY TOPS HOME YARD IMPROVEMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

"Before and After" might well have been the title for the 4-H demonstration on home yard improvement that brought championship honors to Randy Klopfleisch, 14, Hastings, at the state fair today.

While demonstrating how to combine accesories with flowers around a country home, Randy told how in four years he helped transform an ugly, dilapidated area of his farm home yard into an attractive lawn and picnic area with shrubs, flowers, trellises and a complete landscaping plan.

Randy and his father also solved the problem of having a big, hard-to-remove stump in front of the house. They piled white stones around it in a hexagon pattern, put a miniature bird bath in the middle and planted flowers around the base of the bath. That completely hid the stump and changed an eyesore into a nice decorative piece.

Blue ribbon winners in home yard improvement demonstrations were Kenneth Sogge, 7234 East River road, Minneapolis; Richard Lyman, Excelsior; Alan Johnson, Lindstrom; Arlene Miller, Albert Lea; Marlene Lindbery, 319 Madison avenue south, Minneapolis; Julie Wallace, Mound; Bernice Pederson, Marietta; Marcia Krog, Lake Benton; Gordon Hoff, Perley; Mary Ann Lendobije, Goodridge; David Tesdell, Walnut Grove; Karen Bailey, North Redwood; Rita Valek, Lonsdale; Wanda Rothe and Twylla Rothe, Wadena.

# # #

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UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
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State Fair Special

ALBERT LEA GIRL IS TOP ELECTRIFICATION DEMONSTRATOR

LeAnn Wicks, 17, Albert Lea, won the championship in 4-H electrification individual demonstrations at the state fair. She demonstrated "Better light for better sight".

An amateur electrician at home, LeAnn made an electric lamp from the remains of an old kerosene-burning lamp. She also planned an electrical outlet system in her living room that eliminated having electric cords run under rugs.

In a fire-safety project, she inspected homes for electrical fire hazards. For her demonstration at the fair, she used her sister as a model, then showed how to place flourescent and incandescent lights so that a reader has plenty of light for saving eye strain.

Blue ribbon winners in individual electrification demonstrations were Fred Boggs, Aitkin; Bill Kolbe, Anoka; Olan Kvistera, Montevideo; William Peno, Rush City; Ian Shaw, St. Vincent; Donald Kompellen, Canby; Bill Chalmers, Marshall; Cuane Adams, Cosmos; Clair Haeg, Foreston; Connie Peterson, Austin; Teddy Bartlett, Dexter; Rallah Madison, Lismore; Karen Nielson, Simpson; Ronald Royce, Rochester; Stephen Corbin, Rochester; Duane Yeado, Angus; Linda Anderson, Virginia; Gail Anderson, Makenen; Roger Klein, Sauk Valley; Curtis Swenson, New Richland; John Rowe, Wadena and Judy Carlson, Cokato.

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University Farm and Home News
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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

4-H MECHANICS DEMONSTRATION WINNER ANNOUNCED

Whether its building a buffet for his mother's dining room or a farrowing stall for a hog house, Gerald Grams, 17, Janesville 4-H'er, is ready, willing and what's more able.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

He can show how it is done, too. He did just that with his demonstration on "Building a Farrowing Stall" which was named the top mechanics demonstration in 4-H competition at the Minnsota State Fair this week.

A member of the Alton Wide Awakes, Gerald has been a 4-H member for 7 years. During that time he has done much of the carpentry work on an addition to the family home, has laid a cement walk, has built a mahogany drop leaf table and a matching hutch, and has made two nativity crib sets for Christmas.

Blue ribbon winners in the 4-H mechanics demonstrations were:

Le Roy Giesler, Aitkin; Gary Peterson, Tamarack; Robert Schmidt, Detroit Lakes; Rene Greenwald, Good Thunder; Ronald Wagner, Rosemount; Wayne Marzolf, Preston; Jack Gould, Swan River; Wayne Stegner, Hendricks; Duane Pederson, Ivanhoe; Leon Wichmann, Balaton; Ernest Brexnay, Goodridge; Stanley Olson, Thief River Falls; Gary Palm, 115-12th Ave. N.W., St. Paul; Roger Anderson, 950 Division St., St. Paul; Leland Larson, Springfield; Robert Saumer, Wakinen; Stanley Tyrrell, Browerville; John Rollins, Weaver; Leonard Rollins, Weaver; David Zimmerman, Wasseca; Francis Sheeran, Janesville; Howard Gunderson, St. Paul Park; Dennis Wagner, Butterfield; Ray Christopher, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Breckenridge; David Hobbe, Winona.

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UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
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State Fair Special

ST. PAUL GIRL WINS SENIOR FOOD PREPARATION HONORS

Joyce Prickett, 16, 2246 Scudder street, St. Paul, swept the senior division of the 4-H food preparation demonstrations at the state fair by preparing a broiler meal of beef-potato pinwheels.

Her talent for preparing fine foods has earned Joyce recognition before. Earlier this year, she demonstrated a "Good Morning Breakfast" on a local television program.

Part of her ability is a result of her working at a local bakery this spring. At home, she prepared 181 single dishes and 137 complete meals for the rest of the family. This summer, she has been taking care of two small children and makes breakfast for them five days during each week.

Blue ribbon senior winners in food preparation were: Donna Jean Demm, Waconia; Irene Swanson, Moorhead; Diane Schutte, Osseo; Donna Hammer, Windom; LuAnne Prieve, Hutchinson; Joyce Powers, Granada; Daren Reeve, Zumbro Falls; Doris Benson, Clitherall; Marlene Bonnette, Angus; Marcella Sorenson, Morgan; Charlotte Templin, Gibbon; Josephine Gute, Owatonna; Jane Goihl, Lake City; Marily Maus, Minneiska; Eunice Nelson, Wood Lake.

# # #

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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

YOUNG 4-H TEAM WINS DEMONSTRATION HONORS

One of the youngest 4-H teams competing ~~in~~ at the Minnesota State Fair proved to be one of the best.

Eleven-year-old Janet Pickie, ~~Stockholm~~ Cleveland, and 12-year-old Jo Anne Griep, Cleveland, paired up to put on the best team food preparation demonstration during the Minnesota State Fair.

Janet and Jo Anne showed how to make a master mix that most homemakers would be proud to call their own.

Two other teams received blue ribbon recognition for their food preparation demonstrations. They were Judy Faragher andLinda Staeffler, both of Ellsworth; and Sandra Roadfeldt and Linda Erickson, Badger.

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State Fair Special

RHUBARB CAKE TOPS JUNIOR FOOD PREPARATION COMPETITION

Baking one of her favorite desserts brought junior championship honors to 12-year-old Jeanette Brockberg, Jasper, [redacted] in 4-H food preparations at the state fair.

She showed how to bake a rhubarb cream cake, a dish that she rated "excellent" in almost every case when she prepared it at home earlier this summer. An accomplished young cook, Jeanette fixes many a meal for the rest of the family.

Blue ribbon winners in junior food preparation were Darlene Nielsen, Windom; Ronald Tabbert, Westbrook; Barbara Rine, Winnebago; Marilyn Pikop, Elbow Lake; Karen Knutson, Fisher; Marie Knutson, 982 East County line, St. Paul; and Joan Gruis, St. James.

# # #

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ADD 1--4-H Clothing Demonstrations

Sharon Hanson, Jackson; Kathy Wiese, Humboldt; Joan Colburn, Garvin; Mary Lou Teerink, Worthington; Elaine Birkeland, Twin Valley; Muriel Erickson, Battle Lake; Carol Jensen, Pipestone; AnnKnutson, Starbuck; Janeen Meyer, Sanborn; Jill Anderson, Vesta; Deanna Christenson, Fairfax;; Marilyn Smisek, Lonsdale; Rose Marie Pichner, Owatonna; Barbara Lawson, Alberta; Dorothy Erdahl, Donnelly; Sharon Nord, Wolverton.

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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

CLOTHING DEMONSTRATIONS WINNERS NAMED

"A Fit in Time Saves Nine," says Beverly Templin, 14, Plato. And she proved that point to everyone's satisfaction at the Minnesota State Fair by winning top honors with her 4-H demonstration in the clothing demonstration competition.

An Aitkin 4-H team, Cherie Hogan, 16, and Shirley Lake, 17, took team honors with their clothing demonstration on "Pressing Garments."

Shirley, the individual clothing demonstration winner, used her little sister, Deborah, 6, as a model in her demonstration which featured fitting dress patterns for children.

During the past year Shirley made or remodelled 8 garments for younger children, one a nightgown for her mother, and many garments for herself. When Shirley needed a formal for a recital at school, she made it herself.

Cherie Hogan, a member of the champion team, figures that she has saved $100 by doing her own sewing. In addition, she has been helping other girls in her 4-H club with their clothing projects, thus sharing her own rich 4-H experiences.

Shirley Lake, the other champion team member, prides herself not only on the clothing she has made for herself but also on that which she has done for her younger sisters. Being a good 4-H'er she lists her next "tremendous" effort to be to "teach my younger sister, Sonja, a few of my 'secrets'. She's been riding on the bandwagon long enough now, and I want her to gain the same satisfaction that comes from wearing and exhibiting clothes made by yourself."

Other blue ribbon winners in the 4-H club demonstrations are as follows:

Barbara Kroll, Bemidji; Ardith Neuman, Pennington; Barbara Blood, Rice; Alice Schmitz, Sleepy Eye; Sandra Haff, Pine River; Penny Christ, Wells; Rhoda Perkins, Red Wing; Patricia Keefe, Caledonia; Audrey Knudsen, Kandiyohi;

(more)

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State Fair Special

BROWN SWISS SHOWMAN WINS AWARD

A 4-H youth who [redacted] built a beginning herd of nine cattle from an earlier calf project is the top dairy showman for 1956 at the state fair. He is Marvin Sprengeler, 17, Plato, Minn.

He swept the showmanship contest [redacted] by showing a well-groomed two-year-old purebred Brown Swiss heifer.

Linda Helten, 13, Park Rapids, [redacted] won top Guernsey showmanship honors. She has been in dairy project work for three years. Her prize is a pen and pencil set presented by the American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, N. H.

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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

SHEEP DEMONSTRATION WINNER LEARNS BY EXPERIENCE

Robert J. Cook, 19, Glyndon, started taking the 4-H sheep project only two years ago with one purpose in mind, "to see what he could learn about sheep." Before that he had never owned or even fed a sheep.

Now two years later he has won the distinction of being [redacted] the best 4-H demonstrator in the sheep division at the Minnesota State Fair. He won that honor with his demonstration on "Blocking a Lamb."

This wasn't his first success in the sheep business and with his 4-H sheep project, however. The first trio of lambs he ever raised last fall were judged the reserve grand champion at the [redacted] Junior Livestock Show in So. St. Paul. When his lambs were auctioned he received $1.80 per pound for them, a handsome reward for his first sheep raising efforts.

The only other blue ribbon winner in the sheep demonstrations was John Swenson, Wilder.

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University Farm and Home News
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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

LIVESTOCK LOSS PREVENTION WINNER NAMED

William Wood, 17, Delavan, will represent Minnesota 4-H'ers at the National Livestock Conservation Demonstration Contest and International Livestock Show in Chicago in late November.

William won that honor by presenting the best demonstration in livestock loss prevention at the Minnesota State Fair. His demonstration was entitled, "Swine Selection and Sanitation."

A member of the Bass Lake 4-H Club, William, is carrying several hog projects. Recognizing the increasing demands on the part of the consumer for a leaner type hog, he has consciously set out to produce the type of hog the market demands. He has a purebred Yorkshire gilt and market barrow and has a cross of Montana No 1 with another crossbred for his spring litter entry in 4-H competition.

The only other blue ribbon winners in the 4-H livestock loss prevention demonstrations was the team of Alfred Paulson Jr. and Allan Wellman of Hanska.

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University Farm and Home News
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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

GOOD RECORDS PAY, 4-H DEMONSTRATOR SHOWS

Keeping good records always pay, especially when you use that point to create a 4-H demonstration that wins top honors in competition at the Minnesota State Fair.

That's what Gordon Sylling, 15, Caledonia, did with his demonstration on "Poultry Records", the prize winner in the 4-H poultry demonstrations at the Fair.

Gordon comes by his interest in poultry naturally. His father, Leonard, has raised turkeys for 25 years, and now Gordon has own little project of turkey raising as a result of his 4-H work.

Other blue ribbon winners in the 4-H poultry demonstrations were: Diane Helgeson, Pinewood; James Peterson, Stephen; and Carol Pohlck, Hardwick.

F-72 -hbs-

ADA PAIR WINS 4-H BEEF DEMONSTRATION COMPETITION

A pair of Norman county boys from Ada, David Merkins, 18, and David Volkerding, 17, have topped their fellow 4-H club members in 4-H beef demonstration competition at the Minnesota State Fair with their demonstration, " Fitting a Beef Animal for the Show."

Both have been getting excellent practice not only with their demonstration but also with their experience in raising their Herefords in 4-H beef projects.

Other blue ribbon winners in this class include the team, Roberta and Joe Theuninck, Marshall, and Joel Koslab, Fairmont, and Roger Cone, Elmore.

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University Farm and Home News
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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

"FARROWING CRATE" DEMONSTRATION WINS AT FAIR

A demonstration of building "Farrowing Crates" has won Errol Gooding, 16, Theaton, top honors among 4-H'ers giving demonstrations on pig raising at the Minnesota State Fair.

Errol has been carrying the 4-H pig project for 8 years and believes he is raising better pigs every year. The Goodings are now crossing Yorkshires, Chester Whites and Hampshires to get a market type hog in their swine raising enterprise. Errol now really believes in crossing to meet the needs of the modern market.

Other blue ribbon winners with their pig demonstrations included Darrol Bussler, Brownton; James Folkerts, Jasper; and John Pavek, Faribault.

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State Fair Special

HUNTLEY GIRL WINS DAIRY FOODS CHAMPIONSHIP

Dry milk can lower cooking costs and still keep food at a high nutritive value. That's what Janice Noble, 17 Huntley, pointed out in a demonstration that won her the championship in 4-H individual dairy foods competition at the State Fair.

She made a ham loaf, whipped cheese dressing and a whipped topping, using nonfat dry milk solids instead of whole skim milk. The dry milk actually improved the flavor as well as the appearance of the food, she said.

Janice has six years of home economics training to her credit and eight years in 4-H club work.

Blue ribbon individuals in dairy foods demonstrations were: Caren Costello, Blackduck; Marlene Olson, Hawley; Jean Krech, Rt. 1, St. Paul; Rose Marie Thomas, Lakeville; Kathryn Stoneall, Karwell; Gail Aune, Hendricks; Kathleen Buysse and Beverly Kramer, Marshall; Cherry Nicholls, Warren; Dawn Johnson, Borup; Bernadine Schoenfelder, Rochester; Charlotte Danielson, Vining; Carol Lehrer, Red Lake Falls; Laura Smit, Danvers and Myrna Hanson, Clarissa.

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UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
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State Fair Special

ROSEAU COUNTY WINS 4-H HERDSMANSHIP

Roseau county won the 4-H herdsmanship award at the Minnesota State Fair for the second consecutive year. The award was given to the county whose dairy exhibitors kept their dairy barn area cleanest and neatest.

In placing the counties, the judges considered general overall appearance of the stalls, storage of equipment, arrangement of livestock, cooperation and conduct of exhibitor and proper use of feed and straw.

William Provance, assistant county agent for Roseau county, was presented with the plaque given by the Minnesota State Fair in ceremonies this morning at the 4-H club building.

Counties ranking in the blue ribbon group in 4-H dairy herdsmanship are: Goodhue, Todd, McLeod, Yellow Medicine, Sherburne, Chippewa and Renville.

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UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
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State Fair Special

OLMSTED COUNTY HAS TOP 4-H JERSEY DAIRY HERD

Olmsted and Steele counties showed the top Jersey dairy herds in 4-H dairy classes at the Minnesota state fair for the second consecutive year.

Olmsted county received $15 and Steele county got $10 from the Minnesota Jersey Cattle club. The Olmsted group was supervised by Gene Stevermer, assistant county agent and the Steele county group was directed by Russell Gute, county agent.

The owners of the animals in the first-place Olmsted county herd were Dorothy and Gerald Sawyer, Elgin and Janice Gannon, Rochester. Owners of the Steele county cattle were Helen and Roger Hosfield, Medford, and Dale Schuster, Owatonna.

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RSW

UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
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State Fair Special

CHAMPION 4-H DAIRY DEMONSTRATORS CHOSEN

Correen Silseth, 16, Grove City, won top honors in individual dairy demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair. Her demonstration was on "Dairy Showmanship." She groomed another 4-H clubber's calf.

Correen had to be good. Her father, Franklin Silseth, Meeker County, raises Holsteins and Correen's own calf project during the last seven years of 4-H club work has been with purebred Guernseys.

Correen had to be an "Act'on Bugger"—her 4-H club's name, when she chose Guernsey calves for her 4-H project. She wanted to compare Guernseys with her father's Holstein herd.

Other blue ribbon individual demonstrators in dairy were: Roger Hosfield, Medford, and Joan Andree, Dumont.

The champion team in dairy demonstrations was Owen Knutson, Pine Island, and Charles Knutson, Zumbrota. Ken and Jerry Kajer, New Prague, were another blue ribbon team.

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State Fair Special

FARIBAULT BOY IS QUALITY MILK CHAMPION AT STATE FAIR

A sparkling-clean milking machine won championship honors for Bill Parkos, 16, Faribault, at the State Fair. He did a flawless job of cleaning and sterilizing the milker in his 4-H quality milk demonstration.

Also a dairy calf showman, Bill this year made a $37 profit on a Guernsey yearling heifer project.

Blue ribbon winners in quality milk demonstrations were Bobbie Bonneville and Donald Maki, Kettle River; Roger Wrase, Chaska; Betty Bishman, Dassel; Joseph Goebel, Winona; David Sand, Cokato.

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University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Like a horse, a farm tractor needs plenty of breathing air to do a full day's work. Above, Eldon Senske, Freeborn county agent, tells Larry and Manville Thisius, Freeborn, the main points in servicing an air cleaner on a tractor. Senske has been Freeborn county agent since October, 1955. He was raised on a 240-acre farm in Otter Tail county and graduated from the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in 1950. A county agent in Becker county before coming to Freeborn, Senske was a leader in the 1954 armyworm control work. He and other agents coordinated spray work and other armyworm control measures.

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University Farm and Home News
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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
September 11

TURKEY AND RICE
ARE PLENTIFUL

Turkeys and rice, a popular team, are the headliners on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for September, reports Home Agent _____.

The turkey crop is record large this year and the birds have been coming to market early. If your freezer isn't already stocked with them, it may pay to do your turkey shopping early this month.

Turkeys aren't the only birds that deserve the shopper's attention. Broilers and fryers will continue in plenty during September. There will also be beef, especially of the grades suited to hamburgers, meat loaf, Swiss steak and pot roasts. Milk and other dairy products will also be abundant.

Plenty of Bartlett pears will keep right on coming to market during September. A big variety of fresh vegetables will be available from local home and market gardens.

Generous stocks of peanut butter on grocery shelves will be ready for the start of school, either for lunches at school or for after-school snacks at home.

Another continuing plentiful is canned tuna in oil. It's good creamed and served hot with rice or chilled in the can and served with fresh vegetables for salad, says _____ _____.

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To all counties

For use week of
September 11 or later

CHOOSE A LEASE TO FIT THE FARM

Which renting system is best--cash, crop-share or livestock-share lease?

It depends on where the farm is, how much capital you have, and the type of farm business you select, says S. A. Engene, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

He urges farmers who are planning to rent to first see what other local farmers do. While individual farms differ, it might be a good idea to use the most common type of lease as a starting point.

Crop-share or crop-share-cash leases usually work well on cash crop farms. Crops can be divided easily. That system is common in northwest Minnesota, and makes it easy for a starting farmer who doesn't have much capital.

Landlords usually pay for some or all of the grass and legume seeds under a crop-share lease, and frequently pay some of the costs for other seeds, fertilizer and harvesting. The landlord then receives a specified portion of the crop as payment. Under a crop-share-cash lease, the owner is paid cash for some of the crops, such as hay or pasture.

For a livestock farm, though, a cash or livestock-share lease would be better, because either method leaves the crops on the farm. Of course, the renter has to carry most of the year-to-year risk with a cash lease. With a livestock-share lease the owner shares the risk both for livestock and for crops.

Livestock-share leases are often a good arrangement for a father helping a son get started farming. Then the farmer can assume more of the financial risk and managerial responsibility at first.

Renter and landlord generally share on a 50-50 basis with a livestock-share lease. The renter usually owns all the machinery, but in some cases the landlord owns the milk cooler, combine, milking machines or weed sprayer. All costs, on a livestock-share lease are usually shared equally, except machinery repair and hired labor. That's paid for by the renter.

Under a cash lease, the renter simply agrees to pay the owner a set price annually and supplies his own stock and machinery. The landlord then has little control over the farm's operation.

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To all counties

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September 11

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

SILAGE ALONE ISN'T ENOUGH FOR BEEVES

Beef steers need 4-5 months feeding in the dry lot after summer pasturing to bring the best returns at market time, says County Agent _____.

He points to 1954-55 research at the University of Minnesota's Beef Grasslands research project at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount.

According to A. L. Harvey, animal husbandry professor at the University, steers returned the greatest profit--margin over feed costs--when they were fed for 120 days in a dry lot.

Five lots of steers, all averaging 577 pounds initial weight, were used in the experiment. One group was marketed immediately after coming off pasture, and the other four groups were marketed after 30, 60, 120 and 149 days feeding.

In general, the dry lot feeding raised carcass grade, increased dressing percentage, selling price per hundred and margin per steer over feed cost.

Steers fed for 120 days in the dry lot averaged $43.31 margin per steer over feed cost, compared to $17.84 for steers marketed immediately, $30.37 for steers fed 30 days and $26.38 for steers that were fed in dry lot 60 days.

The beeves that were fed 149 days brought an average profit of $41.99.

Steers fed 120 and 149 days graded high commercial, good and choice, while steers fed 60 days were mostly commercial and steers fed for shorter periods were all commercial in grade.

Highest dressing percentage--58.4 per cent--was from steers fed 149 days on dry lot. The 120-day lot was second with 57.2 percent. The other lots dressed as follows: 60 days, 56 percent; 30 days, 54 percent; and steers marketed immediately after pasturing, 53.5 percent.

Results of the past year's feeding trials and pasture studies with beef cattle will be summarized for farmers attending the Beef-Grassland Field Day, Sept. 18 at the Rosemount station. All farmers are invited to attend.

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To all counties

For use week of
September 11 or later

ANTIBIOTICS STOP SCOURS IN CALVES

Antibiotics in your home calf ration will help prevent calf-scouring, says County Agent _____ _____.

A quick boost of antibiotics in pill form will usually stop scouring in calves. Most commercial calf starters contain antibiotics according to Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. He says if you feed skim milk you can regularly add antibiotics.

Calves are a lot like humans. Drafts, wet pens, colds and overfeeding will lower their resistance. Then their bodies can't supply enough antibodies to fight and prevent scours and colds.

Letting calves have the first milk from the cow--the colostrum--will give calves a healthy start in life. Colostrum is loaded with antibodies and contains as much as 200 times as much vitamin A as ordinary milk.

Wayne has four more tips for healthier calves:

1. Keep calves out of drafts.
2. Have calf pens clean and dry at all times.
3. Don't let calves eat moldy leftover feed. Keep calf-feeding pails clean.
4. Give calves the same amount of feed daily and at the same time of the day.

-af-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 4 1956

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
September 11

GOOD BREAKFASTS
MAKE HEALTHIER,
HAPPIER STUDENTS

September, Better Breakfast Month, is a good time to improve breakfast eating habits and become a healthier, happier student, Club Agent _____ _____ tells _____ county 4-H'ers.

A study of the breakfast eating habits of nearly 40,000 pupils from all parts of the country shows that only one out of eight breakfasts reported could be called a good breakfast. Similar neglect of breakfast is true among all age groups.

Four-H'ers and all other students can improve their mental alertness and all-round health by eating a good breakfast. Allow enough time in the morning! A good breakfast will mean more by the end of the morning than those few extra minutes of sleep.

Breakfast skimpers or skippers are often attacked by late-morning drowsiness and lack the ability to concentrate. In addition, University nutritionists say that children who don't eat good breakfasts cannot take a large enough quantity of food at the other two meals to supply their daily needs.

Dieters are mistaken if they think missing breakfast is a practical way to lose weight; it usually leads to in-between-meal snacking.

Use this basic breakfast pattern as a guide to better breakfasts: Fruit, breakfast cereal or an egg, milk, bread and butter. This is a basis for breakfast of any desired size or variety. Following this pattern, a breakfast should provide approximately one-fourth to one-third of the day's food requirements.

-eh-

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

To all counties

For use week of
September 17 or later

ROT OR BURN OLD STUMPS

There are three ways to handle those bothersome old stumps around your yards and fields, says County Agent _____ _____.

You can dig them out, let them rot, or burn them.

Digging stumps is a lot of hard work, though, and letting them rot usually takes several years.

If you need to work the soil or put up a building in the area now occupied by a stump, it might be best to burn it out, says Marv Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. But don't try burning a stump within 10 feet of a building or near any inflammable material. In a city you would probably need a burning permit.

There are chemicals that will assist burning and decay of stumps, but there aren't any that will make the job simple and automatic.

Saltpeter will make stumps burn faster, but Smith says it's probably no more effective than fuel oil, kerosene or coke.

Saltpeter needs several months to diffuse throughout the stump. Bore holes about an inch in diameter and 6 to 12 inches deep in the stump, pour the chemical into these holes and add water from time to time. Space the holes about a foot apart on the top of the stump. If the stump is above the ground, bore some holes in the side too.

Never tamp the saltpeter. It's explosive. And stumps need to dry before you can burn them.

You can also use a can or barrel as a burner over the stump to burn it out. Put some charcoal or coke into the burner and you'll get a fire hot enough to burn the stump.

If you're letting a stump rot, you can make it go faster if you cover it with soil and keep the soil moist. Wood-destroying fungi and insects work faster in damp wood. Freshly cut stumps will rot faster if a herbicide is applied to kill the stump and prevent sprouting. -af-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 4, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
NOON, SEPT. 5, 1956
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VERNAL AND RANGER ALFALFAS ARE BEST

ROSEMOUNT--Vernal and Ranger alfalfa varieties continued to resist bacterial wilt in University of Minnesota trials this summer.

That's what Laddie J. Elling, agronomist at the University of Minnesota, told the Fifteenth Annual Alfalfa Improvement Conference today during a field tour to the University's agricultural experiment station here.

Less than 10 percent of the Vernal and Ranger alfalfa plants were susceptible in the plots seeded a year ago, while more than 50 percent of the plants from a susceptible variety in an adjacent plot were dead in August.

Scientists from agricultural colleges from the United States, Canada, Mexico and other countries attended the conference.

Visitors also looked at plots that were seeded in 1953. In these plots Vernal and Ranger had the best stands. Varieties susceptible to bacterial wilt were no longer producing profitably.

Vernal was the highest yielding variety in this seeding. Elling said it yields about four-tenths of a ton per acre more per year than Ranger. Both are superior to any of the bacterial wilt susceptible varieties where wilt is a factor.

Certified seed supplies of Vernal and Ranger are available to most farmers.

Ladak and Narragansett alfalfa varieties are on the Minnesota recommended crop list, but Ladak is slow to recover after cutting and the seed supply is short. Narragansett is susceptible to bacterial wilt and is recommended for only short rotations. It is high in yield, but the seed supply is also limited, Elling said.

Fred Frosheiser, plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, discussed problems with foliage diseases that attack alfalfa.

Will M. Myers, head of the department of agronomy and plant genetics at the University, summarized breeding work with red clover.

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B-1112 - 2f

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 4 1956

To all counties

For use week of
September 11 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Make a survival count in recent tree plantings now, and you'll get a good idea of how much replant stock you'll need to fill blank spaces next spring. That's advice from Donald P. Duncan, forester at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

Old hens that are still laying well are profitable to keep, if you have room for them. But get the pullets into permanent winter quarters as soon as possible

* * * * * *

In 1950, 20.9 per cent of all Minnesota farms were tenant-operated. In 1954, though, 19.8 per cent of the state's farms were run by tenants. Tenancy decreased in 76 of Minnesota's counties.

* * * * * *

Farmers who use good management can make more money by marketing their corn by the hog route this year than by selling corn for cash, says H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

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More than 12 million pounds of commodity Credit Corporation-owned cheddar cheese have been sold for commercial export since June, 1954, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

* * * * * *

Keep safety shields in place and stay alert during the corn picking season. Wear snug fitting clothing. Take a lunch break and quit when you've done a day's work. Light all machines driven and drawn on highway after dark. And keep children off of and away from machines, trucks and wagons.

* * * * * *

Bulls need to be ringed at one year of age and dehorned when two years old, according to Jesse B. Williams, dairy husbandry professor at the University of Minnesota. That procedure makes for better-behaved bulls.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 4, 1956

SUMMARY OF ALL CHAMPIONS IN
4-H DEMONSTRATIONS AT STATE FAIR

These have been covered in more detail in earlier releases during the Fair.

CHAMPIONS LISTED IN STATE FAIR 4-H DEMONSTRATIONS

Nearly 900 4-H youths from around the state gave "how to do it" ideas to other boys and girls and adult visitors in platform demonstrations during the Minnesota State Fair.

Club members from more than 30 counties competed in demonstration contests. The youths used models, charts, live animals, and hundreds of kitchen recipes in their demonstrations.

The top demonstrators received awards ranging from purple ribbons and pen and pencil sets to trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago late this fall.

Following is a list of champions in 4-H demonstrations:

Home Economics Demonstrations:

Bread (oral individual) Marlys Hansen, 18, Robbinsdale.
(oral team) Charlotte Trenda, 17, and Ellen Terry, 17, Northfield.
(silent individual) Karen Krapf, 13, Jasper.

Food Preservation Susan Adams, 17, Olivia.

Food Preparation (senior) Joyce Prickett, 16, 2246 Scudder street, St. Paul.
(junior) Jeanette Brockberg, 12, Jasper.
(team) Janet Dickie, 11, and Jo Anne Griep, 12, Cleveland.

Dairy Foods Janice Noble, 17, Huntley.

Clothing (individual) Beverly Templin, 14, Plato.
(team) Cherie Hogan, 16, and Shirley Lake, 17, Aitkin.

Health Robert Ripley, 15, Winnebago.

Home Furnishings (individual) Helen Nelson, 15, New London.
(team) Mary Parisch, 16, and Virginia Porath, 18, Mountain Lake.

Home Assistance (individual) Joan Hunstad, 12, Odin.
(team) Marjorie, 15, and Naomi Engevik, 13, Gatske.

Home Yard Improvement Randy Klopfleisch, 14, Hastings.

(more)

Special Contests

Pie Queen--Myrtle Anne Blasey, 16, Ada.
Dress Revue Queen--Charlotte Gomer, 18, Benson.
"Search for Talent" contest--Dennis Callister, 16, Cannon Falls.

Agriculture and Other Demonstrations:

Safety (individual) Elsie Clasen, 14, Glenwood.
(team) Gary Hopko, 3547 Louisiana avenue north, Mpls. and Tom Meyer, 3400 Victory Lane, Mpls.

Soil Conservation Peter Fehlen, 17, Hampton.

Fruit Margaret Boggs, 18, Aitkin.

Garden David Sindt, 15, 1847 East avenue, St. Paul.

Conservation Jon Willard, 16, Madison.

Forestry Marlin Fried, 15, Lindstrom.

Tractor LeRoy Stark, 16, Kensington.

Junior Leadership Mary Ann Papenfuss, 20, Winona.

Electrification LeAnn Wicks, 17, Albert Lea.

Field Crops James Stangler, 19, Waterville.

Mechanics Gerald Grams, 17, Janesville.

Beef (team) David Merkins, 18, and David Volkerding, 17, Ada.

Poultry Gordon Sylling, 15, Caledonia.

Pig Errol Gooding, 16, Wheaton.

Sheep Robert J. Cook, 19, Glyndon.

Livestock Loss William Wood, 17, Delavan.

Quality Milk Bill Parkos, 16, Faribault.

Dairy (individual) Correen Silseth, 16, Grove City.
(team) Owen Knutson, Pine Island and Charles Knutson, Zumbrota.

Editor: We have a complete list of blue ribbon winners available for all classes. You can get a copy by writing to the Information Service, Institute of Agriculture, Univerisyt of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-1113 - pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 4, 1956

SUMMARY OF ALL CHAMPIONS IN
4-H EXHIBITS AT STATE FAIR

(These have been covered in more detail in previous releases throughout the Fair)

TOP WINNERS IN 4-H EXHIBITS, BOOTHS AT STATE FAIR

Winners in 11 different 4-H club exhibit classes at the Minnesota State Fair have been announced by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Exhibits and champions in each are as follows:

Grain - Larry Volland, 17, Crookston, West Polk county, for Ramsey Durham wheat.

Potatoes - Toni Hedstrand, 16, East Grand Forks, West Polk county, for Russet Burbank potatoes.

Corn - David Dubbels, 12, Farmington, Dakota county.

Garden - Jerrold Haag, 13, Hutchinson, McLeod county, for exhibit of squash, onions, beets, cabbage, carrots and tomatoes.

Electric - Wesley Sunvold, 20, Sacred Heart, Renville county, portable electric generator.

Mechanics - Eugene Smallidge, 16, St. Paul Park, Washington county, maple upholstered lounge chair.

Home assistance - Joanne Lenort, 10, Fairmont, Martin county, aqua print apron and pot holders.

Canning - Judith Brammeier, 18, Fairmont, Martin county, in meat; Joan Richards, 16, Herman, Grant county, in fruit; Elaine Sackreiter, 21, Lewiston, Winona county, in vegetables.

Clothing - Judy Tobolt, 13, Moorhead, Clay county, for plaid gingham dress.

Home furnishings - Ruth Ann Kohlmeyer, 13, Blue Earth, Faribault county, refinished maple chest; and Martin Dettling, 15, Dundas, Rice county, oak plywood desk.

4-H booths - Nobles, Brown and Olmsted counties.

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B-1114-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 4, 1956

SUMMARY OF ALL 4-H LIVESTOCK WINNERS AT MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

These have been covered in more detail in relkases at the Minnesota State Fair

TOP 4-H LIVESTOCK EXHIBITORS AT STATE FAIR

Harlan Siewert, 20, Zumbro Falls, is Minnesota's outstanding 4-H dairy club member. That honor came to him at the Minnesota State Fair and was the top recognition given to club members exhibiting livestock at the Fair.

To win the honor Harlan had to have an entry in the livestock exhibits, had to compete in a rigid oral test given by University of Minnesota dairy specialists and had to have an outstanding long time record in 4-H dairy projects.

There were 1103 4-H livestock entries at the Fair, including 607 dairy cattle, 26 dual-purpose cattle, 75 beef heifers, 110 sheep, 117 swine, 154 poultry and 14 rabbits.

The 4-H'ers show only breeding stock at the Fair. Fat stock is exhibited at the Junior Livestock Show in So. St. Paul, October 1-4.

Here is a list of the top livestock exhibitors at the Fair:

DAIRY CATTLE

Best county exhibits of Holstein dairy cattle, in order: Nicollet, Rice, Dakota, Sibley and West Ottertail.

Best county exhibits of Jersey dairy cattle: Olmsted, first, and Steele county, second.

Champion dairy showman: Marvin Sprengeler, Plato.

Champion dairy judging team: Rice county including Wayne Stuemke, 16, Blaine Tramel, 17, and Don Michel, 17, all of Faribault.

High individual dairy cattle judge: Charles Will, 13, Jordan.

Herdsmanship award: Roseau county.

Holsteins

Champion purebred: Larry A. Tande, 17, Madelia.

Champion grade: Richard Paquette, 18, Faribault.

Guernseys

Champion purebred: Roger Wrase, 14, Chaska.

Reserve champion grade: Joseph Goebel, Lewiston.

Jerseys

Champion purebred: Lynn Remus, 18, Sleepy Eye.

Champion grade: Kenneth Kajer, 13, New Prague.

Brown Swiss

Champion purebred: Vada Sharkey, 19, Hanley Falls.

Champion grade: Frank Moore, 15, Rushford.

Ayrshire

Champion purebred: Mildred Sears, 13, Ostrander.

Champion grade: Donna Mae Carver, 17, Buffalo.

(more)

DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE

Champion dual purpose: Fred Hanson, Jr., 18, St. Peter, also champion Milking Shorthorn.
Champion Red Poll: John Duerst, 14, Lyle.

BEEF HEIFER

Grand champion: Ruth Kirgues, 16, Appleton, showing a Hereford.
Purebred breed champions: Shorthorn, Elizabeth Sandsness, 15, Peterson; Hereford, Ruth Kirgues; Aberdeen-Angus, Darrell Miller, 13, Mapleton.
Grade breed champions: Shorthorn, Shirley Fronning, Fergus Falls; Hereford, Eugene Wisdorf, Fulda; and Aberdeen-Angus, Sharon Stange, Dumont.

HOGS

Grand champion: Robert Ingvalson, 15, Waltham, with a Yorkshire.
Champion hog showman: Vincent Thiele, 15, Owatonna.
Breed Champions: Berkshire, Myron Dammann, Elkton; Chester White, James Wendland, Bellingham; Duroc, Stanley Amundson, Chatfield; Hampshire, Janice Lyngaas, Doran; Poland China, Adaline Bocha, Rosemount; Spotted Poland China, John Grass, Le Roy; Yorkshire, Robert Ingvalson, Waltham; other breeds, Freddy Eisenger, Long Lake.

SHEEP

Grand champion ewe: Marshall Brakke, 15, Fergus Falls, with a Hampshire.
Champion sheep showman: Einar Bredeson, Hawley.
Breed champions: Hampshire, Marshall Brakke, Fergus Falls; Southdown, Kenneth Farrell, Belle Plaine; Shropshire, John Melbo, St. Charles; Suffolk, Einar Bredeson, Hawley; Columbia, Wayne Haben, Appleton; crossbred, Patricia Bottomley, Winnebago.

POULTRY

Grand champion: Herbert Anderson, 14, St. James, with a Leghorn.
Champion duck: Allen Quist, 11, St. Peter.
Champion goose: Dennis Rupp, 14, New London, with a Toulouse.
Champion turkey: Dalmar Larson, 16, Twin Valley, with a Broad Breasted Bronze.
Champion chicken: Herbert Anderson, St. James.
Breed champions (chickens): Leghorns, Herbert Anderson; White Rock, Howard Nelson, Glenwood; California White, Angela Dvorak, Hokah; New Hampshire, Phyllis Rogotzke, Springfield; Crossbreds, Carol Odenbrett, Taunton.

RABBITS

Co-grand champions: Rodney Miller, 18, Rochester, with a Toy Dutch rabbit, and Wenda Meininger, 13, 2703 East 7th St. St. Paul, with a New Zealand.

Editor: We have a complete list of blue ribbon winners available for all classes. You can get a copy by writing to the Information Service, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-1115-hbs

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 5, 1956 Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

**Sept. 6	Horticultural Day, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.
##Sept. 5-7	Alfalfa Improvement Conference, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.
**Sept. 6-7	Agricultural Engineer's Conference, Duluth Branch Agricultural Experiment Station.
**Sept. 8-10	School of Agriculture Leadership Conference, Itasca State Park.
*Sept. 10-11	Animal Nutrition Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
Sept. 11-14	National Barrow Show, Austin.
***Sept. 13-16	4-H Conservation Camp, Itasca State Park.
#Sept. 14-15	Plowville, 1956. Minnesota Soil and Conservation Day and Plow Matches, Mazeppa, Minn.
***Sept. 17-20	4-H Health Camp, Itasca State Park.
***Sept. 18	Beef Grassland Field Day, Soils Farm, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount.
***Sept. 18-19	Northeast Junior Livestock Show, Duluth.
*Sept. 19-21	Dairy Products Institute, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
###Sept. 21	Cattle Feeders Clinic, Tracy, Minn.
***Sept. 25-28	4-H Tractor School, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.
*Sept. 28	Swine Feeders' Day, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
*Oct. 1-2-3	Farm Income Tax Short Course, Lowry hotel, St. Paul.
***Oct. 1-4	Junior Livestock Show, South St. Paul Stockyards.
**Oct. 5	Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day, West Central School and Experiment Station,Morris.
**Oct. 10	Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca.
**Oct. 19	Turkey Day, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.
##Nov. 6-9	Flax Institute, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis.
Nov. 25-29	National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago.
*Nov. 28	Parents and Visitors' Day, School of Agriculture, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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*Information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

**Information from Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1 or from station superintendent.

***Information from 4-H office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

#Information from SCS office, 517 Federal Courts Building, St. Paul.

##Information from Agronomy Department, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

###Information from Animal Husbandry Department, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. ### B-1116-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 5, 1956 Immediate Release

STATE FARM FIRE SAFETY CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Rachel Speltz, 16, Minneiska, and James Wildman, 18, Burtrum, have been named state winners in the 4-H farm fire safety contest, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Their award as state winners will be a trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago, October 22-26.

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

Rachel has participated in the safety and fire prevention program five of her seven years in 4-H club work. During this period of time, she has located and removed over 500 hazards on farms and in homes. As club safety chairman of the Mt. Vernon Beacons, Rachel sees that safety is featured in some way at every club meeting. Last year she received championship on her State Fair demonstration on preparing for a driver's license test and was awarded a wrist watch and a trip to the Governor's Safety banquet.

A member of the Burtrum Boosters 4-H club for ten years, James has a nine-year record in the safety and fire prevention program. His club has an outstanding record in this program; it has been named one of the three top clubs in the county for the past seven years. James has served as safety chairman for four years, spearheading farm and home inspections, the making and installing of highway signs, and a rat and mouse control program. This year he received a county medal in safety and for the past three years has been county winner in the national safety and fire prevention program.

Twenty-five county contest winners were also named and awarded a cash prize of $5.

B-117-eh

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 5, 1956 Immediate Release

BEEF CATTLE OUTLOOK TO BE REVIEWED AT BEEF-GRASSLAND DAY

Prospects for feeding beef cattle are more encouraging than they were a year ago.

That's the main point to be brought out in an outlook discussion by O. B. Jesness, head of the University of Minnesota's agricultural economics department at the annual Beef-Grasslands Field Day, Sept. 18, at the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount.

The price spread between grass-fed and lot-fed steers is wider than last year, according to Jesness. A better selling price per hundred is in prospect for fed cattle of good quality.

In general, beef feeding promises to be more profitable in late 1956 and 1957 than it was a year earlier, Jesness says. Hog numbers are down from last year, meaning the total meat supply will be reduced and beef will have less competition from pork.

Prices for fed cattle should be strong through early fall and then may taper off, depending on how the summer-started cattle come in to market.

Right now, more cattle off grass are going o slaughter than a year ago and cattle are being moved in and out of feed lots with shorter feeding. Feeders are expected to sell 70 percent of July 1 inventories by Oct. 1, compared to 68 percent a year ago.

Due to poor western range conditions, there may be a heavier selling of young stock cattle this fall. The supply of feeding cattle is a little larger than a year ago. Feeder cattle prices may be lower.

There was a record number of cattle on Jan. 1, 1956. If the present cattle cycle follows the usual pattern, says Jesness, total numbers of cattle should turn down soon, but no positive indication of that is yet in sight. ### B-118-pjt

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

Immediate Release

BULK HANDLING BRINGS DAIRY CHANGE

The familiar 10-gallon milk can may soon be as out-of-date as the work horse on Minnesota dairy farms.

Bulk milk handling is slowly bringing the change. Right now, there are only about 3,000 Minnesota farmers on bulk pick-up routes. That's only a small percentage of the 130,000 or more state farms that now support a dairy herd, but dairy specialists expect an increasing change-over to bulk handling by milk plants in the near future.

This system has some important advantages for farmers, milk plants and milk haulers. But there'll be some disadvantages too, say J. H. Gholson, extension dairy products specialist, W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist and F. L. Olson, extension marketing assistant at the University of Minnesota.

On the advantage side, farmers who start bulk milk handling can look forward to lower hauling costs. Milk can be picked up every other day instead of daily. The milk will also stay at higher quality, thanks to the quick-cooling features of most modern bulk tanks.

Getting rid of the cans will save that expense, either for the farmer or the plant, and it will also mean no more lifting.

High initial cost for the bulk tank and the equipment that goes with it is the big drawback for most farmers. Depending on their size, tanks vary in cost from $1,500 to $3,000, and cleaned-in-place pipelines for carrying the milk directly from the stall or milking parlor to the tank can add even more to the cost.

(more)

It often takes a complete remodeling job in the milk house to put in a bulk handling system. Bulk tanks usually require more electricity than the farmer used before, because the milk is cooled to a lower temperature. And bulk tanks need to be washed and sanitized by the farmer, meaning a little more chore time.

Milk plants get better quality milk and usually have lower refrigeration costs when they start bulk handling. That's because the milk is cooler when it comes in. It also means that can intake and washing facilities aren't needed if the plant makes a complete conversion to bulk operation.

Every-other-day milk handling makes handling and bookkeeping easier for the plant, and milk procurement costs are lower when the plants get all their milk from farm bulk tanks. And bulk handling means avoiding the milk loss that comes from milk "sticking" to cans.

Converting to bulk hauling has some disadvantages for the plant, too. Alterations are often costly and the plants often have to buy the tanks used by the haulers, regardless of who owns the trucks. And it's necessary to put in washing facilities for tank trucks. Truckers must be trained to weigh and sample milk.

Truckers have much less hard work to do with bulk handling--no cans to lift. In some cases there's a chance for more earnings per hour for haulers if they pick up more volume at each stop. Of course, the hauler will have a greater investment if he owns his own tank.

The economists say that savings from receiving milk in bulk instead of cans are greater for small plants than for larger ones. Plants that handle a daily volume of about 40,000 pounds of milk could save 22 cents per hundred, compared to handling milk in cans. But for a plant handling 75,000 pounds the saving is only 11 cents per hundred and only 7 cents for plants doing a 160,000 pound-per-day business. That's because handling costs per hundred with cans get smaller as volume gets larger, but bulk handling costs per hundred are the same regardless of the volume handled.

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B-119-pjt

See also Radio Shorts

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 5 1956

Announcer:

Enclosed are four radio shorts on the Beef-Grassland Day, scheduled for September 18 at the Soils Farm on the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount.

Sincerely

Phillip J. Tichenor

Phillip J. Tichenor
Extension Information Specialist

PJT/pt

Enc.

UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 1 MINNESOTA

Special Radio Shorts on Beef-Grassland Day

24 Seconds

Rotational pasture grazing--already a proven practice for dairy cows--pays off well for beef cattle too, report University of Minnesota livestock scientists. That system has produced more beef per acre than continuous grazing on alfalfa grass mixtures in experiments at the University's Agricultural Experiment Station at Rosemount. A full report on this summer's pasture research with beef cattle will be given at the Beef-Grassland Field Day at Rosemount, September 18.

* * * * * *

28 Seconds

Steers that got stilbestrol in 1955 trials at the University of Minnesota gained .3 pounds more per day than steers without stilbestrol. Cost per 100 pounds of gain was 92 cents less for steers on stilbestrol. The profit over feed cost for steers getting stilbestrol averaged $23.79 per animal--compared to $7.87 for steers without stilbestrol. These tests were conducted at the Soils Farm on the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount. This year's research on stilbestrol will be reported at the annual Beef-Grassland Field Day, September 18 at the Rosemount station.

* * * * * *

28 Seconds

Does it pay to chop green forage and haul it to beef cattle in a feed lot? University of Minnesota livestock scientists and agronomists will tell what recent research shows on that question at the Beef-Grassland Field Day at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, September 18. In experiments with dairy cows at the University, there was little difference between green feeding and pasture grazing, except when tall growing pasture crops were used. Then the green feeding system took fewer acres than the grazing system.

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32 Seconds

Livestock scientists around the nation know that stilbestrol can increase gains in beef cattle. But one question that still needs to be answered is, how should the steers get the stilbestrol--by feeding or by implanting? W. J. Aunan, University of Minnesota animal husbandry professor, will discuss both methods at the September 18 Beef-Grassland Field Day at the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount. Implanting means placing stilbestrol-containing pellets under the skin in the back of the animal's ear. It's a simple process and can be done by any livestock farmer with only a small amount of training.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 7, 1956

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FOR RELEASE
5:00 P.M., MON., SEPT. 10
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AGRONOMIST CITES NEED FOR STANDARD SILAGE SCORING SYSTEM

Silage needs to be graded just like corn, wheat, hay or any other field crop, a University of Minnesota researcher said at the Animal Nutrition Short Course meeting on the St. Paul campus this afternoon.

Agronomist Rodney Briggs said a uniform scoring system for judging silage is needed to properly determine the supplemental feed needed and for sale of silage for all livestock.

Silages vary from high-energy corn silage to high-protein legume silage. That means, said Briggs, that each silage should be classified according to actual feed value and type of feed nutrients contained in the silage.

Briggs said that to be workable, a silage evaluation system must meet three conditions:

1. It must reflect, to a degree, the true worth of the silage as a feed.

2. It must be useful both to professional agriculturists and to farmers for evaluating silage.

3. It should have an educational value for teaching how to make better silage.

A Minnesota score card for silage, based on odor, color and condition of the material, has been used throughout the state and at the state Silage Show held at the 1956 Minnesota Farm and Home Week.

High quality silage should have a pleasant acid smell, a natural green color and it should be moist to the touch, Briggs said. It should be cut at the proper time and be finely chopped.

Briggs is chairman of a national committee appointed at the first National Silage Research conference at Beltsville, Md., early this year, to investigate the possibility of standardizing a scoring system for silage.

Also at the afternoon session, A. F. Sellers, head of the division of veterinary physiology and pharmacology at the University's School of Veterinary Medicine, said

(more)

that "no one measure, which is divorced from sound husbandry practice, is completely effective as a preventive for bloat."

Sellers said that the digestive mechanisms of a cow play an important part in bloat. Research now underway at Minnesota and Michigan State university is aimed at determining the role played by "reflex" mechanisms controlling the rate of flow of saliva and the rate of belching. Research on other aspects of bloat is carried on at other colleges and universities around the country.

