University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 3, 1957

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 IN STATE FAIR 4-H DEMONSTRATIONS

More than 800 Minnesota 4-H youths gave "how to do it" ideas to other boys and girls and adult visitors in demonstrations during the Minnesota State Fair.

Club members from every county in the state competed in demonstration contests. The young people used models, charts, live animals and garden plants in many of the demonstrations, and in others turned out dozens of loaves of bread, rolls and special delicacies.

Top demonstrators received awards ranging from purple ribbons to $50 bonds.

The list of champions in 4-H demonstrations (excluding livestock) follows:

Home economics demonstrations

Bread (silent individual) - Ellen Haase, 18, Bertha, Todd Co.
(oral individual) - Barbara Lindeman, 16, Glenville, Freeborn Co.
(oral team) - Alice Ernster, 15, Judy Meyer, 17, Caledonia, Houston Co.

Food Preparation (senior team) - Catherine Schoen, 15, Donna Gray, 15, Truman, Martin Co.
(junior team) - Margaret Steele, 14, Hope, and Mary Wesely, 13, Mankato, Steele Co.
(senior individual) - Jane Goihl, 16, Lake City, Wabasha Co.
(junior individual) - Beverly Dahl, 13, Rochert, Becker Co.

Dairy Foods (individual) - Kathleen Buysse, 15, Marshall, Lyon Co.
(team) - Doris Schmidt, 15, Monterey, and Lila Mae Flohrs, 15, Triumph, Martin Co.

Clothing (senior) - Rochelle Swee, 15, Pine Island, Goodhue Co.
(junior) - Doris Herbst, 13, Glencoe, McLeod Co.

Home Furnishing - Nancy Sherf, 18, Hopkins, Hennepin Co.

Homemaking Assistance (individual) - Betty Brenny, 13, Foley, Benton Co.
(team) - JoAnne Griep, 13, Cleveland, LeSueur Co.
Janet Dickie, 12, St. Peter

Food Preservation - Joan Pikka, 14, Gilbert, N. St. Louis Co.

Home Yard Improvement - Kathryn Erie, 16, Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine Co.

Health (individual) - Marilyn Schugel, 15, New Ulm, Brown Co.
(team) - Diane Schutte, 16, Osseo, Hennepin Co.
Barbara Miller, 18, Osseo

(more)

Agricultural and other demonstrations

Safety (individual) - Bonnie Kaski, 14, McGregor, Aitkin Co.
(team) - Patricia Kallio, 16, Chisholm, N. St. Louis Co.
Marilee Kmett, 16, Chisholm

Grain (individual) - Sonja Frederickson, 17, Hanska, Brown Co.
(team) - Stanley Olson, Thief River Falls, Pennington Co.
David Parnow, Goodridge

Field Crops - Daryl Standafer, Worthington, Nobles Co. (blue)

Soil and Water Conservation - Winton Nelson, 16, Atwater, Kandiyohi Co.

Garden - George Dutton, 14, Mora, Kanabec Co.

Forestry - Margaret Boggs, 19, Aitkin, Aitkin Co.

Conservation - Peter Johnson, 15, 882 Bartelmy Lane, St. Paul, Ramsey Co.

Farm and Home Shop - Raymond Neetzel, 20, 1381 Raymond Ave., St. Paul, Ramsey Co.

Fruit - Lorene Jensen, 16, Brooten, Pope Co.

Electrification - Constance Peterson, 18, Austin, Mower Co.

Tractor - George Hughes, 21, 1891 N. McKnight Rd., St. Paul, Ramsey Co.

Junior Leadership - Blue Group - Marjorie Froland, 17, Hanska, Brown Co.; Fred Janssen, 20, Barnesville, Clay Co.; Rosalee Thomas, 16, Mora, Kanabec Co.

Special Contests

Pie Queen - Doris Benson, 18, Clitherall, W. Otter Tail Co.

Dress Revue Queen - Arlys Borwege, 18, Medford, Steele Co.

NOTE TO 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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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 3, 1957

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

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

TOP LIVESTOCK EXHIBITORS AT STATE FAIR

Roger Marti, 19, Sleepy Eye, won top honors in 4-H club livestock competition at the Minnesota State Fair. He was named Minnesota's top 4-H club dairy club member.

To win this honor, Roger had to have an entry in the livestock exhibits, had to pass 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 1,125 4-H livestock entries at the fair, including 626 dairy cattle, 19 dual purpose cattle, 80 beef heifers, 107 sheep, 136 swine, 147 poultry, and 10 rabbits.

The 4-H'ers show only breeding stock at the Fair. Fat stock is shown at the Junior Livestock show in So. St. Paul, Sept. 30-Oct. 3.

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

DAIRY CATTLE

Best county exhibits of Holstein dairy cattle, in order: Nicollet (for third consecutive year), McLeod, Dakota, Benton, and Steele.
Best county exhibits of Jersey cattle: Olmsted.
Champion dairy showman: Dennis Berquist, 14, Dassel.
Champion dairy judging team: Stearns county including John Peternell, 15, St. Joseph; John Weimerskirch, 19, Aauk Centre; and Ronald Schwinghammer, 18, Albany.
High individual dairy cattle judge: Roger Stolt, 20, Nicollet.
Herdsmanship award: Mower county.
Dairy project winners: Larry Tanby, 18, Madelia; John Schottler, 20, Austin; Chrisy Shaar, 19, Hayward; Lyle Mehrkens, 19, Red Wing; and Gerald Beneke, 19, Hamburg

Holsteins
Champion purebred: James Albrecht, 20, New Ulm.
Champion grade: Richard Paquette, 18, Faribault.