A cow really doesn't form any extra gas on "bloaty" pastures, but her ability to belch and get rid of that gas is decreased. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has reported that a certain substance in alfalfa called "saponin" is one thing that decreases the animal's belching ability.

The old-fashioned remedies for bloat, such as turpentine or kerosene given in milk, really weren't so far off base after all, Sellers said. The reason they helped somewhat was that they tend to reduce foaminess in the cow's rumen or stomach. Some of the modern silicone and detergent preparations for bloat prevention work on the same principle.

So far, some of the best bloat preventives are peanut oil or mineral oil sprays, used along with an electric fence that keeps cows from eating over too big an area, Sellers said.

R. M. Jordan, University animal husbandry professor, said that for beef and sheep, corn silage needs to be supplemented with protein. Grass silage needs a grain supplement that will increase production, increase feed value of the silage, boost the dollar returns of the livestock enterprise and prevent the waste of nutrients that are otherwise poorly used because of nutrient "imbalance."

One pound of a 40 percent protein supplement contributes as much protein to a silage ration as four pounds of good quality alfalfa hay, without increasing the bulkiness in the ration, according to Jordan. He said that protein supplements in silage rations also:

* Stimulate appetite more than an equal amount of protein from legume hay.
* Stimulate the animal's appetite enough to encourage it to eat extremely low-quality roughage.
* Help the animal make use of vitamins, minerals and growth stimulating factors in the ration.

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B-4120-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 7, 1956

* * * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE
NOON, MON., SEPT. 10
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HIGH-LEVEL PROTEIN FEEDING DOESN'T IMPROVE HOG GAINS

Three years of Minnesota research have shown that feed with a high protein content--more than 14 percent--doesn't make hogs grow any faster or improve the carcass quality.

That's what L. E. Hanson, head of the University of Minnesota animal husbandry department, and W. J. Aunan, animal husbandry professor, told this morning's session of the 17th Annual Animal Nutrition Short Course meeting on the University's St. Paul campus.

Hanson and Aunan said that hogs receiving 14 percent protein until they weighed 125 pounds and 11 percent protein from 125 pounds to market weight produced as rapid and efficient gains as pigs that received 18 percent protein up to 125 pounds and 15 percent from then to market.

In 1955-56 tests, hogs on both levels of protein averaged the same amount of feed for 100 pounds gain. Hogs that got the higher protein levels averaged 1.77 pounds daily gain, compared to 1.75 pounds daily gain for the pigs on lower protein levels. The difference wasn't big enough to be important, Hanson and Aunan said.

Average dressing percentage was practically the same for pigs on both protein levels.

These tests also showed the importance of breeding on carcass quality. In last winter's experiments, Duroc-Yorkshire crossbreds and Duroc-Poland China crosses produced excellent carcasses on both the high and low protein levels. Carcasses from Chester White-Yorkshire crossbreds and Chester White-Duroc crosses were too fat, said Hanson and Aunan.

Robert Grummer, head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Wisconsin, told the conference that limited feeding can increase the size of litters from gilts.

(more)

Add 1 High-level Protein Feeding

The reproductive capacity of a gilt or sow for one litter is determined by the number of eggs the sow produces, the percent of eggs fertilized and the survival of embryos from then to weaning time.

"Recent investigations have shown that the gilt's ovulation rate and the survival of embryos during early pregnancy are largely responsible for determining the number of pigs farrowed," Grummer said.

In University of Wisconsin research, limiting the intake of feed to 70 percent of full feed for gilts from 70 days of age to 25 days of gestation cut down the ovulation rate and stimulated embryo survival.

Grummer said that in Wisconsin tests, gilts on full feed ovulated an average of 14 eggs per animal, compared to 11.1 eggs for each gilt on a ration restricted to 70 percent of full feed.

But only 53 percent of the eggs survived to 25 days of pregnancy with gilts fed full feed, while the gilts on a restricted ration had 80 percent egg survival. That meant that gilts on full feed averaged 7.5 embryos per animal at 25 days of pregnancy, compared to 8.8 per gilt for animals on restricted feed.

B-121-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 7, 1956

Immediate Release

TURKEYS AND RICE PLENTIFUL

Turkeys and rice are the two featured items on the list of plentiful foods for September.

While turkeys and rice are usually associated with autumn, several of the other September plentifuls suggest summertime: broiler and fryer chickens, milk and dairy products, Bartlett pears and vegetables of almost all kinds. Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reports that other abundant foods for September include peanut butter, dry beans, beef, stewing hens and canned tuna in oil.

Turkey growers are sending more of their birds to market during September than ever before for two principal reasons: they are raising more turkeys this year, and more people have discovered that turkey makes good eating at any time of year, so it seems wise to sell them over a longer season.

The United States has enough rice left over from previous years to more than meet demands at home. The crop now being harvested is even larger than the carry-over.

Broiler and fryer chickens are coming to market in heavy volume, and the Department of Agriculture predicts supplies in September will be about one-fifth larger than a year ago. In addition, hens for stewing will be abundant.

Increasing numbers of grass-fattened cattle will come to market in September, to supplement the supplies of grain-fed beef. Consequently, beef best suited for stewing, braising and for hamburger will be in particularly good supply.

With the vegetable harvest reaching its peak in September, a big variety of vegetables will be good buys for consumers, including squash, tomatoes, sweet corn, peppers, potatoes, cucumbers and cabbage.

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B-122-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 10, 1956

Immediate Release

STILBESTROL DOUBLES BEEF PROFITS AT CROOKSTON

More evidence that stilbestrol can make big increases in beef profits is reported this summer from the University of Minnesota's Northwest School of Agriculture and Experiment Station at Crookston.

Stilbestrol doubled beef profits in 1955-56 research, according to Homer D. Fausch, station animal husbandman.

Steers that had stilbestrol added to the ration returned an average of $34.84 per head over feed costs, compared to just $17.84 for steers that didn't get any stilbestrol.

Except for the stilbestrol, the rations were exactly the same for the two groups of steers. The feeding period covered 139 days.

Stilbestrol-fed steers dressed out almost 2 per cent higher and had carcasses that graded a little better than steers without stilbestrol.

It took 9.37 pounds of ration to produce a pound of gain on steers in the stilbestrol lot, compared to 10.7 pounds to produce a pound of gain when steers got no stilbestrol.

Both lots of steers in this research got 70 per cent barley and 30 per cent oats in a ground grain ration, along with soybean meal and hay.

Past research has shown that most advantage from stilbestrol comes from feeding it in high energy grain rations, such as used in this test. In high roughage rations, though--where silage or other roughages make up the bulk of the ration--there isn't as much benefit from feeding stilbestrol.

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B-123-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 10, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
NOON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11
* * * * * * * * * * * *

HIGH ENERGY AND HIGH PROTEIN TOGETHER BOOST TURKEY GROWTH

High fat and high protein levels in the ration go hand in hand for feeding young turkeys, P. E. Waibel, University of Minnesota poultry husbandry professor, said at this morning's session of the Animal Nutrition Short Course on the St. Paul campus.

He said that in recent University experiments, turkey poults fed a ration containing 10 per cent tallow and 32 per cent protein grew fatter and required less feed for a pound of gain than turkeys on a 28 per cent protein ration without tallow.

But just adding either the tallow or extra protein alone didn't affect the poults' growth rate.

Poults that got the ration with 28 per cent protein without extra fat weighed 582 grams at four weeks of age and required 1.51 pounds of feed for each pound of growth. When the ration contained 32 per cent protein and 10 per cent tallow, the poults made a pound of gain on 1.34 pounds of feed and weighed 651 grams at four weeks of age, Waibel said.

Elton Johnson, head of the University poultry husbandry department, said that pelleted feed for turkeys didn't pay off in a three-year study conducted at the Northwest School and Experiment station at Crookston. Turkeys on pelleted feed and turkeys that received conventional mash required almost the same amount of feed for a pound of gain. Pelleted feed didn't make any improvement in market condition, either, but production cost was higher for birds receiving pelleted feed.

(more)

The average pellet-fed turkey weighed 19.2 pounds at 24 weeks of age, compared to 18.8 pounds for mash-fed birds, but the pellet program required 3.6 pounds more feed per turkey and it cost 1.2 cents more per pound of turkey to feed pellets than it did to feed ordinary mash.

Johnson reported that limited-feeding a 34 per cent protein mash to turkeys worked out well last year at the Crookston station. A Minnesota standard mash ration was compared with a 34 per cent protein ration fed "cafeteria" style and with a 34 per cent protein mash restricted to 15 pounds per 100 birds daily.

The profit over feed costs was 37 cents more per bird for the restricted 34 per cent protein mash than for the Minnesota standard, but the 34 per cent cafeteria system was only three cents ahead of the standard ration.

J. R. Couch, nutritionist from Texas A and M college, said that at least two "unknown growth factors" are required in feeds at present. These are the "whey" factor and the "fish" factor. Feed manufacturers are adding dried whey, distillers solubles, fish solubles, fish meal and other materials that contain the two factors to poultry feeds.

Couch said that in a number of experiments around the country, adding 2½ to 3 per cent of an unknown growth factor source has increased the profit per thousand birds by at least $10.

B-124-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 10 1956

To all counties

For use week of
September 17 or later

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Vernal and Ranger alfalfa verieties continued to resist bacterial wilt in this summer's field trials at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

About 3,000 Minnesota farms are now on bulk milk pick-up routes, says J. H. Gholson, extension dairy products specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

Beef feeding promises to be more profitable in late 1956 and 1957 than it was a year earlier, according to O. B. Jesness, head of the agricultural economics. Hog numbers are down from last year, total meat supply will be reduced and beef will have less competition from pork.

* * * * * *

Twenty-four Minnesota dairy herds on DHIA test in 1955 averaged more than 500 pounds of butterfat per cow for the year.

* * * * * *

"Hands Off" is a mighty safe practice where moving corn pickers are concerned. Always stop the machines before you do any unclogging or adjusting.

* * * * * *

The new weigh-a-day-a-month plan is a low-cost milk recording service for dairy farmers. It's designed to help improve their efficiency of production and boost their incomes. It will supplement the existing DHIA milk testing plans.

* * * * * *

Take it easy on hogs and steers that are about to go to market. They'll get bruised quickly if you strike them or overcrowd them in the cattle truck. Bruises, big or little cut the value of the animal, meaning the producer gets a lower price.

* * * * * *

Minnesota dairy herds are a third larger than they were 20 years ago, say dairy specialists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

There's a well-known thumb rule that's still a good one for feeding dairy cattle. According to the rule, the pounds of butterfat a cow produced monthly, divided by four, equals the pounds of grain mixture to feed her daily during the winter.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 10, 1956 Immediate Release

SOIL CONSERVATION DEMONSTRATIONS TO BE FEATURED AT PLOWVILLE

MAZEPPA, MINN.--Hundreds of acres of rolling farm land north of here will get a face-lifting this Friday and Saturday, while thousands of farm people watch.

Motor graders, bull dozers, ditching machines and farm tractors will build terraces and waterways, install drain tile in a field and plow sloping fields on the contour. The big transformation will mean saving the soil on five Wabasha county farms.

It's all part of Plowville '56, the annual Minnesota Soil Conservation Field Days and State Plow Matches. The five farms that will be hosts to the event are owned and operated by Donald Darcy, Peter Perrotte, Clarence and Neil Arendt and Florian Redding.

Besides soil conservation demonstrations, Plowville will feature level land and contour plowing contests, land judging competition between FFA members, a "Queen of the Furrows" contest, homemaking demonstrations and a tractor safety demonstration. Speakers for the event include Gov. Orville Freeman, Don Williams, chief of the Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C. and Rep. August H. Andresen, Red Wing.

On the Darcy farm, a set of terraces on some 30 acres of slope will take shape before visitors eyes. On the same farm, a farm pond is under construction--big enough to hold runoff water from 50 acres. Overflow water from the pond will keep a stock watering tank full when it's completed.

Cement drop spillways at the lower ends of grassed waterways are also under construction on Darcy's farm and on the Clarence Arendt farm.

Three thousand feet of tile will be laid 5 feet beneath the soil surface on the Peter Perrotte farm. The tile will drain a 6-acre area that used to stay wet long after other fields were worked up in spring, due to a tight "hardpan" in the subsoil.

Good pasture renovation methods will be demonstrated on the Neil and Clarence Arendt farms. A complete set of contour strips and a farm wildlife refuge area will be seen on the Redding farm.

Farmers who want a birds-eye view of the Plowville area will have their chance. Ten "flying farmers" will take visitors on air tours continually during the 2-day period, weather permitting.

Some 60 entrants will take part in the level land and contour plow matches. These plowmen are winners from county and district plowing contests held around the state earlier this summer.

Friday morning, tours of the Plowville area and conservation demonstrations will start at 10 o'clock. Thirty-eight tractor-drawn wagons will be on hand to transport the visitors. (more)

Eliminations for the contour plowing matches will also start Friday morning, and at 12:30 there will be a tractor safety demonstration, led by Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist for the University of Minnesota.

Level land plowing eliminations are scheduled for early Friday afternoon and demonstrations on home furnishings and floral arrangements will be held at the same time in the Women's activity tent in Plowville headquarters area on the Perrotte farm.

Twenty-nine teen-age farm girls will compete in the "Queen of the Furrows" contest Saturday morning. The winner will be picked according to how well she can drive a farm tractor, her knowledge of soil conservation, personality, grooming and work in homemaking.

Four-H and FFA boys will compete in teams of 2 each in contour lining and in a land judging contest. The youths will lay out lines for actual contour strips on slopes for part of the event. In land judging competition, the youths will examine the topsoil and subsoil of a particular field, then determine from their examination what crops should be grown on the field, how it should be worked up, and about how much lime and fertilizer is needed.

The finals in both level land and contour plowing matches will also be held Saturday morning.

Women's programs for Saturday morning and afternoon will include demonstrations on small cooking equipment and marketing.

Williams and Andresen will speak early Saturday afternoon and Gov. Freeman will present awards to soil conservation districts for conservation work during the past year.

Plowville has two special safety features, both for people who go on wagon tour. and for those who see the event from the air.

The tractors pulling the wagons will be driven by FFA boys who received special safe-driving training earlier this week.

A U. S. Weather Bureau station will be set up temporarily on the Perrotte farm. That means the airmen in charge of the air tours will get up-to-the-minute information on flying conditions.

General chairman for Plowville is Vincent Sand, banker in Mazeppa. He is assisted by a corps of area farmers, businessmen and agricultural leaders.

The event is sponsored by the Minnesota Soil Conservation Districts and a Twin Cities broadcasting station, WCCO.

The Plowville area is about 5 miles north of Mazeppa on county highway 83.

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B-1125-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 10 1956

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES IN
SOUTHWESTERN MINNESOTA

For immediate release

PLOWVILLE '56 SET FOR THIS WEEKEND IN WABASHA COUNTY

Minnesota's best plowmen will vie for state honors in level land and contour farming during Plowville '56, scheduled for this Friday and Saturday, September 14 and 15, near Mazeppa in Wabasha county.

Plowville, the annual Minnesota Soil Conservation Field Days and State Plow Matches, will also feature actual field demonstrations in soil conservation, a "Queen of the Furrows" contest, a land judging contest by 4-H and FFA boys, a tractor safety demonstration, and homemaking demonstrations.

Speakers for the event will be Gov. Orville Freeman, Don Williams, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C. and Rep. August H. Andresen, Red Wing.

The five host farms for Plowville are owned by Donald Darcy, Clarence and Neil Arendt, Florian Redding and Peter Perrotte.

On Darcy's farm, visitors will see a farm pond under construction. The pond will cover an acre and collect runoff water from some 50 acres of cropland. A cement tank filled with water from the pond will later be used for watering livestock.

A 6-acre field on the Peter Perrotte farm will be tiled during one of the demonstrations. Right now, the field has a hardpan under the soil surface and doesn't drain well. In the past, it's always been late in the spring before Perrotte can work the field with machinery. But some 3,000 feet of tile will be laid 5 feet beneath the soil surface to drain the area and make it possible for Perrotte to work it earlier in the spring.

Tours of the Plowville area and contour plowing elimination matches will start things off at 10 o'clock Friday morning. During the noon hour, Glenn Prickett,

(more)

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 of Minnesota extension farm safety specialist, will lead a tractor safety demonstration. By using a specially-rigged remote-controlled farm tractor, Prickett and his helpers will show how a farm tractor will tip over and injure or kill its operator if it isn't operated safely.

Early Friday afternoon, level land elimination plowing matches will be held. In the women's activity tent in Plowville headquarters area, there will be demonstrations on home furnishings and floral arrangements.

The "Queen of the Furrows" contest is slated for Saturday morning. Twenty-nine girls will compete for the honor. The winner will be picked on her tractor driving ability, soil conservation knowledge, personality, grooming and homemaking record. The queen will be crowned Saturday afternoon.

FFA and 4-H boys will compete in teams of 2 each in contour lining and a land judging contest. The youths will lay out actual lines for contour strips on slopes for one part of the contest. Then, after examining the subsoil and topsoil of a field, the contestants will determine how much lime and fertilizer the field needs and what crops should be grown there.

Finals in level land and contour plowing will also be held Saturday morning.

Williams and Andresen will speak early Saturday afternoon and Governor Freeman will present awards to soil conservation districts for conservation work during the past year.

Plowville visitors can see the event by land or air--weather permitting. On land, three dozen wagons pulled by tractors with safety-trained FFA youths in the operator's seats will take visitors on tours continually during both days.

Ten "flying farmers" will take visitors up for a better look at the soil conservation patterns on the five farms and surrounding areas. A U. S. Weather Bureau station will be set up temporarily on the Perrotte farm, so that the airmen will have up-to-date weather information.

General chairman for Plowville is Vincent Sand, Mazeppa banker. The event is sponsored by the minnesota Soil Conservation Districts and a Twin Cities broadcasting station.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 10 1956

To all counties

For use week of
September 17 or later

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

STILBESTROL HELPS POTATO-GRAIN FEED

Stilbestrol--already proven helpful in grain and legume rations for beef cattle --may increase gains on steers that are fed potatoes, too.

In 1955-56 feeding tests at the University of Minnesota's Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston, average daily gain for six steers that had stilbestrol added to a potato-grain-oats straw ration was 2.36 pounds.

Steers that had been fed a similar potato ration during the 4 preceding years at the station had averaged only 2.11 pounds gain, according to Homer D. Fausch, station animal husbandman.

These results aren't entirely conclusive, Fausch says, because there are naturally some variations in gains from year to year. But the study does indicate how stilbestrol can affect gains from a potato ration.

The steers in the 1955-56 trials received an average daily ration of 44 pounds of potatoes, 8.5 pounds ground grain, 4.14 pounds oat straw, 1.02 pounds soybean meal and 11 milligrams of stilbestrol.

Average feed cost per 100 pounds of gain in the four previous years' studies with potato rations was $13.64. That's compared to a feed cost of $12.74 per 100 pounds gain in the last year's tests with stilbestrol in a potato-containing ration. The margin per steer over feed costs has been about the same from all trials with potato feeding.

Feeding trials at Crookston have consistently shown that spuds themselves make a good feed for beef cattle. They produce good daily gains and satisfactory carcasses when fed with oat straw and grain.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 10 1956

To all counties

For use week of
September 17 or later

EARLY DEHORNING BEST FOR CALVES

Calves and cattle can be dehorned at any time of the year at any age with proper sanitary precautions, says County Agent _____ _____.

However, both _____ and Jesse B. Williams, University of Minnesota dairyman, agree that it's better to dehorn calves at less than two weeks old.
(Agent's name)

They list four advantages for early dehorning.

1. There is less shrinkage.
2. Potential loss isn't as great in case of complications.
3. Animals are easier to handle when they are young. One man can handle a calf.
4. The job is just a part of the regular chores when you dehorn a few calves at a time.

There are three common methods for dehorning calves--the electric or hot iron method, the caustic potash method, and the antimony trichloride method. Caustic potash and antimony are chemicals.

All of these methods are bloodless, and that means chances for infection aren't as great. Calves are usually protected more and are easier to watch when they are young.

For calves from six to ten months old--medium range calves--the scoop or gouge method works well. After one year of age bolt cutters--clippers--or a surgical saw can be used. It's wise to use clippers and saws only under the counsel of a veterinarian--just in case of hemorrhage.

Tie older animals securely, especially bulls.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 10 1956

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
September 17

Fourth in a series about buying
large appliances

BUY WASHER TO FIT
FAMILY NEED,
HOME FACILITIES

Selection of a new washer should be based on the needs of your family, the amount of money you can spend and the facilities available in your home, says Home Agent _____ _____.

Different types of washers require different facilities. Automatics use more water and must have additional plumbing, while non-automatics require laundry tubs and some type of drain. Automatics cost more to buy, operate and maintain than non-automatics, but they save a great deal of labor and time. All types of washers clean well if used properly.

Consider these points as you shop for a new washer:

. Water--The amount needed varies from 6 to 20 gallons. Be sure your hot water tank is adequate if you are considering an automatic washer.

. Capacity--This varies from 8 to 10 pounds of dry clothes. Most washers give best results with less than a capacity load.

. Controls--They should be easy to reach and operate and should be well marke

. Motors--They should be shielded from water, grounded and insulated from any metal. A sealed-in-lubricant motor that requires no oiling is desirable

. Construction--The frame should be of steel, well braced and free from sharp edges. Washers should have rustproof linings, tubs that are durable and easy to clean and outside finishes that protect against rusting. The usual enamel finish can be touched up when it becomes scratched. At least the top of a cabinet-type washer should be porcelain enamel.

. When buying an automatic washer--one which requires no personal attention during washing or rinsing processes--consider the type of agitation, method of wate removal, amount of water needed and type of washing cycle.

. In a semi-automatic--one in which clothes aren't removed between steps, but everything is controlled by hand--two types are available. In some, you can set the controls for a certain washing time and the water is removed automatically, while in others, each process goes on until you stop it.

. Non-automatics--most of which have agitator-type washing action--differ chiefly in method of water removal. Spinner washers have a separate tub where the clothes are spun to damp dry; wringer washers require that each piece of clothing be handled separately after each washing and rinsing.

For more information, get a copy of "When You Buy a Washer," home economics fact sheet No. 3, available at the county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 10 1956

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
September 17

TEENAGE DIETS INADEQUATE FOR HEALTH, VITALITY

Teenage eating habits are the poorest of any age group, but girls' diets are more deficient than boys', reports Home Agent _____ _____.

Teenagers make most of their own decisions of what to eat. According to Jane Leichsenring, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, too often teenagers choose diets that do not meet the needs of their growing bodies. They tend to eat too much candy and other sweets between meals and neglect foods with essential protein, minerals and vitamins at regular meal time.

Another bad habit is skipping meals, particularly breakfast, considered by most experts the most important meal of the day. When the body has been without food for a long period of time, it is not wise to omit or even skimp on food.

The somewhat better diets of teenage boys may be explained in part by the desire to excel in athletics, Miss Leichsenring says. Unless they eat enough food of the right kind they can't compete with their stronger, huskier rivals. Girls are more concerned about putting on an extra pound or two of weight and often omit essential food in order to keep slender.

Nearly all studies on teenage nutrition show that young people get inadequate amounts of nutrients essential for growth and insufficient calories to furnish the energy to keep them going. The effects are fatigue, irritability, annoying skin problems, decayed teeth and general poor health. Experiments have shown that better diets improve these conditions.

For the teenager, a diet which supplies a moderate amount of fat seems most desirable. Such a diet is more satisfying, and results in less craving for sweets or between-meal snacks.

Milk and green and yellow vegetables are most often lacking in the diets of teenagers. Milk is an excellent source of protein and calcium, while green and yellow vegetables are rich in vitamin A. These and other nutritious foods such as meat, fish, cheese, legumes, other vegetables, cereal foods and fruit need to be included in the everyday diets of teenagers, the University nutritionist says.

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

September 11, 1956

To: ALL COUNTY AGENTS

The attached paper on the Soil Bank Program has been prepared in answer to requests for information on this subject. You will note that I do not go into the details of the mechanics of the program but attempt to comment on its purpose and some of the problems involved.

The details as to payments and compliance requirements have been changing almost constantly. In our educational work I suggest that we confine ourselves largely to the general items and depend on the County ASC offices to give detailed information as to the operational aspects of the program.

The State ASC office is sending copies of this paper to all local committeemen.

Sincerely,

Luther J. Pickrel
Extension Economist in Public Affairs

LJP/ap
Enclosures

THE SOIL BANK PROGRAM

SOME HIGHLIGHTS AND COMMENTS*

Luther J. Pickrel

The Agricultural Act of 1956 - or the Soil Bank Program — was another in a series of legislative and policy efforts to solve our "agricultural problem." But the situation with which it deals does not consist of one problem but of a number of very complex problems.

Low prices have been blamed for our agricultural ills. Yet low prices have been the consequence, not the cause. Agriculture is faced with a situation where available supplies exceed the demand which exists at prices farmers consider to be satisfactory. This is true even though the national economy as a whole has been, and is, prosperous. The country has full employment, good wages, large personal incomes, a resulting high level of purchasing power, and a strong market for food and other agricultural products.

The basic problem, then, is one of an agricultural economy over-expanded in relation to the prevailing "effective demand." Agriculture was geared to an expanded output during World War II. The Korean War provided a further incentive for increasing both production and the productive plant. Once expanded through the adoption of better technology and a "larger plant", agricultural production is difficult to curtail or reduce. Even in recent years it has been increasing at a faster rate than our population and demand.

To bring agricultural production and effective demand into balance -- with prices that are fairly satisfactory to farmers -- is a task which will be neither easily nor rapidly accomplished. Many advocates of the Soil Bank Program were well aware of the fact. Nevertheless, that is the intent of the legislation. The degree to which it can succeed will depend on the extent to which farmers are willing and can afford to participate. To a considerable degree, participation will depend on the rate of the payments, the regulation accompanying the Soil Bank Act, and how the program is administered.

This legislation may well have significant implications for decisions which the individual farmer will make in the months and years ahead. Provisions of the 1956 act (and especially some of its implementing instructions) are complicated and have yet to be "finalized." The program is voluntary. Each farmer should weigh both the advantages and disadvantages according to his particular situation. It is hoped that he will keep in mind, in doing so, that the Soil Bank Program has been developed as one of the ways of attempting to bring agricultural production more nearly in line with available markets.

The acreage reserve part of the program involves acres taken out of the farmer's allotment for "basic crops." This is intended to help

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* For detailed information, see your County ASC Office

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

reduce both production and excess stocks. The present authorization is to carry through until 1959. The conservation reserve is intended to serve a longer run purpose -- that of helping to adjust resource use to market needs. It will also help conserve water, soil, and timber resources.

Payments provided under the program are intended to help farmers make these adjustments. Specified payments are to replace income which could have been obtained from acres put into the "soil bank", had those acres been used for crop production. There is a danger that some farmers will concentrate too much attention on this aspect of the program. They may judge the aims and benefits in terms of direct effect on current income, rather than on the basic objective of adjusting production so as to bring a more favorable market-supply-price relationship. To the extent that this happens, the real purpose of the program may be defeated.

Other programs will continue, the Soil Bank only supplements them. For example, the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) will continue to provide cost-sharing payments for needed conservation practices.

THE ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

PURPOSE -- The acreage reserve program will assist producers in diverting part of their cropland from production of excess supplies of the "basic" agricultural commodities. They will be compensated for reducing their acreages below their allotment (or in the case of corn, below their Soil Bank corn base or allotment, whichever is in effect). Compensation will in the form of acreage reserve certificates, which may be redeemed in cash or grain. No one other than the farmer who has place grain acreage in the acreage reserve can redeem the certificates in grain. Grain received in payment is not eligible for price support.

(Comment -- Each farmer should carefully examine his own farm operation to determine how he can participate to the best advantage. No doubt many acres deposited in the Soil Bank under the acreage reserve program will not be representative acres but the lower yielding ones. Better practices may well be applied to the remaining acres. To the extent which this is done, yields are likely to increase and total production may not be appreciably affected.)

DESIGNATION AND USE -- Acreage designated for the acreage reserve may be left idle, or a soil or water conservation practice may be carried out on it. It cannot be cropped for hay and may not be grazed, except by determination of the Secretary of Agriculture as a result of an emergency. The exact number and location of these acres must be clearly designated.

(Comment -- At the time of this writing it is not clear what action may be taken to prevent or discourage the rotation of these "designated" acres from year to year. That of course could mean that a producer might designate one tract this year, be paid for the following practices which build up its fertility and productive capacity, and place it back in production the year after. To the extent that this is not discouraged, the intent of the program will be endangered. Increased production could be the result.

(A farmer entering land in the acreage reserve not only must comply with the regulations governing such land but also cannot exceed the acreage allotments (or corn base acreage) for other crops on his farm. If he exceeds any allotment established for his farm, he is ineligible for acreage reserve payments on the farm. (See your County ASC office for minor exceptions.) The producer must also agree to follow certain other practices, such as controlling noxious weeds.)

ACREAGE LIMITS -- The maximum allowed is 50 acres or one-half of the allotment or corn base, whichever is the larger. The minimum must be whichever is the larger or two figures -- 5 acres or 10 percent of the wheat allotment or corn base. The farmer cannot put more than his allotment or corn base into the acreage reserve. Historical acreage allotments will not be jeopardized -- but if his allotment or base is less than 5 acres, he must put all of it into the acreage reserve to receive payments.

(Comments: In some areas of Minnesota, the farm enterprise is so organized and available acreage already so limited that these individuals may decide that they cannot participate in the program to any advantage. Others may use the program to help rehabilitate limited areas which are in need of weed control, green manuring, or other capacity building practices. But remember, there is a minimum limit as well as a maximum limit.)

THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

PURPOSE -- The conservation reserve is an attempt at a long-run adjustment in the use of land -- particularly in lands which have been used for crops but which should have been in grass, timber, or other non-crop use. Through this program, farmers have an opportunity to receive government assistance for long-term conservation work on their farms. Those in charge hope that 20 million acres -- or about 7 percent of our total cropland -- will be placed in the conservation reserve.

Land eligible to be designated as the conservation reserve has been "limited" to the following: (1) cropland; (2) land which was tilled or was in a regular crop rotation during the year immediately preceding the first year of the contract period; (3) land which constitutes an erosion hazard to the community, or will constitute one if tillage is continued. (See your County ASC Office for the official definition of these terms.)

ACREAGE LIMITS -- Total acreage on a farm which may be devoted to the conservation reserve cannot be less than 5 acres -- except in cases where the reserve is to be planted to trees. In such cases, the acreage can be 2 acres (or in some specially designated communities, only 1 acre). The conservation reserve goal set for the state for 1957 is 735,000 acres.

(Comment -- Some experienced observers seem to feel that only a small part of this goal will be realized in Minnesota under the directives and payments now in effect. Small "deposits" may be made in the southern and northwestern sections of the state for the purpose of establishing shelterbelts. In the northeastern section, some cropland

will be diverted; but it is not expected to be in sufficient amounts to affect production appreciably. The amount of the annual payment will average about $11 per acre in Minnesota. However, the state committee will establish a rate of payment per acre for each county. The total of all annual payments under the conservation reserve program cannot exceed $5,000 to any producer for any year.)

VIOLATION OF THE AGREEMENTS

PENALTY -- A major violation of the agreement under either of the programs, acreage or conservation reserve, will result in termination of the agreement, refund of all payments, and penalties. The agreement will not be terminated for minor violations, but compensation will be adjusted downward.

However, deliberate attempts to defraud or deceive are liable for more serious action of the part of the government. The law reads:

> "Sec. 123. Any producer who knowingly or willfully grazes or harvests any crop from any acreage in violation of a contract entered into under Section 103 or 107 shall be subject to a civil penalty equal to 50 per centum of the compensation payable for compliance with such contract for the year in which the violation occurs. Such penalty shall be in addition to any amounts required to be forfeited or refunded under the provisions of such contracts, and shall be recoverable in a civil suit brought in the name of the United States."

(Comment -- Current procedures indicate that once the contract has been signed, "mutal consent" is necessary for cancellation. This means that the producer cannot arbitrarily change his mind. So before you sign, be sure that this is the agreement you want. The decision will be yours and you will have to live with it.

(Another aspect which should be kept in mind is that these contracts can be binding on subsequent renters, heirs, or purchasers. In certain situations, this might play an important role in the decisions which are made.)

SUMMARY

Both the acreage reserve program and the conservation reserve program will reduce the total acreage in crops. The effect which this reduction will have on total production is not clear.

Under the acreage reserve program, the goals for 1957 have not been announced, except for wheat (15 million acres, or 27 percent of last year's allotment). Prospects of achieving that goal seems rather remote at the moment. Land put into the acreage reserve is part of the present allotment for a controlled crop. In the case of corn, this "allotment" was increased by 17.8 percent as a part of the Soil Bank Program. Since it may be expected that poorer acres will be attracted

to the program and better practices applied to the remaining acres, a 10 percent reduction in acreage planted to these crops could not be expected to result in a 10 percent decrease in total production.

For the first year or two, we may expect this reduced acreage to decrease production by a somewhat smaller percent. Obviously the degree to which farmers are attracted to the program will play a decisive role in its success. There are not enough details available at present to indicate whether farmers will be encouraged to participate sufficiently to reduce production appreciably for the next year or two. Unless we are careful to keep in mind the primary purpose of the program, it may well be that the net result will lead to increased total production over the intermediate period of the next 4 to 8 years.

The conservation reserve program will decrease acreage planted to the "non-controlled" crops. In some sections of the country a large share of these diverted acres will be planted to grass. The minimum period of participation under this part of the Soil Bank Program is 3 years. The amount and details of the payments will also be important in influencing the farmer's decision.

After new pasture and hay stands have been established and the contract has expired, hay and roughage may be expected to account for a larger share of our total feed supplies. Depending on a number of factors, including the payments and administrative decisions mentioned above, it is possible that the recent trends upwards in production of feed supplies will continue under the program. If this happens, cattle, dairy and sheep production would be encouraged by the larger supplies of roughage.

A sizable share of that expansion could be expected to come in areas now specializing in crop production. If the acreage and conservation payments were large enough (which does not seem likely at this time), farmers in the northeast and northern Lake States might shift further to grassland farming, buying more of their grain from other areas.

LAST MINUTE REMINDERS

1. Any farmer who intends to plant winter wheat and enter the Acreage Reserve Program must sign an agreement not later than September 21, 1956.

2. To get into the Conservation Reserve Program for '56, you must sign up by October 15. For the '57 Conservation Reserve Program you must sign by March 15, 1957.

3. Remember these programs supplement -- they do not replace -- current programs such as ACP.

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Immediate Release

MAKE EAR CORN SILAGE OUT OF SOFT CORN

Minnesota farmers can save soft corn by making it into corn stalk silage, ear corn silage or by drying it, says Rodney Briggs, University of Minnesota agronomist.

Making it into corn stalk silage is ideal, but if a large part of your crop freezes early or fails to mature and dry in the fall you won't have enough storage space. And you probably wouldn't be able to feed all of it as stalk silage.

Drying is fine, but it involves extra expense.

If you're caught with a lot of soft corn this year, you can put it through a hammermill-type of forage chopper and put it into the silo. Briggs says the same principles apply to making ear corn silage as for regular corn silage.

He says the corn ears should have sufficient moisture to pack well. They must be chopped--the finer the better.

Briggs says that when corn reaches 40 per cent moisture, it has produced most of its dry matter and is mature and ready to put into the silo. If the moisture is below 40 per cent, add some water to keep ear corn silage from spoiling--unless you have a glass-lined silo. It takes 20 gallons of water per ton of silage to get a 5 per cent moisture increase.

At harvest time the cobs contain more moisture than the kernels. If the kernels test 35 per cent moisture the ear corn silage will test 40 per cent.

Have the kernel moisture tested and then add 5 per cent to get the silage moisture.

If you leave most of the husks on the ears, the silage will pack better, Briggs says. You have to eliminate all the oxygen. Twenty per cent of air is oxygen and that's what causes silage to spoil.

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University Farm and Home News
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Immediate Release

MODERN EQUIPMENT BOOSTS POULTRY PROFITS FOR NORTHFIELD FARMERS

NORTHFIELD, MINN.---A thousand top-notch laying hens are almost as easy to care for as a few hundred--with a good hen house and modern equipment.

That's what the Ackerson brothers--Arthur and John--have proven on their farm north of here in Dakota county. They doubled the size of their poultry operation in 1950, and it took just a year for the hens to pay for every bit of the expansion.

It takes one man only two hours daily to do all the feeding, egg gathering, and egg cleaning and packing on the Ackerson farm. They keep more than 1,000 layers in their two-story laying house, and each hen averages 258 eggs annually.

The equipment that keeps the Ackersons' chore time down to a minimum includes:

1. Automatic waterers.

2. Dropping pits and built-up litter that need to be cleaned out just once a year.

3. Overhead feed storage. The feed flows down to the eating floor in chutes.

4. Community nests.

With this setup, the brothers figure that it takes only a little more time to care for the 1,000 hens than it did for 500. The biggest difference is that now they have more eggs to handle.

More than 90 per cent of the eggs sold from this farm are grade A, thanks to careful management. The Ackersons follow to the letter the egg quality recommendations set down by Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. These steps include good feeding, gathering eggs three times daily, keeping the hens confined, storing the eggs in the basement, "packing yesterday's eggs today" and washing dirty eggs with a sanitizer detergent. Community nests and plenty of good nesting material help, too.

(more)

They started the poultry business in 1940 with a one-story house. It was big enough for about 500 layers. Then in 1950, they planned to expand their poultry operation, and that meant twice as much housing space. Building a new house would have been a big expense. So they took a novel approach: they raised the house they already had and built another floor under it. That gave them a two-story house, with room and facilities for 500 hens or more on each floor. The building measures 24 x 48 and has room in the gable for two tons of mash, 200 pounds of corn and 200 pounds of oats. They raise the feed to the storage area with a block-and-tackle arrangement.

There are two 6-foot automatic waterers on each floor, and each one is mounted on a drain pit covered by mesh wire. That way, overflowing water goes out a drain pipe, and there are never any wet areas on the floor.

Ventilation on each floor is nothing more than a 2½ x 6 foot opening on the south side, with no other openings in the building during winter. A slide covering on the opening can be pulled up to adjust the amount of ventilation in severely cold weather.

The Ackersons say you can stand next to the opening on days when the temperature is almost down to zero without feeling a bit of draft.

They raised their pullets in confinement for the first time this year, and found that practice to pay off well. "We haven't lost more than a hundred pullets since March," says John Ackerson. "When we raised pullets on range, we could always figure on around 300 pullets dying, for one reason or another."

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University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Poles treated with "penta," a chemical preservative, will last a good 40 or 50 years--ten times as long as untreated poles. That's what Dakota County Agent Clarence Quie, right, is telling Arthur Ackerson, farmer near Northfield. The piece of wood in Quie's hand has been pressure-treated, and the preservative is spread evenly through all the wood. The two poles in the picture--both treated--are part of a new self-feeding hay storage structure on the Ackerson farm.

Quie has been a county extension agent since 1941, and went to Dakota county in 1946. In 1954, he received the distinguished service award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

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University Farm and Home News
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4-H'ERS TO CONSERVATION CAMP IN ITASCA

About 100 Minnesota 4-H'ers will attend the 22nd annual State 4-H Conservation camp, to be held in Itasca State Park, Sept. 13-16, Harold K. Anderson, district club leader at the University of Minnesota and camp director, announced today.

The camp will be held at the University of Minnesota's Itasca Forestry and Biological station.

Delegates selected to receive this honor have made outstanding contributions in the field of conservation in 4-H work. At the camp these boys and girls will receive recognition for their work and help in obtaining a still greater appreciation of the importance of the conservation program.

Funds for the camp have been contributed each year by Charles L. Horn, president of Federal Cartridge corporation, Minneapolis.

Classes on various conservation activities are held during the camp. Topics include firecraft, forestry, outdoor cookery, land appreciation, plants of Minnesota and developing good fishing. A special demonstration on gun safety is being presented for the first time this year by a professional shooter, Dave Yaeger, Federal Cartridge corporation.

Highlights of the camp include boat trips, nature hikes, cook-outs, campfire song fests and a banquet Saturday evening, Sept. 16. George Mc Cullough, from the Federal Cartridge corporation, will speak at the banquet on "4-H Conservation Across the Country." The camp will close with the Sunday morning services.

Camp personnel will include state 4-H club staff members, game biologists, soil specialists, county forestry agents and horticulturists and foresters from the University of Minnesota staff.

Some 30,000 4-H members are enrolled in the conservation activity, soil and water conservation and forestry projects. Through these projects 4-H'ers are playing an importnat part in conserving valuable topsoil and water on their own farms, are planting shelterbelts and windbreaks and have set out hundreds of trees and shrubs. Through the conservation activity they are making an important contribution in protecting wildlife and are learning greater appreciation of nature, Anderson said.1128 h

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Special to Carlton + Kandiyohi

Immediate Release

4-H BOY AND GIRL RECEIVE McKERROW SCHOLARSHIPS

Robert Rowe, 20, Cloquet, and Judith Graber, 17, Brook Park, have been selected for the 1956 McKerrow scholarships for their outstanding work in 4-H livestock projects.

The awards were announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, and W. E. Morris, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association.

The $150 scholarships are to be used for the study of agriculture or home economics. Named for William McKerrow, for many years active in Minnesota livestock circles, they are given each year to two 4-H members who have long-time records in livestock projects.

Named as alternates were Laverne Forest, Montevideo; Dallyce Schwantz, Plainview and Thomas DeMarais, Foley.

During the 10 years Rowe has been a member of the Mission Creek 4-H club, he has served as president, vice president and secretary. He is now president of the Carlton county 4-H federation and chairman of the Carlton county Rural Youth committee. He has been an active junior leader for six years.

Since Robert's father died in 1951 he and his three brothers have been responsible for the farm enterprise. After the two older boys went into service about two years ago, Robert has had much of the responsibility of operating the farm.

Miss Graber plans to enter the University of Minnesota this fall.

As a 4-H club member for nine years, she has been particularly interested in the sheep project, which she has carried for six years, food preparation, health, conservation and gardening.

(more)

She has been president, secretary and treasurer of the Pomroy Happy Hustlers 4-H club and has been secretary of the Kanabec county 4-H leaders' council.

The Kanabec county 4-H girl now owns 19 sheep. She has won trips to exhibit her sheep to the Junior Livestock Shows in Duluth and South St. Paul.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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September 12 1956

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR SEPTEMBER

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

Vegetables

1. Sowing a cover crop of rye this month where crops have already been harvested will aid in controlling erosion during the winter months. It will also provide good organic matter to the soil when it is plowed or spaded next spring.
2. If you have planted carrots and beets for storage, leave them in the ground until mid-October so your storage room will have a chance to cool off.
3. Be sure squash and pumpkin are mature before harvesting them. If the skin resists the thumbnail at the stem end of the fruit, it is a sign of maturity. Avoid breaking the stems when picking the fruit. Place in piles in the garden for a two-week curing period. Cover the piles if frost danger appears.
4. Pull or top your onions when tops break at the neck of the bulb. Cure onions in shallow crates in a garage or shed for a 10-14-day period before placing them in cool dry storage.
5. Large green tomatoes can be harvested before frost and allowed to ripen in a warm room. These green fruits will ripen quickly at a temperature of 60° F.
6. Cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower will continue to grow after the first light frost. Be sure to protect them from worms and aphids by dusting or spraying with methoxychlor.

Fruits

1. Don't harvest apples too early. Temperatures as low as 26° F. do not injure apples on the tree. When the fruits are left on they develop better color and keep better than those picked too early.

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.

2. To help control insects next year, pick all wormy apples as soon as they fall. These apples may be buried or treated with crankcase oil before the codling moth or apple maggot flies emerge in the spring.

3. Make sure your fruit trees are protected with $\frac{1}{4}$-inch mesh screen to avoid girdling of the trunk by mice or rabbits. Have the screen extend from about one inch below the soil level to the first branch.

4. Prune your raspberries now if you haven't done the job yet. Prune out the canes that fruited this year and thin the new ones to 3-4 canes per foot of row or 8-10 canes per hill.

5. Remove late-formed runner plants from strawberries. These will not set blossom buds for a crop next spring and they will act like weeds by taking moisture and nutrients from the berry-producing plants.

6. Black and purple raspberries may be propagated now by tip layering. Bend the tips of the canes over and cover with soil. New plants will form at the tips.

7. Currants and gooseberries can be propagated by mound layering. Sear the lower branches and throw soil around the base of the plants. This will cause rooting of the canes so new plants can be obtained or larger plants developed.

Ornamentals

1. Control aphids on chrysanthemums with malathion. Spray the plants before taking blooms indoors.

2. Chrysanthemums can be transplanted even when they are in bloom. You can place a plant in a large pot and it will flower for several weeks indoors.

3. This is the month to take cuttings of favorite house plants. All plants from which you are taking cuttings should be free of insects and diseases. Select healthy, strong growing tips for cuttings. Besides geraniums, fuchsias, coleus, blood-leaf and house balsam, take in some petunias and browallia. Sterilized sand, vermiculite or water can be used as a medium for starting cuttings. Be sure to keep sand and vermiculite moist at all times. If water is used, place the cuttings so that only about an inch is beneath the water. More oxygen is found near the surface of the water; thus better rooting results.

4. Peonies and bleeding heart can be transplanted this month. Each vigorous root should contain three to five healthy eyes. Select a sunny location for peonies; the bleeding heart can be grown in a semi-shady area.

5. Harvest dahlias, cannas and glads after the first killing frost. Glads can be harvested 6 to 8 weeks after they have flowered. Dahlias and cannas are generally dry several days after a frost has killed the tops. The tops should be sawed off 3 inches above the roots. Place the roots in an airy place to cure before storing them. Store in boxes or baskets at temperature of between 40° and 50° F.

   Cut off glad stalks about an inch above the corm. Place them in trays in an airy place for about one week. Do not place in direct sunlight. Store in trays or paper bags at temperatures of 40° F. with an air humidity of 70° F. Dust with 5% DDT dust to control thrips.

6. Begonias which are still flowering will continue to bloom indoors if they are lifted and placed in pots. Do not attempt to grow them all winter, however. Give them a rest period. Gradually reduce moisture until the stems dry. The roots can be left in the pots and stored in the basement over winter. They should rest from December until March.

7. Take time now to collect interesting weeds and pods and dry them for winter arrangements. Hang them upside down to dry in a cool, dark, dry room.

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SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES

Swine Research To Be Featured At Feeders Day

How good feeding practices can boost income for Minnesota hog producers will be explained at the 34th annual Swine Feeders Day, September 28, on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

L. E. Hanson, head of the University's animal husbandry department, will summarize last year's swine feeding research. He will give the highlights of studies on whey feeding, enzyme trials, antibiotic and sulfa drug supplements in pig rations and studies where little pigs get a pre-starter ration, compared to pigs that get no pre-starter.

During the past two years, swine research at the University has answered many of the problems in meat-type pork production.

In one of the last year studies, limited feeding proved helpful for gilts. The University research workers fed one group of gilts a normal ration and restricted the feed for another group by replacing 15-35 per cent of the corn with an equal weight of ground corn cobs.

At farrowing time, the normally-fed gilts weighed 422 pounds on an average, compared to 318 pounds for the gilts on restricted rations. The difference was that three-week old pigs from the limited-fed lot were produced at a cost of $3.08 each, compared to an average cost of $4.45 for pigs from gilts that got normal feed. Dressing percentage, though, was higher for the normal-fed group--72 per cent. Gilts on limited feed dressed out 66 per cent.

Sweetening the ration for little pigs didn't really help much in the long run in other research. Pigs that had 10 per cent sugar added to the ration gained an average of .7 pounds per day, compared to .65 pounds daily for pigs that didn't get any sugar. But the pigs on sugar needed 2.12 pounds of feed for a pound of gain, compared to 2.02 pounds feed for each pound of gain for the other pigs.

Farmers attending Swine Feeders Day will see some 200 University pigs on research trials. Speakers at the event include Hanson, E. F. Ferrin, former head of the animal husbandry department, R. J. Meade, swine nutritionist from the University of Nebraska and H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

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SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES IN
SOUTHWESTERN MINNESOTA

For use week of
September 17 only

FEEDER CATTLE TO BE DISPLAYED AT CATTLE CLINIC

Five hundred feeder cattle of all grades and ages will go on display at the 4th annual Cattle Feeders Clinic at the Central Feeder Yards, Tracy, Minnesota, Friday evening, September 21.

An expected 600 livestock farmers will hear specialists from the University of Minnesota and livestock organizations give some pointers on selecting and feeding beef cattle, using the demonstration cattle as "classroom exhibits".

Leading off the clinic at 8 p.m. in the sales pavilion at the Central Feeder Yards will be Ralph McCarthy, manager, cattle department, Central Livestock association, with a talk on "The Cattle Market as it is Today." Al Harvey, animal husbandry professor at the University of Minnesota, will review the past year's cattle feeding research.

Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economist from the University, will discuss the economic outlook for livestock, and R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University, will explain feeder cattle selection and feeding.

Then Jacobs and L. S. Doran, who is in charge of stocker and feeder operations for the Central Livestock Order Buying company, will demonstrate, with live cattle, the classes and grades of feeder cattle and how each grade can be adapted to farming conditions. Grades of feeder cattle are fancy, choice, good, medium and common.

Raymond J. Newell, Lyon county agricultural agent, will be master of ceremonies.

The event is jointly sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the Central Livestock Association, the Central Livestock Order Buying Company and the Tracy Civic and Commerce Association.

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Immediate Release

4-H'ERS ATTEND HEALTH ACHIEVEMENT CAMP

Outstanding records in the 4-H health activity have won trips to the State 4-H Health Achievement camp for more than 100 4-H boys and girls from all parts of Minnesota, Gwen Bacheller, assistant state 4-H club leader and camp director, announced today.

The camp will be held at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological station in Itasca State park, Sept. 17-20.

The boys and girls were selected to attend the camp on the basis of their contributions toward improving health conditions in their homes and communities as well as for their personal health records.

Highlighting the camp will be the naming of Minnesota's outstanding boy and girl in the 4-H health activity this year. The winners, selected from county delegates at the camp, will be announced at the banquet, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

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

Workshop sessions on teen age nutrition, personality, dental health, home sanitation and planning 4-H health programs are scheduled for the camp. Special speakers on various aspects of health include keynoter Dr. A. B. Rosenfield, Minnesota State Department of Health; Marguerite Breen, Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association; Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota; and Charles Martin, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Eating and singing around the campfire and tours of the park will give campers a chance to enjoy the outdoor beauty of the park.

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September 13, 1955 Immediate Release

CLOTHING PLAN HELPS STRETCH FAMILY BUDGET

Before you begin to purchase fall clothing for your family, take an inventory of what family members now have, and make plans for spending the family clothing budget on the most urgent needs first.

That suggestion comes from extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.

As you take inventory, they suggest that you separate into groups the clothes that can be worn as they are, clothes that require some change and clothes that are no longer wearable. Make the necessary changes in garments and weed out the useless clothing. Next , check the different activities of the family--work, school, play, church, social events--against what they have to wear. This check will help you see what their real needs are.

Needs should be met for the entire family before non-essential items are purchased for any individual. Careful planning will help make possible adequate wardrobes for each member of the family in keeping with family income. It also helps prevent impulse buying of clothing that isn't really needed or garments that do not harmonize with the rest of the wardrobe.

The fact that clothing purchases are made irregularly is another reason that planning is desirable and probably the reason planning is neglected. However, according to the University specialists, the satisfaction and saving that come from successful clothing purchases will more than make up for the time spent in planning. ### B-1130-eh

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 13, 1956 Immediate Release

CATTLE RESEARCH WILL BE SUMMARIZED AT BEEF-GRASSLAND DAY

A look at the past year's cattle research and a look into the future beef farming situation will be featured at the Beef-Grassland Field Day next Tuesday (Sept. 18) at the Soils Farm on the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount.

University staff men will report on stilbestrol feeding trials, pasturing methods, bloat studies, feedlot rations and methods for fly control.

Introducing the program at 1 p.m. will be A. C. Heine, superintendent of the Rosemount station and W. M. Myers, head of the University department of agronomy and plant genetics.

A. R. Schmid, agronomist, will compare rotational grazing and ration-a-day grazing systems with green feeding for steers. A. F. Sellers, veterinary physiologist, will discuss "What we have learned about bloat."

Feeding combinations of alfalfa and corn silages for wintering calves will be explained by Al Harvey, animal husbandry professor and program chairman for the event. W. J. Aunan, another animal husbandry researcher, will discuss the question "Should Stilbestrol be fed or implanted in fattening steers."

Results of studies with cable, treader, and post-type automatic fly control devices will be reviewed by L. K. Cutkomp, entomologist.

L. E. Hanson, head of the animal husbandry department, and W. P. Martin, head of the University soils department, will outline plans for future research with the Beef-Grasslands project at Rosemount.

The beef cattle outlook will be reviewed by O. B. Jesness, head of the agricultural economics department.

The Beef-Grasslands project was started at the Rosemount station in 1952. Nearly 40 acrds of land and 35 to 85 steers are used yearly in the research. The work is handled by scientists in the University animal husbandry, agronomy, soils, entomology, and agricultural economics departments and the School of Veterinary Medicine, in cooperation with a number of fertilizer and livestock firms.

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B-1131-pjt

University Farm and hHome News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 13, 1956

Immediate Release

HIGH-PRODUCING DAIRY COWS NEED MORE FEED

Money spent for better feed and pasture pays off in higher profits from the dairy herd.

That's one of the things proven by 1955 Dairy Herd Improvement association records in Minnesota, say Ramer Leighton, Ralph Wayne and H. R. Searles, extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota.

Farmers who had a total feed and pasture cost of $103 per cow had a herd average of 256 pounds butterfat per cow and got a return above feed cost of $122 from each cow. That's a little more than the average return for the state as a whole. But farmers who spent more for feed got better returns.

Where the total feed cost was $124 per cow, the herds averaged 350 pounds butterfat per cow and gave the owner a return of $190 per cow. And farmers whose herds averaged 491 pounds butterfat had a total feed cost of $158 per cow and a return of $283.

As butterfat production went up, feed cost per pound of fat produced went down. The herds averaging 265 pounds of butterfat had an average feed cost of 40.2 cents per pound of fat and the 350-pound herds averaged 35.4 cents feed cost per pound of butterfat.

Herds averaging 491 pounds of butterfat had an average feed cost of only 32.1 cents per pound of butterfat produced.

B-1132-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 13, 1956 Immediate Release

GUIDES TO BUYING NEW RANGE

A new kitchen range is an expensive and important purchase which calls for careful planning and shopping.

While shopping, keep in mind the amount of money that can be spent, the amount of space available in the kitchen, the size of the family and the type and amount of food preparation done in the home, recommend University of Minnesota home economists. Look for indications of good quality and for features that add convenience.

The University home economists give these suggestions as guides to shoppers:

. Look for a range that has a sheet metal frame with porcelain enamel finish. One-piece construction with a minimum of seams, crevices and unnecessary trim is best.

. Decide what type of range best fits your needs--freestanding, built-in or stack-on. Freestanding ranges come in widths ranging from 20 to 60 inches with a great variety of features. Built-in ranges have the surface burners installed in a counter and the oven-broiler unit built into a wall. The stack-on type consists of a separate oven unit with a finished exterior, and can be placed on a regular cabinet.

. Choose the type of burner arrangement that will give you working space where you need it most. The four types are: two burners on each side with work area in the center, all four burners on one side with work area on the other side, all four burners in the center with small work areas on each side and a staggered arrangement that allows room for larger utensils but doesn't give work area.

. Select the size oven according to the amount of oven cookery you do. Some ranges have two ovens. Insulation should be at least $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The oven door should close tightly and be counter balanced. The lining should have smooth rounded corners for easy care, and be durable and rust resistant. Dark blue or gray porcelain enamel is a good lining material. Rack supports should be made as part of the oven lining. Racks should be rust resistant and nonwarping and have lock-stops and non-spill rails at the back.

. Consider special features such as convenient storage drawers, automatic oven control and timer, oven thermometer, electrical outlets for appliances, and broiling and baking charts permanently baked on oven door lining.

. Deal only with reliable manufacturers and dealers. Be sure to get a written guarantee or warranty and a book of directions.

B-1133-eh

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 14 1956

To all counties

For use week of
September 24 or after

AVOID FOAM IN MILK PIPELINES

Pipeline milkers can help the dairyman produce high quality milk, but it's important to keep foam formation in the pipelines to a minimum.

That's because foaming can result in rancid off flavor in the milk, says J. C. Olson, Jr., dairy bacteriologist at the University of Minnesota. Rancid flavor develops because of a chemical change in milk, and foaming is one of the main causes of that change.

Proper installation of pipelines and correct operation of milkers will prevent much of the foaming, though. The important thing is to keep excessive air out of the pipelines. Without air, the milk can't foam up as much.

Olson lists six main points for proper installation and use of milking pipelines:

1. If possible, adjust the milker to reduce the amount of air admitted at the claw.

2. Use the "faster milking" method. If the cups stay on the teats too long, there will be too much air sucked in around the cups and the udders may also be injured.

3. Get rid of cracked milk tubes or tubes with small slits or holes. Look for holes where the tubes bend over the steel edge of the claw.

4. Keep all connections tight. Quite often, connections come loose in the pipeline, at the releaser, and at pumps and other places in the line. Wherever there's a loose connection, air will move into the system.

5. Don't open any petcocks to control the amount of vacuum in the lines or to admit air.

6. Avoid using risers in the pipeline wherever possible. The risers aren't particularly troublesome by themselves but when there is both milk and air in the line, the milk tends to foam when it meets the sharp upward bend of the riser.

# # #

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 15 1956

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:

CONSUMER MARKETING

Convenience Foods in the Market Basket

Each time you shop, does the grocery bill at the checkout counter seem unusually high? Then stop to consider that about a third of the items in your market basket scarcely existed 20 years ago. Another third now comes in an entirely different form. Among new and different items are instant mixes and desserts; frozen juice concentrates, frozen fruits and vegetables; prepared meats and dinners. You can now buy fresh fruits and vegetables the year 'round which used to be available only in season. Convenience foods especially have grown in popularity. In pounds per person, baby foods have jumped 1,500 per cent since 1935-39, frozen vegetables 1,275 per cent, frozen fruits and juices 850 per cent, canned fruits and juices 275 per cent and canned meat 200 per cent.

-jbn-

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.

HOME MANAGEMENT

To Remove Starch from Iron

Once an electric iron's smooth plate is scratched, it's likely to catch and snag fabric. So never scrape off sticking starch with a knife or sharp tool.

If washing doesn't remove a stubborn spot of starch, try whiting on a damp cloth. Anything that scours is abrasive and should never be used on an iron. You may use very fine steel wool only if your iron has an aluminum sole plate. If the sole plate is chrome plated, don't use steel wool.

Be sure your iron is cool before you start to treat it. Any attempt to remove starch from a hot iron means risking burns.

One way of protecting the hot iron from sticking starch while ironing is to rub a little paraffin over the iron. Or add a little paraffin to your hot starch.

* * * * * *

Empty Dust from Vacuum Cleaner

Do you know why many vacuum cleaners fail to operate efficiently? Because the bag is full of dust. That's the reason given by vacuum cleaner service men for most of their service calls. Since the cleaning is dependent upon suction of air which comes in through the nozzle and passes out through the bag, the cleaner cannot operate efficiently if the bag is full of dust and there is no way for the air to escape. Bags should be emptied or changed before they are full.

* * * * * *

Frequent Cleaning Important

Tests indicate that several short cleaning periods per week are more effective in removing carpet dirt than one longer period of equal total length.

* * * * * *

Read Instructions with Equipment

Keeping electrical household equipment in top operating condition is the responsibility of the homemaker. The very best way to insure proper operation of any piece of home equipment is to read the instruction book carefully. Reading and following directions may save many a service call.

-jbn-

CLOTHING

Study Your Guide Sheet

When you do your fall sewing, check your patterns to be sure they contain guide sheets, suggests Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. A good pattern has sufficient markings to be easy to follow, but it also has a guide sheet. The guide sheet of a good pattern includes:

- A picture of finished garments.
- Cutting information guide on markings and perforations.
- Diagrams of pattern pieces for quick identification.
- Layout charts for fabrics of various widths.
- Chart showing scale of measurements.
- Outline of each step to follow in laying out pattern and sewing.

Before using the pattern, study the guide sheet carefully and be sure you know the meaning of the various markings on the pattern.

* * * * * *

Right Way to Place Pattern

A garment pattern can be a jig-saw puzzle, but it has many diagrammed solutions. To secure the desired effect in the finished garment, there is a right way to place the pattern pieces on the material. Be sure the lengthwise markings on the pattern pieces follow the straight of the goods.

* * * * * *

Keep Sewing Clean

Keep white and light-colored garments clean while sewing by storing them in a pillow slip. A piece of paper or a clean towel over the table helps keep work clean.

* * * * * *

Hemming the New Dress

Stitches that appear along the hemline may be the one detail that mars the excellent appearance of a new outfit. The hand-done hem is desirable because it is flexible. The long hemming stitch should be made up of small stitches linked by VERY, VERY loose threads, says Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. The stitches should be spaced about 1/3 to 1/2 inch apart except on narrow hems where they should be close. Stitches will not show from the right side if they are taken in the same direction as the yarns and prick into only one or two yarns.

-jbn-

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Lunch from the Freezer

The lunch that's carried to work or to school can be fresh tasting if it's prepared the night before or even weeks in advance--by using your freezer.

Wrap such luncheon foods as sandwiches and cookies separately in individual servings and store them in the freezer until it's time to pack the lunch. Package each item individually to avoid mixing different flavors.

Food taken from the freezer for the lunch box in the morning will be thawed by noon. It may actually taste better than food prepared and packed fresh that morning and kept in a warm locker for several hours.

Sandwich fillings suitable for freezing are meat, poultry and cheese spreads of all kinds, egg yolk mixtures, peanut butter and other nut pastes. Fillings that don't freeze well are those with raw vegetables, hard-cooked egg whites and fruit jellies.

When preparing sandwiches for freezing, spread both slices of bread generously with butter. This will keep fillings from seeping into the bread and making it soggy. Avoid using salad dressings. Upon freezing they separate and soak into the bread.

* * * * * *

Ice Cream Storage

Many families enjoy the refreshing goodness of ice cream. But proper storage of ice cream is very important as it is a perishable food. Cold temperatures and exclusion of air are the two essentials for preserving quality. First of all, keep food frozen. For storage in the ice cube section of your refrigerator, spoon the ice cream from the carton into an ice cube tray and cover with aluminum foil. Turn the temperature control as cold as possible. For storage in a true freezer section or a home freezer, the problem is to keep the air from coming in contact with the ice cream and causing a waxy surface. To prevent this, smooth off the surface and press foil against the ice cream after each usage.

Ice cream should be used up within 30 days when stored in the freezer and within a week when stored in the ice cube section of the refrigerator. -jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 17 1956

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
September 24

LIVESTOCK WINNERS
TO ATTEND 4-H SHOW
IN SO. ST. PAUL

_____ 4-H livestock winners from _____ county will com-
(No. - write out)

pete in the 38th annual Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul October 1-4.

(List names and addresses of county 4-H'ers going to Livestock Show, and a description of their entries.)

(Add a paragraph here about any special local support from local business men in connection with this event.)

A total of 750 4-H'ers will attend the show with a large variety of livestock exhibits. Sponsors of the show are the St. Paul and Minneapolis Chambers of Commerce and the South St. Paul Civic and Commerce association.

Entry day is Monday, October 1, with the sheep shearing contest at 2:30 p.m. Livestock judging will begin on Tuesday and continue through Wednesday. Educational bus tours will be conducted for 4-H'ers on the days they do not exhibit. The high point of the week will be the presentation of winners' awards at the Wednesday evening banquet at the Lowry Hotel.

The livestock auction on Thursday, October 4, will be the final event of the Junior Livestock Show. The auction is supported by businessmen of South St. Paul, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

-eh-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 17 1956

To all counties

For use week of
September 24 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

A beginning farmer with a limited amount of money usually has the best chance for success if he starts out as a crop and livestock share tenant. With a little more money, he may find a crop share or cash lease more advantageous, say agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

Feed with a high protein content--more than 14 per cent--doesn't make hogs grow any faster or improve carcass quality, according to last year's research at the University of Minnesota. The tests showed that 14 per cent protein up to 125 pounds and 11 per cent from then to market was just as effective as 18 and 15 per cent protein.

* * * * * *

Farmers in 36 states had put 108 million bushels of 1956 crop wheat under price support through August 15, 1956, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

* * * * * *

It takes high fat and high protein levels together to increase gains on young turkeys. In recent Minnesota tests, turkey poults fed a ration containing 10 per cent tallow and 32 per cent protein grew fatter and required less feed for a pound of gain than turkeys on a 28 per cent protein ration without tallow.

* * * * * *

Stilbestrol doubled beef profits in 1955-56 research at the University of Minnesota's Northwest School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Crookston.

* * * * * *

Don't burn the lawn rakings on windy days. Pick a time when it's nice and still. And don't leave elderly folks alone near a grass or rubbish fire. A sudden gust of wind can make a fire spread quickly.

* * * * * *

Milk needs to be cooled down to 50 degrees within two hours after milking, to be really top quality. That holds true in winter as well as in summer.

* * * * * *

It's best to raise your own replacements for the dairy herd. Really good cattle are scarce, and those that have been proven to produce well cost far more than a practical dairyman can afford.

* * * * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 17 1956

To all counties

For use week of
September 24 only

LATE-WEANED PIGS GAINED MORE IN RECENT RESEARCH

Weaning pigs at three weeks of age doesn't pay off, says County Agent _____.

Recent research at the University of Minnesota bears out that fact. L. E. Hanson, head of the University animal husbandry department, says that in 1954-55 research, pigs weaned at 8 weeks of age gained more and required less feed for 100 pounds of gain than pigs weaned when 3 weeks old.

The tests were conducted on 180 pigs in 22 litters. From 3 weeks to 8 weeks of age, the pigs weaned at 8 weeks of age gained .05 pounds more per animal daily than pigs weaned at 3 weeks.

All of the difference in gain was a result of better gains by the 8-week-weaned pigs during the first week of the experiment.

After 63 days on pasture pigs weaned at 3 weeks of age had averaged 1.35 pounds daily gain and required 336 pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain. The 8-week-weaned pigs had averaged 1.42 pounds gain daily, and needed 327 pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain. The pigs at that time were all about 18 weeks old.

In 1954 experiments, Hanson says there was an even greater advantage in 8-week weaning.

Results of the past year's experiments with hog feeding will be summarized for farmers attending the 34th annual Swine Feeders Day, Sept. 28 at the University's St. Paul campus. All interested farmers are invited to attend.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 17 1956

To all counties

For use week of
September 24 or after

FARM ANIMALS HELP IMPROVE CROPLAND

Each load of manure that you haul out of the barnyard may be worth up to 7 dollars, if you handle it right.

A ton of average manure contains 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5 pounds of phosphate, 10 pounds of potash and 450 pounds of organic matter, according to Charles Simkins, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

But to get full value out of manure, it needs to be spread on fields immediately. Poor manure storage will result in leaching and rotting. It's also important to save the liquid part of manure, because that contains nearly three-fourths of the potash and half of the nitrogen.

That means it's necessary to make barn floors and gutters tight and to use enough bedding in the barn to absorb all the liquid.

When manure is applied during the winter and plowed under in early spring though, the low temperatures prevent any serious nitrogen loss.

It's best to haul manure directly to the fields, but if storing is necessary, the manure pile must be compact enough to keep out air and it needs to be moist at all times. It should be under a shelter to prevent excessive leaching.

Manure is most helpful for fields that are low in fertility. It also helps a lot on fields where topsoil has been lost through erosion. Manure improves soil structure and is one of the best ways to improve high-lime or "alkali" spots.

Although manure is a complete fertilizer, it isn't well balanced for many crops and soils. For best results, Simkins says supplement it with phosphate fertilizer. You can do this either by applying phosphate at planting time or by putting it with manure. You can put 20-25 pounds of phosphate fertilizer on each load of manure before spreading. The manure even helps the phosphate; it prevents the phosphate from becoming fixed in the soil

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 17 1956

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
September 24

Fifth in series about buying
large appliances

CLOTHES DRYER CUTS
WEATHER WORRIES
ON LAUNDRY DAY

An automatic clothes dryer will brighten your laundry day by cutting down on handling of clothes, by saving you steps and time and by removing the threat of bad weather, says Home Agent _____ _____.

Clothes dried in a dryer stay just as white as those dried out of doors and are softer and generally less wrinkled if taken out at the right time, according to University of Minnesota home economists.

Here are some tips on successful shopping for a clothes dryer:

. Decide which model will best fit your needs. Free-standing and under-the-counter built-in types are available. If space is limited, a combination washer-dryer may be best for you.

. Find out which type dryer, gas or electric, will be the easiest to install in your home. Gas dryers have to be connected with both the gas line and a small appliance electric circuit to operate the drum and fan. Most electric dryers operate on a 230-volt circuit. A 115-volt electric dryer is also available, but it is slower and more costly to operate.

. Select a dryer which can be vented conveniently. Some are vented into the room, some directly to the outside and others through a drain. The moisture from dryers vented into the room may damage painted and wood surfaces. Be sure to follow the manufacturer's directions for venting.

. Look for controls that have a number of different settings. Some can be set for degree of heat, others for various types of fabric, length of drying time or amount of dryness.

. Look for a lint trap that is located where you can get at it easily for cleaning.

. Make sure the dryer has smooth, rounded corners and is easy to clean. On a free-standing model, at least the top should have a porcelain enamel finish.

. Look for the UL seal of approval on an electric dryer indicating that it is safe to use. Look for both the UL and the AGA seal on a gas dryer. The American Gas Association seal indicates it has passed certain requirements for performance.

. Buy a dryer made by a reputable manufacturer, and get it from a dependable dealer who will provide any needed service.

. Check the guarantee or warranty.

. More information can be found in "When You Buy an Automatic Clothes Dryer," Home Economics Fact Sheet No. 4, published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Copies are available at the county extension office.

-eh-

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 17 1956

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Here are eight articles on the farm economic outlook for 1957. We worked these up and cleared them with a group of extension economists here, in connection with some outlook meetings that are being held in other counties.

Feel free to use these articles in any way that you see fit. You might use them as a series for newspapers, radio, or both. Some of the articles may apply more than others in your area.

If you need any additional material, please let us know.

Phillip J. Tichenor

Phillip J. Tichenor
Extension Information Specialist

Enc.

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

To counties not having
outlook meetings

For immediate use

BEEF FARMER'S OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS

There's a good chance that beef profits will be a little higher in 1957, according to County Agent _____.

The improved prospects for the beef business are due to stable feed prices and lower feeder cattle prices this fall, say University of Minnesota agricultural economists. Profit margins will still be narrow, though, they add.

Poor range conditions this summer, a slightly higher calf crop, and a larger carry-over of yearling cattle will result in heavy supplies of feeder cattle this fall. That helps account for the lower feeder cattle prices.

Beef numbers have increased steadily in the past five years, but they're expected to level off during the coming year. There were 96.5 million head of cattle on U. S. farms in 1955 and 97.4 million this year. Next year's estimate is for about the same number as this year.

Cattle slaughter numbers next year are expected to be below the 1956 figure, but above 1955. There were 26.6 million slaughtered in 1955, 27.6 in 1956 and 27.2 million predicted for next year.

The amount of dressed beef produced is expected to decrease even more, because more cattle will be marketed at lighter weights. Estimated dressed beef is for 14.2 billion pounds in 1956 and 13.7 next year.

Slaughter rates are above a year ago. Cattle feeders expect to sell 70 per cent of their July 1 inventories before October 1, compared to 68 per cent last year.

Prices for high-grade fed steers were recently $2 per hundred above a year earlier. Fed cattle should continue strong through early fall, then taper off, depending on how summer-started cattle come in to market.

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

To counties not having
outlook meetings

For immediate use

BIG ACREAGE CUT IS NECESSARY TO DROP PRODUCTION

The soil bank will take some farm land out of production and increase farm income, but it will take a really sizable acreage cut to reduce total production, says County Agent _____.

That's because poorer acres of land are apt to be first to go into the soil bank.

Under the soil bank, say University of Minnesota agricultural economists, there may be a first year "slowdown" of feed supplies. But that could be followed by an increased total feed supply after new pastures and hay stands have been established and after the contract expires. More roughage could encourage more cattle, dairy and sheep production and result in some shifts in areas of livestock production.

There are two main parts to the soil bank--the acreage reserve and the conservation reserve. The acreage reserve is designed to take out of production land now producing corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice and tobacco. The land may be left idle, or some conservation practice may be carried out on it.

The conservation reserve section of the soil bank is a long-range plan to divert land that is now cropped, but which would be better used if put into permanent grass, timber or other non-crop use. It can be used for land that was tilled, for land that was in regular crop rotation during the previous year, or for land that is classified as an erosion hazard to the community.

Minnesota's conservation reserve goal for 1956 is 735,000 acres.

Farmers are urged to carefully examine their own operations to determine how they can take part to their best advantage. It's important to know the obligations and restrictions. A violation of a soil bank agreement could mean ending the contract and the farmer might have to refund all payments and pay additional penalties.

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

To counties not having
outlook meetings

For immediate use

SHEEP PROSPECTS CONTINUE GOOD

Minnesota sheep producers should make just as good profits during the coming year as they did during the past 12 months, says County Agent _____.

Lamb prices so far are expected to be about the same as last year's and the incentive program will continue on wool. The incentive program is a federal government subsidy designed to encourage wool production in the United States. It will bring the average price of wool to 62½ cents per pound.

Agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota report that sheep and lamb numbers for January 1, 1956, were down 473,000 for the nation as a whole, compared to a year earlier. That was a 1.5 per cent drop. Little change in sheep and lamb numbers is expected for January 1, 1957.

The 1956 lamb crop is 1 per cent more than for 1955, but still 1 per cent below the average for the past 10 years. The native states increased 3 per cent in lambs saved, while western states held steady.

Feeder lambs are apt to be lighter in weight when they come off range this year, according to the economists. That means it will take longer to get them finished, and the bulk of feeder lamb marketings is expected later in the year than usual.

June slaughter of lambs was 2 per cent less than the year before. Prospects are for a small reduction in slaughter numbers during the rest of this year. One reason for that is a stronger demand for ewe lambs for replacement.

Prices for feeder lambs will take a seasonal decline, but will remain a little above last year's prices for the last three months of this year.

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

To counties not having
outlook meetings

For immediate use

EGG PRICES
MAY DROP
THIS WINTER

Egg prices may be 15-20 per cent lower during the coming winter and spring than they were during the 1955-56 period, according to County Agent _____.

Prospects are favorable for the fall of 1957 based on a normal adjustment by producers after an unfavorable year.

Agricultural economists from the University of Minnesota say there could be 5 per cent more eggs during the coming 6 months than there were a year earlier.

The number of chicks hatched for laying flock replacements for the first half of 1956 is 7 per cent larger than a year earlier. Also, hens and laying pullets on August 1 were up 2½ per cent from August, 1955. These increased numbers will mean higher egg production and, consequently, lower prices through next spring.

Also, there were 1 per cent more pullets that hadn't reached laying age on August 1, 1956, than there were at the same time in 1955.

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

To counties not having
outlook meetings

For immediate use

HIGHER HOG PRICES EXPECTED FOR 1957

Hog prices are expected to average 10-20 per cent higher for the rest of this year than they were a year ago, says County Agent _____.

Agricultural economists from the University of Minnesota report that the low hog prices in the first half of 1956 were a result of an exceptionally large hog slaughter during that period. But for the remainder of this year, farmers are expected to market about 10 per cent less hogs than for the same period last year, meaning that prices should rise.

Following a normal seasonal decline, prices should hit a low in November or December, then strengthen after the end of the year, say the economists. Spring of 1957 should show prices about 20 per cent above hog prices in spring, 1956.

With more early spring farrowings, the seasonal peak in prices is moving up from August-September to July-August. This has been a marked trend in the past three years.

Consumers are demanding more meat-type pork, resulting in more emphasis on topping hogs out for the market at 200-220 pounds.

The 1956 spring pig crop was eight per cent less than a year ago and the fall pig crop this year is expected to be 12 per cent down from 1955. A moderate decrease is predicted for 1957 spring farrowings.

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

To counties not having
outlook meetings

For immediate use

LIVESTOCK FEED IN GOOD SUPPLY

Livestock producers in Minnesota and the rest of the nation have a good feed supply for the coming winter, University of Minnesota agricultural economists said at an outlook meeting today at _____.

The nation's farm feed supply is estimated at 195 million tons for this fall--just one per cent below last year's record.

Price supports on corn may influence the price of that commodity. The national average support on corn is $1.25 per bushel for corn not staying within allotments. For farmers complying with their allotments, the support level is $1.51 per bushel.

Farmers must meet storage facility requirements to be eligible for price supports on corn.

Many farmers won't take advantage of price supports unless corn drops more than 10 or 15 cents below the support level, the economists said. Corn prices are expected to go up seasonally in the spring of 1957.

Corn supplies, due to increases in production and carry-over, are expected to be about 200 million bushels larger than last year. The bulk of the July 1 stocks of corn is under price supports or owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The carry-over as of October 1 is expected to be 1.2 billion bushels of corn, compared to 1.1 billion a year ago.

Higher supports this year and smaller 1956 crops of oats will give more strength to oats and barley prices in late 1956 and 1957. Support price for oats this year is 65 cents a bushel, 4 cents higher than last year. Barley is supported at $1.02 per bushel, 8 cents more than a year ago.

A stronger demand for poultry feeds and heavy exports of soybean meal are preventing a strong decline in high protein feed prices, even though there are 70 million bushels more soybeans being produced this year than last year, which set a record. Estimated 1956 production of soybeans is 443 million bushels, compared to 371 million a year ago--a 20 per cent increase. A less than normal seasonal increase in soybean prices is expected, unless they drop, under pressure of harvest, to levels below the average loan rate of $2.15 per bushel.

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

To counties not having
outlook meetings

For immediate use

DAIRY RETURNS
MAY IMPROVE
NEXT YEAR

Dairy farmers can look forward to slightly improved returns in 1957 over what they received in 1956.

County Agent _____ quoted University of Minnesota agricultural economists who say we're still producing more dairy products than we eat and drink up, but per capita consumption of dairy products has increased slightly since 1950. In 1954, each man, woman and child in the nation consumed, on the average, 349 pounds of fluid milk and cream, 47 pounds ice cream and 9 pounds of butter.

Per capita consumption last year was up a little for all products--353 pounds fluid milk and cream, 49 pounds ice cream and 9.2 pounds of butter.

But while total per capita consumption of all milk was 700 pounds in 1955, production hit 747 pounds per capita that year and 757 pounds estimated for 1956.

Government purchases of dairy products are declining, but still substantial. Purchases for 1955 totalled 162 million pounds of butter, 150 million pounds cheese, and 556 million pounds of non-fat dry milk. Estimated 1956 purchases are 99 million pounds of butter, 68 million pounds of cheese and 343 million pounds of non-fat dry milk.

The following price supports will be in effect until April, 1957: butter, 59.5 cents per pound for 92 score; cheese, 35 cents per pound for grade A; spray powder, 16 cents per pound and roller powder, 14.25 cents per pound. These prices are based on the Chicago market.

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

To counties not having outlook meetings

For immediate use

FARM OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE

Farm income in Minnesota and the rest of the nation is expected to go up a little in 1956, according to County Agent _____.

With a continuing strong general economy, that increase should hold through 1957, say agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota. Some of the increase in farm income will be a result of soil bank payments for land put in acreage reserve and conservation reserve this summer and fall.

Agricultural products will continue to be in strong demand through 1957. That's a result of a continued, though somewhat slower, growth in the general economy in the country. A further increase of $25 is expected in the general per capita net income, and the present uptrend in consumer outlays for non-durable foods and services is expected to continue during the coming year.

Government spending for goods and services in 1956 is expected to be about 3 billion dollars more than 1955. According to current indications, there will be an increase of 4 billion dollars from 1956 to 1957 in government spending. A 1-billion dollar increase in military spending, large expenses for non-defense programs, and an uptrend in state and local government spending will all help maintain a strong demand for farm produce.

Private building expense is also a billion dollars higher than a year ago, and is expected to turn upward again in 1957.

Farm feed will be in good supply, just one per cent below last year's record feed supply.

Sheep producers can look forward to making just as good profits as they did a year ago. Cattle feeding profits margins may improve but will continue to be narrow. Hog prices are expected to average 10-20 per cent higher than they did in 1955-56.

The dairy farmer should face about the same profit situation although dairy production is still outrunning consumption.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 17, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 5 P.M.
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DAILY ROTATIONAL GRAZING DIDN'T AID BEEF RAISING IN RECENT RESEARCH

ROSEMOUNT---Ration-a-day grazing and green feeding may be fine for dairy cows, but neither system paid off with beef cattle at the University of Minnesota's 'gricultural Experiment station here this summer.

At the annual Beef-Grassland Field Day at the Rosemount station this afternoon, University Agronomist A. R. Schmid said that green feeding, weekly rotational grazing and ration-a-day pasturing--also called daily rotational grazing--were compared on steers this summer.

Average daily gain was practically the same for all three systems, but there was actually less total beef produced from an acre with the green feeding than from either weekly or rotational grazing, Schmid said.

Daily and weekly rotational grazing gave almost the same results, but daily rotational grazing called for more work. It took an extra 15 minutes daily to move the electric fences needed to confine the cattle when they were moved each day.

Ration-a-day grazing means putting the cattle on a pasture lot just big enough for one day's grazing, and moving them to a new lot each day. With weekly rotational grazing, the steers got new pasture just once a week.

Green feeding, also called soilage, means hauling green chopped forage to steers in a dry lot.

In another study, fertilized pastures produced 2.6 pounds of gain per day on each steer, while steers on unfertilized pasture gained only 2.27 pounds daily. This was on pasture in the first year of production.

Seeding legume-grass mixtures in alternate double rows instead of solid drilling resulted in more grass and less legumes in the pasture mixture, but it decreased the yields. An advantage of the alternate seeding was that, with more grass in the pasture mix, the steers didn't bloat as much as cattle on high-legume pastures.

(more)

W. J. Aunan, University animal husbandry professor, said that feeding stilbestrol produced slightly higher gains for each pound of feed than implanting stilbestrol, but stilbestrol-implanted steers gained a little faster.

Both methods, though, produced much better gains than when steers received no stilbestrol at all.

Implanting means placing stilbestrol pellets under the skin in back of the animal's ear.

Aunan reported that three lots of 12 steers each were used in the stilbestrol tests. One lot received no stilbestrol, another lot had stilbestrol mixed in the protein supplement, and the third lot had 36 milligrams of stilbestrol implanted. Otherwise, all lots got the same feed.

The stilbestrol-fed steers gained 2.68 pounds per day, while the stilbestrol-implanted lot averaged 2.74 pounds daily. The steers that got no stilbestrol averaged only 2.25 pounds per day.

Steers that were fed stilbestrol required 11.8 percent less feed for 100 pounds gain than the no-stilbestrol lot, and the implanted lot required 9.7 percent less feed for 100 pounds gain than steers that didn't get any stilbestrol.

Stilbestrol-fed steers returned $12.03 more profit over feed costs than the no-stilbestrol lot, and $2.56 more per head than stilbestrol-implanted steers.

Another experiment showed that if market conditions are stable, it's possible to make almost as much profit over feed cost without stilbestrol as when steers get stilbestrol, if the no-stilbestrol steers are fed to about the same weight as animals that get the hormone.

Aunan said in this study, one lot of steers got no stilbestrol and a third lot was fed 10 miligrams of stilbestrol daily. After 112 days of feeding, half of the no-stilbestrol lot and the entire stilbestrol-fed lot were marketed. Marketed steers that had received no stilbestrol averaged 954 pounds and brought $15.52 less profit over feed cost than the stilbestrol fed steers, which had averaged 984 pounds.

The other half of the no-stilbestrol lot was fed 12 days longer, until the steers averaged 993 pounds. When they were marketed, these steers brought only 40 cents less profit over feed costs per animal than steers that had been fed stilbestrol.

In that study, Aunan said, the biggest advantage in feeding stilbestrol was in getting the animals to market 12 days earlier. That alone could mean a big difference in market price, depending on the season and price changes.

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B-1134-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 17, 1956

Immediate Release

U FRUIT FARM VISITORS' DAY SATURDAY

Visitors' Day at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding farm has been set for Saturday, Sept. 22, according to an announcement from E. M. Hunt, secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural society.

The annual event is sponsored by the Minnesota State Horticultural society in cooperation with the University department of horticulture. It is open to members of the society and others interested.

A tour of the orchards and experimental plantings will begin at 1:30 p.m. Fruit Breeding farm personnel will conduct the tour.

The Fruit Breeding farm is located approximately 25 miles west of Minneapolis and 5 miles southwest of Excelsior.

Primary function of the 230-acre farm is to produce varieties of fruits adapted to the climate of this region. It has under observation 40,000 first-test seedlings and more than 2,000 selections in advanced tests. More than 60 varieties of fruits have been introduced to date as a result of experimental work at the Fruit Breeding farm. These include such fruits as the Latham raspberry and Haralson apple, now grown nationwide.

B-1135-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 17, 1956 Immediate Release

FARM OUTLOOK FAVORABLE FOR 1957

Minnesota farmers can look forward to making more money during the coming year.

Agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota expect farm income in Minnesota to go up for the year ahead. The general economy is continuing strong, and it should stay that way through 1957, according to the economists.

Dairy farmers can expect slightly improved returns in 1957 over what they received in 1956. Even though we're still producing more dairy products than we eat and drink up, per capita consumption around the nation last year was higher for most dairy products.

Prospects are a little better for beef, too. Feeder cattle prices, so far, s are expected to be slightly lower this fall and with less hogs being raised and marketed, the total meat supply will be down. Beef won't have to run as strong competition with pork as it did last year which should result in better feeding margins.

Hog prices are expected to average 10-20 percent higher for the rest of the year than they did last year, thanks partly to a smaller hog crop. The 1956 spring pig farrowing was eight percent less than a year ago and the fall pig crop is expected to be 12 pereent down from 1955. Hog prices in 1957 should be 10-20 percent higher than in 1956.

Sheep producers should come out just as well during the coming year as they did last year. Lamb prices are expected to be about the same as last year, and there isn't much change in total lamb and sheep numbers.

Poultrymen may suffer a 15-20 percent drop in egg prices during the coming winter, compared to the 1955-56 period. Prospects for the fall of 1957, though, are more favorable. A reason for the drop this winter is that there may be 5 percent more eggs than for a year earlier.

There will be plenty of feed for all livestock, the economists say. The nation's farm feed supply is estimated at 195 million tons for this fall--just one per cent below last year's record.

Some of the increase in farm income will be a result of soil bank payments for land put in acreage reserve and conservation reserve this summer and fall. Minnesota's conservation reserve goal for 1957 is 735,000 acres.

B-1136-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
2 P.M., WED., SEPT. 19
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FORAGE ISN'T ONLY ANSWER TO BETTER DAIRY PRODUCTION, ECONOMIST SAYS

More forage can help cut production costs for Minnesota dairy farmers, but corn and corn silage are as important as ever for the dairy herd.

S. A. Engene, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, told the Dairy Products Institute meeting on the St. Paul campus today that improvements in corn raising are just as big a help to the dairy farmer's income as improving forage production.

Crop records for 30 southern Minnesota farms, compiled for 1951-53, showed that average production costs were $36 per acre for corn, $45 for silage and $38 per acre for alfalfa.

Corn yielded 2100 pounds of T. D. N. (total digestible nutrients) per acre, corn silage produced 2300 pounds, and the alfalfa fields yielded 1700 pounds T. D. N. on these farms.

These figures are for farmers using average production and harvesting methods for all crops. Forage would be a little cheaper than corn in northern areas of Minnesota, though, Engene said.

He stressed the importance of better varieties of alfalfa, more fertilizer, and better harvesting methods--rotational pasturing, green feeding--for more efficient use of forage lands.

But the X-tra Yield corn contests show that corn yields in Minnesota can be greatly increased, too, he added.

(more)

Add 1 Dairy Products Institute

In the long run, there isn't enough difference between possible results from corn land and forages to make forage the only crop on a dairy farm, Engene said. A farmer who raises a balance of both crops is also more flexible; he can switch to raising all livestock with the same crops. On the level land in southern counties, it's usually more profitable to emphasize corn production rather than forage.

High production costs may make it necessary for smaller butter-making plants to merge and increase their volume, J. H. Gholson, extension dairy products specialist, told a butter-making session at the conference.

He pointed to recent figures showing that large butter-making operations in Minnesota--plants producing a million pounds of butter or more annually--are able to produce a pound of butter for one-third to one-half as much as it costs smaller plants.

Average volume of butterfat processed by the 533 butter manufacturing plants in the state during 1955 was only 420,000 pounds, Gholson said. In many of these smaller operations, equipment has become worn and out of date, but the volume of the plant is often so low that there just isn't enough money available to buy the equipment necessary to meet minimum standards.

In many cases, the best solution would be for small plants to merge before they use up all their capital, Gholson said. The larger volume then would make new equipment pay off.

B-1137-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1956 Immediate Release

PIGS TAKE ON NEW LOOK IN STATE

Like new tractors and modern country homes, Minnesota's pigs have taken on a streamlined appearance during the past 15 years.

The big switch to the "meat-type" hog made the difference. And just how much hog feeding has affected that change will be pointed out to farmers attending the 34th annual Swine Feeders Day, Sept. 28, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Ambling around feeding lots on many farms in World War II were heavy, well-larded pigs that furnished important raw material for nitroglycerin, used in wartime explosives.

But the end of the war also signalled the end of the heavy pig. Housewives demanded meatier pork cuts and less fat. So swine breeders and farmers obliged by changing to trimmer, meatier hogs.

A major contribution to this conversion has been the swine research at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture. More than 200 pigs are used annually in University swine experiments.

Past research has already brought out the many of the answers to hog men's problems. Last year, limited feeding proved helpful for gilts. The research workers fed one group of gilts a normal ration and restricted the feed for another group by replacing 15-35 percent of the corn with an equal weight of ground corn cobs.

At farrowing time, the normally-fed gilts weighed 422 pounds on an average, compared to 318 pounds for the gilts on restricted rations. The big difference, though, was that three-week-old pigs from the limited-fed lot were produced at a cost of $3.08 each, compared to an average cost of $4.45 for pigs from gilts that got normal feed. Dressing percentage was higher for the normal-fed group--72 percent. Gilts on limited feed dressed out 66 percent.

Early weaning didn't pay off in 1955 research. Pigs that were weaned at eight weeks gained .05 pounds more daily between three and eight weeks of age than pigs weaned at three weeks of age.

Speakers at Swine Feeders Day will include L.E. Hanson, head of the animal husbandry department; E.F. Ferrin, retired head of the department; R.J. Meade, swine nutritionist from the University of Nebraska and H.G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist from the University of Minnesota. ### B-1138-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1956

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Immediate Release

The camera is an important part of a county agent's equipment. Above right, Abel Anderson, Red Lake county agent, tells John Reinbold, Brooks, Minnesota farmer, how to take good color slides with a 35 mm. camera. Anderson graduated from the University of Minnesotaa in 1951, and before that, operated a 400-acre farm in Roseau county. While in college, he spent his summers with a canning company at Blue Earth, where he was in charge of insect control work. After leaving the University, he was a veterans' on-the-farm agricultural instructor in Sebeka for three years. He went to Red Lake county in November, 1954.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1956 Immediate Release

FARM ELECTRIFICATION SHORT COURSE TO BE HELD

A Farm Electrification Short Course will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus November 8 and 9, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Program chairman for the event is Vernon Meyer, University agricultural engineer.

Persons who help farm families plan electrical equipment use will hear University and industry men explain methods of applying electricity to farm use.

Instruction at the short course will include duties and responsibilities of a power use advisor, off-peak operation of bulk milk coolers, hay drying, barn ventilation, farmstead wiring, milk house heating, public relations and consumer contacts.

Persons wishing more information can contact the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-1140-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1956 Immediate Release

BUNKER SILO REDUCES LABOR FOR ROSEMOUNT FARMER

ROSEMOUNT--A bunker silo saves 22 full working days per year for one farmer here in Dakota county.

The cows simply "eat their way" through the silage on the Louis Geronime farm. And the 500-ton capacity bunker silo only cost a fraction of what it would have taken to build an upright silo for that much tonnage.

Geronime last summer built his 100 X 30 bunker silo above the ground. It has a paved cement floor and 8-foot plank sides that taper out at the top. Creosoted poles hold up the planks.

By using movable feeding mangers, Geronime let his 50 milk cows and 20 heifers start eating at one end last September. It took them until mid-March--180 days--to eat up all the silage.

"If that silage had been stored in an upright silo, it would have taken us a good hour every day to throw it out and feed it," says Geronime. "In 180 days, that's 180 hours of hard work saved. And look at the difference in cost. An upright silo big enough for 500 tons of silage and equipped with a silo unloader would have cost us a good six times as much as this bunker silo."

All Geronime has to do with this silo is move the feeding mangers up closer to the silage every two or three days. That takes just a minute or two each time.

The silo is easy to fill, Geronime says. He unloads the silage from chopper wagons in the silo--the floor is at ground level--and levels it off with a tractor that has a row-crop cultivator mounted on it, with the shovels raised. Then he just drives the tractor back and forth across the silage to pack it down.

There was no inside spoilage in the bunker silo last year, and just a little spoilage on the far end. This year, Geronime plans to let the cows feed in from both ends and that way eliminate more of the spoilage.

He got the idea for the bunker silo from farm magazines and some plans he received last year from the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture. He's also a steady cooperator with Dakota County Agent Clarence Quie.

Geronime has a loose-housing dairy barn and milking parlor, built six years ago. His next plans are for a self-feeding dry hay barn. ### B-1139-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 20, 1956 Immediate Release

4-H BOY AND GIRL RECEIVE McKERROW SCHOLARSHIPS

Robert Rowe, 20, Cloquet, and Judith Graber, 17, Brook Park, have been selected for the 1956 McKerrow scholarships for their outstanding work in 4-H livestock projects.

The awards were announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, and W.E. Morris, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association.

The $150 scholarships are to be used for the study of agriculture or home economics. Named for William McKerrow, for many years active in Minnesota livestock circles, they are given each year to two 4-H members who have long-time records in livestock projects.

Named as alternates were Laverne Forest, Montevideo; Dallyce Schwantz, Plainview and Thomas DeMarais, Foley.

During the 10 years Rowe has been a member of the Mission Creek 4-H club, he has served as president, vice president and secretary. He is now president of the Carlton county 4-H federation and chairman of the Carlton county Rural Youth committee. He has been an active junior leader for six years.

Since Robert's father died in 1951 he and his three brothers have been responsible for the farm enterprise. After the two older boys went into service about two years ago, Robert has had much of the responsibility of operating the farm.

As a result of his 4-H livestock projects, Robert now owns three purebred calves, a purebred bull and two grade cows. He attributes to 4-H work adoption of these improved practices on the farm: pasture renovation, soil testing, buying registered animals and using certified seed.

Miss Graber plans to enter the University of Minnesota this fall.

As a 4-H club member for nine years, she has been particularly interested in the sheep project, which she has carried for six years, food preparation, health, conservation and gardening. She has been president, secretary and treasurer of the Pomroy Happy Hustlers 4-H club and has been secretary of the Kanabec county 4-H leaders' council.

The Kanabec county 4-H girl now owns 19 sheep. She has won trips to exhibit her sheep to the Junior Livestock Shows in Duluth and South St. Paul.

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B-1141-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 20, 1956 Immediate Release

FEEDER CATTLE CLINIC SCHEDULED IN LYON COUNTY

The 4th annual Cattle Feeders Clinic is scheduled for Friday evening, Sept. 21, at the Central Feeder Yards sales pavilion, Tracy, Minn.

Specialists from the University of Minnesota and the Central Livestock association will discuss the feeder cattle business, recent cattle feeding research, the livestock economic outlook and different grades of feeder cattle.

Five hundred feeder cattle will be on exhibit in the pavilion, representing different grades and weights. Some of these demonstration cattle will be used by the livestock specialists to show how to select good feeder stock.

Ralph McCarthy, manager of the cattle department, Central Livestock association, will discuss "The Cattle Market as it is Today." Al Harvey, animal husbandry professor from the University of Minnesota, will review the past year's cattle research.

Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economist from the University, will discuss the economic outlook for livestock. Explaining feeder cattle selection and feeding will be R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University.

Using live cattle as "classroom exhibits," Jacobs and L. S. Doran, in charge of stocker and feeder operations for the Central Livestock Order Buying company, will explain the classes and grades of feeder cattle and how each grade can be adapted to farming conditions. Grades of feeder cattle are fancy, choice, good, medium and common.

Master of ceremonies will be Raymond J. Newell, Lyon county agricultural agent.

The event is sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota agricultural extension service, the Central Livestock association, the Central Livestock Order Buying company and the Tracy Civic and Commerce association.

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B-1142-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 20, 1956 Immediate Release

STATE 4-H HEALTH WINNERS NAMED

A Washington county girl and a Chisago county boy are this year's state 4-H health achievement winners.

Sara Jane Brown, 19, Route 2, St. Paul 6, and Karle Erickson, 17, Rush City, were chosen health champions from among approximately 100 county health winners. Announcement of the winners was made by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, at State 4-H Health camp held this week at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological station at Itasca State park.

The two health champions will receive all-expense trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in late November. Selection of the winners was based not only on their own physical condition but on improvements they have made toward more healthful living and on their community health activities.

Brown-eyed Sara Jane is 5 feet 4½ inches tall and weighs 122 pounds. Karle measures 5 feet 9½ inches and weighs 148 pounds. Both of them are convinced that plenty of exercise, sleep and a good diet made important contributions to their good physical health. Karle drinks close to two quarts of milk a day. Both are fond of fruits and vegetables. Regular physical and dental examinations are a part of their health program.

Sara Jane drinks five or six glasses of milk a day. As first attendant to Princess Kay of the Milky Way two years ago, one of her duties was promoting the use of dairy products. "I practically live on milk," she says.

A sophomore at Hamline university, Sara Jane is majoring in religious education. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Brown.

The Washington county girl has been a member of the Woodbury 4-H club for 10 years and has carried the health activity each year. As a junior leader in her club, she helps younger members with their health activities and their bread projects. This past summer she taught artificial respiration to all members of her club.

(more)

Since she believes that mental health is as important as physical health, she has helped to develop recreational activities and singing as important phases of each club program. She has given numerous talks and demonstrations on health, has taken part in health drives and health checks in her own club.

This past year she won county championships on her 4-H bread, dairy foods and health demonstrations. She has received the Washington county 4-H leadership and achievement awards and has served as president of the Washington county 4-H leaders' council. She is a member of the National Honor society and as a senior in high school received the American Legion award.

Karle is a freshman at St. Olaf college, Northfield, where he plans to major in music and minor in mathematics. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Erickson, who received the Skelly award for agricultural achievement last May.

The Chisago county boy is health chairman of the North Star 4-H club and has carried the health activity for nine years. Acting as county health chairman this past summer, he launched a special polio information drive on use of Salk vaccine. As health chairman of his local 4-H club he has planned monthly health talks for 4-H meetings, helped conduct a health survey of his club as a basis for this year's health activities, has promoted yearly dental and physical checkups and first-aid kits for each 4-H home. On the home farm he has cleaned up scrap piles for rat control and has worked at eliminating breeding places for flies and mosquitoes.

In addition to his 4-H health activities, Karle has carried the beef project for six years and is a junior leader. He recently sold most of the animals he had raised in the beef project to help defray college expenses.

Honors are no new story to Karle. He was valedictorian of his class in Rush city high school, won the American Legion award, was captain of the varsity basketball team and won the award of most talented member of his class. He served as assistant band director in high school, assistant choir director in church and won A ratings in the State Music festival for his clarinet solo.

Fourteen outstanding 4-H members were interviewed for the title of state health winners. Others competing for the honors were George Bruender, Good Thunder; Richard Lyman, Excelsior; Jonathan Chells, Cannon Falls; June Cunningham, Sleepy Eye; Patricia Bottomly, Winnebago; Gwen Pigman, Round Lake; Barbara Pytleski, Fairmont; Elizabeth Dean, Byron; Patricia Angelle, Pipestone; Joyce Strand, Elk River; Rachel Speltz, Minneiska; Rose May Pichner, Owatonna. ### B-1143-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 20, 1956 Immediate Release

TIPS ON SHOPPING FOR ELECTRIC RANGE

Easy upkeep and efficient operation are points to keep in mind when shopping for an electric range.

Needs of the family should always be considered in selecting this piece of equipment, according to University of Minnesota home economists.

Family needs are determined by the size of the family, the amount of baking, broiling and surface food preparation done in the home and the use that could be made of automatic timers and controls or other special features. A good range should meet these needs but also fit the budget.

Here are some pointers from University home economists on selecting an electric range:

. Look for the Underwriters' Laboratory, Inc. seal of approval (UL). This indicates that an electric range has been tested for safety.

. Select a range with tubular type surface units, either single or double tube. The double tube has an inner and outer coil which operate independently allowing for a variety of different sized utensils.

. Make sure it has at least one high-speed or extra-high speed surface unit.

. Check for shiny metal reflector pans under the surface units that can be removed easily for cleaning.

. If you want a range with a deep well cooker, choose a unit which can be raised from the bottom of the well to give an extra surface unit.

. Choose a model with switch control knobs or buttons with five to seven temperature settings.

. See that the oven door closes tightly and has a stop position to hold it partly open for broiling.

. Look at the new feature of surface units with temperature control. Some have both time and temperature controls and can be set for surface cooking, just as in the oven.

. For added convenience, consider some of the special features that can be found on today's electric ranges. Although they add convenience, these features also add to the cost of a range.

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B-1144-eh

UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
Sept. 24, 1956

SPECIAL TO THE SOUTH ST. PAUL REPORTER

Thirteen-year-old Jean Low, Faribault, had success with her 4-H lamb project this year by following a three-point management system.

First, pick out lambs with a wide deep body, short neck and good legs, she says. Second, creep feed them and provide good pasture.

Third, rotate the pasture and drench the lambs to control internal parasites, she advises.

She found that it was important to keep plenty of hay, water and salt before the lambs at all times. She has already started to block the lamb that she will show at the Junior Livestock Show, and keeps it covered with a home-made "sack blanket".

* * *

Sandra Cotter, 12, Oakland, Minn., found three main points in successfully raising a steer calf for a 4-H project this summer.

First, she says, select a calf that's built low to the ground, with short legs, broad back, and full flanks with a broad rump.

Second, give the animal a good ration and third, give it good care and train it well for showing. Her Purebred Angus calf gained 540 pounds in 180 days, averaging three pounds daily.

She fed the calf "cafeteria style". The ration included shelled corn, oats, a concentrate mixture, salt, and hay.

* * *

Efficient management increases the profit margin in pork production, says James Lundquist, 16, Willmar 4-H clubber.

He found it was important to make sure his purebred Hampshire barrow had feed and water in front of it at all times, so he built a self feeder and a self waterer for the animal.

The pig gained 88 pounds in 90 days and James figures it is worth $20 above feed costs.

* * *

Ewes are apt to make better mothers if you leave the light on in the sheep barn during the lambing season.

That's one of the things 12-year-old Douglas Hanson, 4-H member from Willmar, learned during the past year. He has been in 4-H sheep project work three years. He has owned 27 sheep since he started 4-H work and gave a demonstration at local club meetings on sheep care this summer.

* * *

Yorkshires and Minnesota No. 1 crossbred hogs make topnotch meat-type animals, Jerry Thurston, 18, Madelia, Minn., has learned.

Now in his 4th year of hog project work in 4-H, Jerry says that by using a good cross and feeding correctly, pigs can be raised to market weight more economically than was possible with lard-type hogs.

He kept his project barrow free of parasites this summer by using a liquid hog wormer and spraying it with lindane, an insecticide.

* * *

A well-managed sheep project is helping 14-year-old Lyle Kastner, Piers, Minn., pay his everyday school expenses.

After 4 years in 4-H sheep projects, Lyle has a total of 10 sheep. His purebred Hampshire wether this year was worth $17 at the end of the project--nearly $8 above feed costs.

Lyle's sheep business started from two ewes he received from his Grandfather five years ago--is giving him valuable training in managing his own finances.

* * *

Tips from a University of Minnesota 4-H bulletin on raising pigs helped Kenneth Nelson, 12, Avoca, raise a healthy Chester White-Landrace crossbred that he will show at the Junior Livestock Show this year.

He hand-fed the pig a balanced ration of corn, oats, mineral, protein supplement, salt and antibiotics. He keeps the pig clean by washing it with a detergent and water, and trimmed its hair and toes.

The pig gained 1.7 pounds daily during a 60-day feeding period.

* * *

Seventeen-year-old Howard Carlson, Garvin, Minn., will have plenty of livestock showing experience behind him when he exhibits his Angus steer at the Junior Livestock Show.

He has been in 4-H club work for 8 years, and has already shown steers at the state event 4 times and at the Sioux City Interstate Livestock show 6 times. He was a member of a 4-H general livestock judging team one year.

His feeding schedule for his calf this year called for starting the animal on oats and hay, switching to ground ear corn, then to ground shelled corn mixed with protein supplement and liquid molasses.

* * *

One cooked barley meal fed to his two beef calves daily this summer paid Gregory Peichel, 14, Fairfax, big dividends. He netted $130.00 from his calf project.

The calves also got ground ear corn, shell corn, concentrate and rouphage. Gregory practiced showmanship all summer with his calf, aiming at a showmanship blue ribbon.

He says three things are necessary to end up with a good show calf. You must have a good animal, the right feed and then give it good care.

* * *

Joseph Kuchelmeier, 16, St. Peter, got his calf from a fellow 4-H'er in Nebraska. He wanted a calf that had been halter broken from the time it was small.

Joseph trained his calf for the show ring right from the start. Besides that he ended up with a 900-pound animal and $19.06 profit.

* * *

Colleen Pearson, 12, from Nicollet County found seven reasons that made her lamb-raising project a success.

Some of these points apply to commercial lamb-raisers as well as Junior Livestock raisers.

She says:

1. Early lambs do better.
2. Feed lambs what they like to eat.
3. Let the mother supply the milk as long as possible.
4. Supply plenty of fresh water and good pasture.
5. Let lambs eat their grain before filling up on pasture.
6. Control worms regularly.
7. Exercise lambs daily during the last month of finishing. Then they'll develop a much finer finish.

* * *

A corn crib serves as the temporary home of a market lamb owned by Donald Kompelien, 16, of Canby. Two weeks before showing, Donald puts his lamb in a corn crib to fatten him up. It also keeps him dry and cool, he says.

During six years in the market lamb project, Donald has learned to tell what percent of corn to feed lambs in order to get them fat at the right time, and how to judge lambs for type and finish.

* * *

"Rudy II," a beef steer owned by Elmo Dorn, 20, Hendricks, is a "home-grown" calf raised on home-grown feed. Elmo picked him out of the herd of purebred Shorthorns which he and his father own in partnership. He started the calf on ground oats beginning at 6 months of age, and gradually increased corn content of the feed to 75 per cent. He supplemented this with high-protein feed and vitamin concentrate.

An exhibitor at the Junior Livestock show this year, Elmo has carried the calf project for 5 years.

* * *

A birthday present was the beginning of a 4-H lamb project for Myrna Larsen, 15, of Tyler. Her lamb, which she is showing at the Junior Livestock show, was a gift from her brother in March. When he was old enough to be taken from the herd, Myrna put him in a pen with another lamb, "to get him tame and prevent him from getting lonely". She worked with her lamb every day and bathed and blocked him about a month before his first showing.

* * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 24 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 1 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Money spent for better feed and pasture pays off in higher profits from the dairy herd, say dairy cattle specialists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

Large butter-making operations in Minnesota--plants producing a million pounds of butter or more annually--are able to produce a pound of butter for one-third to one-half as much as it costs smaller plants.

* * * * * *

Of the $29 billion collected by U. S. farmers last year, about 17 per cent came from cattle sales, 14 per cent from milk, 10 per cent from hogs, 10 per cent from poultry, 9 per cent from cotton and 6 per cent from wheat.

* * * * * *

In 1954, family-operated farms made up about 97 per cent of the total in the U. S. Only three per cent of the farms were "large scale" enterprises.

* * * * * *

Improvements in corn raising are just as big a help to the dairy farmer's income as improving forage production, says S. A. Engene, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

Just a few years ago, 31 per cent of the nation's labor force was in agriculture. Today it's less than 10 per cent.

* * * * * *

Minnesota farmers can look forward to making more money during the next year, say agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

Be careful with fire, especially during these dry autumn days. Fire is easy to start, but hard to stop if it "gets away" from you.

* * * * * *

More than 5 million people in the nation spend full time getting food from farm to consumers.

* * * * * *

UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
Sept. 24, 1956

SPECIAL TO THE SOUTH ST. PAUL REPORTER

700 4-HERS ENTER LIVESTOCK SHOW

Seven hundred Minnesota 4-H youths will enter the 1956 Junior Livestock show, scheduled for Oct. 1-4 at the South St. Paul stockyards, according to W. E. Morris, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association and general manager for the event.

Boys and girls from around the state will enter 310 beef calves, 175 barrows, 205 wether lambs and 15 pens of 3 wethers each.

Each 4-H member is limited to one entry for the show. All entries are male animals, ready for market.

A sheep shearing contest will be held during the first day of the show. Lambs and barrows will be judged Oct. 2, along with a showmanship contest in each division.

Beef steers will be judged Oct. 3 and a banquet for the 4-Hers will be held that evening in the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul.

All animals will be sold on the final day of the show. The top winners in all divisions--70 steers, 30 barrows, 50 lambs and two lamb trios--will be sold at public auction, and the rest will be sold out of the barns by commission companies.

The Junior Livestock Show fills a four-fold purpose, according to Morris.

"It teaches the club members how to select animals, feed them for market, prepare animals for the showing, and finally, how to be a showman. The Junior Show tells the boys and girls how better care and feeding pay off."

Entrants in the Junior Show have already won county livestock shows. Each county fills a quota for the state event, based on the county's enrollment in the state as a whole for each livestock division.

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University Farm and Home News
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To all counties

For use week of
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SPECIALIST COMPARES TYPES OF BULK TANKS

Farmers planning to put in bulk tanks have two main types of tanks to choose from--ice bank tanks and direct expansion coolers.

But which type to buy depends on local price, the size tank needed, and the farmer's individual preference, according to J. H. Gholson, extension dairy marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

He says either type will do a good job of cooling milk.

Ice-bank tanks have compartments underneath or on the sides of the tanks for water. Refrigerating coils cool the water, and form an ice bank that cools the tank and the milk in it.

In direct-expansion tanks, the coils are installed directly against the outside of the tank's inner wall.

Ice bank tanks usually cost about 10 per cent less than direct-expansion tanks, and are a little cheaper to install. They take a little more electricity, but they spread the electricity cost over a longer time period.

Condensing units in ice bank tanks give out a little heat over a longer period than direct expansion tanks. That way, ice bank tanks help keep the milkhouse warm in winter.

If a direct-expansion tank isn't operated correctly, it can freeze the milk. That isn't as much of a problem with ice-bank tanks. Direct-expansion tanks can be dried out more easily than ice bank tanks, and that makes it easier to keep the protective coating on the stainless steel lining.

Gholson says no matter what type bulk tank you get, make sure it's big enough. The tank should hold three milkings during the flush season of the year where the plant picks up milk every day. For every-other-day pickup, the tank needs to be big enough to hold five milkings during the flush season.

In any case, buy from a good, reputable dealer, who can furnish good service for the bulk tank later on.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 24 1956

To all counties

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CREDIT IMPORTANT IN FARM PLANNING

A farmer's financial success is often no better than his credit rating, says Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Most farmers need to borrow money to make money. That's easier to do when you've established a good financial reputation. Routhe lists 9 points for keeping a good credit rating:

1. Borrow to boost your income. Lenders expect you to use money they lend you to return a good profit. Don't let them down.

2. Make a summary of what you own and what you owe. Your lender will ask for that information and has every right to know it.

3. Plan your credit needs in advance. Estimate your expenses and income for the coming year.

4. Keep in touch with your lender. Gain his confidence by frankly discussing your finances.

5. Stick to one lender. You'll gain his confidence a lot quicker than if he knows you have a number of other financial obligations.

6. Borrow only as much money as you need.

7. Work out a repayment plan and make your payments promptly. If you can't meet a particular payment, talk it over with the lender at once.

8. Spend your money wisely. The most successful borrowers are people who live within their incomes.

9. Keep complete records of your business. Then your lender can get a better idea of your financial needs.

It's also important to pick your credit source carefully, too, Routhe says. Find out if the prospective lender has experience in your type of loan.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 24 1956

To all counties

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

BEEF CALVES NEED GOOD CORN SILAGE

Beef calves make the best gains at least cost when they get plenty of corn silage, says County Agent _____ _____.

Al Harvey, livestock scientist at the University of Minnesota, reports that in 1955-56 research, steers that received corn silage and no alfalfa silage gained 1.24 pounds daily, highest of all feeding combinations compared.

At the Beef-Grassland project at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount, six lots of steers were fed for 148 days on six different rations.

One lot got no silage or corn-and-cob meal--just alfalfa hay and trace minerals. A second lot was fed alfalfa silage, a third group of steers got corn silage only, and the three other lots got three different combinations of alfalfa and corn silage.

All lots except the steers on hay alone received a little corn and cob meal and some alfalfa hay.

Steers that received nothing but alfalfa hay and trace minerals gained only .81 pounds daily--lowest of all six groups. The lot that received alfalfa silage alone were almost as low--.98 pounds gain per day.

As the amount of corn silage was increased in the ration, the rate of gain per day went up and cost per pound of gain went down. Steers receiving one part corn silage and two parts alfalfa silage gained 1.15 pounds per day, and a lot that received one part of alfalfa silage and two parts of corn silage averaged 1.16 pounds per day.

For the fastest gaining lot--the steers on corn silage alone--the cost per pound of gain was 13.4 cents, lowest for all steers in the experiment.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 24 1956

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 1

PLAN WARDROBE
FOR SATISFACTION,
COORDINATION

Advance planning of all clothing purchases will pay off in terms of good appearance and satisfaction, says Home Agent _____ _____.

Even though you make only a few additions each season, a wardrobe plan is practical, believes Charlotte Wolff, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

A good plan will help you select the right articles at the right time. You can quickly determine your most important needs and avoid impulse buying and wardrobe "misfits." When you know exactly what clothing you already have, it is fairly easy to select a new garment that is well suited to your wardrobe in both color and style.

The amount of time you spend in planning depends on the type and extent of your plan. The possibilities range from a detailed chart to a few informal notes. Whatever time you spend will improve your wardrobe to some degree.

The busy person will find it most practical to make plans twice a year, before the cold season and before the warm season, says Miss Wolff. She gives these three principles of wardrobe planning: (1) Know the approximate amount of money available for the season ahead, (2) know what clothes are already on hand and (3) know the current fashion trends.

. To get the most for your clothing dollar, you need to know in advance the approximate amount that will be available. Then, if the budget is limited, you will avoid unnecessary items and purchase essentials first.

. Don't try to take an inventory of your wardrobe from memory. Take clothes out of the closet, examine them carefully and then try them on. Clothes have a way of looking and fitting differently from one season to the next, so be sure they are usable before you count on wearing them again.

. A becoming style is more important than the latest fashion in a garment, says Miss Wolff. However, knowledge of the current fashion trends will help you select flattering garments that will not be out of fashion right away. -eh-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 24 1956

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 1

POULTRY, BEEF,
PORK PLENTIFUL

When the frost is on the pumpkin this fall, there will be plenty of good things to eat, says Home Agent _____ _____, in reporting on the October list of plentiful foods.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports, on which the plentiful foods list is based, indicate big supplies of "main course" foods, many of them produced in Minnesota. Fall is traditionally the season for heavy marketing of cattle and hogs, assuring generous amounts of beef and pork. There are more hens, laying more heavily, so consumers may expect an abundance of eggs.

The turkey crop is the largest in history, and it will be supplemented by more broiler and fryer chickens than ever reached market in October, plus a liberal supply of stewing chickens.

October is the month of the annual Cheese Festival, when many food stores will feature cheeses of many different kinds. Milk and other dairy products also are classed as plentiful.

Potatoes, cabbage and dry beans are three crops grown in many parts of the Midwest which will be plentiful. The Southland will provide peanuts for an abundance of peanut butter, and a big supply of rice from the harvest of this year and last.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 24 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 1

GATHER, ARRANGE
WINTER BOUQUETS
AS 4-H PROJECT

An interesting and unusual task that will fit in with the 4-H home beautification, home furnishings or conservation projects, is the gathering and arranging of winter bouquets, says 4-H Club Agent _____ _____.

Many colorful arrangements are possible with the great variety of flowers and foliage with interesting shapes and textures in Minnesota. Many are common garden plants or weeds which can be found around the farm.

Gathering of bouquet materials usually begins in late summer and continues until late fall. Identifying the various plants and flowers as you collect them will tie in with conservation activities.

It is best to cut most flowers when they are in prime condition. However, strawflowers and similar blooms should be picked when they are about half open. Strip off all leaves and tie the flowers in small bunches. Hang them upside down in a dry, dark room with good ventilation. Cockscomb and zinnias are generally dried in an upright position, while Japanese lantern and mullein are dried in a horizontal position.

To prevent stem breakage while arranging dried flowers, dip them in water for 5 to 10 minutes before arranging them.

There is almost no limit to the type of foliage that can be used. Weeds, milkweed pods, sumac and branches are all popular materials. To treat foliage so it will last, hammer the stem ends and then put the ends in a pint jar containing $\frac{1}{2}$ cup glycerine in 1 cup water. Allow it to stand about two weeks. The leaves will turn dark, but will blend with other materials.

Wheat, dried berries, pods and other fruit or seeds will make many arrangements more attractive. Ground pine will hold its brilliant green color after it is dried. It is especially effective in Christmas arrangements.

-eh-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Sept. 25, 1956

Special to Hennepin County

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
APPOINTED FOR
RAMSEY COUNTY

Marian Nelson, Preston, has been appointed home agent for Ramsey county, effective November 1.

Miss Nelson has been home agent in Fillmore county since July 1, 1955.

She holds a bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota, with a major in home economics education.

A 4-H club member for 12 years, she carried most of the home economics projects, was active in demonstrations, in safety, health and leadership activities. During the summer of 1954 she served as assistant 4-H club agent in Wabasha county. She was born and reared on a farm in Goodhue county.

As home agent she will work with County Agricultural Agent Roger Conklin on an expanded extension program for the county, with special emphasis on the home economics phases of 4-H work and further development of the extension home program.

Miss Nelson succeeds Florence Olson, who resigned to take a teaching position in Barrett, Minn.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1956

Immediate Release

MEAT-TYPE CERTIFICATION TO BE EXPLAINED AT SWINE FEEDERS DAY

Better feeding for more profitable pork production will be reviewed for farmers by four livestock scientists at the 34th annual Swine Feeders Day at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Friday (Sept. 28).

At 10 a.m., visitors will be conducted on a tour of the University swine barns, where they will see hog feeding research in progress. More than 200 pigs are used in the experiments. The tour will start at the livestock pavilion.

At 1 p.m., E. F. Ferrin, retired head of the animal husbandry department will review "Swine Feeding Then and Now." Results of 1955-56 experiments will be discussed by L. E. Hanson, present head of the animal husbandry department.

Progress in swine nutrition will be reviewed by R. J. Meade, swine nutritionist from the University of Nebraska. H. G. Zavoral, livestock scientist at the University of Minnesota, will discuss "meat-type certification," a uniform system for selecting hog breeding stock.

Farmers who have attended 30 or more Swine Feeders Days will be recognized as members of the "30-year" club.

All persons interested in swine production are invited to attend.

B-1145-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1956

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Spuds, like any other farm crop, need plenty of fertilizer to produce a good crop. Just how well fertilizing pays off for potatoes is duscussed here by Torstein Grinager, left, agricultural agent in Lake county and William P. Martin, head of the University of Minnesota soils department. The letters "PK" on the sign indicate that the field was fertilized with phosphate and potash. The picture was taken this summer in a fertilizer trial plot at the University's North Central School and Experiment Station at Grand Rapids. A long-time county agent, Grinager has been at Lake county since 1928. He is widely known for his work with rural people, and helped promote his part of the state as a recreation area.

-pjt-

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1956

Immediate Release

DAIRY SCIENTIST RECEIVES CITATION

Joseph C. Olson, Jr., dairy bacteriologist at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, has been honored for his teaching and research in the dairy industry.

The citation was made by the Minnesota Sanitarians' association, an organization of dairy plant directors, fieldmen, and other representatives of the dairy products industry.

Olson was secretary of the association from 1947-55. He has been on the staff of the University dairy department since 1937, and is author of "Dairy Microbiology," a new textbook for college students in dairy industry. He also has written or helped write nearly two dozen other publications on dairy bacteriology.

A well-known research worker in dairy bacteriology, Olson earned his Ph. D. in 1948 with a study of heat resistance of certain bacteria in milk. He later did research on the keeping quality of pasteurized milk.

In recent research, Olson studied rancid off-flavor (wintry flavor) in milk and helped develop a method for estimating development of rancid flavors. At the recent Dairy Products Institute, held Sept. 19-21 on the St. Paul campus, Olson listed practical steps that dairymen can use to control rancid flavor.

B-1146-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1956 Immediate Release

LIVESTOCK SHOW OPENS MONDAY, OCT. 1

Minnesota's best market 4-H livestock will parade into the show ring at the South St. Paul stockyards next week, Oct. 1-4.

Some 700 4-H club members will enter 310 beef calves, 175 barrows, 205 wether lambs and 15 pens of 3 wethers each in the 38th annual Junior Livestock show.

According to W. E. Morris, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association and general manager for the event, each 4-H member is limited to one entry for the show. All entries are male animals, ready for market.

A sheep shearing contest will be held during the first day of the show. Lambs and barrows will be judged Tuesday, Oct. 2, along with a showmanship contest in each division.

Beef steers will be judged Wednesday, Oct. 3 and the annual Livestock Show banquet for the 4-H'ers will be held that evening in the Lowry hotel, St. Paul.

All animals will be sold on Thursday, the final day of the show. The top winners in all divisions--70 steers, 30 barrows, 50 lambs and two lamb trios--will be sold in the afternoon at public auction, and the rest will be sold out of the barns by commission companies in the morning.

The Junior Livestock show fills a four-fold purpose, according to Morris.

"It teaches the club members how to select animals, feed them for market, prepare animals for the show ring, and finally, be a showman. The junior show tells the boys and girls how better care and feeding pay off."

Entrants in the junior show have already won county livestock shows. Each county fills a quota for the state event, based on the county's enrollment in the state as a whole for each livestock division.

The show is sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association, the St. Paul and Minneapolis Chambers of Commerce and the South St. Paul Civic and Commerce association, in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

B-1147-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1956

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS

Ten Minnesota 4-H'ers have won trips to the National Dairy Cattle congress in Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 29-Oct. 6.

The trips are awards for high placing in exhibits, demonstrations and judging at the Minnesota State Fair.

Trip winners include Bill Parkos, Faribault, 4-H state champion individual quality milk demonstrator; Robbie Bonneville and Donald Maki, Kettle River, blue ribbon quality milk demonstration team; Wayne Stuemke, Blaine Tramel, Don Michel and Larry Schmitz, alternate, Faribault, state champion dairy judging team; Chris Olsen, Barnum, Stephen Tennis, Hayward and Jerry Steuernagel, Mahtomedi, blue ribbon exhibitors of purebred Guernsey animals.

They will compete for further honors at the congress.

Warren Liebenstein, Rice county agricultural agent, and Sigmund Restad, Carlton county assistant agent, will accompany the 4-H members to Waterloo.

B-1148-jbn

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 26 1956

TO: All County Agents -- Press release correction

This week we sent you a U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story headed "Beef Calves Need Good Corn Silage"

Please make the following corrections to that story: Change the headline to read "CORN SILAGE IMPROVES GRASS SILAGE RATION "

Second, add the following sentence to the end of the story: "Two year's research has shown that, in general, grass silage is about 80 per cent as efficient as corn silage for wintering calves."

Thank you for your cooperation.

Phillip J. Tichenor

Phillip J. Tichenor
Extension Information Specialist

PJT/pt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 27, 1956

* * * * * * * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
WEEK OF OCTOBER 1
* * * * * * * * * *
SPECIAL

U EVENING CLASS
FOR COMMERCIAL
FLORISTS

An evening extension class for commercial flower growers will be given by the University of Minnesota horticulture department on the St. Paul campus beginning Wednesday, October 10, at 7 p.m.

Richard Widmer, assistant professor of horticulture, is in charge of the class, which will be held from 7 to 8:45 p.m. each Wednesday evening for eight weeks in Room 102 of the horticulture building.

Last year some 50 Minnesota commercial flower growers attended the class, which was given for the first time.

This year's course is designed to bring fundamental up-to-date information to growers, according to Widmer. The course will include such subjects as greenhouse air conditioning, plastic greenhouses, modern greenhouse construction, control of diseases and insects of florists' crops, refrigeration equipment, floriculture marketing, cost accounting, electricity, heating plant operation and what's new in propagation, soils and fertilizers.

Guest lecturers will include commercial growers and staff members of the University departments of horticulture, entomology, plant pathology and botany, agricultural engineering and agricultural economics.

The course is open to any interested commercial flower grower. The registration fee of $8 may be paid on the evening of October 10 prior to the opening of the first class or may be sent to the Horticulture Department, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

Further information about the course may be obtained by writing or calling the horticulture department. -jbn-

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 27, 1956

SPECIAL TO FEED PUBLICATIONS

FIVE STUDENTS RECEIVE NORTHWEST FEED MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS

Five students in the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics have been named to receive $300 scholarships awarded by the Northwest Feed Manufacturers Association Scholarships.

Students receiving the scholarships were Myron E. Dammann, Elkton, animal husbandry junior; William R. Dukelow, Minneapolis, dairy husbandry junior; Edward J. Haeg, Moore, animal husbandry sophomore; Edwin L. Hamann, Lafayette, animal husbandry senior, and Kenneth H. Nelson, Paynesville, poultry husbandry sophomore.

The scholarships are given to students majoring in animal husbandry dairy husbandry or poultry husbandry, with emphasis on nutrition. The awards are also based on academic aptitude, vocational promise, personal attributes, leadership qualities and financial need.

-pjt-

SPECIAL TO PINE COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

Donald F. Vollman, Assistant County Agent in Crow Wing County since April 1955, has been named Agricultural Agent for Pine County. He will assume his new duties October 16th.

Vollman was raised on a dairy farm in Hubbard County and worked for several years on a 750-acre dairy and truck farm near Carleton.

He attended the University of Minnesota's Duluth Branch, the University's Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul and the North Dakota Agricultural College, where he graduated in March 1955. He majored in agricultural education.

Vollman was in charge of 4-H work in Crow Wing County. He organized clubs, developed 4-H programs, set up a leadership program and helped county youths develop their projects.

He also worked on farm and home development on a number of farms, and was active in the soils and fertilizer program and in dairy promotion work.

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

SPECIAL FOR: Otis Dypwick
for MSU-Minn.
Football game

FRUITS FOR NORTHERN CLIMATES

Crops for better living have been an important result of work at the University of Minnesota's Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior. When the first pioneers pushed west into Minnesota there were few fruits that would survive the rugged winters. Now, thanks to the breeding program at the University Fruit Farm, some 60 varieties of fruit have been developed that are adapted to our upper midwest climate. Some of these -- like the Haralson apple, the Latham raspberry and the Red Lake current -- are grown nationwide. The Haralson apple, introduced in 1923, has produced ~~some 4~~ several million dollars in income from fruit and trees in Minnesota alone. The apples, pie cherries, strawberries and raspberries developed by University scientists for home gardens and commercial orchards are further evidence of what your University is doing toward better living for upper Midwest residents.

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

SPECIAL FOR: Otis Dypwick
for MSU-Minn.
Football game

MODERN METHODS PAY OFF

We've all heard about the efficiency of the American farmer..... about his adoption of scientific methods developed by our Land Grant Colleges---Colleges like the University of Minnesota and Michigan State University.

Recently the University of Minnesota provided dramatic proof that its research does pay off ! The University, through its county agents in Goodhue county, put on a spectacular demonstration right on a farm near Red Wing. One field was divided into two parts. On one part corn was grown using the methods of the twenties. This plot was called "Corn Yesterday". On the other part, the most modern methods developed by research were used. This was designated "Corn Today." The "Corn Today" doubled the "Corn Yesterday" in yields and cost much less per bushel to produce--proof once more that ~~science and~~ research at land grant colleges is a powerful ally to the farmer in his search for better living standards !

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

SPECIAL FOR: Otis Dypwick
for MSU-Minn.
Football game

NEW HOG BREEDS DEVELOPED

At the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, animal scientists have developed new breeds of hogs, actually tailor-made to meet the needs of both the modern housewife and the efficiency minded farmer. These new hog breeds--called Minnesota No. 1, No. 2, No. 3--satisfy the housewife who wants more lean and less fat in the meat she buys from her butcher. At the same time the farmer wants a hog that will gain weight faster and more cheaply with less feed. Here, too, the Minnesotans 1,2 and 3 star because, properly used, they have proven themselves to be profit makers in the feedlot.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 27, 1956 Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

*Oct. 1-2-3	Farm Income Tax Short Course, Lowry hotel, St. Paul.
***Oct. 1-4	Junior Livestock Show, South St. Paul Stockyards.
**Oct. 5	Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.
**Oct. 10	Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca.
**Oct. 19	Turkey Day, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.
#Nov. 6-9	Flax Institute, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis.
*Nov. 8-9	Rural Electrification Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
***Nov. 9-10	Southeast District Rural Youth Conference, Faribault.
Nov. 25-29	National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago.
*Nov. 28	Parents and Visitors' Day, School of Agriculture, Insitute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
*Dec. 3	Soils and Fertilizer Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
*Dec. 6-7	Midwest Concrete Drain and Tile Manufacturers conference, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
*Jan. 8-11	Farm and Home Week, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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*Information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

**Information from Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1 or from station superintendent.

***Information from 4-H office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

#Information from Agronomy Department, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-1149-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 27, 1956 Immediate Release

FARMERS URGED TO REPORT BARBERRY BUSHES

Minnesotans who hunt down barberry bushes this fall can do a good service to grain farmers and make themselves some extra pocket money at the same time.

Barberry is the host plant for the stem rust diseases that take a heavy toll of wheat, oats, barley and rye crops. Seventy-two Minnesota counties offer bounties, ranging from $2 to $10 per property, to anyone who reports barberry bushes to the county auditors or agricultural agents.

According to T. H. Stewart, area USDA barberry eradication leader at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, barberry is easy to find during these fall days. It stays green longer than most other shrubs.

Barberry is a woody shrub with bunches of bright red berries, spines on the branches and saw-tooth-edged leaves. The outer bark is gray and the undercovering is bright yellow.

Stem rust spores live overwinter on stubble, straw and wild grasses. In the following spring, the spores are wind-carried to barberry bushes, where they cause an infection. Spores produced from the barberry infection can then infect grain fields.

If it weren't for the barberry bush, the only way that Minnesota grain fields would get infected with stem rust would be from spores carried in or wind-blown in from other areas of the country.

Much of the state is now clear of barberry, but there are still some areas where the bushes are acting as breeding places for new races of crop-damaging stem rust. The heaviest barberry infestations are in the hilly southeastern corner of the state, according to Stewart. B-1150-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 27, 1956

Immediate Release
(with mat)

ANNUAL HORTICULTURE SOCIETY GARDEN FORUM OCT. 12-13

More than 500 amateur gardeners from all parts of Minnesota are expected to attend the annual meeting and garden forum of the Minnesota State Horticulture society Oct. 12-13 in Mount Olivet Lutheran church, 50th st. and Knox ave. S., Minneapolis.

The Men's Garden club of Minneapolis is sponsoring host organization for the event, which is open to the public.

Practically every phase of gardening will be presented by amateur and professional horticulturists during the two-day meeting. Planned for the first afternoon are a flower arranging demonstration and sessions on indoor gardening, preparation of materials for flower shows and fruit and vegetable varieties for Minnesota. Peggie Schultz, Minneapolis author and lecturer, will conduct the session on indoor gardening, which will cover houseplants and propagation under fluorescent lights.

Subjects to be discussed at other sessions include pest control, soil fertility, winter protection of ornamentals, landscaping for the small home, shrubs and perennials for Minnesota.

S. L. Emsweller, head of the ornamental plants section, Horticultural Crops Research Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md., will be principal speaker at the banquet Oct. 13.

L. C. Snyder, head of the horticulture department at the University of Minnesota, will keynote the meeting in an address at the opening session on "Horticultural Horizons in Minnesota." Other University personnel appearing on the two-day program will be Robert Provost, director of the Greater University Fund, and horticulture staff members Orrin C. Turnquist, A. E. Hutchins, A. N. Wilcox, C. G. Hard, R. E. Widmer, T. S. Weir and R. J. Stadtherr.

B-1151-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 27, 1956

Immediate Release

MINN. YOUTHS ON IFYE ASSIGNMENT TO CENTRAL AMERICA

Harris Byers, Westbrook, and Erland Carlson, McIntosh, will leave the United States October 15 to spend the fall and winter in Central America as International Farm Youth Exchange delegates.

The two young men will leave the Twin Cities October 7 for Washington, D. C., where they will spend a week in orientation before leaving the country as "grass roots ambassadors." They will fly from Miami October 15.

Byers will live and work with farm families in Panama until April, 1957; Carlson will spend approximately five months living with farm people in El Salvador.

Both young men have been long-time 4-H club members. Byers is a former vice president of the Minnesota State 4-H federation. He has taken part in the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H exchange program and in 1953 won a trip to National 4-H Club congress as state meat animal champion.

Carlson was a junior in agricultural education at the University of Minnesota last year. He has been active as a 4-H junior leader and is a 4-H key award winner.

Purpose of the IFYE program is to increase international understanding at the grass roots level, according to Stanley Meinen, district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. The exchange is conducted by the National 4-H Foundation in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service. In the return phase of the exchange, Minnesota has been host to 18 exchangees from 15 different countries.

B-1152-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 27, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
3 P.M. FRIDAY, SEPT. 28
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PROTEIN LEVEL FOR PREGNANT GILTS MAY AFFECT DISEASE RESISTANCE IN PIGS

Hog farmers may be able to raise more pigs to weaning age by feeding the gilts a 14 percent protein ration during the gestation period.

That's what L. E. Hanson, head of the University of Minnesota's animal husbandry department, told farmers attending the 34th annual Swine Feeders Day meeting on the St. Paul campus this afternoon.

Hanson said that in last year's experiments, gilts fed a 14.3 percent protein ration during pregnancy raised 92 percent of their pigs to weaning age, while gilts receiving only 10.7 percent protein weaned only 77 percent of their pigs.

Gilts on both protein levels had farrowed the same average number of pigs. More pigs farrowed by gilts fed the low protein levels got sick and died before they were 3 weeks old.

Most of the little pig death loss was from baby pig scours. Seventy-one pigs from gilts fed low-protein rations got sick, but only 41 pigs from gilts on high protein feed showed signs of illness.

Hanson also reported that arsanilic acid fed at .05 percent and at .1 percent of the ration didn't cause any poisoning of pigs.

Research since 1952 has already shown that arsanilic acid helps control certain illnesses and speed up growth in swine. The question recently facing research workers has been whether recommended levels of the material fed in a "free-choice" ration will produce any toxic effects in pigs.

Hanson and his co-workers compared .05 percent and .1 percent levels of arsanilic acid in three rations fed to growing pigs. One ration contained ground corn and a mixed supplement, a second ration was made up of corn and soybean oil meal supplement, and the third was oats and soybean supplement.

The .05 percent level stimulated growth most when mixed with corn and a mixed supplement. With the .1 percent level, pigs on corn and soybean meal supplement made the most rapid gains.

These are only preliminary studies on arsanilic acid. More research is needed before any recommendations can be made on feeding levels, Hanson said.

B-1153-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 28, 1956

Immediate Release

SUPERINTENDENT OF NORTH CENTRAL STATION NAMED DAIRY HEAD

C. L. Cole, superintendent of the University of Minnesota's North Central School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, has been promoted to head of the University's dairy department. The appointment was approved today (Friday, Sept. 29) by the University's Board of Regents.

He succeeds J. B. Fitch, who retired June 30.

Taking over Cole's duties at Grand Rapids as acting superintendent will be William Matalamaki, assistant professor and principal of the school of agriculture there. Morey B. Miner, instructor, will become acting principal.

Cole formed the state's first artificial breeding association with four dairy herds in the Grand Rapids area in 1936. In 1938, he presented the nation's first scientific paper on artificial breeding in dairy cattle at the American Dairy Science meeting at Columbus, Ohio.

Also a research worker in animal breeding, Cole helped develop the first crosses for the Minnesota # 1 hog breed in 1936 at the North Central station.

Cole is a native of Lowell, Mich. He earned a B. S. degree at Michigan State university in 1929 and then came to Minnesota where he earned his M. S. degree while working at the North Central station in 1936.

In 1938, he returned to Michigan State university, where, until 1945, he was an associate professor in charge of animal breeding. He served as a farm counselor and business manager for the Colbydale Farms near Romeo, Mich. from 1945-50. He was a veterans' instructor during the same period.

While in Michigan, Cole was president of the Michigan Purebred Dairy association and director of the Michigan Guernsey association. He is a member of the American Dairy Science association , the Society of Animal Production and Sigma Xi.

He returned to the North Central station as superintendent in 1950, and worked on further development of the Minnesota #1 hogs. He conducted research on the interrelation of heredity and nutrition in swine production, and in June of this year, he received his Ph. D. from the University of Minnesota.

Since 1950 the annual butterfat average of the dairy herd at the North Central station was almost doubled under Cole's direction.

The University's dairy department has three main sections--dairy cattle husbandry, dairy industry and dairy bacteriology. Dairy products research is carried out in the department on all of the main dairy products and by-products. Dairy husbandry research is concerned mainly with milk secretion, cattle nutrition, breeding and management. The department carries on an extensive teaching program on both the undergraduate and the graduate level.

Cole is married and has four children.

Fitch was head of the University dairy department for 21 years. Under his leadership, the department won national recognition in milk secretion, managed milking, nutritional studies, development of new cheese and improvements in dried milk products.

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B-1154-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 28, 1956

Immediate Release

CASH RECEIPTS SHOW CHANGE IN MINNESOTA AGRICULTURE

Dairy products brought more cash to Minnesota farmers in 1955 than any other farm commodity.

Sales of dairy products made up 18.9 percent of total farm cash receipts in the state last year, according to "Cash Farm Receipts in Minnesota," a publication just released by W. H. Dankers, extension agricultural marketing economist; F. L. Olson, extension marketing assistant; and E. K. Thompson, extension economics assistant at the University of Minnesota.

Close behind dairy products were cattle and calves receipts at 17.3 percent of the total. Cattle and calves receipts have increased slightly since the late 1940's in Minnesota.

Hog sales--which have topped the cash farm receipts in the state since 1939--fell from 20.5 percent of the total in 1954 to 16.7 percent in 1955. The drop was mostly due to lower hog prices.

Soybeans, which brought a mere 2.5 percent of total farm cash receipts in 1949, accounted for 7.7 percent of the total last year.

Corn, wheat, potatoes and turkeys haven't changed much in the total cash receipts picture since 1949.

Average total cash receipts per farm in Minnesota were slightly more than $7,000 in 1955--about $700 higher than in 1949.

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B-1155-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 28, 1956

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS TO DAIRY CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO

Five Minnesota 4-H boys and girls will be among 120 top-ranking 4-H'ers in dairy projects who have been selected to attend the second annual 4-H dairy conference at the Hilton hotel in Chicago Oct. 5-9.

They are Harlan Siewert, Zumbro Falls; David Schroeder, Rochester; Roger Marti, Sleepy Eye; Rena Ellingwood, Grand Meadow; and Owen Knutson, Pine Island. They will be accompanied by Earl Bergerud, district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Marigold Dairies, Rochester, are providing the trips for the Minnesota group.

Representing 16 states and 140,000 4-H boys and girls enrolled in dairying projects throughout the country, the delegates will study production, processing, marketing and use of dairy products, in addition to getting helps on continuing achievements in their project work.

The conference, held in conjunction with the International Dairy show, is conducted by the Extension Service of land-grant colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work and other organizations interested in youth and the dairy industry.

Among dairy authorities who will address the conference will be W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota. He will talk on the latest developments in dairy production.

B-1156-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1956

SPECIAL TO MORA TIMES
OGILVIE SENTINEL
HINCKLEY NEWS
MOOSE LAKE STAR-GAZETTE

ROLAND SKELTON IS
NEW KANABEC AGENT

Roland Skelton has been named Kanabec county agricultural agent and assumed his new duties, October 1. He succeeds Richard Herman who left recently to become agent in South St. Louis County at Duluth.

A native of Moose Lake in Carlton county, where he was raised on a dairy farm, Skelton is familiar with the type of agriculture in Kanabec county. He attended Union College in Lincoln, Nebraska, and was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1941 with a major in agricultural education and a minor in animal industry.

From 1941 to 1952, Skelton taught vocational and veterans' agriculture at Hinckley where several of his students received state farmer's degrees and where his chapter received state recognition for its FFA work. During his years at Hinckley, Skelton worked with both the Kanabec and Pine county agents on 4-H club events.

In 1952 he joined the staff at the Farmers' Merchant Bank at Hinckley, and in 1956 he was named cashier of the Ellsworth State Bank at Ellsworth in southwestern Minnesota.

In addition to his undergraduate work, Skelton has taken some work toward a master's degree at the University of Minnesota.

His family consists of his wife, Emily, and one daughter, Margaret, 14. The family will join him at Mora as soon as housing can be found.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 1 1956

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 8 or after

Sixth in series on buying large appliances.

BUY REFRIGERATOR
THAT FITS FAMILY,
HOME SITUATION

If you are considering the purchase of a new refrigerator, look at several makes and models to determine which one will best fit the budget and size of your family and meet the space and power requirements of your home, says Home Agent ____.

Look for features that have definite advantages for your own family, and don't be concerned with others, advise University of Minnesota home economists. You can usually buy the same quality of refrigerator at less cost without the special features.

As you compare different refrigerators, keep these points in mind:

. The type of refrigerator you choose should depend on the kind of kitchen you have and on whether or not you have a separate home freezer. Built-in, stack-on and free-standing styles of refrigerators are available. The other choice is between the conventional refrigerator with a freezing compartment that maintains temperatures ranging from 10 to 25 degrees, and the refrigerator-freezer combination with a separate section that maintains temperatures averaging zero degrees or below.

. A good rule for determining refrigerator size is to begin with at least 6 cubic feet for a family of two, and add 1 cubic foot for each two additional persons. You may want to add two cubic feet more for guests.

. A refrigerator should be placed with space above and behind for air circulation. Measure the space available before starting to shop. Widths vary from 24 to 34 inches; depths from 24 to 30 inches; heights from 53 to 63 inches.

. The door should open on the side nearest your work counter. It should close tightly with a rubber or vinyl plastic gasket. Test it by closing the door on a piece of paper. If you can pull the paper out, the seal isn't tight enough.

. The frame should have rounded corners without seams for easy care. If the base of the cabinet does not rest on the floor, be sure there is enough room for easy cleaning underneath.

. Insulation should be 3 to 4 inches thick. The doors should have the same insulation as the walls.

. All hinges, latches and trim should be rustproof. A latch that opens with pressure is convenient.

. The interior should be a one-piece porcelain lining with rounded corners. Look for rustproof, adjustable sliding shelves with rear-guard rails.

. Electric refrigerators should carry the UL seal of approval, which indicates it is safe to use; gas refrigerators should carry the AGA seal, which indicates it has passed tests for safety, efficiency and durability.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 1 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 8 or after

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

STILBESTROL HAS
LESS BAD EFFECTS
WHEN FED TO STEERS

Feeding stilbestrol so far looks better than implanting the hormone in steers, says County Agent _____ _____.

For one thing, stilbestrol-fed steers gained more on less feed and returned more profit than stilbestrol-implanted steers in 1955-56 research at the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station, Rosemount.

Second, there were less unfavorable "side-effects" from feeding stilbestrol than when it was implanted.

Implanting is a process for placing stilbestrol-containing pellets under the skin in the back of the animal's ear.

W. J. Aunan, University livestock scientist, reports that stilbestrol-fed steers required 11.8 per cent less feed for 100 pounds gain than steers that got no stilbestrol, and the implanted steers required only 9.7 per cent less feed for 100 pounds gain than no-stilbestrol steers.

Stilbestrol-fed steers made $2.56 more profit per head than the implanted animals.

Steers that were implanted with stilbestrol had higher tailheads and lower backs--both unfavorable effects--than steers that were fed stilbestrol or got no hormone at all.

Three lots of 12 steers each were used in the stilbestrol tests. Except for the stilbestrol, all animals got the same feed.

Average daily gains were a little higher for the stilbestrol-implanted lot--2.74 pounds, compared to 2.68 pounds daily gains for the stilbestrol-fed steers. However, the stilbestrol-fed steers were more efficient in their feed utilization. They required 20 pounds less feed per hundred pounds of gain.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 1 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 8 or after

STOP CORN PICKER
BEFORE ADJUSTING

When the corn picker clogs up, there's only one safe thing to do--stop the machine.

Never try to unclog the husker or snapper rolls when the picker is running, advises Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Four Minnesota farmers were killed and an estimated 500 were injured by corn pickers and elevators last year.

Two children were killed in corn elevator accidents too.

Prickett lists 8 ways to prevent accidents at corn harvesting time.

1. Don't go too fast with the picker, and keep on the row. Careful driving will mean less clogging in the rolls, and less danger from cleaning them.

2. Know your machine, have it adjusted for smooth efficient operation.

3. Train new operators in safe operation before leaving them alone in the field

4. Stop the picker--completely--before cleaning out the snapper and husker rolls. Use a bale hook to clean out the rolls--not your hand.

5. Keep all power-takeoff shields in place and wear snug clothing.

6. Carry a fire extinguisher on the tractor, just in case. And there'll be less fire danger if the tractor carburetor has a metal sediment bulb. Glass bulbs may crack, spew gasoline out and cause a fire.

7. Take a lunch break in mid-morning and mid-afternoon, to avoid getting overtired. Keep children off of and away from machines.

8. When you move the corn elevator, make sure the top doesn't hit any overhead electric wires and electrocute whoever is touching the elevator.

And finally, don't hurry when you're "almost done" for the day. Last minute, careless hurrying often results in expensive tragic accidents.

# # #

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 1 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 8 or after

PLOW ATTACHMENTS
PREVENT CLOGGING

There's no need to let corn stalks and trash "clog up" your plow this fall, says County Agent _____ _____.

According to James Beebe, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, there are several devices to put on a plow and do a better job of turning stalks under.

One of the best attachments is a "jointer" attached to the plow coulter. There are solid jointers and disc jointers available. They can be attached to the coulter standard on the furrow side. Either one will cut and turn stalks and trash better than an ordinary coulter, meaning there's less chance for stalks to get under the plowshare and clog it up.

A notched coulter will also cut stalks and trash better than a plain round coulter.

Another way to make trash turn under more easily is by attaching a 6-10 foot wire to the coulter standard. The wire will trail behind the plow and the freshly turned furrow will keep it tight and the wire helps turn the stalks down.

No matter what device you use, it's important to use a coulter at least 12 inches in diameter, and keep it sharp, says Beebe. If you're using a notched coulter keep the notches just as sharp as the points, or it won't work properly.

Set the coulter so that the center, or axle, is directly over the point of the plowshare. The bottom of the coulter should be 2 inches above the tip of the share, and the coulter needs to be 1/4-3/4 inch to the left of the moldboard, toward the undisturbed soil.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 1 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 8 or after

FARM FILLERS

For some farmers, fall fertilizer application will save time for the busy spring season, says A. C. Caldwell, University of Minnesota soils scientist. Yield increases from fall fertilization are about the same as when fertilizer is put on in spring.

* * * * * *

Farm folks are urged to report any barberry bushes they find anywhere in the state to county agents or county auditors. Barberry is the host plant for the dreaded stem rust disease that affects grain crops.

* * * * * *

Dairy calves will do the best during the first few weeks when they're kept in individual stalls, says H. R. Searles, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. The stalls should have high, tight walls, and plenty of bedding to keep the calves dry and out of drafts.

* * * * * *

Use a strong ladder for putting up storm windows. Pick a still day, so that a strong wind doesn't cause an accident.

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Money put into fertilizer is one of the best investments made.

* * * * * *

Out of total milk produced in 18 leading dairy countries, about 350 million pounds a year, the U. S. produces about one-third.

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These early fall days are an ideal time to get your posts treated with penta. Posts that were cut last winter and peeled should be well-seasoned now and ready for treating.

* * * * * *

Corner and gate construction is the foundation of the farm fence. It pays to build a good corner.

* * * * * *

Agriculture in the U. S. today produces less than 6 per cent of the gross national product. A few years ago, it was 16 per cent.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 1 1956

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:

FOOD AND NUTRITION

It's Grape Season

How long since you made grape juice or grape jelly? Or grape pie? How long since you filled the house with the tantalizing aroma of grapes?

It's grape harvest time in the Midwest, and the Department of Agriculture reports an abundance of the delicious dark blue Concord grapes which make such wonderful juice, jelly, pies and grape butter. The crop in Michigan--the main grape growing state in the Midwest--is the largest on record.

A four-quart basket of grapes, after boiling and pressing, makes about three pints of grape juice.

* * * * * *

Eliminate Crystals in Grape Jelly

Many women say that one of their problems in making grape jelly is preventing the crystals that so often form and spoil the texture of the jelly. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say those crystals are due to tartaric acid in the grapes. The nutritionists recommend letting the juice stand overnight before making the jelly. That will give the crystals a chance to form and settle to the bottom. In the morning, pour off the clear juice and throw away the sediment. Then you should have no trouble in getting a sparkling jelly free of crystals. If you don't want to make the jelly immediately, can the juice and make the jelly when it's convenient.

-jbn-

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.

CLOTHING

College Girl's Wardrobe

Girls entering college for the first time in 1956 will spend about $400 each for their wardrobes, according to Women's Wear Daily. During the four years each girl spends in college, she will have accumulated 10 sweaters, 12 suits, skirts and jackets, 11 blouses. These are basic standbys, according to a survey published in Women's Wear Daily.

* * * * * *

Common Fitting Faults

Every woman who buys or makes a dress wants it to have a smart, ready-made look. The fitting faults that contribute to an unprofessional look are most frequently in the blouse, according to Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Most glaring and frequent fault is an armseye line too far out on the arm. There should be no fullness at the top of the sleeve, but a plain set-in sleeve always has ease along the bias area of the sleeve cap. In a really full sleeve, gathers should be uniformly placed.

Other common fitting faults include bust darts that are too high, the blouse too tight across the bust, too low waistline, skirt seams slanting instead of hanging perpendicular to the floor.

* * * * * *

You Can Overpress, Too

Good pressing will go a long way toward giving a garment its professional look. On the other hand, did you know that over-pressing is as much of a fault as under-pressing? For example, a good dress or suit may be spoiled by pressing creases in the sleeves or lapels. Darts may be pressed the wrong way, gathers flattened. Shiny areas on the hem or elsewhere may be the result of overpressing. An extra pressing after a dress is finished will never make up for failure to press during the sewing process.

* * * * * *

Comfortable, Good Looking Sleeves

A sleeve doesn't look well when diagonal wrinkles mar the cap. Such a sleeve isn't comfortable to wear, either, because easy movement is cramped. Actually, the wrinkles "point up" a line of strain. If the sleeve isn't right for you, the wrinkle will show up when you try the garment on at the time of purchase. Check to see that the set of yarns at the base of the cap run straight around the cap, advises Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. In sewing, follow that same rule in laying the pattern if you want a comfortable sleeve.

-jbn-

HOME MANAGEMENT

Moisture Condensation in Refrigerators

Condensation of moisture or "sweating" of milk bottles or other containers in the newer refrigerators has brought inquiries from many homemakers.

According to Dr. Earl McCracken, household equipment researcher in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the increased sweating shows that the interior of the refrigerator and its contents are colder than they were in older refrigerators--and better for keeping food. Because the newer refrigerators are designed for temporary storage of frozen food in the ice-cube compartment, the temperature there is from 10 to 15 degrees lower than in older refrigerators. This lower temperature in the evaporator makes the whole storage area of the refrigerator colder. Warm, moist air that flows in when the door is opened will condense when it comes against the colder surfaces and cause sweating. The amount of condensation can be reduced by less frequent opening of the refrigerator door. Some homemakers arrange this by planning ahead to put in or take out several foods at a time instead of taking each out separately, opening the door each time.

* * * * * *

For Soil Removal, Have Water Hot

Most homemakers are well aware that hot water is more effective than warm water for getting cottons clean. Recent research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that about one-third more soil was removed by soaps in water 140° F. than in water 100° F. Water should be between 140° and 160° to make white cotton clothes white and keep them that way.

* * * * * *

Lower Temperature for Foods Baked in Glass

Foods baked in glass are usually crusty and rather heavily browned. If you don't want the heavy crust, you can use an oven temperature 25° lower than for baking in pans of light-colored metal. Recipe temperatures are usually based on use of aluminum containers.

-jbn-

HOME FURNISHINGS

Spills on the Rug

The sooner stains are attended to on any kind of fabric, the easier they are to remove. That holds true for rugs, too. Remove grease spots with a grease solvent or cleaning fluid. But use cleaning fluid very cautiously if the rug has a rubber backing because the fluid may dissolve the rubber.

* * * * * *

Kits for Carpets

If you are getting new rugs or wall-to-wall carpeting for your home, a good investment would be a "medicine kit" to take care of spots and spills. Spot removal kits are now on the market for furniture, rugs and clothing. Each kit contains a variety of spot removers to take care of specific types of stains, such as ice cream, fruit, and grease. If you have such a kit handy, you'll attend to the spot right away--an important rule for success in removing stains. If you have to wait until you get to the drugstore before getting the proper type of stain remover, several days may elapse and the stain may be harder to remove. The kits are available in rug departments of large department stores.

* * * * * *

Pad Will Lengthen Life of Rug

If a new rug is in your plans for home furnishings soon, allow enough in your budget for a pad, too. A good pad is not added cost because it lengthens the life of either an inexpensive or an expensive carpet or rug. Moreover it helps give a luxurious feeling to your floor covering. Be sure to check the various types of pads available.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 1, 1956

Timely Tips for The Farmer, issue of Oct. 20

One or two electric fence wires along the base of the poultry fence are good insurance against foxes and dogs.

* * ** --John A. Neetzel

The two "C"s for milk quality are cleanliness and cooling. Neither is a substitute for the other, but both are important. During fall and winter it's necessary to mechanically cool the milk to less than 50 degress-or better yet, 40 degrees--in 2 hours or less. That holds true in fall and winter, no matter how cold the weather.

* * * * --J. H. Gholson

Better weed control may be possible by broadcasting fertilizer and plowing it under in the fall rather than by spreading fertilizer on the surface in the spring. * * * * --A. C. Caldwell

Your hens may be crowded even though they have ample floor space. The birds need plenty of room on roosts, in nests and at the feeders. Standard requirement is about seven inches of roosting space per bird, and at least one square foot of nest space per layer, and the equivalent of two six-foot feed troughs per 100 hens. * * * * --Cora Cooke

Use a strong ladder and pick a still day to put up those storm windows. If there are small children in the family, keep them away from open upstairs windows while you're working. * * * * --Glenn Brickett

Antibiotics aren't much help for dairy calves unless the animals are bothered by scours, says H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. If scours is a problem, though, give the calves 10-30 units of aureomycin per day.

* * * * -- H. R. Searles

(more)

Order trees now for next spring's reforestation and shelterbelt plantings. If you wait too long, the Minnesota Conservation Department may not have enough stocks to fill all demands.

-- Marvin Smith

* * * *

Start planning now for next year's income tax report. Poor timing of sales and purchases can be costly. Bring your farm records up to date and figure out what your income will total for this year.

* * * * —Hal Routhe

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 1 1956

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
October 8 or after

COUNTY BOYS, GIRLS
INVITED TO JOIN
LOCAL 4-H CLUBS

All _____ county boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 who are interested in agriculture or homemaking are invited to join the 4-H club in their community, says 4-H Club (County) Agent _____ _____.

The annual 4-H membership drive is now underway. In order to meet the county goal of _____ (no.), each of the _____ (no.) local clubs has established an individual membership quota based on the number of young people in the community. To date, _____ (no.) boys and girls are enrolled in county 4-H programs for 1957. (Or give last year's enrollment figures.)

Join now and get started early in the many activities and projects planned for the coming year, _____ urges. There is no membership fee. The only requirement is that every 4-H'er carry at least one of the various projects offered in homemaking, livestock and crop production or other related fields. "Learn by doing" is the principle behind the 4-H project program.

Special activities designed to add to the 4-H'ers enjoyment of rural living are also offered to club members. These include health, safety, fire prevention and conservation. These activities may be carried in addition to the regular projects. Each club also plans special recreational and sports programs.

If you are interested in becoming a 4-H club member like more than 2 million other boys and girls throughout the country, see your local club leader or county extension agent right away.

-eh-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1956 SPECIAL TO DAIRY TRADE JOURNALS

DAIRY ECONOMICS, PLANT DISPOSAL PROBLEMS OUTLINED AT DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE

Problems in dairy marketing and manufacturing and ways to meet these problems received a thorough airing at the annual Dairy Products Institute, held Sept. 19-21 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

More than 500 persons attended the institute--a record crowd for the event. The conference featured dairy scientists and agricultural specialists from around the nation.

High production costs may make it necessary for smaller butter-making plants to merge and increase their volume, J. H. Gholson, extension dairy products specialist, told a butter-making session. He pointed out that large butter-making operations in Minnesota--plants producing a million pounds of butter or more annually--are able to produce a pound of butter for one-third to one-half as much as it costs smaller plants.

Herbert M. Bosch, professor of public health engineering at the University of Minnesota, said that Minnesota is making progress in control of pollution from milk wastes, through by-products use and waste savings.

He reported that about 50 percent of all milk plants in Minnesota discharge their wastes into municipal sewage systems. About 2 percent of the rest are now constructing facilities for secondary sewage treatment, and the others are discharging wastes without treatment of any kind, or with only septic tank treatment.

Bosch listed practical steps for solving waste disposal problems:

1. Utilization of by-products.

2. Waste saving and utilization.

3. Waste separation.

4. Waste treatment, both jointly with municipalities and by installing separate disposal systems.

J. C. Olson, Jr., Minnesota dairy bacteriologist, stressed the importance of keeping foaming to a minimum in milking pipelines. Foaming can result in rancid off-flavor in milk.

(more)

Olson said that proper installation of pipelines and correct operation of milkers will prevent much of the foaming. He advised dairy farmers to follow a six-point management program:

1. If possible, adjust the milker to reduce the amount of air admitted at the claw.

2. Use the "faster milking" method. If the cups stay on the teats too long, there will be too much air sucked in around the cups and the udders may be injured.

3. Get rid of cracked milk tubes or tubes with small slits or holes.

4. Keep all connections tight. Wherever there's a loose connection, air will move into the system.

5. Keep all petcocks closed; don't open them to control the vacuum.

6. Avoid using risers in the pipeline wherever possible.

During a market milk flavor clinic, visitors tasted milk samples and later determined off-flavors in the milk.

At a cheese meeting, visitors saw an exhibit of 50 cheese samples from all over the world.

O. B. Jesness, head of the agricultural economics department at the University of Minnesota, told the conference that "better net returns to dairy farmers depend on improved operations at the producing end as well as on efficient distribution."

Jesness said the trend towards fewer farms producing dairy products for market indicates a change towards larger dairy enterprises, but that trend is not leading to a disappearance of the family farm.

Instead, Jesness said, it means "getting the family farm enlarged to where the herd will work for the farmer rather than the other way around."

Other speakers at the Dairy Products Institute included D. A. Sieberling, dairy technologist, Ohio State university; J. J. Jezeski, dairy bacteriologist, University of Minnesota; S. T. Coulter, dairy industry professor, University of Minnesota; C. M. Sorensen, general manager, National Butter company, St. Paul; B. R. Weinstein, Crest Foods company, Ashton, Ill.; E. L. Thomas, dairy industry professor, University of Minnesota.

H. G. Rogers, sanitary engineering consultant, Minnesota water pollution committee; H. O. Halvorson, bacteriologist, University of Illinois; H. L. Wilson, Kraft Foods company, Chicago; W. V. Price, dairy technologist, University of Wisconsin; Stuart Patton, dairy scientist, Pennsylvania State university; R. J. Stucky, Sanitary Farm Dairies, St. Paul; and F. E. A. Smith, Cowles Chemical company, Cleveland, Ohio.

A dairy fieldmen's conference was held on the final day of the event.## pjt.

SPECIAL EGG INSTITUTE
Suggested Story #1
Use 4 weeks before
Egg Institute

Egg Institute
Suggested News Item #1

_____ County poultry raisers will again have an opportunity to compete in the Egg Show at the _____ annual Egg Institute which is set for _____ (day) _____ (date) at _____ (town), according to County Agent _____.

Entries will consist of one dozen eggs in three colors, white, brown and cream. Weight for the dozen in each color will be large--24 to 28 ounces, and medium--21 to 24 ounces. Entries will be limited to one per family in each class.

Exhibitors in previous shows have learned that it pays to select eggs that are fresh, that do not have to be cleaned, and that are uniform in size, shape and color. The judges suggest that it is better not to hold entries in the refrigerator as this will cause sweating when eggs are brought into the show. Entries will carry more safely in cartons with eggs packed small end down.

Entries will be accepted from 8:30 to 10:00 a.m. Entries will be paid for at a premium of _____ cents per dozen eggs for the grade over the day's market.

The program for the day will start at 10:00 a.m. but there will be exhibits which can be viewed before that and during the day.

Speakers for the day will be _____ marketing specialist and Cora Cooke, poultry specialist.

The program

The meeting is being sponsored by _____
19cal organization or organizations

Egg Institute
Suggested News Item #2

Use 2 weeks before
Egg Institute

The _____ County Egg Institute offers all poultry raisers a chance to try their hand at selecting a prize winning entry of one dozen eggs for the Egg Show on _____ _____ at _____ says County Agent _____.
(day) (date) (town)

Exhibitors at last year's show realize that competition is keen and that it takes time to select a top quality entry.

Freshness is first in importance, but a really good entry will also be made up of twelve eggs well matched for size, shape and color, with sound shells that came out of the nest clean. Eggs that have to be polished with sandpaper until they shine will have little chance.

Color classes will be white, brown and cream. Entries in the large class should weigh between 24 and 28 ounces and in the medium class, between 21 and 24 ounces. It is a good idea, according to Cora Cooke, poultry specialist, to weigh the dozen on a good kitchen scale and to aim at a weight somewhere between the extremes for the class to avoid having the entry disqualified as "oversize" or "undersize". Miss Cooke also suggests that eggs should not be held in the refrigerator before exhibiting as they will sweat and may be soiled in handling.

Time for entering eggs is 8:30 to 10:00 a.m. on the day of the Institute. Entries are limited to one per family in a class and will be paid for at _____ cents premium over the day's market for the grade.

County Agent _____ says, come early and look at the exhibits. The program will start at 10:00 a.m. and will carry over into the afternoon.

Program

The Egg Institute is sponsored by _____.
Organization or organizations

Egg Institute
Suggested News Item #3

Use one week before
Egg Institute

Plan now to enter eggs in one dozen lots in the Egg Show which is part of the _____ County Egg Institute scheduled for _____ (day) _____ (date) at _____ (town), is the word from _____ County Agent. Not only will you have a chance to win a prize, but you will learn some things about your own eggs--things that Mrs. Consumer looks at when she buys eggs.

Are they fresh? Are they clean because they came from the nest that way? Are they uniform in size, shape and color? Do they have good shells?

Judges will look for all these points. They offer some further suggestions that will help you to bring in a good entry.

1. Check the weight on a good scale. 24-28 ounces for the large class. 21-24 ounces for the medium class. An inbetween weight is a safe bet to avoid having entries disqualified as "oversize" or "undersize".
2. Pack eggs in a carton--small end down. Don't use newspaper wrappings for eggs. The ink stains the eggs.
3. Hold in a cool place, but preferably not in the refrigerator if you want to avoid soiling. The eggs will sweat when brought into a warm room.

Color classes are white, brown and cream. Entry time 8:30 to 10:00 a.m. Entries limited to one in each glass per family. Eggs will be paid for at _____ cents premium over the market for the grade on the day of the Institute.

The program will start at 10:00 a.m. but there will be exhibits to see if you come early.

Add details of program and speakers.

SPECIAL '56 OUTLOOK SERIES

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

Date _____ 7

SOIL BANK MAY CAUSE SHIFTS IN PRODUCTION

The soil bank will take some farm land out of production and increase farm income, but it will take a really sizable acreage cut to reduce total production.

That's because poorer acres of land are apt to be first to go into the soil bank, agricultural economists from the University said at an outlook meeting today at _____.

Under the soil bank, said the economists, there may be a first year "slowdown" of feed supplies. But that could be followed by an increased total feed supply after new pastures and hay stands have been e stablished and after the contract expires. More roughage could encourage more cattle, dairy and sheep production and result in some shifts in areas of livestock production.

There are two main parts to the soil bank--the acreage reserve and the conservation reserve. The acreage reserve is designed to take out of production land now producing corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice and tobacco. The land may be left idle, or some conservation practice may be carried out on it.

The conservation reserve section of the soil bank is a long-range plan to divert land that is now cropped, but which would be better used if put into permanent grass, timber or other non-crop use. It can be used for land that was tilled, for land that was in regular crop rotation during the previous year, or for land that is classified as an erosion hazard to the community.

Minnesota's conservation reserve goal for 1957 is 735,000 acres.

Farmers are urged to carefully examine their own operations to determine how they can take part to their best advantage. It's important to know the obligations and restrictions. A violation of a soil bank agreement could mean ending the contract and the farmer might have to refund all payments and pay additional penalties.

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

SHEEP PROSPECTS CONTINUE GOOD

Minnesota sheep producers should make just as good profits during the coming year as they did during the past 12 months, agricultural economists from the University of Minnesota said during an outlook meeting today at _____.

Lamb prices so far are expected to be about the same as last year's and the incentive program will continue on wool. The incentive program is a federal government subsidy designed to encourage wool production in the United States. It will bring the average price of wool to 62½ cents per pound.

Sheep and lamb numbers for January 1, 1956, were down 473,000 for the nation as a whole, compared to a year earlier. That was a 1.5 per cent drop. Little change in sheep and lamb numbers is expected for January 1, 1957.

The 1956 lamb crop is 1 per cent more than for 1955, but still 1 per cent below the average for the past 10 years. The native states increased 3 per cent in lambs saved, while western states held steady.

Feeder lambs are apt to be lighter in weight when they come off range this year, according to the economists. That means it will take longer to get them finished, and the bulk of feeder lamb marketings is expected later in the year than usual.

June slaughter of lambs was 2 per cent less than the year before. Prospects are for a small reduction in slaughter numbers during the rest of this year. One reason for that is a stronger demand for ewe lambs for replacement.

Prices for feeder lambs will take a seasonal decline, but will remain a little above last year's prices for the last three months of this year.

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

EGG PRICES MAY DROP THIS WINTER

Egg prices may be 15-20 per cent lower during the coming winter and spring than they were during the 1955-56 period.

Prospects are favorable for the fall of 1957 based on a normal adjustment by producing after an unfavorable year.

Agricultural economists from the University of Minnesota, at an outlook meeting today at _____, said there could be 5 per cent more eggs during the coming 6 months than there were a year earlier.

The number of chicks hatched for laying flock replacements for the first half of 1956 is 7 per cent larger than a year earlier. Also, hens and laying pullets on August 1 were up 2½ per cent from August, 1955. These increased numbers will mean higher egg production and, consequently, lower prices through next spring.

Also, there were 1 per cent more pullets that hadn't reached laying age on August 1, 1956, than there were at the same time in 1955.

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

HIGHER HOG PRICES EXPECTED FOR 1957

Hog prices are expected to average 10-20 per cent higher for the rest of this year than they were a year ago.

That's what agricultural economists from the University of Minnesota told farmers attending an outlook meeting today at _____.

The low hog prices in the first half of 1956 were a result of an exceptionally large hog slaughter during that period. But for the remainder of this year, farmers are expected to market about 10 per cent less hogs than for the same period last year, meaning that prices should rise.

Following a normal seasonal decline, prices should hit a low in November or December, then strengthen after the end of the year. Spring of 1957 should show prices about 20 per cent above hog prices in spring, 1956.

With more early spring farrowings, the seasonal peak in prices is moving up from August-September to July-August. This has been a marked trend in the past three years.

Consumers are demanding more meat-type pork, resulting in more emphasis on topping hogs out for the market at 200-220 pounds.

The 1956 spring pig crop was eight per cent less than a year ago and the fall pig crop this year is expected to be 12 per cent down from 1955. A moderate decrease is predicted for 1957 spring farrowings.

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

DAIRY RETURNS MAY IMPROVE SLIGHTLY IN 1957

Dairy farmers can look forward to slightly improved returns in 1957 over what they received in 1956, agricultural economists from the University of Minnesota said today during an outlook meeting at _____.

We're still producing more dairy products than we eat and drink up, but per capita consumption of dairy products has increased slightly since 1950. In 1954, each man, woman and child in the nation consumed, on the average, 349 pounds of fluid milk and cream, 47 pounds ice cream and 9 pounds of butter. Per capita consumption last year was up a little for all products--353 pounds fluid milk and cream, 49 pounds ice cream and 9.2 pounds of butter.

But while total per capita consumption of all milk was 700 pounds in 1955, production hit 747 pounds per capita that year and 757 pounds estimated for 1956.

Government purchases of dairy products are declining, but still substantial. Purchases for 1955 totalled 162 million pounds of butter, 150 million pounds cheese, and 556 million pounds of non-fat dry milk. Estimated 1956 purchases are 99 million pounds of butter, 68 million pounds of cheese and 343 million pounds of non-fat dry milk.

The following price supports will be in effect until April, 1957: butter, 59.5 cents per pound for 92 score; cheese, 35 cents per pound for grade A; spray powder, 16 cents per pound and roller powder, 14.25 cents per pound. These prices are based on the Chicago market.

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

FEED FOR GOOD LIVESTOCK IN GOOD SUPPLY

Livestock producers in Minnesota and the rest of the nation have a good feed supply for the coming winter, University of Minnesota agricultural economists said at an outlook meeting today at _____.

The nation's farm feed supply is estimated at 195 million tons for this fall--just one per cent below last year's record.

Price supports on corn may influence the price of that commodity. The national average support on corn is $1.25 per bushel for corn not staying within allotments. For farmers complying with their allotments, the support level is $1.51 per bushel.

Farmers must meet storage facility requirements to be eligible for price supports on corn.

Many farmers won't take advantage of price supports unless corn drops more than 10 or 15 cents below the support level, the economists said. Corn prices are expected to go up seasonally in the spring of 1957.

Corn supplies, due to increases in production and carry-over, are expected to be about 200 million bushels larger than last year. The bulk of the July 1 stocks of corn is under price supports or owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The carry-over as of October 1 is expected to be 1.2 billion bushels of corn, compared to 1.1 billion a year ago.

Higher supports this year and smaller 1956 crops of oats will give more strength to oats and barley prices in late 1956 and 1957. Support price for oats this year is 65 cents a bushel, 4 cents higher than last year. Barley is supported at $1.02 per bushel, 8 cents more than a year ago.

A stronger demand for poultry feeds and heavy exports of soybean meal are preventing a strong decline in high protein feed prices, even though there are 70 million bushels more soybeans being produced this year than last year, which set a record. Estimated 1956 production of soybeans is 443 million bushels, compared to 371 million a year ago--a 20 per cent increase. A less than normal seasonal increase in soybean prices is expected, unless they drop, under pressure of harvest, to levels below the average loan rate of $2.15 per bushel.

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

BEEF OUTLOOK PICTURE BRIGHTENS

There's a good chance that beef profits will be a little higher in 1957, according to University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

At an outlook meeting today held at _____, the economists said that the improved prospects for the beef business are due to stable feed prices and lower feeder cattle prices this fall. Profit margins will still be narrow, though, they added.

Poor range conditions this summer, a slightly higher calf crop, and a larger carry-over of yearling cattle will result in heavy supplies of feeder cattle this fall. That helps account for the lower feeder cattle prices.

Beef numbers have increased steadily in the past five years, but they're expected to level off during the coming year. There were 96.5 million head of cattle on U. S. farms in 1955 and 97.4 million this year. Next year's estimate is for about the same number as this year.

Cattle slaughter numbers next year are expected to be below the 1956 figure, but above 1955. There were 26.6 million slaughtered in 1955, 27.6 in 1956 and 27.2 million predicted for next year.

The amount of dressed beef produced is expected to decrease even more, because more cattle will be marketed at lighter weights. Estimated dressed beef is for 14.2 billion pounds in 1956 and 13.7 next year.

Slaughter rates are above a year ago. Cattle feeders expect to sell 70 percent of their July 1 inventories before October 1, compared to 68 per cent last year.

Prices for high-grade fed steers were recently $2 per hundred above a year earlier. Fed cattle should continue strong through early fall, then taper off, depending on how summer-started cattle come in to market.

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

FARM OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE, ECONOMISTS SAY

Farm income in Minnesota and the rest of the nation is expected to go up a little in 1956, according to a report by University of Minnesota agricultural economists today at _____.

With a continuing strong general economy, that increase should hold through 1957, the economists said. Some of the increase in farm income will be a result of soil bank payments for land put in acreage reserve and conservation reserve this summer and fall.

Agricultural products will continue to be in strong demand through 1957. That's a result of a continued, though somewhat slower, growth in the general economy in the country. A further increase of $25 is expected in the general per capita net income, and the present uptrend in consumer outlays for non-durable foods and services is expected to continue during the coming year.

Government spending for goods and services in 1956 is expected to be about 3 billion dollars more than 1955. According to current indications, there will be an increase of 4 billion dollars from 1956 to 1957 in government spending. A 1-billion dollar increase in military spending, large expenses for non-defense programs, and an uptrend in state and local government spending will all help maintain a strong demand for farm produce.

Private building expense is also a billion dollars higher than a year ago, and is expected to turn upward again in 1957.

Farm feed will be in good supply, just one per cent below last year's record feed supply.

Sheep producers can look forward to making just as good profits as they did a year ago. Cattle feeding profits margins may improve but will continue to be narrow. Hog prices are expected to average 10-20 per cent higher than they did in 1955-56.

The dairy farmer should face about the same profit situation although dairy production is still outrunning consumption.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1956

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Checking up on attendance at a field day held earlier this year at the Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston, are Erling Weiberg, left, agricultural agent, and Fred L. Heck, Soil conservation agent in Marshall county. Wieberg has been in Marshall county since 1954, and is a 1950 graduate of the University of Minnesota. Heck came to Marshall county a year ago, and specializes in soil testing work and soil conservation. He is a native of Excelsior, Minnesota, and University graduate.

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1956 Immediate Release

FOOD PREVUE FOR FALL

American consumers will continue to eat well during the fall of 1956, if total food supplies available are any indication.

Poultry and egg production will set new records this year, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today. Total meat supplies will be smaller than in the same period a year ago, but supplies will still be larger than in any year prior to 1955. More fresh vegetables will be marketed than last year, and generous quantities of processed vegetables are in prospect.

This is the outlook for the rest of 1956 for supplies of individual foods:

• Beef. Because supplies of grass-fed cattle will be large, markets will have a big proportion of beef of intermediate and lower grades, less of top grades.

• Pork. Chief reduction in meat supplies this fall will be in pork. Supplies during the final months of the year will be significantly smaller than the large supplies late in 1955.

• Lamb. Supplies will be smaller.

• Turkeys. The 1956 crop - most of it to be marketed during the rest of the year - will be a record 76 million head, 16 percent more than last year.

• Broilers and fryers. Total production the rest of the year will exceed last year by more than a fifth.

• Eggs. The rate of production per hen is record high. Supplies will increase for the rest of the year, and the 1956 total will be 2 percent or more above 1955.

• Dairy. Plenty of dairy products are in prospect. For the rest of 1956 milk production will be substantially greater than a year ago.

• Fruits. Supplies of these deciduous fruits are down: apples, grapes, cranberries, peaches, pears, Northwestern prunes. Supplies of California dried prunes are up, as are California and Michigan plums, peaches and pears.

• Vegetables. Supplies for fall markets will be nearly a fifth larger than last year, with the big gain in cabbage. Supplies of peas will be down 28 percent. Production is up for the principal vegetables that are processed: sweet corn, tomatoes, beets, lima beans, cabbage and snap beans. Crops of late summer and fall potatoes will be larger than last year; however, sweet potatoes will be down sharply.

• Nuts. A record crop of almonds is in prospect, pecans are 10 percent over last year, but walnut and filbert supplies are smaller.

• Rice. Rice will be abundant because of large stocks carried over.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1956

Immediate Release

TIPS ON STORING SUMMER CLOTHES

Don't starch your summer clothes before storing them.

That suggestion came today from Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

She points out that starch may attract silverfish.

It pays, however, to put summer clothes away clean, Miss Whitfield says, because the longer spots and stains remain on fabric, the more likely they are to become set and difficult to remove. It's also wise to remove any pins or metal ornaments that might leave marks on fabrics in storage.

You may want to save time by putting washable summer clothes away without ironing them. In any case, when you pack clothes away, be sure they are thoroughly dry as well as clean to prevent mildew, Miss Whitfield cautions. Labeling all containers as to contents will save time in locating the garments in spring.

Though rayon, silk and starched cotton clothes are in no danger from clothes moths and carpet beetles, they may frequently be damaged by silverfish, the tiny insects that resemble fish in shape and in their quick, darting movements. However, if clothing is hung two feet or more from the floor, it is usually safe from silverfish, according to University of Minnesota entomologists. When silverfish are a problem, the entomologists recommend spraying storage areas - especially along and behind base-boards - with 5 percent DDT or 2 or 3 percent chlordane in a refined oil for household use.

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B-1158-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1956 Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARMS FEWER AND LARGER

Minnesota farms are getting larger.

S. A. Engene, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, says the average size for all farms in the state in 1954 was 195 acres, compared to 165 acres in 1940. During the same period, the total number of farms dropped from 197,351 to 165,225.

Biggest decrease has been in total number of farms with 10-90 acres. There were nearly 36 thousand farms in that size range in 1940, compared to only 21.5 thousand in 1954--a decrease of 44 percent.

The number of farms with 100-179 acres has also decreased, but less sharply than was the case with smaller farms. Farms from 280-499 acres increased from 27.2 thousand in 1940 to 30.8 thousand in 1954.

A major reason for this increase in farm size has been increased productivity per man, according to Engene. In 1930, for example, it took more than 12 man hours to produce and harvest an acre of corn in southern Minnesota. Farm work records for 1951-53 show that with modern equipment the same job takes 6.4 hours.

In general, one man can handle about 50 percent more crops and livestock than he could three decades ago.

A second reason for bigger farms is that farmers need to spread the cost of modern machinery, says Engene. When farmers have large acreages, they are able to use bigger and more efficient machines. Southern Minnesota records show that farmers with two-row corn pickers averaged 109 acres picked per year, while men with one-row pickers had only 41 acres per year. And while the two-row picker naturally cost more than the smaller one, the cost per acre was less with the two-row picker.

Farmers also improved their financial positions in the past 15 years, and used their additional income to help buy more land.

B-1159-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1956 Immediate Release

UNGRADED EGG SELLING OUTMODED

The Minnesota egg industry would get a big boost if all eggs were bought from producers on a graded basis.

That's the conclusion drawn by W. H. Dankers, agricultural extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, from a recent survey in a southern Minnesota area where the annual average price per dozen paid to egg producers was lowest for the state, according to census figures for 1954.

The survey showed that a larger proportion of eggs in that area were bought by producers on an ungraded basis than in most other Minnesota areas. Dankers says buying ungraded eggs was an important reason for lowering the quality of the total supply of eggs that went to market.

Where eggs are sold without being graded, there is no incentive for producers to use good management and careful handling. And with that system, the fellow who does produce good eggs has to share his returns with people who market lower quality eggs. On the other hand, purchasing eggs on grade encourages poultry raisers to market higher quality eggs, and better quality means better prices.

A statewide survey by the Minnesota Crop Reporting service in November, 1954, showed that the average price for all eggs sold on grade was more than 2 cents higher per dozen than for eggs sold ungraded.

In early August, 1956, all but two buyers in the area surveyed by Dankers and his co-workers quoted prices for ungraded eggs. But in a lot of other state counties, practically all eggs are bought on grade only. The price spread in Minnesota between grade A large eggs and grade B eggs was about 7 cents per dozen in August, 1956.

Eggs bought on grade by local buyers in this state must conform to the Minnesota Uniform Purchase grades, so that grades used by one buyer should be exactly the same for all others who buy eggs from producers. Grade is determined by quality and size, shell condition and cleanliness.

Minnesota Uniform Purchase grades are grade A large, grade A medium, grade A small, grade B and grade C.

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B-1160-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 4 , 1956 Immediate Release

PROTEIN FOODS PLENTIFUL IN OCTOBER

October food shoppers will have a wide choice of protein foods for main dishes.

Almost every kind of "main-dish" food is on the U. S. Department of Agriculture plentiful list for the month, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today. Beef and pork, chickens and turkeys, cheese and eggs will all be in abundant supply.

Best values in beef probably will be in the economy grades and cuts. Fall is the customary season for heaviest marketing of cattle from the Western range country, and ranchers have a record number of cattle to send to market.

Since October through January is the season when Midwest farmers market the largest number of their hogs, pork will be much more abundant than it has been during the summer. A near-record supply of pork is expected, even though production is slightly below last year.

Stewing chickens will be plentiful, and there will be more broiler and fryer chickens on the market than ever before at this time of year.

Consumers will have more turkeys to eat this year1 than ever before--about one-sixth more than last year's big supply. Best value per pound in turkey is likely to be the big toms.

An abundance of eggs will be marketed, especially small sizes. More laying hens plus an increased rate of lay add up to an unusually large supply of eggs for this time of year.

Potatoes, cabbage and dry beans will be plentiful. Farmers in the northern states are harvesting a bumper crop of cabbage--an invitation to consumers to make kraut, salads and slaw.

The Southland will provide peanuts for an abundance of peanut butter, and a big supply of rice from the harvest of this year and last. Cheese, milk and dairy products are other foods classed as plentiful.

B-1161-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 4, 1956 Immediate Release

FALL CLEAN-UP CAN STOP FIRE LOSS ON FARMS

Every time a fire breaks out on a Minnesota farm, it costs the owner nearly $5,000, says Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

He urges rural Minnesota people to take special note of National Fire Prevention week, Oct. 7-13. The week has been proclaimed by President Eisenhower and by Governor Freeman.

In 1955, more than $1½ million worth of Minnesota farm property went up in smoke, and 17 people were killed in farm fires, according to a report from the state fire marshall's office.

There were 339 farm fires reported--118 barns, 110 farm houses, and the rest other buildings.

Fall housecleaning around the farm can prevent a lot of that fire loss, according to Prickett.

"Clean up--but don't burn down" Prickett urges. He advises farm folks to clean up attics, basements, and to repair all heating equipment before winter sets in. Any accumulated trash is a potential fire hazard.

Give all your electrical equipment the once-over, too, Prickett advises. Wherever you see bare wires or rotted insulation, call in an electrician and have the faulty wiring repaired.

Pick a still day to burn rubbish and leaves, and don't leave elderly folks and small children alone with an outdoor fire. A little wind can spread a grass fire rapidly.

According to the state fire marshall's report for 1955, most of the farm fires were caused by defective and misused electric equipment, overheated and defective stoves and furnaces, rubbish fires, spontaneous combustion, lightning, defective chimneys, careless smoking, and tractor fires.

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B-1162-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 4, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
2 P.M., FRIDAY, OCT. 5
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NITROGEN, PHOSPHATE, IMPORTANT FOR CORN IN WESTERN MINNESOTA

MORRIS--Soils in western Minnesota need phosphorus and nitrogen more than any other elements, John Grava, University of Minnesota soils scientist, said here today.

Grava spoke at the Livestock, Corn and Soybean Field Day at the West Central School and Experiment Station here. He said recent field trials at the Morris station showed that the most profitable fertilizing rates for corn were 70 pounds of nitrogen, 75 pounds phosphate and 58 pounds of potash.

Fields that received that application yielded 98 bushels of corn per acre, compared to 75 bushels on fields that got only 9 pounds of nitrogen, 36 pounds of phosphate and 18 pounds of potash. Minnesota's average corn yield is about 50 bushels per acre.

Applying nitrogen fertilizer at rates up to 300 pounds per acre increased corn yields to 107 bushels per acre, but that increase wasn't enough to pay the added fertilizer cost.

The nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer also left a "carry-over" for flax crops planted on the same fields the following year. Flax following corn that received the low fertilizer rate yielded 22 bushels per acre, compared to 29 bushels on fields where corn the year before had received 70 pounds of nitrogen, 75 pounds phosphate and 58 pounds of potash per acre.

The flax got no additional fertilizer, except for what had been applied the year before for corn.

Grava said fertilizer pays better when it's applied according to soil tests. In Stevens county, tests have shown that most fields there need more phosphate than potash, and few fields need any lime.

Emmett Pinnell, University agronomist at the Waseca station, sold visiting farmers that the purpose of modern corn breeding in Minnesota is to develop proper maturity, higher yields and good "standability"--strong stalks with resistance to stalk rot and corn borer.

One new corn research program at the University is aimed at developing hybrid corn varieties with the hardiness and yielding ability of varieties grown in the southern counties, but with a maturity early enough to be practical in the Morris area, Pinnell said.

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B-1163-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 4, 1956

Immediate Release

PIPESTONE COUNTY 4-HERS WIN LIVESTOCK SHOW HONORS

Pipestone county 4-H youths swept four top placings in the 38th annual Minnesota Junior Livestock show held this week, Oct. 1-4, at the South St. Paul stockyards.

A brother and sister from near the city of Pipestone each showed a grand champion animal at the event. Barbara Carson, 14, had the grand champion steer, which was also the Shorthorn breed champion. The steer sold for $3,660--$3.85 per lb. at public auction the final day of the show.

Barbara's 15-year-old brother, Bill, won grand champion lamb honors with his Southdown wether. Bill received $16. per lb for the lamb at the sale. He showed the grand champion steer at the Junior Livestock show last year.

Bruce Butman, 15, also from Pipestone, was the top beef cattle showman. He won that honor by showing a white Shorthorn--a difficult animal to keep clean for the showring.

Pipestone county was awarded the Tellier Trophy for having the best county exhibit of shorthorn steers at the show. The trophy is awarded annually, in commemoration of Herbert Tellier, a well-known Shorthorn breeder in Minnesota until his death a few years ago.

The grand champion barrow at the show was a cross-bred Yorkshire-Minnesota #1-Hampshire meat-type animal exhibited by Jerry Thurston, 19, Medelia. The barrow sold for $5.10 per lb. at the auction. Jerry's brother Keith had the grand champion at the show last year.

Donald Walser, 13, Minnesota Lake had the reserve champion steer and Angus breed champion, which sold for 85¢ per lb. The Hereford champion was shown by Miss Jannath Rahn, Bingham Lake. She received 52½¢ per lb. for her steer.

Reserve champion honors in swine were taken by Dennis Nelson, 14, Waltham, and Ralph Sullivan, 14, New Prague, had the reserve champion lamb. The barrow brought a price of $1.25 per lb. and the lamb sold for $3.50 per lb.

(more)

The champion trio of lambs was shown by Kenneth Anderson, 16, Moorhead.

Marty Fox, 20, Rosemount, was named the top barrow showman, and Harriet Kofstad, 17, New Richland, won sheep showmanship honors. Marty also won the 3rd place achievement award, presented by the St. Paul Union Stockyards company.

First place achievement award for outstanding work in 4-H with livestock was presented to Oliver Mangold, 18, Worthington, who has been a 4-H member for 9 years. He received a $100 savings bond.

Barry Blaha, 20, Verndale, took the second place achievement award. He has been in 4-H work for 11 years and is carrying on a sheep breeding program of his own in partnership with his father.

The Central Livestock association presented the 1956 herdsmanship award to the Lyon county 4-Hers for keeping their stall and pen areas cleanest and neatest. Fillmore county took second place herdsmanship honors and Jackson county placed third.

The annual sheep shearing contest was won by Ray Robinson, 16, La Porte. He has had plenty of practice; he sheared 300 sheep this year before coming to the show.

More than 700 male animals were exhibited at the show. Seventy of the top steers, 50 top lambs, and 30 high-placing barrows were sold at public auction. The rest were sold directly out of the barns by commission companies.

B-1164-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 4 1956

To Minnesota Weeklies

For use week of
October 8
(with mat)

NEW 4-H OFFICERS
SPEARHEAD DRIVE

New officers of the Minnesota State 4-H Club federation are assuming their duties this month as leaders of an organization of nearly 48,000 club members.

They are, left to right: Phyllis Woestehoff, 17, Le Sueur, president; Carol Muehlstedt, 19, 743 West County Road C, St. Paul, secretary; Tom Schaffer, 19 Rosemount, vice president; and Larry Jones, 15, Blue Earth, treasurer.

These young people are spearheading the annual 4-H membership drive now under way in Minnesota. Four-H clubs throughout the state have set membership goals which they hope to meet by National 4-H Achievement Day, November 10.

During the 44 years that the 4-H club has been organized in Minnesota, more than half a million young people have received training in citizenship and leadership, homemaking and agriculture as 4-H members, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

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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 and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 4, 1956

SPECIAL TO STEVENS COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

Orion C. Carlson, a native of Appleton, Minnesota, has been named assistant agricultural agent for Stevens county. He will take up his duties October 16, working with County Agent Leif Lie.

Carlson ran a 500-acre farm in partnership with his father for five years, and recently managed a hardware store in Appleton.

He attended the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture from 1950-56, and stayed out of school long enough each spring and summer to help run the home farm. He received his B. S. degree in agronomy and agricultural economics last spring.

Carlson will be primarily in charge of 4-H work in Stevens county, and will also assist Lie with other agricultural programs.

[illegible]ity Farm and Home News
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To all counties

LOCAL 4-H'ERS WIN
AT LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____ 4-H members from _____ county walked off with honors
(number)
[illegible] 30th annual Minnesota Junior Livestock show held last week, Oct. 1-4, at the
[illegible] St. Paul stockyards.

_____ county youths won _____ purple, _____ blue, _____
[illegible] _____ white ribbons in competition with some 400 other 4-H livestock
[illegible] from around the state.

([illegible] NAMES AND AWARDS OF ANY CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS, BEEF, LAMB OR HOG SHOWMANSHIP WINNERS OR WINNERS OF OTHER AWARDS)

[illegible] grand champion barrow was shown by Jerry Thurston, 19, Madelia, and the [illegible]pion lamb was exhibited by Bill Carson, 15, Pipestone.

Bill's sister, Barbara, 14, had the grand champion steer, the top animal in the [illegible]orthorn division.

The reserve champion steer and top placing Angus was shown by Donald Walser, [illegible] Minnesota Lake. Miss Jannath Rahn, Bingham Lake, had the champion Hereford.

Showmanship winners were: barrows, Marty Fox, 20, Rosemount; sheep, Harriet [illegible]tad, 17, New Richland and steers, Bruce Butman, 15, Pipestone.

Seventy of the top individual steers, 50 top lambs, the first and second prize [illegible] of lambs and 30 top barrows were sold at auction the last day of the show. [illegible] other animals were sold by commission companies.

Following are _____ county animals sold at auction and their price. [illegible] out your county individuals from attached sheets.)

CATTLE

Owner	Town	Buyer	Per lb.	Net Price
Barbara Carson	Pipestone	Doughboy Feeds, New Richmond, Wisc.	$3.85	$3661.35
Donald Walker	Minnesota Lake	J. Kline Chev., So. St. P.	.85	808.35
Jannath Rahn	Bingham Lake	Nelson Boat Co., Mpls.	.52½	550.20
Oliver Mangold	Worthington	Mpls. Honeywell, Mpls.	.40	415.20
Irvin J. Sether	Jackson	St. Paul Fire and Marine, St. P.	.50	475.50
Avis Schnieder	Heron Lake	Nelson Roof, Mpls.	.50	511.50
Roman Huiras	Fairfax	K.S.T.P., St. Paul	.39	408.72
Odean Jerdee	Hayward	Gould Nat'l.Battery, St. Paul	.40	378.40
David Michels	Mankato	Archer Daniels, Mpls.	.41	431.32
Kathryn Walser	Minnesota Lake	Dayton Co., Mpls.	.40	424.80
Bruce Butman	Pipestone	Doughboy Feeds, New Richmond, Wisc.	.41	387.86
Douglas Ahernstorff	Lake Park, Ia.	Emporium, St. Paul	.40	417.20
Ronald D. Sether	Jackson	Brede, Inc., Mpls.	.38	351.88
Jim Brockberg	Jasper	Deere Weber, Mpls.	.40	424.80
Robert Guy	Austin	Minn. Mining & Manuf., St. Paul	.40	360.80
Douglas Bultman	Nobles	Am. Nat'l Bank, St. Paul	.40	411.20
Jackie R. Baumgarn	Lake Park, Ia.	Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., St. Paul	.40	450.00
Jerilyn Janssen	Worthington	Sears Roebuck, Mpls.	.40	440.40
Dorral Kramer	Magnolia	Anderson Coop., Bayport	.40	390.00
Frederick Janssen	Barnesville	N. P. R. R., St. Paul	.40	370.40
Gilbert Doerboom	Marshall	Otter Tail Power, Fergus Falls	.40	422.80
Virginia Griffith	Kasson	Suburban Lumber Co., Mpls.	.40	401.60
David Hoiland	Holloway	Red Owl Store, St. Paul	.40	407.20
Roger Haberman	Brewster	Midway Chev., St. Paul	.39	440.70
Shirley Warner	Owatonna	Hilex Co., St. Paul	.41	405.49
Lawrence E. Killion	Bricelyn	Dayton Co., Mpls.	.40	366.80
Pat Murphy	Lake Park, Ia.	St. Paul Hosp. & Casualty, St. Paul	.39	349.83
Deverly J. Gilman	Garden City	Cardozo's, St. Paul	.38	374.30
Allan Sprau	Elkton	West Publishing Co., St. Paul	.39	404.82
Anita McBeth	Lake Wilson	Twin City Milk, St. Paul	.38	412.68
Diane Kramer	Holland	Doughboy Feeds, New Richmond, Wisc.	.39	440.70
Marvin Huiras	Fairfax	Clapp Thompson, St. Paul	.38	425.60
Jerry Schotzko	Sleepy Eye	St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul	.41	359.98
Roger L. Hartman	Heron Lake	St. Paul Terminal Ware, St. Paul	.38	351.88
Arvin Dierks	Fulda	Paper Calmenson, St. Paul	.38	368.60
Juels Carlson	Marshall	Armour and Co., So. St. Paul	.38	405.46
Marlene Ninneman	Heron Lake	L. Hill, Jr., St. Paul	.38	357.58
Jeanette Brockberg	Jasper	Farmers Union GTA, So. St. Paul	.41	391.55
Sandra Cotter	Oakland	Minn. Mining & Manuf., St. Paul	.40	376.40
Fred Cotter	Oakland	Farmers Union GTA, So. St. Paul	.40	360.80
Duane Byers	Westbrook	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul	.39	440.70
Melvin Meyers	Gibbon	Waldorf Paper Products, St. Paul	.38	403.56
William Stevermer	Easton	Lowell Inn, Stillwater	.40	403.60
Larry Bennett	Owatonna	St. Paul Book & Stat., St. Paul	.40	326.00
Gary Carstensen	Lake Crystal	Minn. Mut. Life Ins. Co., St. Paul	.37	403.67
Jane Busch	Luverne	Minn. Farmers Magazine, Mpls.	.39	359.19
Phyllis Marquardt	Northfield	Northern States Power, St. Paul	.42	409.50
La Rae Boesch	Truman	J. L. Sheely, St. Paul	.39	416.13
Leon Schaffer	Butterfield	Henry Brantjen, St. Paul	.39	351.78
Donald Holte	Perley	F. H. Peavey, Mpls.	.40	343.20
Elmo Dorn	Hendricks	Whirlpool-Seeger, St. Paul	.39	384.15
Paul Miller	New Richland	Montgomery Ward & Co., St. Paul	.40	430.80
Allan Beckman	Fulda	International Harvester, St. Paul	.38	392.54
Kenneth Hauschild	Dumont	Great Northern R.R., St. Paul	.40	426.80
Gerald Mitchell	Round Lake	Hilex Co., St. Paul	.38	399.76

CATTLE (continued)

Owner	Town	Buyer	Per lb.	Net Price
[illegible] Courts	Jeffers	Empire Nat'l. Bank, St. Paul	$ .39	$ 461.76
John Kriesel	Owatonna	N. W. Refining Co., St. Paul	.38	361.38
Charles Kermes	Hayward	St. Paul Athletic, St. Paul	.38	377.72
James Lehmann	Luverne	Drovers St. Bank, So. St. Paul	.38	403.56
Gary Matson	Owatonna	E. R. Godfrey Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.	.37½	396.38
Phyllis Nelson	Westbrook	Schuneman's, St. Paul	.39	433.29
Willis Anthony	St. Peter	Ellerbe Co., St. Paul	.38	346.56
Arlo Gordon	Kerkhoven	Simmons Produce, Kerkhoven	.38	401.66
Darlene Janke	Holloway	Swift Co. Bank, Benson	.39	374.40
Alan Campbell	Utica	Central Livestock Assn., So. St. P.	.38	326.04
LeVonn Pomerenke	Odessa	Keegan Equip. Co., Mpls.	.37	392.94
Vance Creig	Rushmore	The Farmer, St. Paul	.39	374.40
Annette McBeth	Lake Wilson	Kehne Elec. Co., St. Paul	.37½	400.13
Leonard Hintze	Lake Park, Ia.	Armour and Co., So. St. Paul	.38	355.68
Rodney Arends	Luverne	Farm Bureau Service Co., St. Paul	.38	357.58

SHEEP

Bill Carson	Pipestone	Nowood C. Club, No. St. Paul	16.00	1312.00
Ralph Sullivan	New Prague	1st Nat'l Bank, Mpls.	3.50	374.50
Betty Schumann	Rice	Deere Weber, Mpls.	1.20	98.40
Rodger Geddes	Ada	American Hoist & Derrick, St. Paul	1.20	110.40
Myron Goertzen	Mountain Lake	Armour and Co., So. St. Paul	1.50	153.00
Richard Larson	Mabel	St. Paul Book & Stat., St. Paul	1.30	119.60
Donald Gute	Owatonna	St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul	1.30	132.60
Beverly Kramer	Marshall	Great Northern R.R., St. Paul	1.30	126.10
Neil Larson	Mabel	Cargill, Inc., Mpls.	1.25	127.50
Tom Schroeder	Bemidji	Great Northern, St. Paul	1.30	126.10
Bruce McCormack	Garden City	D. W. Onan, Mpls.	1.20	128.40
Charles Tetrick	Lamberton	Swift & Co., So. St. Paul	1.35	124.20
Wallace Anderson	Moorhead	Hamms Brewing Co., St. Paul	1.40	128.80
Kathleen Freking	Heron Lake	Schmidts Brewing Co., St. Paul	1.20	134.40
Dean Low	Faribault	Our Own Hardware, Mpls.	1.20	122.40
Joanne Brakke	Moorhead	Great Northern R.R., St. Paul	1.15	111.55
Larry Freking	Heron Lake	Cooks Mens Store, St. Paul	1.15	123.05
Maxine Melbo	St. Charles	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	1.30	119.60
John Arneson	Shevlin	Northwest Bank, Mpls.	1.20	104.40
Roger Brakke	Moorhead	Frederick Martin Hotel, Moorhead	1.15	105.80
Don Bredeson	Hawley	Hamms Brewing Co., St. Paul	1.25	108.75
Robert Cords	Eagle Lake	Ford Motor Co., St. Paul	1.25	97.50
Larry Abermoller	Kinbrae	Crane Co., St. Paul	1.10	106.70
[illegible] Goertzen	Mountain Lake	Archer, Daniel - Midland, Mpls.	1.15	100.05
[illegible] Koesch	Amboy	St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul	1.15	111.55
[illegible] Krenna	Mabel	Dayton Co., Mpls.	1.15	111.55
[illegible] Hagen	Walker	Northern Pacific R.R., St. Paul	1.30	145.60
[illegible]len [illegible]son	Fosston	Nelson Roof Co., Mpls.	1.30	145.60
[illegible]ly Roforth	Granada	1st Nat'l Bank, Fairmont	1.45	126.15
Gary A. Lee	Glyndon	Northern Pacific R.R., St. Paul	1.20	116.40
Gary Hanson	Heron Lake	Nelson Roof Co., Mpls.	1.20	116.40
Marnell Abernathy	Albert Lea	Midway Nat'l Bank, St. Paul	1.15	8[illegible].95
Jack Morris	Kilkenny	Central Warehouse, St. Paul	1.15	94.30
Gary Peterson	Canby	Nelson Roof Co., Mpls.	1.20	104.40
Joyce Lenike	Elgin	Nelson Roof Co., Mpls.	1.15	111.55

SHEEP (continued)

Owner	Town	Buyer	Per lb.	Net Price
Steve Gilliland	Pipestone	Doughboy Feeds, New Richmond, Wisc.	$1.20	$ 104.40
Kathy Tostengard	Dovray	Applebaums, St. Paul	1.15	123.05
Betty Frazee	Olivia	Minn. Linseed Co., Mpls.	1.15	111.55
Clyde Sievers	Lake City	Lake City Bank, Lake City	1.30	113.10
Edgar Olson	Fosston	Nicollet Hotel, Mpls.	1.20	128.40
Connie Goertzen	Mountain Lake	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	1.20	116.40
Robert Pfiel	Worthington	L. S. Donaldson, Mpls.	1.15	105.80
Owen Sorenson	Hallock	Otter Tail Power, Fergus Falls	1.15	100.05
Jeanne Miller	Austin	M. L. Rothschild, St. Paul	1.15	105.80
Pat Sharkey	Belle Plaine	St. Paul & Pioneer Press, St. Paul	1.20	116.40
Jerry Miller	Austin	Kenneth Hacking, Mpls.	1.15	111.55
Bill Stower	Worthington	Ballard Transfer, St. Paul	1.10	106.70
Allan Nelson	New Richland	Farmers Union, So. St. Paul	1.10	95.70
James Gute	Owatonna	J. Kline Chev., So. St. Paul	1.00	107.00
James Bobendrier	Elk River	Northern Pacific R.R., St. Paul	1.00	107.00

TRIO OF LAMBS

Kenneth Anderson	Moorhead	Knutsen Hotel, Moorhead	1.60	411.20
Harriett Kofstad	New Richland	Swift and Co., So. St. Paul	1.25	291.25

HOGS

Jerold Thurston	Madelia	Anchor Serum Co., So. St. Paul	5.10	1137.30
Dennis Nelson	Waltham	D. W. Onan & Sons, Mpls.	1.25	297.50
Marilyn Smisek	Lonsdale	Farwell, Ozman Kirk & Co., St. P.	.85	209.95
Joan Paulson	Ellendale	St. Paul Chamber of Comm., St. P.	.65	151.45
Charles Schoewe	Alpha	1st Nat'l. Bank, St. Paul	.65	141.70
David Dorschner	Alpha	Minn. Motor Trans. Co., St. Paul	.65	138.45
Nelson Davis	Cleveland	St. Paul Civic & Commerce, St. Paul	.65	141.70
Robert Grass	Owatonna	General Mills, Mpls.	.60	145.20
Gary Halvorson	Madelia	Ass'd. Milk Dealers, St. Paul	.65	157.30
Barbara Klukow	Albert Lea	M. & St. Louis R. R., St. Paul	.70	163.10
Gerald Wright	Hastings	Minn. Mining & Manuf., St. Paul	.60	145.20
Larry Christian	Waltham	Mpls. Moline, Mpls.	.60	154.20
Carroll Gooding	Wheaton	Wilbert - Chandler, St. Paul	.55	144.10
Lonnie Bristol	Lake Crystal	Midland Coop., Mpls.	.65	144.95
Reynold Ward	St. Vincent	Minn. Farm Bureau, St. Paul	.70	142.80
Gary Kohn	Courtland	St. Paul Chamber Comm., St. Paul	.60	154.20
Martin Fox	Rosemount	Swift and Co., So. St. Paul	.75	167.25
William Wood	Delevan	American Hoist & Derrick, St. Paul	.60	151.20
Ward L. Johnson	Lynd	H. Brantgen, St. Paul	.60	139.80
[illegible] Hardusen	Danvers	Jefferson Trans., Mpls.	.65	157.30
[illegible] Smisek	Lonsdale	Meers Feed Co., So. St. Paul	.65	167.05
Carten Paulson	Brooten	1st Nat'l. Bank, St. Paul	.55	128.15
[illegible] Rossow	Lakefield	Land-O'Lakes, Mpls.	.50	126.00
[illegible]tis Armstrong	New Richland	W. T. C. N., Mpls., St. Paul	.65	141.70
William Kriesel	Owatonna	Northwest Bank, Mpls.	.60	151.20
Larry Tollefson	Ellendale	Golden Rule, St. Paul	.50	116.50
Rodney Glidewell	Pipestone	Farmers Union, So. St. Paul	.55	133.10
Rodger Mattson	Kensington	W. T. C. N., St. Paul & Mpls.	.55	106.70
Terry Glidewell	Pipestone	Bell Telephone Co., St. Paul	.60	130.80
[illegible] Drekken	Crookston	Menderler Brush Co., St. Paul	.60	127.80

From: Jo Nelson
Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Oct. 5, 1956

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTAN
Nutrition Research —
1 picture

How can better nutrition improve our health and well-being?

Nutritionists in the School of Home Economics are constantly searching for answers to that question. Research projects in progress are concerned with many phases of the problem.

Responsible for the major part of the human nutrition research on the St. Paul campus is Dr. Jane M. Leichsenring, professor of home economics and head of the nutrition section. Two years ago Dr. Leichsenring received the Borden award by direction of the American Home Economics Association for her original and fundamental research in human nutrition.

Among the studies now under way in the nutrition laboratories on the St. Paul campus is one to find out why human beings use calcium inefficiently and what can be done to improve their utilization of this important mineral.

Last year an experiment was conducted under Dr. Leichsenring's direction to determine what effect protein intake has on calcium utilization. Dr. Helen Pilcher, associate professor of home economics, cooperated in the project.

St. Paul campus girls participated in the experiment, going on a completely regulated diet for 40 days. During that period the girls ate every meal in the nutrition laboratory. All their food was weighed carefully. They were not permitted to have any food or water outside those meals except for specially prepared and weighed cookies and flasks of distilled water given them to take to their rooms. Each morning at breakfast the girls filled out questionnaires giving a variety of information — for example, ~~such as the~~ number of hours of sleep they had the previous night, the amount of physical activity the day before and any emotional strain they had experienced such as that induced by bad news from home or perhaps by poor grades.

-more-

This experiment is part of a continuing series which has been carried on jointly by the University of Minnesota and Ohio State University since 1947. By conducting identical tests, the two universities can correlate their results and reduce the necessary experimental time by half. Data from this study are now being compiled and analyzed.

Past experiments on calcium utilization have dealt with the effect of vitamin C and the level of phosphorus intake on calcium utilization. Results so far have shown that a high phosphorus intake interferes somewhat with the body's use of calcium.

During winter quarter this year seven college girls will be subjects of another study directed by Dr. Leichsenring. They will eat three meals a day, seven days a week, in the Home Economics Building to test a standardized diet for its applicability in metabolic studies. The diet is one that has been developed by the Human Nutrition Research Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to be used as a basal diet in any human metabolic studies. Minnesota is one of four agricultural experiment stations asked by the Human Nutrition Research Branch to test the diet and a modification of it.

Though the actual experiment does not get under way until winter quarter, Mrs. Loana M. Norris, assistant scientist, and Dr. Leichsenring must start preparations well ahead of time. For example, in addition to "paper work" that must be done, much of the food for the meals is cooked in advance and frozen.

Because there is little information on the nutritional status of older women, Minnesota is taking part in a large regional project investigating the dietary habits and food needs of older women. This year Dr. Leichsenring is making a study of the relationship between protein and total calorie intake of older women. The protein content of the foods they consume is determined in the laboratory. Dr. Pilcher - in a separate study - is making a direct determination of the energy value of the diets of these women, using a calorimeter and comparing the results with the values obtained by computation from food

composition tables. The women are on self-selected diets part of the time, then on diets modified under the direction of the nutritionists. Each woman is studied for a 90-day period.

Many older women have inadequate diets, according to findings of recent Minnesota research directed by Alice Biester, now retired professor of home economics. One hundred twenty women in the Twin Cities, ranging from 30 to 97 years of age, cooperated in this experiment. The nutritionists found that diets of most of the women were deficient in B vitamins and iron, two-thirds of them had inadequate protein, only about a third had sufficient calcium and about a fourth had insufficient vitamin C.

All of these studies are directed toward one end: a better understanding of how the body functions and what the nutritional requirements are for optimum health and well being.

-jbn-

Cutline for picture — nutrition research story——Minnesotan —

Many of the nutrition research projects use college girls as subjects. Here a group of the girls eat their regulated diet at an attractively set table. Standing are (left) Mrs. Loana M. Norris, assistant scientist, serving the girls, and Dr. Jane M. Leichsenring, professor, recording information on the girls' activities that might influence results of the study.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 5, 1956

SPECIAL TO ADA INDEX

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP WINNER NAMED

Stanley J. Blasey, University of Minnesota freshman from Ada, has been named to receive a $300 scholarship for the 1956-57 school year.

Blasey is enrolled in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

The award was made by the Smith-Douglass Company, Inc. The scholarship is provided to assist students who enroll with a major interest in soils.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 5, 1956

Special to Martin Co. Agt.

(Caption for mat)

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, is shown here with the model corn picker that he uses to demonstrate safety during the harvesting season.

Prickett will appear at the Welcome High School auditorium next Tuesday evening, October 9, to explain safe farm practices. He will use the model picker and a set of color slides as part of his talk.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 5 1956

ATTN: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR OCTOBER

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

Fruits

1. Apples for winter storage should be picked carefully and stored in a cool, moist room. Leave them on the tree as long as possible to assure better color and quality. Light frost will not damage the fruit. The longer the fruit is on the tree, the better the protective waxy coating will develop that prevents shrivelling of the fruit in storage.
2. Pears should be picked before they are ripe. They will be juicier and have fewer gritty stone cells if they ripen in a cool basement. Pears do not keep long, so use them when ready.
3. If your apples show rusty brown streaks through the flesh, it is due to a small insect known as apple maggot. This insect can be controlled with DDT by applying in mid July and repeating every 7-10 days after.
4. Don't mulch strawberries too early. After the plants have been exposed to a few good frosts, apply a 2 or 3 inch layer of clean straw or marsh hay over the plants.
5. Tender grape vines should be pruned, leaving one or two buds on each spur along the main stem. These will develop canes next year with fruit. After pruning lay the vine down and cover with soil.
6. Protect fruit trees from damage from mice or rabbits by placing a cylinder of hardware cloth around the trees now. The screen should be $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$-inch mesh and should be inserted in the soil far enough to prevent mice from getting underneath.

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

7. Several rabbit repellents are available under various trade names. Apply now but follow directions on the container.
8. Plan to lay raspberry canes down and cover completely with soil for winter protection. Do this anytime before the ground freezes.
9. Prevent sunscald on fruit trees by shading the southwest side of trunk and branches. Young trees could be wrapped with strips of burlap or aluminum foil.

Vegetables

1. Clean up the garden plot and remove all debris and plant refuse. If disease or insects were troublesome, burn the refuse rather than place it on the compost pile. Fall plowing will aid in destroying many insect pests in the soil as well as improve the organic structure of the soil.
2. Broccoli and brussell sprouts can stand several frosts. Leave them in the garden as long as possible in the fall.
3. The key to successful vegetable storage is temperature. For root crops like carrots, beets, rutabagas, and parsnips, as well as for potatoes, a temperature of 32-40° F. is desirable. The air should be moist.
4. Onions keep best at temperatures of 32-40° F., but the air should be dry for this crop. Hang them in mesh bags from the ceiling of the storage room.
5. Squash and pumpkins store best in a room temperature of 50°-60° F. and a dry atmosphere. Any modern basement should be just right for this type of storage.

Ornamentals

1. Tree leaves can be composted and made a valuable fertilizer. To hasten decay, add any complete fertilizer to 6-inch layers of the compost materials at the rate of one pound to every 25 square feet of area.
2. The flower borders should be cleaned up this fall to help control weeds, insects and disease. The residue from the border can be used for compost.
3. The perennial border should be mulched with clean straw or marsh hay. Evergreen boughs, where available, make good mulch. Twiggy branches of trees and shrubs placed in the border will help to hold the snow.

4. Protect hybrid tea and floribunda roses by mounding soil or peat around each bush to a height of one foot. Do this before the soil freezes. Later, add straw or marsh hay as a mulch.

5. Chrysanthemums can be lifted and stored in coldframes over the winter. Or they may be left in the border and mulched with about six inches of straw or marsh hay.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 8 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 15 or after

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

TREADLE SPRAYERS AND BACKRUBBERS KILL BITING INSECTS

Automatic treadle sprayers and cable-type "backrubbers" are both good tools for keeping biting insects away from beef cattle in the summer, recent research at the University of Minnesota shows.

But to make treadle sprayers work, cattle must be coaxed through the device twice a day, says L. K. Cutkomp, University entomologist.

Backrubbers will work most anywhere. They're nothing more than a chain wrapped with burlap and canvas, and soaked with insecticide. The affair is suspended between two posts so that when cattle walk under it to rub their backs--which they just naturally like to do--they rub off some insecticide.

A treadle sprayer is an archway equipped with an automatic insecticide sprayer. As the animal walks through, it steps on a platform and the platform works a pump that sprays chemical insecticide on the animal's back and legs.

In tests at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station this summer, treadle sprayers gave 95 per cent control over horn flies and 60 per cent control of stable flies, both in the field and in the feed lot.

Backrubbers controlled most of the hornflies, but gave no control at all on stable flies. Stable flies stay mostly on the legs of cattle, and a backrubber doesn't get any insecticide on the legs.

Cutkomp used a mixture of pyrethrins and a commercial insecticide mixture in the tests.

Another device tested at the Rosemount station was the itching post--an upright metal pole, filled with insecticide in the center, and with about two dozen prongs sticking out around the pole. Each prong has a little ball on the end, just like a ball-point pen. When the animal rubs the post, it gets some insecticide.

Itching posts gave no control over stable flies, though, and didn't appear too effective on horn flies, but a good evaluation of this device was not made because horn flies were not abundant.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 8 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 15 or after

FARM FILLERS

Pullets often need some training to keep them from laying eggs on the floor. With community or wire floored nests, it's possible to darken the area with extra partitions or curtains and attract more birds to the nests, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Artificial nest eggs fastened to wire floors sometimes help, and it may be necessary to place some birds on nests occasionally.

* * *

A recent Minnesota survey by the Minnesota Crop Reporting Service showed that the average price for all eggs sold on grade was more than 2 cents higher per dozen than for eggs sold ungraded.

* * *

There were fewer milk cows on U. S. farms in June, 1956, than at any time since 1930.

* * *

An electric clipper can help keep milk quality high during fall and winter, say extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota. Clip the dairy cows now--the tail and flanks, udder and belly and along the backbone. That will make it easier to keep the cows clean and help reduce bacteria content in milk.

* * *

The number of Minnesota farms has dropped from 197,000 in 1940 to 165,000 in 1954.

* * *

Caustic potash is one of the best methods for dehorning calves. It comes in sticks and in paste form, and needs to be used during the first few days of a calf's life, before the horn buttons come through the skin. For older calves, you can use electric dehorner, gougers, or clippers.

* * *

Don't be in a hurry when you take out silo doors. Climb the silo ladder carefully: Sometimes the metal steps are slippery and easy to fall from.

* * *

Some heavy-textured soils yield better when they are plowed in the fall. And it's often easier to get on the land and apply fertilizer now than in the spring, says A. C. Caldwell, soils scientist at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 8 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 15 or after

BIG SEPTIC TANK
BEST ON FARMS

It takes a good-sized septic tank to make a workable sewage disposal system on any Minnesota farm.

Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says it's best to put in a septic tank that will hold at least 850 gallons. The tank needs to hold the inflow long enough for bacterial action to liquefy all the material.

If the tank is too small, the sludge will be forced out the overflow before the bacterial action is completed, and the dry well or disposal field will soon be plugged up.

With a big tank--850 gallons or more--you can run water containing detergents and grease through the septic tank without any trouble. That's because a large tank holds enough liquid to dilute the wastes, so the material doesn't slow up the bacterial action.

It doesn't work to have the soapy and greasy water by-pass the tank. Such a system would quickly seal the pore space in the soil. If the present septic tank is too small, it's best to make a separate disposal system for grease and soapy water. Water softener discharge can also go directly into a large tank. Again, though, that material would slow up the bacteria in a small tank.

Adding yeast to a septic tank won't help any, because bacteria in yeast aren't the same as bacteria that work in septic tanks.

There is a way to temporarily increase infiltration in the dry well if it's slowing down, though. Put 5 gallons of sulfuric acid in the dry well, and repeat that treatment in a few days if one time isn't enough.

If the dry well plugs consistently, it's best to dig a new one in connection with the old dry well. Then the old dry well acts as a booster to the septic tank.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 8 1956

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 15 or after

Seventh in series on buying large appliances.

CHOOSE CLEANER
THAT WILL REMOVE
MOST DIRT IN HOME

If you're in the market for a vacuum cleaner, choose one that will do the best job on the kind of cleaning necessary.

That suggestion comes from Home Agent _____ _____ (home economists at the University of Minnesota).

The two types of full-size cleaners are the tank and the upright. Tank cleaners --both cylinder and cannister--and some older upright models use only suction to clean. They are especially convenient and most efficient for bare floors, linoleum and above-the-floor cleaning of draperies, upholstery, walls and wood trim.

Present-day upright cleaners have a rotating brush inside the nozzle, and they clean with both suction and sweeping. Some upright cleaners have a rotating agitator or beater bar in addition to the brush, and they clean by suction, sweeping and vibration. Upright cleaners generally do a good job of removing dirt which is deeply embedded in carpets, and they clean faster and with less effort than do tank cleaners.

Hand cleaners are also on the market. They weigh 4 to 8 pounds and operate by means of a motor-driven or stationary brush or by suction. They are excellent for cleaning mattresses, car upholstery, shelves and stairs.

In addition to checking the type of cleaner, look for features that make for easy handling, efficient cleaning, usefulness in several cleaning jobs, easy upkeep and durability, _____ _____ recommends. Here are some points to consider as you shop:

. Tank cleaners usually have a higher motor speed than upright cleaners, since the tank types depend only on suction for cleaning. Actually, suction speed depends on inside design rather than on the speed of the motor. Some cleaners have several speeds for heavy and light fabrics. A sealed-in-oil motor, which does not require oiling, is convenient.

. The switch should be easy to reach and operate.

. The dust bag should be easy to remove and clean. The most common cause of poor operation is a dirt-filled bag.

. Special cleaning attachments are designed for certain household tasks. Available tools include a round dusting brush with long, soft bristles, a narrow nozzle for upholstery and draperies, a flat nozzle for cleaning radiators and other crevices and an extension tube to reach high places. Be sure accessories are easy to attach.

. Good contact between the nozzle and the rug is important. Check for this on upright models, and be sure to hold tank cleaners properly to obtain good contact.

. Be sure cleaner is easy to carry and use.

. Look for the UL seal of approval showing the cleaner is safe to use. Deal only with dependable dealers and manufacturers.

For more information, get a copy of "When You Buy a Vacuum Cleaner, "home economics fact sheet No. 6, published by the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota. It is available at the county extension office.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 8 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 15 or after

FLU SEASON FOR
HOGS IS HERE

Flu in hogs robs Minnesota farmers of a lot of profit each fall and winter. Hogs can get flu any time of the year, but changing weather conditions, high and low temperatures, and long cold rainy spells make them more susceptible at this time of the year, says H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

He urges hog producers to be on the alert for loss of appetite, deep coughing, difficult breathing, and reddened watery eyes.

When flu attacks hogs, they get a fever, their lungs get congested and they lose weight. Even if none of the hogs die, losses can be high. If the hogs are gaining a pound and a half a day and suddenly get the flu, a two-week sickness can amount to thirty or forty pounds of pork--a pound and a half for each day's loss in gain plus 15 to 20 pounds loss of flesh already on the animal.

In the fall of the year a marketing delay can also mean a reduced price--or the difference between a profit and a loss.

Influenza--flu--can often be confused with other serious hog diseases. If you suspect flu in your herd, have a veterinarian examine the hogs and make sure they are diagnosed properly.

Zavoral says dry, well-ventilated hog houses that are clean and free from drafts, are the best precautionary measures you can take to prevent flu. Use plenty of good dry bedding.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 8 1956

To all counties
ATT: 4-H CLUB AND
OTHER AGENTS
For use week of
October 15 or after

WHOLE FAMILY
INCLUDED IN
4-H PROGRAM

The 4-H club program involves not only the boys and girls who are actual members of a local club, but the entire family both rural and urban, says _____.

Every family that has children in the 4-H club becomes involved in 4-H club work in some way. A large part of 4-H project work is done at home, and encouragement and help from parents and other family members is important, according to _____ _____. In return, club members put into practice some of the latest techniques in homemaking and agriculture which they have learned in 4-H.

Another advantage for the 4-H family is the competition that 4-H club work provides. The usual responsibilities around the home or farm become more interesting. The added incentive of awards and honors makes a 4-H'er try to do the best job possible.

Many parents serve as adult leaders of local 4-H clubs and learn from personal experience about the opportunities offered to 4-H members. Others participate in special 4-H programs such as family night, club tours or achievement days. Parents who enter into 4-H club activities find them rewarding family pastimes. A 4-H family is a happy family as they work and play together.

Local 4-H clubs are enrolling new members now. Any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 21 may join 4-H, the organization for the whole family. Contact the county extension agent or the local adult leaders.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 8 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 22 or later

FALL PLOWING,
FERTILIZER, RAISE
SOYBEAN YIELDS

Soybeans planted on fall-plowed land yielded higher than soybeans on spring-plowed land in recent tests in Mower County according to A. C. Caldwell, soils scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Phosphate, potash and nitrogen fertilizer also increased soybean yields.

The highest increase in soybean yields due to fertilizer was on spring plowed land, but the largest yields with and without fertilizer were on fall plowed land.

Caldwell found more and larger nitrogen nodules on the soybean plants that were supplied with potash. This was on a potash deficient soil. The nitrogen nodules are the bacteria that furnish the soybean plant with "free nitrogen" taken from the air.

Caldwell advises farmers to plan rotations in advance. Know where you are going to plant your soybeans and plow the ground this fall unless a vegetative cover is necessary for wind or water erosion control.

You can apply fertilizer along the row with a fertilizer attachment on a corn planter. Soybeans are sensitive and easily injured by contact with fertilizer, so about 125 pounds per acre is the limit with a row attachment.

Caldwell says liming, a general soil improvement practice, will also increase soybean yields. The lime can be put on this fall.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1956

SPECIAL TO EXTENSION SERVICE
REVIEW

GROUP ACTION REACHES 160 FARMS IN FARM PLANNING IN ONE YEAR

By Ray Aune
Olmsted County Agent

Twenty-one groups, totaling 234 farmers, took part in farm and home planning in Olmsted County, Minnesota in 1955-56. Working with extension specialists in the preparation of material, we took the groups through four monthly meetings on:

1. Principles of farm management and introduction to planning
2. Crops and soil management
3. Developing a livestock program
4. Machinery and equipment costs and how to plan your farm and home.

After these meetings, six groups combined into a farm and home planning session on the Maynard Carter and James Strain farms at Eyota and Byron, respectively. The couples at these sessions made a long time farm and home plan for these particular farms.

Of the 234 attending the first meeting, 160 followed through on all four meetings. During 1956, one of us from the County Extension Office visited all 160. All are now doing farm and home planning.

On our first visit to the farm, we studied the livestock and cropping system and physical resources, using the farm "possibility sheet" to evaluate the present programs and to determine the effect on income from alternative farm plans. Many farmers, as a result of our meetings, had this figured out before our visit. The setting of long time goals for the next 2 to 5 years are an important step in our first visit. Follow-up visits get into the accomplishment of the specific goals.

The group approach in farm and home planning in Olmsted County has saved us time, because farm families can reach a certain point in planning by group action. The individual feels he is part of a big program rather than an individual who has been selected for some reason or another. Group action fits well into the over-all Extension program in locating cooperators on new practices; it serves as a basis for Extension program planning; and it helps reach younger farm couples.

The wife is a must in this over-all planning. The wife must understand the needs on the farm and the husband the needs in the home. With limited resources, what comes first, a clothes dryer for the home or more chemical fertilizer to increase yields.

Local organizational leaders, who invited the couples and arranged the meeting place, set up all 21 groups. They did a remarkable job in selecting people. Over half are under 40, ten per cent under 30, one fifth between 40 and 50, and only one sixth over 50. Only nine per cent had no previous Extension contact. Significantly, a large number are former 4-H Club members.

These organizational leaders attended a kick-off meeting in September 1955, when Ermond Hartmans, Extension Farm Management Specialist, at the University of Minnesota, gave them a lively preview of what was going to happen at the fall and winter meetings. From there on, I was kept busy attending the 84 farm planning meetings, plus other duties, until late March 1956. There were no organizational worries, so I could devote all of my time to educational work.

At the fourth meeting, groups started actual planning on their own farm and considering what adjustments were needed on the farm and in the home. This included soils and crops, livestock, buildings, machinery, home and home equipment, home yard improvement, and sometimes expansion of the farm business. Changes that would mean more confortable family living, family planning, and father and son partnerships were all discussed.

The main purpose of this meeting was to prepare the couple for our follow-up visit to the farm. The agents were surprised at how many recognized many of their major problems and what must come first in a long time plan.

As a result of the four meetings, the couple was already planning before our visit.

This emphasis on farm and home planning, and the effort to reach larger numbers resulted from the past five annual program planning meetings. Problems raised included: Lower costs per unit of production, labor saving, cheaper building construction, record keeping, adjusting to present situation of larger units, how can a family get a reasonable standard of living. They all pointed to the need for over-all intensive farm and home planning and the need to reach many farmers as quickly as possible.

I felt I couldn't justify the time required for individual attention from start to finish. Consequently, the group approach was used as a time saver and a means of reaching more farm families.

This experience leads me to believe that county extension agents can well work annually with five to twelve groups, totaling 50 to 100 farm families. In a period of five years, it is possible to reach a sizeable number who need and are interested in farm and home planning.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1956

Immediate Release

(with mat)

NEW OFFICERS HEAD 4-H DRIVE

New officers of the Minnesota State 4-H Club federation are assuming their duties this month as leaders of an organization of nearly 48,000 club members.

Left to right, they are Phyllis Woestehoff, 17, Le Sueur, president; Carol Muehlstedt, 19, 743 West County Road C, St. Paul, secretary; Tom Schaffer, 19, Rosemount, vice president; and Larry Jones, 15, Blue Earth, treasurer.

These young people are spearheading the annual 4-H membership drive now under way in Minnesota. Four-H clubs throughout the state have set membership goals which they hope to meet by National 4-H Achievement Day, November 10.

During the 44 years that the 4-H club has been organized in Minnesota, more than half a million young people have received training in citizenship and leadership, homemaking and agriculture as 4-H members, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

B-1165-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1956

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Minnesota farmers like Therol Velde, left, Granite Falls, will have a good selection of improved crop varieties for 1957 planting. With Velde, checking over the recommended varieties listed in a University of Minnesota publication, is David Johnson, Yellow Medicine county agricultural agent. Johnson is a native of Waseca, and has been in Yellow Medicine county since October, 1955. He is a 1941 graduate of the University and taught vocational agriculture for one year at Albert Lea. He was an officer in the U. S. Navy during World War II, and later was a farm management specialist for the Southwest Minnesota Farm Management service at Worthington.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
3 P.M., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10
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LOW SEEDING RATE INCREASES SOYBEAN SEED SUPPLIES

WASECA---University of Minnesota agricultural scientists have found they can increase soybean seed supplies faster by cutting the seeding rate per acre in half.

J. W. Lambert, University agronomist, today told farmers at the Southern School and Experiment Station Fall Visitors' Day that this practice means it's possible to make newly-developed soybean varieties available for distribution sooner.

In three-year trials at the Waseca station, the researchers got back 32 bushels of Capital and Blackhawk soybeans for every bushel seeded, when the seeding rate was 60 pounds per acre--the recommended rate. But when only 30 pounds were seeded on every acre, the average return was 59 bushels for every bushel of Capital seeded and 56 bushels for each bushel of Blackhawk.

That doesn't mean that 30 pounds per acre would be practical for farmers, though, Lambert pointed out. Sixty pounds per acre is still recommended, because a lower seeding rate might produce a thin stand that couldn't compete with weeds. Thirty pounds per acre is practical only with intensive weed control and is mainly a way to increase scarce foundation seed.

Field trials also showed that raising the seeding rate to 90 pounds per acre doesn't increase yields, Lambert said. With Capital, the three-year average yields were 31.7 bushels per acre for the 60-pound seeding rate, and 32.3 bushels--only .6 bushels per acre more--when 90 pounds of seed were planted per acre.

With Blackhawk soybeans, average yields were 31.7 for the 60-pounds rate and 32.8 bushels per acre when the seeding rate was 90 pounds on each acre.

James E. DeVay, University plant pathologist, told the visitors that Minnesota corn fields had less stalk rot damage during the past summer than a year ago.

He said the cool, wet weather this summer didn't favor the development of stalk rot organisms. Also, there was less damage from corn borers than usual. Borer damage often provides "starting places" for stalk rot in corn.

B-1166-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 10, 1956 Immediate Release

TIPS ON SHOPPING FOR A GAS RANGE

A new gas range that will give good service and be easy to care for requires careful planning and shopping, according to University of Minnesota home economists

First, make plans based on the amount of money available, the kitchen space available, the size of the family and the type and amount of cooking that is done in the home.

Read labels and compare prices and features in several makes and models before buying.

While shopping, look for these points:

• American Gas Association seal (AGA), which indicates the range has passed the test for safety, efficient performance and durability. Ranges that have certain additional features will also carry the certified performance seal (CP).

• Burner size. Most gas ranges have one large and three regular burners, with simmer burners in the center of the large and regular burners. Select the sizes that will be most useful.

• Burner openings on the side rather than the top; they are less likely to get clogged from spill-overs. The bowls beneath the burners should be removable for easy cleaning.

• Automatic lighting of burners and oven, if possible. It's a helpful, time-saving device.

• Burner controls that have two or three click positions to serve as temperature indicators. A recent development, thermostatically controlled surface burners which operate automatically like oven regulators, is now available.

• Adjustable broiler pan that can be raised or lowered. The broiler tray should have slits so that juice can drip down into the pan. Some ranges have a separate broiler compartment instead of the usual one beneath the oven.

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B-1167-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 10, 1956

Immediate Release

CARE TIPS ON WOOL CLOTHING

Cool fall weather is bringing wool clothing out of storage.

Here are some suggestions from Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, on care of wool and part-wool garments to insure longer wear:

- Air wool garments often and turn cuffs and pockets inside out while airing.
- Brush them to remove the dust between airings.
- Be sure garments on hangers hang straight and have top buttons fastened. Hang skirts from the waist band. Lay knitted garments flat.
- Avoid excessive pressing. Give wrinkles a chance to hang out between wearings instead of pressing them out. Wool lasts longer if there are rest periods between wearings.
- Reinforce thin spots before holes appear.
- Never let garments become badly soiled. Remove stains promptly. Dress shields will protect garments from perspiration.

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B-1168-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 10, 1956

Immediate Release

RAMSEY, LANGDON DURUM WHEAT IN GOOD SUPPLY FOR 1957

Minnesota farmers can get all the rust-resistant Langdon and Ramsey durum wheat seed they need for 1957 planting.

Carl Borgeson, University of Minnesota agronomist in charge of seed increases, says there were about a million bushels of durum wheat produced in Minnesota in 1956. About 400,000 bushels of that wheat are Ramsey and Langdon varieties.

That should be more than enough to plant Minnesota's entire durum wheat acreage, Borgeson says.

Certified seed producers in Minnesota are holding at least 50 percent of their Ramsey and Langdon durum seed stocks for other Minnesota growers until Dec. 1.

The maximum price established for certified seed is $4.50 per bushel, but Borgeson says much of the seed will probably sell for less than the maximum figure.

Farmers interested in wheat seed can get a copy of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association seed directory from their county extension offices. The directory lists the names and addresses of all growers whose fields passed inspection. Final certification depends on satisfactory laboratory tests.

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B-1169-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 10, 1956 Immediate Release

FRUITS FOR THE NORTH Tells Story of U Fruit Breeding

The story of new fruits created by the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior will be told Saturday (Oct. 13) in a premiere performance of a 16 mm. color motion picture, "Fruits for the North."

The film will be shown at 8:30 Saturday morning as a special feature of the program during the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural society at Mount Olivet Lutheran church, Minneapolis.

"Fruits for the North" was produced by the University of Minnesota horticulture department and the Agricultural Extension Service, in cooperation with Robert Wilkie, Southwind Orchards, Dakota, Minn., and Minnesota nurserymen.

The motion picture portrays the successful efforts of scientists in breeding fruits adapted to the northern climate of Minnesota where early pioneers found the only tree fruits were wild plums and small inedible crabapples. The fruits Minnesotans now grow and enjoy are almost entirely the product of fruit breeding. Some of the main breeding techniques are pictured in the film.

Nearly fifty years ago the University of Minnesota established the first state@ fruit breeding farm which has become one of the largest and most active in the nation. In that time, University fruit breeders have been responsible for producing and introducing more than 60 varieties of winter-hardy fruit. These include the Latham raspberry, now a leading variety in the United States and Canada; 12 varieties of apples, of which Haralson and Beacon are perhaps most widely grown; the Red Lake currant, the most popular variety in North America and now grown in Europe; Meteor and North Star cherries, first hardy pie cherries developed for this region. An example of the painstaking work that goes into developing a fruit variety is the No. 206 thorn-free gooseberry, the result of at least 15 years of research.

Among highlights of the film are time-lapse and close-up scenes of an apple blossom as it is opening and of a bee gathering pollen.

Technical advisers for the production were W. H. Alderman, professor-emeritus of horticulture, and L. C. Snyder, A. N. Wilcox and T. S. Weir of the University horticulture department. Filming was directed by Gerald R. McKay, extension visual aids specialist at the University.

Prints will be available from the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture film library, St. Paul 1.

B-1171-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 10, 1956

Immediate Release

ANIMAL NUTRITIONIST JOINS UNIVERSITY STAFF

R. J. Meade, an animal nutritionist at the University of Nebraska until recently, has joined the animal husbandry staff at the University of Minnesota on the St. Paul campus.

His appointment, as associate professor, was approved by the Board of Regents at their recent meeting.

Meade will take over teaching and animal nutrition research formerly handled by L. E. Hanson, who became head of the animal husbandry department July 1.

A Nebraska native, Meade graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1949. He later did graduate work at the University of Illinois, where he received his Ph. D. in 1955.

Since 1952, he has been a staff member at the University of Nebraska, where he studied feeding levels of antibiotics, protein levels, amino acid supplements and and protein supplement mixtures for swine.

Meade worked with the Farm Security Administration in Nebraska from 1936-41 and served from 1942-47 with the U. S. Army Air Corps.

He is married and has one daughter.

B-1170-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 10, 1956

FOR RELEASE: January issues

Special to Garden Magazines

NEW GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS FOR NORTHERN CLIMATES

Three new garden chrysanthemums adapted to northern climates have been developed by the University of Minnesota horticulture department and are being introduced to the public in 1957.

They are Minnpink, Minnbronze and Golden Fantasy.

Minnpink and Minnbronze are low-growing, cushion-type chrysanthemums which were developed to meet the increasing demand for low-growing ornamental plants. The third, Golden Fantasy, has an entirely new type of flower which has not been seen before in chrysanthemums.

The clean rich foliage of Golden Fantasy is topped by two-inch golden yellow flowers. The blossom is double with tubular petals which are both flared and forked at the tips, giving it a unique fringed effect. It is especially distinctive because of the very unusual shape of its petals. The blooms will be most useful in floral rarrangements where its interesting petal formation can easily be observed.

A sturdy plant of medium height--approximately 18 inches high and 15 to 18 inches wide--the Golden Fantasy should be used in the mid-section of the flower border or as a feature plant because of its bright golden color. Blossoming starts in early September and continues until killing frost.

Minnpink is a vigorous plant which spreads to a width of two feet or more and grows 12 inches high in full sun. Blossoming begins about mid-August, reaches a peak in September and continues till hard frost. Foliage is completely hidden by the mass of very double rose pink blooms averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter.

(more)

Minnbronze has vivid bronze double blossoms 1½ inches in diameter. The blossoming period starts about mid-September and continues until killing frost. Plants grow to a height of 9-12 inches and spread to 12-16 inches.

Because of its extremely low growth habit, Minnbronze should be planted only on the front edge of flower borders. Minnpink may be used as an edging plant or near the front of the flower border. Both varieties may be grown in front of shrubs in foundation plantings and used in planter or window boxes.

The prefix Minn is being used to designate garden chrysanthemums of low growth habit introduced by the University of Minnesota.

These new cushion varieties possess many of the favorable characteristics of other University of Minnesota varieties, such as earliness of bloom and ability to withstand unfavorable weather conditions, making them well adapted to growing conditions in the upper midwest.

Plants will be available this spring.

-jbn-

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

INFORMATION SERVICE

October 10, 1956

Dear Editor:

On August 22 we sent you a release announcing TWO NEW GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS developed by the University of Minnesota. Since that time the decision has been made to introduce a third University-developed 'mum. The enclosed news release--for release in your January issue--describes all three of the new 'mums. It should replace the earlier story sent you--if it is not too late.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Assistant Extension Editor

JBN:dc
enc.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 10 1956

Dear Friend:

A little earlier this fall we sent you an overall outlook story on the farm income picture.

Enclosed is a series of six economic outlook articles that go into a little more detail on each main segment of the farming situation here in Minnesota. Please note that the articles carry release dates and cover a six-day period, from October 15-20. A few local county agents may have prepared some material similar to this, but most of you haven't had this in any form.

We hope this information will be of service to you.

Sincerely,

Phillip J. Tichenor

Phillip J. Tichenor
Extension Information Specialist

PJT/pt

Enc.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1956

SPECIAL TO Grain Quarterly

U. OF MINN.'S INSTITUTE
OF AGRICULTURE

By Phillip Tichenor and
Harold B. Swanson

You might say that the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture has a campus 516 miles long - a campus that extends from Caldeonia in the southeast to Hallock in the Northwest.

Take a Sunday afternoon drive through Minnesota's countryside, and you'll find the marks of progress started by Institute workers on just about every farm you pass.

Wherever you drive you'll see grain varieties developed through years of research by University agronomists, plant pathologists and biochemists.

On livestock farms, you might see the Minnesota #100 sheep or Minnesota 1, 2 and 3 hogs--211 new breeds developed by animal geneticists and now raised on hundreds of farms. And cross-breeding of hogs for commercial production--a result of long years of research by many land grant colleges--now is used on 90 percent of the state's farms.

In Minnesota's dairy land, you might see many dairy herds either grazing on small "ration-a-day" plots or staying in the barnlot while the farmer hauls green chopped forage to them. Both are methods studied by agricultural scientists and designed to increase efficiency and improve income.

Take a look at any corn field. You can be sure it's a field of hybrid corn now. Only 20 years ago, hybrid corn was an innovation. Today yields are up 30 per cent as a result of this one development alone. University agronomists helped unlock the secrets of genetics--the facts about inbreeding, self pollination, etc.--that made it possible to develop hybrid corn. Then industry, farm organizations, coops, and land grant colleges helped bring this new development, hybrid corn, to the farmer.

Institute Has Many Functions

The Institute of Agriculture, now headed by Dean Harold Macy, has three functions--teaching, research and extension. All its staff members serve the public in many ways, whether they do research in laboratory or field, or work with students in the classrooms, or meet and counsel with people in meetings, personal contact, phone calls, radio programs or on the printed page.

In all these functions and accomplishments, the Institute of Agriculture closely parallels those of other land grant colleges throughout the United States.

TEACHING

Resident instruction or teaching at the Institute has many aspects. Every fall more than 2,000 young men and women--90 per cent Minnesotans--converge on the St. Paul campus to register in one of a score of instructional programs.

These students can select from a variety of programs.

They can enroll for regular college training and get a degree in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics in one of more than 20 curricula including forestry, home economics, technical agriculture, science specialization, dairy industry and many more. Over 8,000 students have earned degrees from the College.

Other students take professional training in the School of Veterinary Medicine, preparing for careers as veterinarians.

Some students receive vocational training in the University's Schools of Agriculture, either on the St. Paul campus--mostly for high school graduates--or at Crookston, Morris, Waseca, and Grand Rapids where high school level training is given.

Many departments of the Institute at St. Paul have graduate training. Here college graduates can pursue their specialized interests and intensify their knowledge of a chosen field. At the same time they may be assisting in the Institute's teaching and research program.

In free moments, students learn more about citizenship and working with others by playing a role in student government as a member of the Student Council, the Honor Case Commission, the Student-Faculty Intermediary Board, or other student groups. Or they may also belong to one of several professional clubs and take part in social activities.

But there's even more to the teaching program. Each year, some 12,000 men and women from every part of the state attend one of the 50 scheduled short courses. These courses range from a single day to several weeks in length. Sometimes they reach groups of a dozen or two; sometimes 3,000 or more people are on hand, as happens during Farm and Home Week every January.

Other widely known short courses include the Horticulture short course, Swine Feeders' Day, Animal Nutrition short course, and the Dairy Products Institute.

RESEARCH

Today as farmers compete in a market and economy where efficiency and modern methods are a must, research becomes increasingly important. Wipe out the scientific progress made in agriculture and the efforts of hard-working, efficient farmers in the past 20 years and you could well wipe out the prosperity of a nation. Instead of an abundance of food, we might have a food shortage.

This increased efficiency is, in large part, a result of research, like that carried on by agricultural scientists at the Institute, at other Land Grant Colleges, at the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and by commercial firms and associations.

The Institute has now over 300 research projects, covering every possible phase of agriculture important to Minnesota. Some is conducted by individual departments, other is a result of cooperation between departments. For example, the School of Veterinary Medicine studies animal diseases in cooperation with the dairy, animal husbandry and poultry departments. Genetics cuts across lines of all departments concerned with plants and animals. The same is true with physiology, biochemistry, nutrition and others.

This research is financed both publicly and privately. Support comes from the Minnesota State Legislature, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, other federal agencies such as the Atomic Energy Commission, private industrial firms, organizations, cooperatives, and individuals.

Some of the research has brought dramatic results, while other studies have brought findings less spectacular but nonetheless just as helpful.

Forty years ago practically all of the dairy herds in Minnesota were partially or completely infected with tuberculosis. Now the dairy herds are free of this disease. An important reason was the research on the spread and control of tuberculosis, conducted by the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Today, a similar program--given real stimulus by the development by University scientists of the "Ring Test," a simple test to detect brucellosis--promises to wipe out brucellosis from our dairy herds. The result: Minnesota farmers still have a chance to sell to a large eastern milk market which had said it would take no milk except that from brucellosis free areas.

In 1940, soybean production in Minnesota was 848,000 bushels. In 1955 it was more than 45 million--more than a 50-fold increase in 15 years. A major reason for that increase was the development of early-maturing varieties that ripen before frost. These new varieties stand well and can be harvested with combines.

Minnesota's hogs--like those of the rest of the nation--have taken on a new look since World War II. Gone are the heavy, well-larded pigs that were popular in the early 40s and furnished raw material for nitroglycerin. In their place now are lean, meatier, hogs that carry less fat and produce the kind of pork cuts that housewives prefer. The meat-type hog is another breeding and research triumph by animal scientists at the University of Minnesota and other livestock research centers.

3 hogs!

Diets and feeding methods for livestock have undergone a complete revamping resulting in more efficient production. In one recent demonstration, littermate hogs were fed the kind of rations that hogs commonly got in 1910, in 1930 and in modern times. With the 1910 rations, 523 pounds of feed were needed for each 100 pounds of weight, with the 1930 ration, it took 364 pounds and with the modern ration, it required only 297 pounds.

Even farmers' record systems have come under close scrutiny by University research workers. Agricultural economists have developed better, more accurate ways for farmers to keep track of income and expenses, reduce costs and increase net returns.

A census of 1,350 Minnesota farmers' cooperative marketing organizations by a team of University agricultural economists in 1950 pointed the way to better management techniques that are paying off in more profitable marketing for thousands of farmers. The economists summarized operating costs, financial position, distribution of savings, and inventory carried by the marketing organizations.

As a follow-up, the economists are now working with individual cooperatives on detailed efficiency studies. Studies in creameries and dried milk plants for example, have already helped the managers determine how to meet changing conditions in the dairy situation and technology, and still come out ahead.

Extension marketing economists have made a half dozen field studies of cooperatives during the past two years. These men have studied individual dairy plants, on request of the plants themselves, and made recommendations for necessary changes. in management practices. Some small butter-making plants, acting on the economists' advice, have merged to increase production volume and lower operating costs.

Field crop improvement is another well-known story in Minnesota. Plant breeders, working with biochemists and plant pathologists--disease experts--have developed many new high quality wheats. Without resistance to stem rust, wheat cannot be grown profitably in Minnesota.

Thatcher, one of the varieties developed here, once grew on more acres in the Upper Mississipp Valley and in Canada than any hard red spring wheat before or since. It still has good milling and baking quality. Its susceptibility to new forms of diseases drove it out of Minnesota, but it remains a standby in many areas of North America.

That's a common story in grain research. Varieties that were thought of as revolutionary 10 years ago today have been replaced by better varieties. Often a variety may be resistant to most known diseases when it's introduced, only to have a new fungus disease develop that will attack and ruin the new variety. Plant scientists must constantly be developing new, hardier grains to meet this constant threat to the livelihood of many farmers.

Dreams of 200 bushels of corn per acre at lower cost of production may soon become a reality. Research workers are developing disease and insect-resistant varieties that will use soil nutrients and fertilizers more effectively.

Minnesota's biochemists, along with dairy industry specialists, have learned how to make dry milk solids which are widely used now in homes and by bakers and other food manufacturers in America. This work helped make it possible to serve a nutritious palatable and "fresh" milk to our Armed forces overseas. Biochemists too, are helping answer whether animal or vegetable fats are most nutritious.

As a dairy state, Minnesota is served well by the University's Dairy department. Dairy industry scientists produced blue cheese, a regular item on a number of modern dinner tables.

Nuworld, new cheese, is the result of basic research in microbiology at Minnesota. The perfection of this cheese, the first really new cheese ever developed in America, was a result of cooperative research between the Universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Feb 54

Entomologists see to it that insects cause less crop damage than they used to. While the acreage of potatoes in Minnesota was nearly cut in half between 1945 and 1950, the total yield went up one million bushels in the same period. One reason for the increased yields was the discovery by a University researcher that DDT would control some of the worst potato insects.

A preservative called "penta"--pentachlorophenol--makes it possible to turn many trees that were once thought useless into good fence posts and poles for farm buildings. Studies by the School of Forestry on methods and chemicals for treating fence posts showed the value of treatment.

Minnesota is now one of the nation's leading poultry-producing states, as a result, partly at least, of research by poultry scientists, veterinarians, and other researchers. Today's bird is meatier, bigger, grows faster and produces more eggs on less feed.

Scientists have known for a long time that commercial fertilizer will increase yields. But there's been more to find out about fertilizers--when and how to apply them, and what kind to use. Soil department surveys have shown where lime and fertilizer is needed most. And while there's still a long way to go in fertilizer use, Minnesota farmers are now applying ten times as much nitrogen fertilizer as they did in 1945.

In current soils research at Minnesota, scientists are using radioactive isotopes to chart the movement of fertilizer nutrients in the plants and to determine root growth and expansion while plants are growing.

Home economics research workers are studying ways to prepare and make foods to taste better and have a higher nutritive value. Some vitamins, for example, are partially or completely destroyed by heat. Proper control of heat, therefore, helps preserve those vitamins. Studies on nutritional requirements of women may help them live longer and enjoy life more.

EXTENSION

Working hand in hand with the research staff at the University are the men and women who take the results of this research and recommendations for better farming and farm living to rural people everywhere in the state. That's the job of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, both on the county and state level. Extension workers are college faculty members who teach, not in the classroom, but in the field, in the town hall, in their offices, or wherever farmers and homemakers seek information.

Actually the Agricultural Extension Service is a cooperative undertaking of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University, and counties.

All counties in Minnesota have an agricultural agent and in most counties, a home agent. Some counties have full-time 4-H club, soil conservation, forestry, and assistant agents.

Recently agents have been added to work specifically on problems faced by farmers in "disadvantaged" farm areas.

A local extension committee made up of two county commissioners, the county auditor and six farm men and women works with the University in planning what the extension educational program should be. Working along with the county extension committee and extension agents are the county program planning committees, county extension home councils, county 4-H federations, county Rural Youth groups, and farm organizations. With that kind of organization, extension work is based on problems, needs and desires of local people.

Extension workers use a variety of teaching methods--demonstrations, meetings, office and telephone calls, farm visits, bulletins, news stories and radio and television programs. Minnesota extension workers last year reached 175,000 farm and city families through programs in agriculture, home economics, and youth work.

Extension programs have left their trademark on nearly every farm in the state. Dozens of local and state-wide agricultural crises have been met by extension workers and farmers in cooperation with other agricultural leaders.

Many years ago, cattle in the Red River Valley suffered a strange malady. Cattle raising became a hazardous and losing proposition. Research workers found that lack of phosphorus was the reason. An educational effort brought that finding home to farm people. The dairy industry was again possible and profitable in many parts of northwestern Minnesota.

Occasionally, there's genuine drama in extension efforts. Take for example, the armyworm invasion a few years ago, and the way it's described by one agent.

"On July 15, the first armyworms were discovered in the county. On one 50-acre barley field, there wasn't a leaf or beard left.

"We then went to the airport, picked up the manager, and in the next four or five hours covered most of the western part of the county and got all the farmers to agree to spray. By 7 o'clock the next morning the manager had 14 planes lined up. By 9 o'clock the same day there were 150 farmers who were sure that if they didn't get a plane over their fields within the hour, all their crops would be gone by night.

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

On-the-farm demonstrations have proven one of the most effective Extension tools. The nationally-publicized "Corn Yesterday and Today" demonstration in the summer of 1955 was an example.

It happened in Goodhue county, on the Walter and Paul Wenzel farm near Red Wing. County extension agents working with University specialists, helped the Wenzels set up a demonstration that showed how modern methods, resulting from research, more than doubled corn yields and tripled returns over thirty years ago.

On a "Corn Yesterday" plot, the corn wasn't fertilized, except for manure. The Wenzels planted open-pollinated corn at 12,000 plants per acre, checked it in rows, and cultivated it four times.

The "Corn Today" plot was fertilized three times--before planting, at planting, and after the last cultivation. The Wenzels put on insecticides and chemical weed-killers, planted it on the contour at 18-20,000 plants per acre and limited the cultivation.

"Corn Today" yielded 123 bushels per acre compared to 59 bushels for the old-fashioned fertilizer plot. It returned $90 per acre, compared to $35 for the "Corn Yesterday" plot. The cost of production per bushel was 52 cents for "Corn Today" compared to 66 cents per bushel for the other.

In dairying, 121 Dairy Herd Improvement associations in Minnesota, through record keeping, are bringing home proof that better breeding and feeding will boost returns from milk cows. DHIA members are constantly finding that money spent for better feed and pasture pays off in higher profits from the dairy herd. Today DHIA cows average 360 pounds of butterfat per year compared to the state average of 225.

Up in the Red River Valley, a bold plan worked out by wheat farmers, extension workers, and a county pure seed association has for two years multiplied by 33 the amount of rust-resistant wheat supplies between September and May. In early fall of 1954, a group of Kittson county farmers, aided by their county agent, sent 260 bushels of Selkirk wheat to Arizona where farmers planted the wheat and sent the increase back to Minnesota the following spring.

Last year, three more Red River Valley counties went in on the project, and 381 bushels of Langdon and Ramsey wheat were increased the same way. The program was set up by the farmers, extension agents in two states, the Minnesota Crop Improvement association and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Youth Work

More than 45,000 boys and girls each year are members of 4-H clubs in Minnesota. About two of every three Minnesota farm youths have been or are now 4-H club members.

Juvenile delinquency is practically unknown among 4-H youths, who take this pledge: "I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, my health to better living, for my home, my club, my community and my country."

By living that pledge, a 4-H boy or girl opens the door to a world of opportunity through "learning by doing."

Club members are encouraged to own their own projects and profit by them. Older club members take projects that may well increase their ownership of livestock and give them a start in farming when they are older.

A girl may take a project in food preservation, clothing, home furnishing, food preparation, or in one of many other fields. A boy or girl may raise one or more calves, pigs, lambs, or a flock of chickens, a garden, or a plot of grain or corn.

In 1955, 4-H members in Minnesota raised 3,500 acres of vegetables and fruits, 29,000 head of hogs, sheep and cattle and 27,000 acres of food crops. They practiced soil and water conservation on 32,145 acres. Girl 4-H members made 105,734 garments and preserved 95,713 quarts of canned products.

Club work isn't based entirely on learning specific tasks or skills. More important, the youths learn lessons that aid them as adults, whether they stay on the farm or move to the city. Citizenship and self-development are important contributions of 4-H work.

Every club member is encouraged to take part in club activity, to learn partliamantary law, and to accept the responsibility of working for and with others. He is urged to prepare one or more demonstrations to develop his ability to think clearly and speak freely before others. Nearly 100 club members took part in the state's 4-H radio speaking contest. Every county has fairs and achievement days where club members demonstrate and speak.

Home Program

The extension home program reaches into the farm home, with information that helps in preparing balanced meals, efficient consumer buying, finding easier ways to do housework, and sharing in community and home responsibility.

Some 50,000 rural Minnesota women take part in the home program, but obviously, a small group of home agents and specialists couldn't reach all of them. So the agents train local volunteer leaders to bring the information to neighborhood groups.

Representatives of local groups, usually organized on a township or community basis, make up a County Extension Home Council. This council suggests to the county Extension program planning committee what kind of information should be stressed.

The program offers plenty of leadership training. In 1955, 21,000 women provided leadership in the home program.

There are some 211 activities in the home program, but foods and nutrition top this list. More than 83,000 Minnesota families made some improvements in their foods and nutrition practices last year as a result of the program.

Extension has always encouraged farm families to produce and use home grown foods--especially eggs, vegetables, fruit, and meats. Families with their own supply of these important foods will use them more generously in their diet.

Other important phases of the Extension home program include clothing, home management, child development, and many more subjects of importance to the farm family home.

TEAMWORK

Working together, the Institute's team of teaching, research and extension staff members serve the state well. Every staff member is concerned with the welfare of the farm family and hopes that his work will help that family to achieve better living through science and education.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1956

For Release October 15

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* Editor's note: this is the first *
* in a series of daily articles *
* prepared by University of Minn- *
* esota agricultural economists on *
* the farm outlook for 1957. *
****

HOG PRICES EXPECTED HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR

Last year's low hog prices won't be repeated this winter, say agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

They expect hog prices to average 10-20 percent higher for this fall and early winter than they did at the same time last year.

Farmers are expected to market about 10 percent fewer hogs for the rest of this year than they did for the same period a year ago. The low hog prices in early 1956 were a result of unusually large number of hogs slaughtered at that time.

Hog prices should hit a normal seasonal low in November or December and strengthen after the end of the year, say the economists. By spring of 1957, hog prices should be about 20 percent above prices for spring, 1956.

The 1956 spring pig crop was 8 percent less than a year earlier and the fall pig crop this year is about 9 percent less than in 1955. The economists expect a moderate decrease in 1957 spring farrowings.

Consumers are demanding more meat-type pork, resulting in more emphasis on topping hogs out for the market at 200-220 pounds, according to the economists.

With more early spring farrowings, the seasonal price peak is moving up from August-September to July-August. This has been a marked trend in the past three years.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1956

For Release October 16

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* Editor's note: this is the second *
* in a series of daily articles pre- *
* pared by University of Minnesota *
* agricultural economists on the farm *
* outlook for 1957. *
****

DAIRY FARM ECONOMIC OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS

Next year should bring slightly improved returns to Minnesota dairy farmers compared to 1956.

Agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota say one reason for the expected improvement is that per capita consumption of dairy products in the nation has gone up slightly since 1950.

Each man, woman and child consumed, on the average, 349 pounds of fluid milk and cream, 47 pounds ice cream and 9 pounds of butter in 1954. Last year, the per capita consumption was up to 353 pounds of fluid milk and cream, 49 pounds ice cream and 9.2 pounds of butter.

We're still producing more dairy products than we eat and drink up, though. While we consumed 700 pounds of milk per person in 1955, we produced 747 pounds of milk per capita. In 1956, we will produce an estimated 757 pounds per capita the economists say.

The government is buying less dairy products than a year ago. Purchases for 1955 totalled 162 million pounds of butter, 150 million pounds of cheese and 556 million pounds of non-fat dry milk. Estimated purchases for 1956 are 99 million pounds of butter, 68 million pounds of cheese and 342 million pounds of non-fat dry milk.

Price supports in effect until April, 1957 include: butter, 59.5 cents per pound for 92 score; cheese, 35 cents per pound for grade A; spray powder, 16 cents per pound and roller powder, 14.25 cents per pound. These prices are based on the Chicago market.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1956

For Release October 17

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* Editor's note: this is the third*
* in a series of daily articles pre*
* pared by University of Minnesota *
* agricultural economists on the *
* farm outlook for 1957. *
****

EGG PRICES MAY DROP THIS WINTER

Minnesota egg producers can expect a 15-20 percent drop in egg prices this winter compared to a year earlier. This will be caused by heavier-than-usual egg production.

But prospects for the fall of 1957 are a little better, say agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota. They expect a normal adjustment by poultry producers after an unfavorable year, followed by a gradual price increase.

Egg sales during the coming 6 months will run about 5 percent higher than they were a year earlier, say the economists.

There were 7 percent more chicks hatched for laying flock replacements for the first half of 1956 than for the year before. Hen and laying pullet numbers were up 2½ percent on Aug. 1, 1956, compared to Aug. 1955. More hens mean higher egg production and lower prices next spring.

Also, there were 1 per cent more pullets that hadn't reached laying age on Aug. 1, 1956, compared to the same time in 1955.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1956 For Release October 18

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* Editor's note: This is the fourth *
* in a series of daily articles pre- *
* pared by University of Minnesota *
* agricultural economists on the *
* farm outlook for 1957 *
****

OUTLOOK BETTER FOR BEEF CATTLE

Prospects for the beef cattle farmer should improve in 1957, according to agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

They say lower feeder cattle prices this fall and stable feed prices will help make the improvement.

Feeder cattle prices will be lower due to poor range conditions this summer, a slightly larger calf crop and a larger carry-over of yearling cattle.

The coming year should see a leveling-off in beef numbers, which have increased steadily since 1950. U. S. farms had 96.5 million head of cattle in 1955 and 97.4 million this year. No increase is expected for next year.

More cattle will be marketed at lighter weights during the coming year, meaning there will be a lower amount of dressed beef produced. Dressed beef is estimated at 14.2 billion pounds in 1956 and 13.7 billion next year.

Cattle slaughter numbers next year are expected to be below the 1956 figure, but above 1955. There were 26.6 million cattle slaughtered in 1955, 27.6 in 1956 and 27.2 million predicted for next year.

With less pigs being raised and marketed this year, there should be less competition from pork.

Prices for high-grade fed steers have recently averaged about $4 per hundred above a year ago. The economists say fed cattle should continue to bring good prices. How soon the seasonal drop in prices will start depends on how summer-started cattle come in to market.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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For Release October 19

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* Editor's note: this is the fifth *
* in a series of daily articles pre-*
* pared by University of Minnesota *
* agricultural economists on the *
* farm outlook for 1957. *
****

SHEEP PROSPECTS CONTINUE TO BE FAVORABLE IN MINNESOTA

Sheep raising should be just as good a business for Minnesota farmers in 1957 as it was this year.

Agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota expect lamb prices to be about the same as a year ago. There was a 1.5 percent drop in sheep and lamb numbers on Jan. 1, 1956, compared to a year earlier.

Sheep and lamb numbers are expected to be about the same on Jan. 1, 1957 as they were 12 months earlier.

The 1956 lamb crop is 1 percent below the past ten-year average, but 1 percent more than in 1955. Numbers stayed about the same in western states while midwestern and eastern states increased about 3 percent.

Feeder lamb marketings are expected to hit a peak later in the year than usual. That's because feeder lambs are apt to be lighter in weight when they come off range this year, due to poorer range conditions than usual. It will take longer to get them ready for market, say the economists.

Prospects are for a small reduction in lamb slaughter numbers during the rest of this year, and June slaughter was already 2 percent less than a year earlier. One reason for that is a strong demand for replacement ewe lambs.

There will be a seasonal decline in feeder lamb prices, but they will stay slightly above last year's prices for the last three months of this year.

The federal incentive program will continue during 1957 on wool. A subsidy designed to encourage wool production in the United States, the program will bring the average price of wool to 62½ cents per pound.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1956

For Release October 20

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* Editor's note: this is the last *
* in a series of daily articles pre-*
* pared by University of Minnesota *
* agricultural economists on the *
* farm outlook for 1957. *
****

FARMERS HAVE ABUNDANT FEED SUPPLIES

There won't be any livestock feed shortage in Minnesota and the rest of the nation this winter, say agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

The estimated farm feed supply for the nation is 195 million tons this fall, just one percent below last year's record.

There are about 200 million bushels more corn this year than in 1955, due to production increases and a bigger carry-over. The carry-over on Oct. 1 was about 1.2 billion bushels of corn, compared to 1.1 billion a year ago.

Price supports may affect the price of corn, say the economists. The national average support on corn is $1.25 per bushel for corn not staying within allotments. For farmers complying with allotments, the support level is $1.51 per bushel.

Oats and barley prices will go up a little in late 1956 and 1957, due to higher supports this year and smaller 1956 oats crops. Oats are supported this year at 65 cents per bushel, 4 cents higher than last year. Support price on barley is $1.02 per bushel, 6 cents more than a year ago.

Seventy million bushels more soybeans were produced this year than in 1955, but a stronger demand for poultry feeds and heavy soybean meal exports will prevent a sharp decline in high protein feed prices. Estimated 1956 production of soybeans is 443 million bushels, 20 percent more than last year's record production.

Soybean prices are expected to make a slight seasonal increase unless they drop, due to high harvest, to levels below the average loan rate of $2.15 per bushel.

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

Oct. 11, 1956

Special to Westbrook Sentinel
(1 photo)

WESTBROOK YOUTH TO PANAMA

Harris Byers of Westbrook left Miami, Florida, October 16 via Aerovias Panama Airways enroute to Panama where he will live and work with farm families as an International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate.

He is scheduled to return to the United States in April, 1957.

Byers is one of a group of 22 IFYE delegates leaving this week to visit rural families in 12 countries. A total of 125 "grass roots ambassadors" will leave the United States in four groups this year bound for 43 countries in Europe, the Near and Middle East, Latin America and the Pacific. They represent 36 states.

Byers attended an orientation program in Washington, D. C., before leaving the United States. The program included discussions on subjects such as understanding people, world agriculture, trade, U. S. foreign policy and the American way of life. He also visited the embassy of Panama.

A two-way exchange is carried on with Panama. Two young men from that country came to the United States in May to live and work with farm families for six months. One of them, Carlos Herrera, spent the first three months of his stay in the U. S. in Minnesota and while there lived with the Byers family.

The IFYE project, sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges and universities, is based on the idea that understanding is the foundation of peace. Under the program, selected rural youths from the United States participate in home, farm and community activities in other countries for four to six months and youth from those countries come to live with American farm families.

The exchange is financed by contributions from 4-H clubs, rural and civic groups, industries, individuals and others interested in world understanding. The program with Panama is partially financed through a special grant from the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation to the National 4-H Club Foundation. ### -jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
Oct 11, 1956

Special to The Intosh Times

(1 photo)

McIntosh Youth to El Salvador

Erland Carlson of McIntosh left Miami Florida, Oct. 15 via Transportes Aeros Nacionales Airlines enroute to El Salvador where he will live and work with farm families as an International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate.

He is scheduled to return to the United States in April, 1957.

Carlson is one of a group of 22 IFYE delegates leaving today to visit rural families in 12 countries. A total of 125 "grass roots ambassadors" will leave the United States in four groups this year bound for 43 countries in Europe, the Near and Middle East, Latin America and the Pacific. They represent 36 states.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
6:00 P.M, SATURDAY, OCT. 13
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STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY PRESENTS AWARDS

Nine outstanding gardeners received honorary awards this evening (Sat., Oct. 13) at a Minnesota State Horticultural society banquet held during the society's 90th annual convention at Mount Olivet Lutheran Church, Minneapolis.

Presentation of the awards was made by Cortis N. Rice, Jr., president of the organization.

Honorary life membership certificates for "many years of devoted service to horticulture" were awarded to Mrs. Stanley Lund, 5328 Brookview ave., Minneapolis, and O. A. Bandelin, 927 East ave., Red Wing.

Bronze medals for "achievement in horticulture" went to Mrs. Martha E. Crone, 3723 Lyndale ave. N., Minneapolis, and to Carl Weschcke, 2263 Riverwood place, St. Paul.

Five members received distinguished service certificates for "distinguished service to horticulture": Mrs. Axel Hansen, 7324 Aldrich ave. S., Minneapolis; George W. Nelson, 4638 18th ave. S., Minneapolis; Wallace Lawrie, 4210 London road, Duluth; Mrs. S. H. Traeger, 1473 Goodrich ave., St. Paul; and Mrs. E. J. Weschcke, 1090 Cherokee ave., St. Paul.

Announcement was made at the dinner of 12 other home gardeners who will receive award of merit certificates for "meritorious service to horticulture." These awards will be presented at local or district horticultural meetings later in the year. Recipients of these awards for 1956 will be: G. J. Demars, Ada; Mrs. Norman Flagstad, Roseau; Mrs. Al Fredstrom, Brainerd; Dr. George Ghostly, Anoka; Mrs. Emma Hughes, Brainerd; Mrs. Albert W. Johnson, Chisago City; Mrs. E. J. Koempel, St. Paul; Mrs. Frank Koktavy, Minneapolis; Mrs. Henry Miller, Truman; Arthur Nelson, Zimmerman; Mrs. P. A. Robertson, Austin; and Mrs. Sever Sletten, Bagley.

B-1172-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1956

Immediate Release

GLADIOLUS BULBS NEED FALL TREATMENT.

Proper care of gladiolus corms this fall will reduce loss in storage and improve next year's planting.

Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, gives glad growers these tips to follow:

- Avoid bruising corms when digging gladioli.
- Clean corms by removing the old corm and roots.
- Dry corms for a few weeks in a warm, well ventilated place.
- Dust corms with a mixture of one part 50 percent thiram fungicide and one part of approximately 5 percent DDT dust, shaking in a paper or plastic bag. Put on as much dust as the corms will carry. Be sure to observe handling precautions of chemicals as shown on the package label.

Thiram will reduce infection caused by some corm storage rot organisms. DDT will control thrips and other insects.

- Store treated corms in single layers, providing ventilation between the layers. Keep at 35 to 50° F. in a dry room during winter.

B-1173-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1956

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY AGRONOMIST TO HEAD U. S. DELEGATION TO INTERNATIONAL GRASSLAND CONGRESS

W. M. Myers, head of the agronomy department at the University of Minnesota, will be chairman of the United States delegation to the seventh International Grassland Congress Nov. 6-15 at Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Myers will also be chairman of one of 12 sections of the congress, which will be attended by 300 scientists from about 30 nations. He was secretary-general of the sixth congress held in the U. S. in 1952.

About 12 other scientists will be in the U. S. delegation.

Myers will leave for New Zealand Oct. 16. He will stop at Hawaii to visit research institutions there, and will study grassland research and grassland programs in New Zealand prior to the Congress.

After the congress, Myers and the rest of the U. S. group will tour the South Island of New Zealand.

B-1174-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1956

Immediate Release

PREDATOR AND RODENT CONTROL AGENT TO WORK AT UNIVERSITY

Robert L. Isaac, assistant district agent in predator and rodent control for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, has been appointed to work with the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota.

His main duties will be promoting rodent control in Minnesota communities and rural areas. Part of his work will be with the "Clean Grain Program." Through meetings with community and agricultural leaders and with educational programs, he will help plan control measures for rats, pocket gophers, mice and other injurious mammals.

Issac is a native of Chicago, and a 1932 graduate of the University of Wyoming. He served with the U. S. Army from 1942-46 and has worked with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Nebraska, New England and Montana.

His office will be on the St. Paul campus.

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B-1175-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1956 Immediate Release

STATE HOG PRODUCERS ADOPT MEAT-TYPE CERTIFICATION PLAN

A records plan to help hog producers develop better meat-type animals is getting underway in Minnesota and the rest of the nation.

It's called "meat-type certification," according to H. G. Zavoral, University of Minnesota livestock specialist.

The system was developed recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to help breeders locate good meat-type breeding animals and make this stock available to producers. So far, about 25 litters have been certified in Minnesota.

Hog breed associations have set up five basic rules for certifying meat-type hogs:

1. Only purebred litters can be certified.

2. There must be 8 or more pigs saved per litter. Each litter must be ear marked and the farrowing date must be checked within 4 days.

3. The litter must be weighed about 8 weeks of age, and the weight is adjusted to 56-day weights. Gilts must have a minimum litter weight of 275 pounds. Litters from sows must weight at least 320 pounds at 56 days of age.

4. Pigs must average 200 pounds or more when 180 days old.

5. Two pigs--either barrows or gilts--from each litter will be slaughtered when they weigh 200 pounds or more. To certify the rest of the litter, pigs weighing 200 to 400 pounds must have 1.2-1.6 inches of backfat, at least 3.75 square inchesof loin area, and the carcass must be at least 28.5 inches long.

Hogs weighing between 215 and 230 pounds must have at least 4 square inches of loin area, a 29-inch carcass and 1.3-1.7 inches of backfat.

Purebred litters meeting these standards will then get a meat-hog certification from the breed association. Slaughterers will charge $2.50 per hog for the carcass information.

Future litters from the same sow and boar will be listed as "Certified Meat-Type Matings" without any more testing.

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B-1176-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Oct. 15, 1956

Special file

Special to Kittson Co.

RUTH BOYES TO
BE HOME AGENT

Ruth Boyes, Kelvington, Saskatchewan, will assume the duties of home agent for Kittson county on October 20.

She succeeds Rhoda Douglas, who has resigned to be married.

Miss Boyes has served as assistant home agent in Kittson county since October 1. She received home agent training in Marshall county from June 1 until the end of September.

A graduate of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, she received her bachelor of science degree from that institution in April, 1956, with a major in home economics.

For six years she was a member of calf and grain 4-H clubs in Saskatchewan. Her projects were raising beef calves and growing a 2-acre plot of registered wheat.

Since she grew up on a 480-acre farm in Saskatchewan, Miss Boyes is well acquainted with rural people and their problems.

###-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 22 or later

FARM FILLERS

You can prevent excessively high income taxes by planning now for next year's tax report, advises Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Bring your farm records up to date and figure out what your income will total for the year.

* * *

Dairy calves will do best during the first few weeks if they're kept in individual stalls, says H. R. Searles, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. The stalls should have high, tight walls, and plenty of bedding to keep the calves dry and out of drafts.

* * *

Scientists with the U. S. Department of Agriculture say that farmers may some day be able to plant high-producing strains of alfalfa that will spread and produce several new plants from each "mother" plant. Spreading alfalfas are under study at several experiment stations around the nation.

* * *

Forty years ago, it took 135 man-hours to produce 100 bushels of corn. Today, farmers produce each 100 bushels of corn with only 34 man-hours.

* * *

"Harvest work" in farm woodlots is profitable during the slack days of autumn and winter. By removing mature trees for pulp and logs, you actually increase the value of the remaining trees, says Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Old alfalfa fields can get new life if you give them a top dressing of phosphate and potash this fall. On many Minnesota soils, it's advisable to add a fertilizer like 0-10-30 or 0-12-36, at 300 pounds per acre.

* * *

Family-type farms make up about 97 per cent of all farms in the U.S. and produce about two-thirds of farm products. Large-scale commercial farms make up 3 per cent of the number, produce about 33 per cent of food and fiber.

* * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15 1956

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:

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

Plant Tulips Before Freeze-Up

Tulips can be planted until the ground freezes. Plant them in soil that's rich, loamy and well drained. Before putting in the bulbs, broadcast a complete garden fertilizer over the area, using four pounds of fertilizer per 100 square feet. Spade deeply, loosening the soil to a depth of seven or eight inches.

In general, six to eight inches is a suitable depth to plant tulips. If you plan to dig them each year, they should not be as deep as those that are to remain in the soil for several years.

For landscape effect, plant bulbs in clumps in the flower border. Avoid planting them too close to young shrubs, as the latter will shade the bulbs.

* * *

Better Bulbs for American Gardens

It's good news that Dutch, Belgian and French-grown bulbs are now reaching the American gardner in healthier condition as a result of preshipment inspections abroad by plant quarantine inspectors of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The bulbs include tulips, gladiolus and scores of other bulb favorites.

These inspections in the growing fields and packing houses abroad are strongly approved by both exporters and importers, as well as by those responsible for safeguarding the United States against the entry of plant diseases or insect pests.

-jbn-

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.

FREEZING FOODS

Fruit Cake in the Freezer

If you still hold to the tradition of making your own holiday fruit cake, you may want to make it soon. And you may want to consider the advantages of keeping it in your home freezer.

Fruit cakes are particularly successful for freezing because the flavors of the fruits become blended and mellow during storage and the cake stays moist because of the fruit and fat present. Fruit cakes also have the advantage of being rather compact and sturdy so they are not likely to be crushed during storage.

* * *

Heat Frozen Pie for Better Flavor

Those frozen apple pies you're putting into the freezer these days will taste better if they're heated before serving. Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory recommends taking the pie out of the freezer about an hour before you plan to serve it. Thaw fruit pie partially for about half an hour, then put it into a 325° to 350° oven for another half hour. The heating gives the thickening agent a chance to re-jell and gives a better flavor to the pie.

* * *

Salad in the Freezer

Use a commercially prepared salad dressing but not mayonnaise if you want to freeze a meat, chicken or fish salad. Don't include any fresh, crisp vegetables in the mixtures such as celery, lettuce or tomatoes, since such vegetables don't freeze successfully. And, finally, don't keep these salads longer than three weeks in storage.

These recommendations are made as a result of freezing tests made by the New Jersey Experiment Station. Tuna salad made with mayonnaise proved unsatisfactory in these tests because the mayonnaise separated. Commercial salad dressing and homemade cooked dressing both froze successfully. However, the salad made with the commercial dressing seemed a little dry, indicating that a little more dressing is needed for freezing than for making up to serve at once. Since the salad made with homemade dressing had a rather strong vinegar flavor, it may be wise to reduce the amount of vinegar in the usual recipe if you are making cooked salad dressing for freezing.

-jbn-

HOME MANAGEMENT

Quick Action for Stains on Dark Fabrics

A stain on a white tablecloth generally gets prompt attention because it's so conspicuous. But dark-colored tablecloths and place mats often hide stains until it's too late to remove them successfully. That's why it pays to look them over carefully after they've been used and to remove any stains before putting them away or into the regular laundry. Unless stains are removed, they may show up when the article is ironed, and the heat of the iron may set the stain.

* * *

Detergents for Washing Machines

What's the best detergent to use for your washing machine?

It depends somewhat on the kind of washer, say U. S. Department of Agriculture researchers. Some machines, because of their washing action, give much better results with low-sudsing than high-sudsing detergents. Check the manufacturer's directions that came with the washer. They may recommend a certain type of detergent for your machine.

* * *

How Much Detergent Shall I Use?

How much detergent shall I use in my washing machine?

That depends on the size of the load, the amount of water used, the hardness and the temperature of the water, the amount of soil and the type of detergent. Household researchers in the U. S. Department of Agriculture give these tips:

- When washing with soap, use enough to hold a good suds. The more soiled the clothes, the more soap is necessary.

- You can use less soap in hot water than in warm water for the same cleaning results.

- When washing with synthetic detergents, follow the manufacturer's directions on the box as to amount to use. Suds are not necessarily your guide, since some synthetic detergents get clothes clean with little or no suds. Other detergents form suds readily, even when the quantity is too small to clean well. That's why manufacturer's directions are your best guide as to quantity to use.

-jbn-

CLOTHING

How Do You Know A Good Fit?

How do you know whether a dress you buy or make is really a good fit?

Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, explains that a well fitted garment is one that feels comfortable and adjusts itself naturally to the wearer's body. It looks well because it helps bring out the good points of the wearer and skillfully hides the poor ones. It never feels tight or strained whether the wearer stands, sits or moves around, yet it is snug enough to have the look of belonging to the wearer.

* * *

Should You Buy Garment That Needs Alteration?

Sometimes it's impossible to get a garment to fit well. This is particularly true if the style is not suited to the wearer's figure, if the pattern is not the right size, if it has not been altered to fit, or if it has been carelessly cut or made. Think twice before buying a poorly fitting dress, cautions Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Instead, make it a policy to buy an attractively styled garment that has good proportions, cut and construction and that requires a minimum of alteration that can be done easily and is of the type you understand.

* * *

Worsted Jersey Popular

Worsted jersey is again a leader. The variety in patterned fabric includes dots, checks, stripes, tweeds and heathers. Plain colors are popular, too. Brown, gold, green, blue, red, black are among the colors most in evidence. Mixing and matching will again be the trend in jersey outfits.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15 1956

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 22 or after

DON'T SOAK INK SPOTS IN MILK

Soaking in milk is no longer the approved way of removing ink spots.

Modern research on stains by textile chemists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that different types of ink need different removal treatments, and milk is not recommended for any of them. In fact, a milk soak is likely to leave a milk stain in addition to the ink spot.

Home Agent _____ _____ (Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota) passes on these suggestions on removing ink spots:

On washable fabrics, the first step in removing all writing inks except those from ball point pens is to soak the stained fabric in cool water for half an hour or as long as overnight. Then rub with soap or synthetic detergent and wash in warm suds. If a stain remains, a chlorine bleach may be used on all fabrics except wool, silk, Vicara and those with special finishes. On fabrics with special finishes use sodium perborate or a perborate bleach in the proportion of 1 to 2 tablespoons to a cup of very hot water. If a yellow stain remains after bleaching, treat as a rust stain.

To treat ink spots on wool, silk and Vicara, sponge with cool water until no more ink is removed. Then treat with a solution of 1 tablespoon ammonia to 1 cup of water. If this treatment fails to remove the ink, sprinkle over the stain a non-precipitating water softener (such as Calgon or Phosphotex) and cover with a pad of wet cotton for an hour or more. Rinse. If traces of color still remain, apply a few drops of hot solution of commercial color remover and rinse immediately. This quick treatment is safe for many dyes, but test each fabric. Repeat if necessary. Treat traces of yellow with rust remover.

Most inks used in ball point pens can be removed by sponging with acetone--nail polish remover. However, acetone should not be used on acetate, Arnel or Dynel fabrics as it will dissolve them. Some ballpoint inks are washable, but others are set by washing, so always test ink on a scrap of similar material before trying to wash the stain out of a fabric.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15 1956

To all counties

ATT: ALL AGENTS

BOYS AND GIRLS
DEVELOP LEADERSHIP
THROUGH 4-H WORK

The 4-H club is a training ground for the leaders of tomorrow, says 4-H Club (County) Agent _____ _____.

Club members learn to accept responsibility and share knowledge through the junior leadership activity. They help younger club members select projects, organize records and plan demonstrations. And while they are helping younger 4-H'ers, they learn more about the project themselves and develop leadership techniques at the same time.

Interest in the junior leadership project in Minnesota has grown from 6,000 members enrolled in 1950 to 8,000 enrolled in 1956.

According to _____ _____, many of the achievements of 4-H'ers in _____ county are due to the efforts of other 4-H'ers who serve as junior leaders. Helpful suggestions and encouragement from an experienced 4-H member means a great deal to a beginner in club work.

Many junior leaders serve as officers of local and county 4-H groups. In this capacity, these young people plan and preside over all programs that the club undertakes. They also act as chairmen of the various committees and special events of the club. These duties provide valuable experience in conducting meetings and in working cooperatively with other people.

The junior leadership activity is another example of the way 4-H'ers "learn by doing." Leadership training acquired through 4-H will be useful to the community leader of the future.

The advantages of 4-H club membership are offered to any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 21 who is interested in learning skills, in self improvement and community service. Contact the county extension office or local 4-H club leaders for information about joining the 4-H club. -eh-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 22 or after

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

EXTRA ZINC STOPS SKIN DISEASE IN EXPERIMENTAL PIGS

Feeding a moderate level of calcium can help prevent parakeratosis--a skin disease--in hogs.

And if hogs should get the disease, it can be cured by giving them some extra zinc.

L. E. Hanson, head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Minnesota, says recent research gives more evidence that too much calcium can cause parakeratosis.

In a University test last fall and winter, the research workers fed pigs in three lots. One lot received .6 per cent calcium and no other zinc, a second lot received 1.4 per cent calcium and 22 p.p.m. zinc and the third lot was fed 1.4 per cent calcium and no zinc.

One pig in the third lot developed parakeratosis within 2 weeks after the experiment started, and a second pig had the skin ailment after 3 weeks. The animal husbandry men were then able to get rapid improvement by adding zinc to the high calcium ration. After 7 weeks, a total of 5 pigs in the high calcium, no-zinc lot had developed the condition.

None of the pigs receiving high calcium and high zinc at the same time had parakeratosis, and only one pig in the low calcium, no-zinc lot had the disease.

Hanson recommends feeding moderate levels of calcium, and adding zinc if hogs in the herd have had parakeratosis. You can add zinc by using a trace mineral premix or by feeding trace mineralized salt with a high zinc content.

With a trace mineral premix, the cost would be about 8-10 cents per ton of feed.

Parakeratosis is a skin condition that looks somewhat like mange. Affected pigs have skin lesions that later on have a scabby appearance. Pigs with parakeratosis [illegible] off feed and make slow gains. # # #

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 22 or after

USE SILAGE FOR BULK IN SOW RATIONS

It pays to feed brood sows grass, legume or corn silage during the gestation period, says County Agent _____ _____.

H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, recommends 2 pounds of corn and one and one-half pounds of 35 per cent protein concentrate per day in sow rations when corn silage from 30 to 40 bushels-per-acre corn is used.

Gilts will eat about 10 pounds of corn silage and old sows about 12 pounds per day. If you feed a grass-legume silage mixture--add 4 to 5 pounds of corn and three-quarter to 1 pound of protein supplement to your sows ration.

Corn and alfalfa silage are excellent feed for brood sows. The sows will farrow big strong pigs.

Zavoral says the quality of the silage is very important. If your sows do well you may have to feed more concentrate. A good mineral should be self-fed with plenty of clean water.

# # #

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 16, 1956

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Bread-making is an important part of a 4-H girl's home assistance projects. Just how to bake bread successfully is explained by Miss Marion Parbst, right, Norman county home agent. Getting the helpful pointers is Gail Forsell, 15, 4-Her from Twin Valley. Miss Parbst is a 1945 graduate of the University of Minnesota, and was home agent in Roseau county for three years before going to Norman county. Under her guidance, the extension home program in Norman county has grown to include more than 800 women and 62 project groups.

pjt

Harold B. Swanson
Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 16, 1956

Special to ACE

More than anything else, the recent communications workshop gave me a broader concept and broader understanding of the whole field of communications.

Most of us in information work fully recognize that communications is much more than news stories, radio programs, meetings, speeches,publications, etc., Often we fail, however, to see the forest because of the trees. We fail to recognize clearly enough that we in our work are dealing with only a part - a very important part though - of the communications process. We are not alone in shortcoming, because we may find that our county extension workers and state staff have an even more rigid, narrower concept of what's involved in communicating.

In Minnesota we hope that the training four of us received will stimulate us and our fellow staff members to embark in a long range training program - a program that will go far beyond what was presented at the Communications workshop. If we stop with presenting information and training we absorbed at the workshop our time and our funds will have been partly wasted.

Since this must be long-time program, geared to the needs and desires of the extension staff, we are not starting an ambitious training program immediately. We hope to set the stage much more completely before going into intensive training.

The first and thus far, only step we have taken was the preparation of a questionnaire for county extension workers. From this we hope to determine what training they have had, what training they think they need personally, and what training they think others in the service should have. This questionnaire was filled in at regular district conferences with district supervisors handling the entire procedure. Thus our entire county and supervisory staff have become involved, and their appetites for more information has been whetted.

Our next step will be to analize these questionnaires, make a survey of all training skills related to communications that we have available in the entire University, and then make plans for a long time program.

While this is being done, however, we will be presenting segments of the training to specialized groups such as state staff and beginning agents. In this way we hope to have a short-time program going while we are making longer range plans.

I personally am enthusiastic about the possibilities of a thorough-going communications training program. I believe that the recent workshop not only gave us valuable training in communications but also made us see more clearly the whole scope of the problem and the opportunities in land-grant college work.

File

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
Oct., 1956

Use before open meeting or before leader-training meeting.

FAMILY PLANNING,
SHARING, SUBJECT
OF MEETING

How to build or strengthen family unity through family planning and sharing will be discussed at (a meeting open to the public, a training meeting for local leaders in the extension home program) on _____ (date) at _____ (hour) in _____ (town) in _____ (building), announces Home (County) Agent _____ _____.

Charles Martin, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota, will conduct the meeting, which is being sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service.

According to Martin, love or affection is the cornerstone of family unity. There can be no true sharing within the family where love and affection are lacking.

By planning and sharing, the University family life specialist explains, is meant discussing freely among family members any problems or situations that may arise. In most situations, he points out, group solutions are better than an individual's. Such discussions make it possible for each to learn the other's problems, feelings and ideas and give family members the opportunity to help set the goals and standards that govern them. Children are more likely to adhere to standards of behavior when they have a chance to set them.

The opportunity children get in decision making through family planning and sharing develops tools and techniques that will enable them to get along in adult life, according to Martin.

-jbn-

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

Oct. 1956

Use before open or leader-training meeting.

TEENAGER SUBJECT
OF MEETING

"What can we expect from the teenager?" is the question that will be the center of discussion at a (meeting open to the public, a training meeting for local leaders in the extension home program) on _____ (date) at _____ (hour) in _____ (town) in _____ (building), announces Home (Agricultural) Agent _____ _____.

Charles Martin, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota, will conduct the meeting, which is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service.

(If this is a local leader training meeting, add: Leaders will have charge of discussions on this topic at local extension home group meetings at a later date.)

According to Martin, parents must understand the physical growth and development and the emotional changes that take place in the teen-ager. The physical changes that take place in early adolescence have a trigger effect on the teen-ager's actions, attitude and thinking. A teen-ager may be mature physically but immature in his emotions and actions. Intensity is characteristic of all adolescent emotions.

One of Martin's tips to parents of teen-agers is this: Live in the present and develop an appreciation for the world in which your teen-agers must grow and adjust.

-jbn-

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

Oct. 1956

Use before open or leader-training meeting

UNDERSTANDING THE
CHILD 6-12
TO BE STRESSED

Understanding the middle years of childhood will be the subject of a (meeting open to the public, a training meeting for local leaders in the extension home program) on _____ (date) at _____ (hour) in _____ (town) in _____ (building), announces Home (County) Agent _____ _____.

Charles Martin, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota, will conduct the meeting which is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service.

The middle years of childhood - covering the years 6 to 12 - have been called by Martin the forgotten years of childhood. It is a period when parents tend to be less observant and appreciative because growth and development at this time are not as spectacular as they are in the pre-schooler or teen-ager. On the other hand, they are the years when language abilities grow rapidly, hobbies are of high interest and when boundless energy requires space for the development of skills, interests and activities stimulated by an aroused imagination.

Problems during this period, Martin says, are often the result of parents' lack of knowledge of normal growth and development of the child. Often problems arise because parents start "pushing" their children, expecting too much of them.

The University family life specialist passes on these helps for parents of children in this age group:

- Prepare yourself beforehand for the time the child will come out with "shockers," questions about sex and tall tales.
- Develop the practice of talking things over with the child.
- Share activities and experiences as much as possible.
- Respect the child as an individual, for "he is just as big for him as you are big for you."

(If this is a local leader training meeting, add a paragraph (paragraph 3) to the effect that leaders will have charge of discussions on this topic at local extension home group meetings at a later date.) -jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 16, 1956

Immediate Release

MEDIUM AND SMALL EGGS BEST BUYS

For the best buy in eggs these days, check on prices of medium and small sizes.

According to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, economy in terms of eggs so far this fall has been in the medium and small sizes. For the next few weeks the homemaker will probably continue to find the thriftiest buys in medium and smaller eggs. She explains that the gap in prices between the large and smaller sized eggs is seasonal, brought about when pullets hatched in spring start laying in early fall.

To be sure of getting the best buy in eggs, Miss Cooke gives food shoppers this rule to remember: medium-sized eggs are a good buy when the price per dozen is more than one-eighth less than the price of large eggs of the same quality. Small eggs are a good buy when they are more than a fourth less than the price of large eggs.

In using smaller sizes of eggs, it may be necessary to convert some recipes, such as that for baked custard, the University poultry specialist points out. When a recipe calls for three eggs, increase the number to four when using the smaller size eggs.

When egg amounts are measured by the cupful, size of the individual egg is immaterial. It may be helpful to know, however, that to fill a cup you will need four large, five medium or six small eggs. In many dishes, such as omelets and scrambled eggs, an egg is an egg and no measuring is necessary.

B-1177-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 16, 1956 Immediate Release

DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED AT ST. PAUL CAMPUS

A Dairy Bacteriology Short Course will be held at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture Nov. 14 and 15, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Program chairman for the event is J. C. Olson, Jr., University dairy bacteriologist.

Forty laboratory technicans and represtntatives from dairy plants in Minnesota will attend. Laboratory practice will include direct microscopic examination of fluid and dried milk and methylene blue and resazurin reduction tests.

Other topics will be farm and plant sanitation and sources and control of microorganisms in milk.

B-1178-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 16, 1956

Immediate Release

COUNTY EXTENSION APPOINTMENTS, TRANSFERS ANNOUNCED

Four new county extension men have joined the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension staff since mid-summer, according to Skuli Rutford, director of the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota.

New agents include: Roland Skelton, Moose Lake, Minn, agricultural agent in Kanabec county; Oliver Strand, Boyceville, Wis., soil conservation agent in Fillmore county; Orion C. Carlson, Appleton, Minn., who is taking up duties as assistant agent in Stevens county, and Floyd Jorgenson from Frederic, Wis., special extension agent in Beltrami county.

In Carlton county, Sigmund Restad, former assistant agent there, has moved up to take over the county agent position. He replaces Edward Becker, former Carlton county agent, who left to accept a newly-created position as area rural development agent in northern Minnesota.

Don Vollman, former assistant agent in Crow Wing county, is now agricultural agent in Pine county.

Richard Herman, former agricultural agent in Kanabec county, is now South St. Louis county agent, replacing D. T. Grussendorf who resigned.

Other resignations included Duane Butler, who was 4-H club agent in Goodhue county, Carrol Lodahl, former assistant agent in Winona county and Richard Skrei, former assistant agent in Wilkin county.

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B-1179-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 16, 1956 Immediate Release

WOODLOTS CAN CUT FARM BUILDING COSTS

Those trees on the "back forty" can save a Minnesota farmer two-thirds of his farm building costs.

Parker Anderson, extension forestry specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that some 100,000 farmers in the state have woodlots big enough to supply all the poles and lumber necessary for many farm buildings.

He urges farmers to figure out their building and lumber requirements now, then plan to get as much of it as possible from the farm woodlot this winter.

You can have lumber sawed from logs for around $18 per thousand board feet. Add to that your own labor cost for cutting the logs and you still have lumber that won't cost more than a third as much as if you bought it, Anderson says. Lumber that you buy costs anywhere from $80 to $110 per thousand.

Any trees that grow in thick stands are useful, if you treat them with penta. All of the hardwoods--oak, maple, elm and ash--and most evergreens make good poles for pole-type buildings. Cottonwood, "popple," and other softwoods will furnish long-lasting boards.

With a sizable woodlot, a farmer could build a pole-type barn, loafing shed, machine shed, corn crib or storage building with practically all home-grown material. About all he would need to buy would be roofing material.

In any case, poles need to be treated around the butts before they're put in the ground. Pressure treating with penta is best, says Anderson, but you can also get long life out of a pole by soaking it for 48 hours in treating mixture.

For long poles, you can make a container for soaking 7 or 8 feet of the pole butt by welding two or more oil drums together.

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B-1180-pjt

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 19, 1956

KIMBERLY-CLARK CORPORATION AWARDS FORESTRY FELLOWSHIP

The Kimberly-Clark Corporation Foundation Fellowship has been awarded to Gordon J. Kimble of Minneapolis, Minnesota, it was announced today by the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

Mr. Kimble will conduct research studies into the ecological relationships of young pulpwood trees and into the brush species which prevent their establishment and also restrict their growth. Dense growth of underbrush is one of the major reasons for decreased timber and pulp production in the Lake States.

The fellowship is supported by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Neenah, Wisconsin which has many pulp and paper mills in the Lake States, Canada, and the South. Previous holders of the fellowship have investigated the growth habits of alder brush, sprouting of aspen or popple, and disease incidence in balsam-fir.

Mr. Kimble received his B.S. degree in forestry from the University of Minnesota in 1954. Since that time, he has been in military service returning this summer from an assignment with the 86th Infantry Division in Germany. While an under-graduate, Kimble was awarded the Alpha Zeta Traveling Scholarship.

Field work for the project will be in northeastern Minnesota under the guidance of Henry L. Hansen, Professor of silviculture for the School of Forestry.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 18, 1956

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS TO SAFETY CONGRESS

Three adult 4-H club leaders and five 4-H members in Minnesota have won trips to the National Safety congress in Chicago October 22-26 for their work in promoting safety.

Rachel Speltz, Minneiska, and James Wildman, Burtrum, will receive trips from the State Association of Farmers' Mutual Insurance companies, Cottonwood, as state winners in the fire prevention phase of the 4-H safety program. Lovera Sellnow, Norwood, has been awarded a trip by Mutual Service Insurance companies, St. Paul, Midland Cooperatives, Inc., Minneapolis, and Cooperative Publishing association, Superior, Wis., for winning the state safety slogan contest.

Trip awards will also go to 4-H members Verna Rosetter, Granite Falls, and Virginia Olesiak, Cromwell, and adult leaders Vincent Johnson, Carver, and Mrs. Albert Petersen, Villard, as representatives of winning clubs in each of four districts taking part in the safety contest sponsored by J. I. Case dealers of Minnesota. Mrs. W. R. Dean, Byron, also an adult 4-H leader, was selected to make the trip as representative of the club with the best safety record in a safety contest sponsored by radio station KROC, Rochester.

Attending the congress with the gruup will be Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Prickett will also participate in a meeting in connection with the congress on development of 4-H safety activities.

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B-1181-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 18, 1956

Immediate Release

FALL RURAL YOUTH LEADERSHIP TRAINING MEETINGS

Members of Rural Youth and Young Men's and Women's groups in Minnesota will hold seven leader-training meetings in October, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Meetings will be held Oct. 23 in Faribault; Oct. 24 in Rochester; Oct. 25, Windom; Oct. 26, Watson; Oct. 29, Fergus Falls; Oct. 30, Thief River Falls; Oct. 31, Milaca.

Each county Rural Youth or YMW group will be represented at one of the meetings by 10 or more delegates, including officers, committee chairmen, advisers, extension agents and other key leaders.

Subjects discussed at the meetings will include organizational procedures for Rural Youth and YMW groups, effective program planning and ways of increasing membership. District 4-H club leaders and state 4-H club agents will lead the discussions.

B-1182-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 18, 1956

Immediate Release

EGGS STAY FRESH LONGER WITH CARBON DIOXIDE TREATMENT

Carbon dioxide may soon be used to keep eggs fresh longer, if a process under test at the University of Minnesota is perfected.

Milo H. Swanson, poultry scientist at the University, says that carbon dioxide treating within four days after eggs are laid will delay the breakdown of egg whites and yolks.

In tests at the University, eggs were exposed to a 50 percent carbon dioxide-50 percent air mixture in a gas chamber for 90 minutes, and immediately given a coating of oil that prevents the escape of the carbon dioxide.

The eggs were kept for 12 days after treatment at 75 degrees. Eggs that were treated right after they were laid were still grade AA, which is a federal standard even higher than grade A. Eggs that received only oiling were grade A and those that didn't get any treatment didn't even rate grade B.

When eggs were kept four days before treating--an average time for keeping eggs on the farm until they're picked up by processors--the carbon dioxide-oiled eggs were still high grade A, the oiled eggs were low grade A and eggs without any treatment were again below grade B.

Eggs naturally take on some carbon dioxide when they're formed in the hen's body. This carbon dioxide starts to leave the egg immediately after laying. The carbon dioxide loss results in increased alkilinity and a breakdown of egg yolks and whites and reduced egg quality. A process that will add carbon dioxide to the egg or hold the natural carbon dioxide will keep eggs fresh longer.

Just oiling the eggs helped, because the oil prevented much of the natural carbon dioxide from escaping.

Some producers now treat eggs with oil as soon as they are laid.

More work needs to be done on the carbon dioxide-oiling process, but when it's perfected it should be relatively cheap, Swanson says.

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B-1183-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 18, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
3 P.M. FRIDAY, OCT. 19
* * * * * * * * * * * *

RESTRICTED FEEDING LOWERS COST FOR TURKEYS

CROOKSTON---Turkey growers heard more evidence today that restricted feeding will lower feed costs for growing turkeys.

For the second year in a row, restricting the protein supplement for turkeys paid off in research studies, A. M. Pilkey, poultry husbandman at the University of Minnesota's Northwest School and Experiment Station, told visitors this afternoon at the station's annual Turkey Day.

In research this year, feed cost was 11.47 cents per pound of turkey at 24 weeks of age, when 100 birds were restricted to 15 pounds of 34 percent protein supplement daily after they were 8 weeks old. The birds were on pasture and were fed corn and oats free choice.

When restricted feeding was delayed until the poults were 12 weeks old, feeding cost was nearly 13 cents per pound of bird--almost 1½ cents more than when protein was restricted at 8 weeks.

Turkeys fed free-choice for the entire feeding period on a 25 percent protein (Minnesota standard) ration, plus corn and oats, cost 11.98 cents per pound at market time, Pilkey said.

(more)

Paul Waibel, poultry nutritionist at the University, reported that adding 0.6 percent methionine and 0.2 percent lysine--two synthetic amino acids--to poults' rations produced birds that weighed 1.35 pounds at 4 weeks of age. Birds that didn't get the supplement weighed 1.07 pounds at the same age. Amino acids are the "building blocks" that make up protein.

Adding methionine alone produced birds that averaged 1.23 pounds at 4 weeks. With lysine alone, the poults weighed 1.07 pounds. All rations in these tests contained 28 percent protein and 15 percent fat.

At present, methionine costs $2.65 per pound and lysine even more. But costs of both materials may decrease in the near future, and make the supplements practical for many turkey growers, Waibel said. Methionine is now used in some feeds.

Other speakers at the Turkey Day included Lloyd Peterson, Paynesville, Minn., president of the Minnesota Turkey Breeders association; B. E. Youngquist, superintendent of the Crookston station, and O. H. Osborn, research worker in veterinary medicine from the University of Minnesota.

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B-1184-pjt

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 19, 1956

KIMBERLY-CLARK CORPORATION AWARDS FORESTRY FELLOWSHIP

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Field work for the project will be in northeastern Minnesota under the guidance of Henry L. Hansen, professor of silviculture for the School of Forestry.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 22 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 29 or later

CATTLE GRUBS ROB PROFITS

Grubs on beef cattle mean that the farmer will get a lower price for the animals at market time.

Rotenone treatment will prevent much of that loss, though.

Cattle grubs damage hides and the fat covering on the backs and loins of cattle. And meat packers pay less for grub-damaged beef animals, say R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist and L. K. Cutkomp, entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

They urge farmers to treat cattle with rotenone when grubs first appear, and continue the treatment for 30 days. Grubs usually show up in November on cattle shipped in from southwestern states, in December or January for western and northwestern cattle, and in February on locally-raised cattle.

You can use rotenone in one of three ways--powder, wash or spray.

With powder, either buy a ready-mixed 1½ per cent rotenone mixture, or mix a pound of 5 per cent rotenone powder with 2 pounds of dusting sulfur or flour. Punch 15 to 20 holes in the top of the container and use it as a shaker. Sprinkle the infected area and rub the powder in with a stiff brush.

For washing, dissolve a half cup of soap powder in 1 gallon of warm water. Add 2 cups of 5 per cent rotenone to the solution and thoroughly wash the infected parts of the animal's skin.

If you use a power sprayer, mix 7½ pounds of 5 per cent rotenone powder and 10 pounds of a detergent with 100 gallons of water, and use 3 to 4 quarts of the mixture for each animal.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties

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FARM FILLERS

One of the important advantages of top-dressing alfalfa fields in the fall is that plant food helps legumes store up nutrients in their roots. This enables the plants to come through severe winter weather in better shape, says Charles Simkins, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Don't neglect milk cooling because of cold weather. Even though the air temperature may be quite cold, it takes several hours for a can of warm milk to cool to less than 50 degrees. Slow cooling can result in low quality milk, says J. H. Gholson, extension dairy products specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Trees from farm woodlands can save a Minnesota farmer two-thirds of his farm building costs. It's possible to construct many farm buildings with practically all home-grown material.

* * *

Farm population in the United States has been decreasing about 600,000 per year since 1949.

* * *

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that food-handling corporations made about 6 per cent profit before taxes in 1955, 3 per cent after taxes. Total cost of getting food from farm to consumer last year was $28 billion, with corporations earning $800 million in profits.

* * *

In two-year experiments at the University of Minnesota's Northwest School and Experiment Station at Crookston, restricting the protein supplement has reduced feeding costs for growing turkeys.

* * *

Research results from the University of Minnesota indicate that yield increases from fall fertilization are about the same as for spring fertilizing.

* * *

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ROB PROFITS

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They urge farmers to treat cattle with rotenone when grubs first appear, and continue the treatment for 30 days. Grubs usually show up in November on cattle shipped in from southwestern states, in December or January for western and northwestern cattle, and in February on locally-raised cattle.

You can use rotenone in one of three ways--powder, wash or spray.

With powder, either buy a ready-mixed 1½ per cent rotenone mixture, or mix a pound of 5 per cent rotenone powder with 2 pounds of dusting sulfur or flour. Punch 15 to 20 holes in the top of the container and use it as a shaker. Sprinkle the infected area and rub the powder in with a stiff brush.

For washing, dissolve a half cup of soap powder in 1 gallon of warm water. Add 2 cups of 5 per cent rotenone to the solution and thoroughly wash the infected parts of the animal's skin.

If you use a power sprayer, mix 7½ pounds of 5 per cent rotenone powder and 10 pounds of a detergent with 100 gallons of water, and use 3 to 4 quarts of the mixture for each animal.

# # #

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 22 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 29 or later

TRACTOR NEEDS WINTER CARE

Farm tractors need a thorough "winterizing" if they're to be kept busy during the cold months ahead, says County Agent _____.

D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, lists three main points for getting a tractor ready for winter work:

1. Engines need to be in tiptop shape to run well in sub-zero temperatures. Clean the block around the spark plugs and wires. Remove any grease to prevent the plugs from "shorting out". Clean and adjust the gap on the spark plugs, and check the entire ignition and fuel system. Keep the fuel tank filled at all times to prevent moisture from collecting in the fuel line.

2. Drain the radiator and engine block and flush it with clean water, to keep deposits from hardening in the cooling system. Put in enough antifreeze to prevent freezing even if the temperature should go down to 35 degrees below zero. Make sure the radiator hoses are tight and check for radiator leaks.

3. Drain the engine crankcase, hydraulic system, air cleaner and all gear cases and put in a winter lubricant, unless you're using a year-around oil. In the crankcase, it's a good idea to use one of the "multi-viscosity" oils, such as 10 W-30. That oil will stay thinner in cold weather and makes it easier to start the engine.

If you're using mounted equipment or have the tractor covered for winter work, the fuel tank may get extremely warm during the day. That could cause some of the fuel to vaporize and make the tractor hard to start on a cold morning. To prevent that, fill the fuel tank at night and run the engine after filling it. Then there will be fresh fuel in the carburetor and starting won't be as much of a problem.

# # #

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 22 1956

To all counties

For use week of
October 29 or later

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

PELLETED FEED DOESN'T PAY FOR TURKEYS

Pelleting the feed is really a waste of money as far as turkeys are concerned, says Elton Johnson, head of the poultry department at the University of Minnesota.

Turkeys will make better gains with pelleted feed all right, but the added cost for buying pelleted feed more than offsets the production gain.

In a three-year study at the Northwest School and Experiment station at Crookston, pellets and ordinary mash were compared on turkeys. Except for the pelleting, the two feeds were the same. The birds were fed from 8 to 24 weeks. At the end of the trials, mash-fed turkeys averaged 18.8 pounds and pellet-fed birds weighed 19.2 pounds.

With pellets, though, each turkey required 3.6 pounds more feed during the feeding period, and the total feed cost was 1.2 cents more per pound of turkey for pelleting than for feeding conventional mash.

# # #

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 22 1956

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 29 or after

TURKEYS, PORK
POTATOES ARE
ABUNDANT

Many of the traditional foods featured during Thanksgiving will be plentiful during the entire month of November, reports Home Agent _____ _____.

Turkeys, pork and potatoes are given special prominence on the November list of plentifuls prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the Midwest.

This year's record turkey crop assures plenty of Thanksgiving turkey for everyone, with an abundance for other meals during fall and winter.

Pork supplies will be larger during November than at any other time in the last nine months. A large potato harvest is coming to market, and quality should be high.

Broiler and fryer chickens, stewing hens, eggs, beef, fish sticks, haddock and ocean perch are other main-dish foods expected to be plentiful during the month. Budget minded homemakers will shop for beef grading U.S. Good or Standard, and eggs classed as medium or small, since those classes are expected to be most plentiful and most attractively priced during November.

Among the vegetables, cabbage will be especially plentiful, as will celery and onions. Of the fruits, Midwestern apples, West Coast pears, and California dates will be most abundant.

Milk, dairy products, rice and peanut butter are other foods which will help to make every day during November one more day of good eating.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 22 1956

To all counties
ATT: 4-H CLUB AND
OTHER AGENTS
For use during week
of October 29 or after

GOOD CITIZENSHIP
TAUGHT IN 4-H

Scores of _____ county's outstanding citizens give their 4-H club experience credit in helping to prepare them for successful living in the community.

Active participation in community activities is one of the rules of good citizenship that 4-H members learn early in club work, according to 4-H Club (County) Agent _____ _____.

Four-H activities and project work often bring 4-H'ers in contact with community groups. Frequently a 4-H club and a local organization cooperate in sponsoring some project or event. Also, many club members give practical demonstrations at community meetings. Activities such as health, conservation, safety and fire prevention teach club members the importance of working with community groups and individual citizens. Cooperation on safety campaigns or health programs means less time spent with better results.

Responsibility, another requirement for good citizenship, is also stressed in the 4-H program. In project work boys and girls learn to take responsibilities around the home or farm, and through the junior leadership activity they learn to accept the responsibilities of a leader. The opportunity to hold an office in local, county or state 4-H groups is another way club members develop a sense of responsibility.

Citizenship on the national and international level as well as the local scene is promoted in the 4-H club. Each year several outstanding Minnesota young people with long-time 4-H records have the opportunity to go to Europe under the International Farm Youth Exchange program. This summer a group of Minnesota 4-H'ers traveled to Mississippi as interstate 4-H club exchange delegates. These exchange programs are promoting better understanding on the part of young people of different states and nations.

Boys and girls who would like to obtain valuable training for the future and have fun doing it should contact the county extension office or local 4-H club leaders. The opportunity of becoming 4-H members is offered to everyone between the ages of 10 and 21.

-eh-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1956

SPECIAL To St. Paul Papers
Angelo
WTCN - WTCN-TV
Farm Journal
Farm Home News
KFGO-Fargo

KITTSON COUNTY AGENT TO BE SALUTED

Charles Campbell, agricultural agent in Kittson county, will be honored by the ABC radio network's American Farmer program Saturday, Oct. 27.

On the "Salute to Extension Workers" section of the program, Campbell will be cited for his part in promoting an over-winter seed increase project in 1954-55 and 1955-56. The broadcast will be carried on station KFGO at Fargo, N. D., at 5:05 p.m.

The seed increase project was carried out cooperatively by Red River Valley farmers, the University of Minnesota agricultural extension service, the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and farmers in Arizona. Purpose of the project was to make scarce supplies of rust-resistant durum seed more quickly available to farmers.

Two other county agents from the Red River Valley--Carl Ash of West Polk county and Erling Weiberg of Marshall county--also helped local wheat farmers get the cooperative seed increase work underway.

In October of 1954, a group of Kittson county farmers sent 260 bushels of Selkirk wheat to Arizona. Farmers in Arizona planted the wheat that fall, harvested it in May, and the Minnesota farmers received more than 9,000 bushels for spring planting in 1955.

In fall of 1955, farmers from Marshall, Polk and Clay counties joined the project, and sent 381 bushels of Ramsey and Langdon durum wheat to Arizona. In spring of 1956, the Minnesota farmers got some 12,000 bushels back--33½ bushels return for every bushel sent to Arizona.

Campbell has been agricultural agent in Kittson county since Oct. 16, 1951. He is a native of Manitoba, Canada, and graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1940. He then worked for the Manitoba Department of Agriculture until taking the Kittson county agent post.

-pjt-

PRICE SPREADS
WILL BE VIEWED
AT COUNTY FORUM

Special to Scott County

What has happened to the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar?

That question will get some thorough discussion by Reynold P. Dahl, Agricultural Economist from the University of Minnesota, at the Scott County Farm Forum scheduled for Friday, November 2 at (place). The meeting will start at (time).

All interested Scott County farm families are invited to attend, says County Agent Arnold K. Sandager.

Dahl will list some of the major reasons why marketing margins, or farm-to-retail price spreads, have been such an important and controversial item during the past year.

The marketing margin is the difference between the price which consumers pay for food and the price the farmer receives. It includes all of the costs of moving farm commodities from the farm to final consumer, including processing costs.

The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar has declined considerably since World War II.

Some of the reasons for the decline in the farmer's share will be listed by Dahl. One of his points will be that farm prices are more flexible than marketing margins.

Dahl will point out that farmers in the U. S. actually received about the same total amount for food they sold in 1955 as in 1947, but the cost at retail is much greater now than in 1947. He will list several reasons for the increased marketing cost.

-more-

Other speakers at the forum will be Luther Pickrel, Extension Economist in public affairs and W. H. Dankers, Extension Marketing Economist from the University's Institute of Agriculture.

The farm problem, prices and different kinds of adjustment programs have received a lot of attention in Minnesota and the rest of the nation during the past year. Pickrel will analyze the farm issues and tell how they affect Agriculture in Scott County and the rest of the state.

# # #

SPECIAL: to Kittson County Weeklies

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University Farm And Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1956

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Team work among extension workers means more service to farm people and youngsters who ask for help in farming and farm projects. Checking over the project records of 4-H youths in Dodge county, above, are Gerald Fahning, 4-H agent and Mrs. Bobbette Kern, home agent for Dodge county. Gerald has been in Dodge county since July of this year and Mrs. Kern has been home agent there since March. Both are graduates of the University of Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1956

Immediate Release

FRUIT GROWERS TO MEET

Members of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association and the Wisconsin State Horticultural society will hold their tenth annual joint meeting at Hotel Winona, Winona, Oct. 29 and 30.

Featured speaker for the event will be A. L. Kenworthy, specialist in orchard soil management and nutrition from Michigan State nuniversity.

Leo Brown, director of marketing service for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, will explain the new Minnesota apple grading law at the opening session Monday morning. Other subjects to be discussed at the two-day meeting include control of insect pests in orchards, orchard spray programs, chemical thinning and stop-drop sprays, pruning apples, orchard soil management and nutrition and costs of growing a bushel of apples. Speakers will be University of Wisconsin and University of Minnesota horticulturists, members of the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture staff and fruit growers from both states.

L. C. Snyder, head of the University of Minnesota department of horticulture, will be toastmaster at the banquet Monday evening. J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture, University of Minnesota, and secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, will give an illustrated talk, "A Roving Horticulturist in Europe." Gerald R. McKay, University of Minnesota extension visual education specialist, will discuss filming the fruit industry in Minnesota and will show the new film "Fruits for the North."

Anyone interested in fruit growing is invited to attend the meeting, according to Winter.

B-1185-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
7 P.M., THURSDAY, OCT. 25
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BJUGE, RADWAY, GET COUNTY AGENT AWARDS

HOUSTON, TEXAS---Two Minnesota county agents were honored here this evening (Thurs. Oct. 25) for outstanding work with farm families.

Richard F. Radway, Roseau county, and Enock E. Bjuge, Sherburne county, received Distinguished Service Awards at the banquet of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents annual meeting.

A Polk county, Minnesota native, Radway received his B.S. degree in 1941 from the University of Minnesota. In 1956, he returned to the University to earn his M.S. degree in livestock marketing.

He did extension work in Morrison, Scott, Sherburne, Lake of the Woods and Pine counties in the early 40's, then went to Kittson county in 1947, where he was county agent until 1951. Then he became county agent in Roseau county.

Radway promoted cow testing and artificial breeding and has helped University agricultural scientists set up legume research projects that include studies on seeds, fertilizer, weed control and insects.

He promoted fertilizer and aided Roseau county farmers in their battle against insects--sweet clover weevil, alfalfa insects, wheat midge, aphids, grasshoppers and forest tent caterpillars. In 1954, he helped organize airplane spraying to control army worms.

Bjuge is a 1932 graduate of the University and taught vocational agriculture at Clara City, Hills and Farmington until 1942. He also worked for a seed company, taught at Isle high school and was labor assistant at Farmington.

Bjuge became assistant county agent in Dakota county in September, 1943. He went to Sherburne county as agricultural agent that same year.

He has worked with Sherburne county farmers on soil management, pasture improvement, dairy management, tree planting, and soil and water conservation. He helped set up many fertilizer demonstrations on pasture, corn and grain fields.

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B-1186-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1956

Immediate Release

FERTILIZER AND DRAINAGE TRIPLE YIELDS FOR BENTON COUNTY FARMER

SAUK RAPIDS---Plenty of fertilizer and a good land drainage system can sometimes be just as profitable as three times as much cropland.

For B. A. Ackerman, dairy farmer here in Benton county, fertilizer applied by "prescription" and a series of drainage ditches have nearly tripled crop yields since World War II.

In 1944, Ackerman moved on to a 160-acre farm that hadn't been touched with fertilizer before. About 20 acres of otherwise good fields were so poorly drained that after a hard rain, the fields would be covered with water for a day or more.

During his first year on the farm, Ackerman's yields averaged about 30 bushels for oats, 35 bushels for corn and about a ton and a half of hay per acre.

Now, he regularly gets 80 bushels of corn, 75 bushels of oats and about 4½ tons of top quality alfalfal per acre, thanks to more fertile soil and no more trouble with standing water. In an X-Tra corn yield contest plot last year, Ackerman had a 93.5 bushel yield--the third highest in his area of the state. His yield should go at least as high this year. The average corn yield in Minnesota is 49 bushels per acre.

'(more)

Ackerman uses a lot of fertilizer and finds that it pays off. For corn, he plows down 200 pounds of 10-10-10 or 12-12-12 per acre, then puts on 160 pounds of 4-12-24 on each acre with the corn planter. He sidedresses with ammonium nitrate. The first time he tried sidedressing--about five years ago--he found that for every dollar's worth of nitrogen he added, he got two dollars worth of extra corn.

The Benton county extension office and local SCS planners have been a big help to Ackerman. He started testing his soil once in every crop rotation in the '40s. The Soil Conservation Service men helped him install more than a mile of drainage ditches to carry standing water off the low fields. The ditches are about two feet deep, three feet wide and the sides slope enough to so Ackerman can cross them safely with farm machinery in most places.

When Ackerman plows the corn stubble down for grain, he adds another 200 pounds of 10-10-10 per acre, then adds another 150 pounds of 4-12-24 or 5-20-20 per acre with the grass seed, which he applies with a combination seeder and fertilizer spreader. His seeding mixtures include alfalfa, brome grass, birdsfoot trefoil, and orchard grass.

All fields on the Ackerman farm get limed once every rotation, or once every 5-6 years.

With the improved yields, Ackerman "home grows" all the feed needed for his 26 milk cows and 19 heifers, except a protein supplement. He also feeds 6 litters of pigs annually.

B-1187-pjt

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1956

MINNESOTA FORESTRY EDUCATORS STUDY BALSAM FIR IN EASTERN CANADA

Dr. Henry L. Hansen and Mr. Egolfs Bakuzis of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry left this week for a month-long tour of eastern Canada and the northeastern United States. They will make a study of silvicultural research findings on balsam fir, one of the major pulp-producing tree species of Minnesota and the Lake States.

The trip is a culmination of a three-year study at integrating all research findings on balsam fir and preparing a program for further research on the silviculture of this tree. Dr. Hansen and Mr. Bakuzis will discuss research problems with foresters of the governmental agencies and the pulp and paper industry in the areas visited. The end result of these several years of study will be a monograph on the research findings on balsam fir.

The trip is supported by a research grant from the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota. Previous work of the project has been financed by the Quetico-Superior Wilderness Research Center.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 24, 1956

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

UNIVERSITY JUDGING TEAMS PLACE AT AMERICAN ROYAL

The University of Minnesota livestock and meats judging teams both placed in the top half of their divisions in national competition during the past week at the American Royal Livestock Exposition at Kansas City, Mo.

Members of both teams are students at the University's Institute of Agriculture.

The livestock team placed 11th in competition with 21 teams from around the nation. Oklahoma A & M College took first and Texas A & M was second in livestock judging.

University of Minnesota meat judges placed 7th in competition with 15 other teams. First place in meats was won by the University of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania State university took second.

Members of the livestock judging team were Myron Dammann, Elkton, senior; Dale Blank, Janesville, senior; and George Langemo, Kenyon, junior. Langemo took 7th place individual honors in hog judging.

The meats team includes a pair of twins--Maurice, a junior, and Milton Mitteness, a senior, Benson; Kenneth Hakes, Springfield, senior; Edward Haeg, 2060 Carter Ave., St. Paul, sophomore; and Donald Kimmel, Rt. 1, St. Paul, junior.

Maurice Mitteness took second place individual honors in beef grading and was 6th high individual for the entire meats judging contest. The meats team took second place in beef grading as a team and 4th on lamb grading.

Robert M. Jordan is coach for the livestock judging team and W. J. Aunan is coach of the meats team. Both men are assistant professors of animal husbandry at the University.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1956

Special to Twin City Outlets

DAIRY PRODUCTS JUDGING TEAM TO COMPETE AT ATLANTIC CITY

The University of Minnesota Dairy Products Judging Team will compete against 32 other college and university teams from around the nation in the Collegiate Students' International Contest in Judging Dairy Products on Monday, October 29, at Atlantic City, N.J.

Members of the team are Clyde Moser, LeSueur; Edward Schwab, 998 East 6th street, St. Paul; Fred Dryg, 1425 University avenue, St. Paul; and Carl Bloomberg, Park Falls, Wis. All four students are seniors in dairy industry at the University. Coach of the team is E.L. Thomas, associate professor of dairy industry.

Awards to top winning teams consist of three cash graduate fellowships totalling nearly $5,000. National dairy associations will present trophies.

The contest is sponsored annually by the American Dairy Science association and the Dairy Industries Supply association.

The team's trip to Atlantic City is made possible by financial grants to the Greater University Fund by the Minnesota Dairy Technology society, and by members of the dairy industry in support of dairy products and dairy cattle judging teams at the University. Financial assistance is also given by the Minnesota Dairy Science club, an organization of University dairy students.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1956

Immediate Release

EXTENSION CLOTHING SPECIALIST TO RETIRE

Eves Whitfield, assistant professor and extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, will retire on November 1 after 30 years of service to the University.

Before joining the University staff in September, 1926, as extension millinery specialist, Miss Whitfield was a home agent in Brookings, South Dakota, and in Clay county, Iowa, and had taught home economics in Storm Lake, Iowa, and other Iowa high schools.

Miss Whitfield holds a master of arts degree from Columbia university and a B.S. from Iowa State college. She also attended Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, for a year.

As extension clothing specialist, Miss Whitfield conducted projects in clothing and textiles, trained home agents and prepared and organized subject matter to be used in teaching clothing to groups in the extension home program.

B-1188-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1956

Immediate Release

AMERICAN FAMILIES SPENDING MORE FOR FOOD

American families spent about 25 percent more for food last year than they did seven years ago, but they got more "built-in" service.

Those are some findings of a U. S. Department of Agriculture study made by interviewing members of approximately 6,000 households and getting representative homemakers to keep a careful record of just how much food they bought, what kinds of food and how much money they spent for it. The Department of Agriculture conducted the same kind of survey in 1948 and in 1942.

The average family in the United States spent about $27 a week for food last year, $22 of it for food eaten at home and the other $5 for food and beverages away from home. The average family in the city spent a little more--$32, compared to $26 in 1948. Urban families spent about $5.75 a week for food away from home compared to $2 spent by farm families.

Food prices, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index, advanced only 6.5 percent between 1948 and 1955. According to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, the other 19 percent increase in food costs is accounted for largely by the fact that the average family buys more foods which are already prepared or partially prepared--and consequently more expensive--such as cake mixes and frozen cooked meals.

Families in the Midwest spent about $28 a week for food, compared to $31 in the Northeast, $30 in the West and $22 in the South.

B-1189-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1956

Immediate Release

DISTANCE TO LARGER CITIES AFFECTS SIZE OF SMALL VILLAGES

Small Minnesota villages--places with 400 people or less--will continue to grow if they are within 10 miles of a city of 2,000 or more people.

Villages farther away from larger centers are likely to be in trouble, though, says Lowry Nelson, rural sociologist at the University of Minnesota, in a report on a study completed this year by Edward Hassinger, a rural sociologist formerly at the University of Minnesota and now at the University of Missouri.

Hassinger summarized census figures for 1940-50 for 351 incorporated places in Minnesota, ranging in population from 100 to 26,000.

Small villages next to larger towns have for the most part become residential villages or "satellite towns," but most of them are getting larger. Places with 400 or less people and isolated from larger places didn't have enough local enterprise to hold the population.

The study showed that in the state as a whole, places with less than 1,000 people are, on the average, declining in population. Of the 351 places of all sizes in the study, half of them grew five percent or more from 1940-50 and 28 percent remained about stable.

Twenty-one percent, or 73, lost five percent or more of their population. Fifty-three of the 73 places with a decline had a population of less than 400.

Among all places under 400, 51 gained population, 53 lost, and 40 remained about the same.

B-1190-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1956

Immediate Release

TREAT POTATOES TO HALT GROWTH

A simple treatment for stored potatoes this winter will make it unnecessary to take sprouts off the spuds next spring.

And the same treatment will prevent stored potatoes from shriveling up, says Orrin Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Don't make the treating now, though; wait until mid-December, urges Turnquist. Then the potatoes will be at just the right stage and the treatment will be effective.

The treating material is called dormatone, and it's available from most seed and garden supply dealers. When it's time to make the treatment, put the potatoes into a bin one layer at a time, and sprinkle each layer with the powder.

Treated potatoes won't sprout, even if the basement temperature is above 40 degress, Turnquist says.

Ideal storage for any potatoes is between 36 and 40 degrees. Above 40 degrees, untreated potatoes will start "growing" or sprouting, and potatoes kept at less than 36 degress--but above freezing--will sweeten. If table stocks are stored at temperatures that low, put them in a warmer room for a few days before using them. Then the sugar in the potatoes will re-convert to starch.

B-1191-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1956

Immediate Release

BROILER PRODUCTION 30 PERCENT FASTER THAN IN PREWAR DAYS

The time you sell your broilers will determine how much profit you make, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Let's suppose you pay $5 for each 100 pounds of feed. Then, according to figures from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, you'll get the most return above cost from your broilers if you sell them at 3 and three-quarter pounds on a 25-cent market. Keep broilers until they weigh 4 and a quarter pounds if you can sell them on a 30-cent market.

If you feed the year around you'll probably want to finish your broilers at about 3 and a half pounds, so you can get 4 lots in your barns each year. It takes about 75 to 80 days of feeding to get broilers up to 3 and a half pounds.

Miss Cooke says broilers now reach market weights 15 to 30 percent faster than in prewar days--thanks to research on diseases, management, breeding, and nutrition.

Tests have shown that crossbreds fed present day rations reached a 3-pound average in 2 weeks less time than a prewar strain of brids fed a prewar ration. The crossbreds also required 3.78 pounds less feed per bird.

Miss Cooke says the trend is toward improved strains and better rations, together with new scientific practices and management. These changes plus modern equipment--both on farms and in processing plants--make broiler production more economical.

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B-1192-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 26, 1956

Immediate Release

SOILS AND FERTILIZER SHORT COURSE ANNOUNCED

The sixth annual Soils and Fertilizer Short Course will be held at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture Dec. 3, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Program chairman for the event is Charles A. Simkins, extension soils specialist at the University.

Topics at the short course will include minor element chelates for "high lime" soils, solubility of fertilizers, water use and crop fertilization, liming, the soil bank and fertilizer use, and effect of fertilizer on the farm business.

An afternoon panel of soils scientists and Minnesota farmers will discuss soil management for crop production.

Speakers will include soils scientists from the University of Minnesota and other states.

B-1195-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 26, 1956

Special to Counties Having
Income Tax - Social Security
Meetings

MEETING ON TAX,
SOCIAL SECURITY
SCHEDULED HERE

Local farm families can hear the latest information on social security and income tax regulations at a social security-income tax meeting scheduled for _____ at _____.
(time and date) (place and city)

(Ermond Hartmans and/or Hal Routhe) ,extension farm management specialist (s), from the University of Minnesota, will explain recent changes in tax and social security laws, according to County Agent _____.

(Hartmans and/or Routhe) will tell farmers how they can adjust sales and expenses now to avoid paying excessively high taxes next April. Big fluctuations in income from year can be expensive in tax payments.

How the new social security regulations affect owner-operators, renter-operators, landlords and hired farm workers will also be explained. _____ _____ will discuss ways to adjust the farm business to get the most benefit from social security.

The specialist(s) will tell how good farm records can be used to aid in filing income tax and social security payments, and how records can be kept easily and efficiently. A good, practical farm record-keeping system will be demonstrated.

All _____ county farm families are invited to attend.

LAND MARKET CHANGES
TO BE DISCUSSED
AT LOCAL MEETING

SPECIAL TO ISANTI COUNTY

How will Agricultural Technology and financial changes affect farm families in Isanti County?

That question will be discussed at an Isanti County public affairs meeting to be held (time) Monday, November 12th at (place and city).

Speaking at the meeting will be Philip M. Raup, Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota, according to County Agent Royal Anderson.

Raup will discuss current trends in the farm land market, and some of the different ways of financing newly-bought land. The old traditional way to borrow money for buying farms is with a mortgage.

But with modern farms, there is often such a high investment and high overhead that it might be more practical in some cases to buy land on a land contract basis, rather than with a mortgage, and spread the repayment over a longer period of time. Raup will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using a land contract, and explain how it works.

All interested farm families in Isanti County are invited to attend, according to Anderson.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1956

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

UNIVERSITY AGRONOMISTS ATTEND INTERNATIONAL MEETING IN UTAH

Two University of Minnesota agronomists are attending the International Crop Improvement association annual meeting this week at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Carl Borgeson, associate professor in charge of seed stocks for the University, will be chairman of the seed stocks committee at the association's meeting.

Speaking at one of the meeting sessions will be Rodney Briggs, also an associate professor of agronomy.

All sections of the United States and several foreign countries will be represented at the meeting. Seed certification standards will be reviewed and brought up to date by the association.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 29 1956

To all counties

For use week of
November 5 or later

FARM FILLERS

Prune oak trees only in January, February or March in areas where oak wilt is a problem, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Spores of the oak wilt fungus enter trees through wounds, but if trees are pruned at the correct time, the wounds will be healed enough to prevent infection when warm weather comes.

* * *

A century and a quarter ago, one farm worker in the U. S. provided food and fiber for about 4 persons, including himself. In 1910, one farm worker supplied food and fiber for 8 persons. Now he supplies 18 persons.

* * *

Poultry raisers who still use the laying ration that was common 10 years ago can most likely make more money by switching to a modern feed. New ingredients such as vitamins, minerals and antibiotics make rations for laying hens more productive and economical, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

It will pay hog farmers to get rid of undesirable females from the breeding herd this fall.

* * *

Community nests in which litter is used need to be made deep enough to permit using 6 inches of nesting material. Otherwise, there may be a lot of egg breakage.

* * *

Potatoes stored at less than 36 degrees, but above freezing, will sweeten. If table stocks are stored at such low temperatures, put them in a warmer room for a few days before using them. Then the sugar in the potatoes will re-convert to starch.

* * *

Broilers now reach market weight 15 to 30 per cent faster than in prewar days--thanks to research on diseases, management, breeding and nutrition.

* * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 29 1956

To all counties

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DAIRY BARN NEEDS FRESH, CLEAN AIR

A really good ventilation system can add 20 years to the life of a new dairy barn, besides making life more pleasant for both the cows and the dairyman.

Proper ventilation will remove moisture and odors and keep the air fresh, says D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

But ventilating a dairy barn means more than just putting in a fan. The barn should be insulated and windows and doors need to fit well. There needs to be a way to let fresh air in and foul air out.

For wood basement barns, three 1-inch thicknesses of lumber will insulate the walls. Cement block walls need to be water-and-vapor-proofed and the cores need to be filled with mineral insulation. Two feet or more of hay in the mow will insulate the ceiling. For one-story barns, use 4 inches of commercial insulation material or put 6 inches of dry shavings above the ceiling.

No ventilation system will keep all the window areas dry if the barn has single windows. A good dairy barn needs either storm windows, glass blocks, or double-glass windows.

Barn doors are hard to keep tight, but with sliding doors, it helps to build inside storm doors. Use light lumber and cover the storm doors with insulation board.

The cheapest and best way to let fresh air into the barn is with a slot-inlet system. That means having a 1-inch opening into the hay mow where the mow floor joins the walls, and extending around the entire barn. For old barns, you can bore $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch holes through the ceiling, 3-4 inches apart. Then "dry-tempered" air will sweep the walls and keep them dry.

Use automatic ventilation fans, and put them in the warmest part of the barn, but at least 8 feet from doors or hay chutes. Forty-five to 50 degrees is a good temperature to maintain. That makes for comfortable working, and with lower temperatures it's easier to keep the barn dry.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
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To all counties

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GRASS SILAGE MAY
NEED A SUPPLEMENT

Feeding a lot of alfalfa silage to the dairy herd this winter?

If so, better check the moisture content of silage, says J. B. Williams, dairy husbandry professor at the University of Minnesota.

High-moisture grass silage needs to be supplemented--not with protein, but with feed that will increase the total dry matter and total digestible nutrients (T.D.N.) in the ration.

As moisture content goes up in grass silage, the T.D.N. goes down. For example, with low-moisture silage--say, 60 per cent water--you could feed 80 pounds of silage, 5 pounds of alfalfa hay and 10 pounds of a 12 per cent protein grain mixture daily to a 1,400 pound cow producing 50 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk.

But that same combination won't work with high-moisture silage, Williams warns. If that same cow got 80 pounds of 80 per cent moisture silage, 5 pounds of alfalfa and 10 pounds of grain, she would come out short on total digestible nutrients and she would drop off in milk production.

The reason for the difference is that 80 per cent moisture silage has only half as much dry matter feeding value per pound as grass silage with 60 per cent moisture.

Where grass silage does contain 80 per cent moisture, the 1,400-pound cow mentioned above would have to get at least 20 pounds of good alfalfa hay and only 50 pounds of silage, along with 10 pounds of grain, to have a balanced ration.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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To all counties

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COMMUNITY NESTS NEED TO BE DARK

Hens are "light-shy". They prefer a nice, dark place for laying their eggs.

That means it's important to keep the light out of community nests as much as possible, says Cora Cooke, poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. She says that community nests usually take less time than individual nests for egg gathering. They also reduce breakage and the number of dirty eggs, if they are managed correctly.

But when hens refuse to use community nests, it's usually because too much light enters the nest. You can correct that problem by putting some half partitions on either side of the entrance, to create a hallway. It might also be possible to hang a curtain from the ceiling along the entire length of the nests, but far enough from the nests to allow a walk-way.

A curtain is particularly helpful with wire-floored nests, where hens sometimes avoid the nests because light comes in through the floor.

If the community nests have litter, there should be room for 6 inches of nesting material. Otherwise, there may be a lot of egg breakage.

You can also use dark laying rooms, if the hens don't have to walk too far to find them.

No matter what type of nest you use, Miss Cooke says it pays to follow these rules:

1. Start the pullets on the kind of nest they will use in the laying house.
2. Don't change to a different nest after the pullets are housed.
3. Don't use two types of nests in the same pen.
4. If you're trying out a new type of nest that may save time and egg breakage, watch the action of the birds. You can then notice what changes are needed to get best results.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 29 1956

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
November 5 1956

CAREFUL SPENDING MEANS MORE FOR YOUR FOOD DOLLAR

Since the average family spends about 25 per cent of its income for food--more than for any other item--every homemaker needs to make the best possible use of this large share of the family income, says Home Agent _____ _____.

Stretch your food dollar with these suggestions from Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota:

- Plan meals ahead and make a marketing list at the same time.
- Check on best food buys mentioned in food columns, food advertisements and on radio and television.
- Shop in person so you can see exactly what you are buying.
- Read labels; compare quality, weights and prices. Then select the quality best suited to the intended use.
- Buy perishables in small amounts so they can be used before they lose food value.
- Buy staple groceries in large quantities if they are better buys than smaller quantities and if home storage space is available. So-called "economy size" packages are not always the best buys.
- Compare prices at different stores.
- Keep a record of food expenditures and use them as a guide for future buying.

The basic seven food groups are the best guide for planning and buying food for the family, Mrs. Loomis says. Some food from each group is necessary for each day's meals. Fruits and vegetables, which make up three groups in the basic seven, are the principal sources of vitamins A and C. According to a recent study in two Minnesota counties, these nutrients are often lacking in the diets of rural people.

Meat, poultry, fish or eggs, or dried beans and peas are important sources of protein, iron and B vitamins. With a good knowledge of cuts of meat and grading of various products, a homemaker can save a great deal on her food budget.

Milk and milk products are the principal sources of calcium, and a good source of protein and riboflavin. Whole milk furnishes vitamin A, so when using a milk product such as skim milk, include vitamin A in the diet in some other way. Butter will supply vitamin A and fulfill diet needs of a fat.

Bread, flour and cereals make up the group that furnishes B vitamins and iron. Read labels on cereal products to make sure the products are made from enriched flour. A variety of prepared mixes is available in this food group, but usually at a higher cost.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 29 1956

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
November 5

4-H CLUB INCLUDES FUN, FELLOWSHIP IN ALL PROGRAMS

The 4-H club includes fun and fellowship in its program of learning by doing says 4-H Club Agent _____ _____

Recreation is an important part of every 4-H activity. Each regular meeting has some type of planned games or group singing where club members have a chance to participate and learn to know their fellow 4-H'ers better.

Local 4-H groups often plan special parties such as hay rides, square dances and picnics. Many county federations sponsor county-wide music or play festivals and athletic tournaments. (Add information here on what your county does.) All of these events provide social experience which is important for personal development.

In addition to planned recreation, 4-H'ers have opportunities to make many new friends in club work, and often visit or tour interesting and unusual places. Through the various award programs which provide trips to such events as the State Fair, Junior Livestock Show, State Health camp, State Conservation camp, the Interstate 4-H Exchange and National 4-H Congress, 4-H'ers meet young people from different communities and states.

For a lot of fun and practical knowledge, too, join the 4-H club now, urges _____. If you are between the ages of 10 and 21, just contact any local 4-H club leader or the county extension office.

-eh-

UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

Special

to Hubbard county papers

JOHN EIX ACCEPTS
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
POSITION HERE

John Eix, who has been assistant agricultural agent in Big Stone county since January, 1956, will assume duties as agricultural extension agent in rural development in Hubbard county November 12.

Before going to Big Stone county, Eix was assistant agent in Redwood county.

Eix's post will be a new position with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. He will be doing "pilot work" in rural development in Hubbard county.

The last U. S. Congress made funds available to the University for this work. The program grows out of a study by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that showed there was a substantial low income problem on many farms in northeastern Minnesota.

Rural development work will also be carried on in Carlton, Itasca, Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods and St. Louis counties.

Eix will cooperate with other county extension workers and local community groups in setting up development projects. With the local groups, Eix will help study resources to determine possible agricultural improvements.

Major purposes of the rural development program are:

1. To encourage farm, business and community leaders to unite in further development of rural resources.

2. To increase technical assistance and provide more effective employment advice.

3. To encourage the expansion of industry in rural areas.

- more -

4. To conduct research studies to help find solutions for problems in low-income areas, and find the best ways to conduct coordinated efforts for improvement.

In addition to the various divisions of the USDA, other cooperating agencies in the rural development program will be the U. S. Department of Commerce; the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; the Department of Labor; the Department of Interior and the Farm Credit Administration.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:

WEDNESDAY NOON, OCTOBER 31
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HOME AGENT RECEIVES NATIONAL HONOR

A Minnesota home agent, Mrs. Hester McKinnon, Virginia, has received special recognition for distinguished service in her county.

Mrs. McKinnon was one of 68 county home demonstration agents from 38 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, cited for distinguished service today (Wednesday) at the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents' association in Chicago.

National recognition is given each year by the association to home agents who have served 10 years or more in home economics extension work and during that time have given outstanding home and community service. As educational leaders, these extension workers have helped rural families in their respective counties to see their problems and find a way of solving them through a planned program of work.

A graduate of the University of North Dakota, Mrs. McKinnon has been with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service for 11 years. As home agent in North St. Louis county during that time she has developed a strong rural leadership program. She gives training to local leaders at nine different centers, preparing them to teach the project lessons planned for extension home groups. Her work with members of extension home grups in tailoring and upholstering has been particularly successful. Approximately 960 women are now enrolled in the extension groups in North St. Louis county.

Fifteen home agents from Minnesota attended the National Home Demonstration association meeting. Besides Mrs. McKinnon, they were: Ada Todnem, Pipestone; Arleen Barkeim, Red Wing; Marian Nelson, Preston; Genevieve Moffitt, Le Center; Bette Schaffner, Wabasha; Lauretta Schell, Madison; Marian Larson, Glencoe; Marion Parbst, Ada; Beverly Blakeslee, Lewiston; Julia Bartlett, Minneapolis; Ruth Gustavson, Alexandria; Judith Nord, Fergus Falls; Mrs. Margaret Garr, Wadena; and Ruth Johnson, Elbow Lake.

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B-1193

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1956

Immediate Release

BERRY GROWERS' SHORT COURSE

The tenth annual short course for berry growers will be held at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture November 28, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The one-day session will be held in Peters hall auditorium beginning at 9:30 a.m., with registration preceding the program.

Featured speaker will be E. L. Denisen, assistant professor of horticulture at Iowa State college. He will talk on weed control and use of chemicals in berry production.

A. W. Gnifke, manager of the Excelsior Fruit Growers' association, will report on his experiences in marketing berries. Staff members of the University of Minnesota departments of horticulture and plant pathology will discuss small fruit varieties, fruit diseases, virus-free berry plants and berry production in Britain.

Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, is chairman of program arrangements for the short course.

B-1194-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1956 Immediate Release

RESPIRATORY DISEASE AFFECTS POULTRY AND TURKEY FLOCKS IN STATE

A disease that's similar to the common cold in humans is causing increasing concern among turkey and poultry raisers in Minnesota.

Fortunately, though, University of Minnesota research is making good progress toward finding the cause of the ailment and ways to help control it.

The disease is called "CRD"--for chronic respiratory disease--in chickens and "infectious sinusitis" in turkeys. Although it has different names, the disease has the same cause in turkeys as in chickens. The organism that causes the ailment is called PPLO, for "pleuropneumonia-like organism."

It doesn't kill many birds, but the disease can cause severe losses through weight loss or slow gains in turkey and broiler flocks. It is prevalent in all areas of Minnesota.

Infectious sinusitis was first recognized in turkey flocks in 1905 in England and in 1926 in the U. S. CRD was first identified in chickens in 1943. In both cases, the disease is known to spread by direct contact, and a few years ago, research at other experiment stations showed that, with chickens, it passes to newly-hatched birds through the egg.

Now, scientists at the University of Minnesota's School of Veterinary Medicine have found that it also spreads through eggs in turkeys. These studies have been conducted by Dr. B. S. Pomeroy and O. H. Osborn and C. F. Mataney, veterinary research workers in the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Symptoms of CRD and infectious sinusitis are much like for the common cold. Affected birds have a nasal discharge, watery eyes, and are apt to cough and sneeze. With turkeys, the sinuses swell.

Affected chickens go off feed, go down in egg production and don't gain as rapidly as they should. With laying flocks, the disease lowers fertility of male birds and hatchability of eggs.

The disease isn't often fatal in chickens or turkeys, but infectious sinusitis in turkeys is more severe than CRD in chickens. Affected turkeys are apt to lose weight, or at least fail to make rapid gains.

(more)

In many cases, CRD or infectious sinusitis alone won't cause a big loss. Worse trouble develops when the disease weakens the bird's tissues and opens the way for a secondary bacteria infection.

Severe secondary infections can be fatal--sometimes to 20 percent mor more of the birds--due to weakening from CRD or infectious sinusitus.

Chickens often get CRD infections, then spontaneously get over it. But it doesn't seem to work that way with turkeys. Infectious sinusitis usually gets progressively worse in a turkey flock until most birds are infected.

It's possible for chickens or turkeys to be infected with the PPLO organisms and not show any disease symptoms, until certain environmental factors "trigger" the ailment. Overcrowding, too much moisture in the poultry house, or poor ventilation can set the disease off.

With chickens, the researchers have found that vaccinating for another disease can trigger an outbreak of CRD if the birds are already PpLO-infected.

There's no complete cure for the disease in chickens or turkeys, but Pomeroy, Osborn and Mataney list five points for helping to control the ailment:

1. If an outbreak of infectious sinusitis or CRD does occur, market the flock as soon as economically possible and disinfect the equipment.

2. Don't raise young birds near old ones.

3. Antibiotics won't cure the disease, but if fed at high levels, they can help suppress the symptoms. When chickens are vaccinated for other diseases, it's wise to feed 50 grams of a "broad-spectrum" antibiotic in every ton of feed for two or three weeks immediately after the vaccination.

4. Since the disease is egg-transmitted, don't use turkey or chicken flocks with a history of CRD or infectious sinusitis as a source of hatching eggs.

5. Hatch eggs for breeding flocks in an incubator separate from eggs for market flocks. Keep breeding poults and chicks separate from market flocks.

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B-1196-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 30, 1956

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Look at what fertilizer does for potatoes !

That's what Fritz Gehrels, right, Aitkin county agent, is telling Charles Hoffman, 16, Aitkin 4-H club member. Gehrels has been in Aitkin county since 1949. He worked on farms in South Dakota and Minnesota during his boyhood days and is a graduate of South Dakota State College at Brookings. He has also worked on the agronomy farm at South Dakota State and has managed a hog farm near Brookings.

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 30, 1956

Immediate Release

4-H CLUBS CITED FOR HEALTH PROGRAMS

Ten 4-H clubs in Minnesota will receive special recognition for their programs in improving the health of club members and in promoting home and community health projects.

They are: Liberty 4-H club, Chisago county; Normania Busy Buddies, Yellow Medicine county; Lucky Clovers, Waseca county; Rosendale Skippers, Watonwan county; Balkan 4-H club, North St. Louis county; Albin Go Getters, Brown county; Amboy Sunrisers, Cottonwood county; Irondale 4-H club, Crow Wing county; Pine Lake Hustlers, East Otter Tail county; Gray Livewires, Pipestone county.

The clubs will receive certificates citing their health achievements.

According to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, all members of the winning clubs have taken an active part in the health activity this past year. The clubs emphasize annual physical and dental checkups for each member , have held good grooming contests, have conducted breakfast surveys and stressed good breakfasts and nutritious diets for all members. Each meeting of the clubs has stressed some phase of health or first aid. As a result of the health program, first aid kits and first aid books have been placed in many 4-H homes, members have learned the new method of artificial respiration and have had actual practice in other aspects of first aid. Mental health has been emphasized through planned recreational programs.

Community projects of the winning clubs include contributing to various health drives, distributing information pamphlets on polio vaccine, conducting clean grain and rodent control campaigns, cleaning up farms and city parks and promoting pasteurization of milk.

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B-1197-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 30, 1956 Immediate Release

HERE'S HOW TO REMOVE INK SPOTS

Grandmother's method of removing ink spots by soaking them in milk is not approved by modern textile chemists.

Different types of ink need different removal treatments, and milk is not recommended for any of them, according to textile chemists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who have conducted research on stains.

Some suggestions based on recent Department of Agriculture research on removing ink spots are given by Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

To treat ink spots on washable fabrics except inks from ball point pens, first soak the stained fabric in cool water for half an hour or as long as overnight. Then rub with soap or synthetic detergent and wash in warm suds. If a stain remains, a chlorine bleach may be used on all fabrics except wool, silk, Vicara and those with special finishes. On fabrics with special finishes use sodium perborate or a perborate bleach in the proportion of 1 to 2 tablespoons to a cup of very hot water. If a yellow stain remains after bleaching, treat as a rust stain.

To treat ink spots on wool, silk and Vicara, sponge with cool water until no more ink is removed. Then treat with a solution of 1 tablespoon ammonia to 1 cup of water. If this treatment fails to remove the ink, sprinkle over the stain a non-precipitating water softener (such as Calgon or Phosphotex) and cover with a pad of wet cotton for an hour or more. Rinse. If traces of color still remain, apply a few drops of hot solution of commercial color remover and rinse immediately. This quick treatment is safe for many dyes, but test each fabric. Repeat if necessary. Treat traces of yellow with rust remover.

Most inks used in ball point pens can be removed by sponging with acetone or nail polish remover. However, acetone should not be used on acetate, Arnel or Dynel fabrics as it will dissolve them. Some ballpoint inks are washable, but since others are set by washing, always test ink on a scrap of similar material before trying to wash the stain out of a fabric. ### B-1198-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 30, 1956

Immediate Release

BECKER TAKES NEW AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION POST

Edward Becker, county agricultural agent in Carlton county for the past three years, has taken up duties as area rural development agent in northern Minnesota for the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. He holds the rank of assistant professor.

The last U. S. Congress made funds available to the University for pilot work in rural development. The program grows out of a study by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that showed there was a substantial low income problem on many farms in northeastern Minnesota.

Becker's work will be centered in Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods and St. Louis counties, and he will provide some help in Hubbard, Carlton and Itasca counties. His office will be at the University's North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids.

He will lead the rural development work in that area and will work with county agents to direct more efforts toward the low-income problems. He will cooperate with an area land-use committee and local community groups in setting up development projects. With the local groups, Becker will help study resources to determine possible agricultural improvements.

(more)

The rural development program is designed to help improve family incomes and standards of living for rural people in low-income areas. Major purposes of the program are:

1. To encourage farm, business and community leaders to unite in further development of rural resources.

2. To increase technical assistance and provide more effective employment advice.

3. To encourage the expansion of industry in rural areas.

4. To conduct research studies to help find solutions for problems in low-income areas, and find the best ways to conduct coordinated efforts for improvement.

In addition to the various divisions of the USDA, other cooperating agencies in the program will be the U. S. Department of Commerce; the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; the Department of Labor; the Department of Interior and the Farm Credit Administration.

While in Carlton county, Becker organized an extensive farm and home development program.

B-1199-pjt

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