Guernseys
Champion purebred: Edward L. Ziemer, 16, Waltham.
Champion grade: Janelle Kraling, 15, Dodge Center.

Jerseys
Champion purebred: Gerald Sawyer, 17, Elgin.
Champion grade: Dale Mehrkens, 16, Red Wing.

Brown Swiss
Champion purebred: Jerry Kruger, 15, Warren.
Champion grade: Don R. Lloyd, 14, Cleveland.

(more)

Ayrshire
Champion purebred: Nolan Wright, 12, Grand Meadow.
Champion grade: Carol Carver, 13, Buffalo.

DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE
Champion purebred: Gwen Immer, 19, Jeffers.
Champion grade: Melvin Hackett, 16, Rice.

BEEF HEIFER
Grand champion: Jerry Schotzke, 18, Sleepy Eye, showing an Angus.
Reserve champion: Arvalda Nickel, 18, Mountain Lake.
Champion beef showman: Jerry Schotzke.
Purebred breed champions: Aberdeen Angus, Schotzke; Hereford, Joyce Lenz, 15, Kasson; Shorthorn, Arvalda Nickel.
Grade breed champions: Aberdeen Angus, Lowell Bier, Hancock; Hereford, George Voxland, Kenyon; and Shorthorn, Melvin Wentzel, De Graff.
Livestock judging team: Roman Huiras, 17, Fairfax; Clifford Fischer Jr., 18, Buffalo Lake; and Charles Lehar, 20, Fairfax.
High individual judges: David Volkerding, 17, Ada, and Otto Kamrud, 20, Starbuck tied.

HOGS
Grand champion: Charles Woehler Jr., 14, Arlington, with a Poland China.
Reserve champion: Allan Ward, 13, St. Vincent, with a Yorkshire.
Champion hog showman: Chester Gunderson, 18, Le Sueur.
Breed champions: Berkshire, Kenneth Dinse, Owatonna; Chester White, Dennis Beihoffer, Buffalo Lake; Duroc, Chester Gunderson, Le Sueur; Poland China, Charles Woehler, Jr., Arlington; Hampshire, William Rentschler, Lakefield; Spotted Poland China, Carol Schumann, Stewartville; Yorkshire, Allan Ward, St. Vincent; Landrace, Paul Hildreth, Windom; Crossbred, Robert Cords, Eagle Lake.

SHEEP
Grand champion ewe: Einar Bredeson, 17, Hawley, with a purebred Suffolk.
Reserve champion: Rogar Tersteeg, 15, Olivia, with a Hampshire.
Champion showman: James Bobendrier, 14, Elk River.
Breed champions: Suffolk, Einar Bredeson, Hawley; Hampshire, Roger Tersteeg, Olivia; Shropshire, James Bobendrier, Elk River; Southdown, James Mathiowetz, Redwood; Columbia, Audrey Haben, Swift; Crossbred, Patricia Bottomley, Winnebago.

POULTRY
Grand champion: Norman Strike, 12, Isanti, with a pen of New Hampshire red pullets.
Champion chicken: Norman Strike.
Champion ducks: Wayne Heinrichs, 14, Madison.
Champion geese: Bobby Fricke, 12, Balaton.
Champion turkeys: Marlys Nelson, 17, Kensington.
Breed champions (chickens): Leghorns, Alvin Schwartz, New York Mills; White Rock, Vernon Baski, Cromwell; New Hampshire, Norman Strike; crossbreds and hybrids, Adrian Korkel, Barrosville.

RABBITS
Grand champion: Richard Holm,11, Rose Creek, with a pen of three California breed rabbits.
Reserve champion: Doreen Rau, 18, St. Cloud.

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

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
Saint Paul 1, Minnesota
September 3, 1957

SUMMARY OF ALL CHAMPIONS IN
4-H EXHIBITS AT MINN. 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:

4-H booths - Meeker, Nobles, Ramsey and Watonwan counties.

Clothing - Marlys Dammann, 18, Elkton, Mower county, for gray wool flannel dress.

Home furnishings - Donald Kelm, 18, Waterville, LeSueur county, walnut bookcase.

Home assistance - Carol Miller, 14, Roseau, Roseau county, cafe curtains and luncheon cloth.

Food preservation - Nancy Burdick, 15, Kasson, Dodge county, for canned vegetables; Anita Larson, 15, Marshall, Lyon county, meat; Carolyn Bentz, 12, Gibbon, Sibley county, fruit.

Garden - Judy Svendsen, 12, Alden, Freeborn county for exhibit of carrots, onions, beans, tomatoes, beets and cabbage.

Corn - Malcolm Kensey, 13, Lewisville, Watonwan county, Minhybrid 507.

Grain - Peter Heydt, 12, Crookston, W. Polk county, for Langdon Durum wheat.

Potatoes - David Rebarchek, 13, Graceton, Lake of the Woods county, Waseca potatoes.

Electric - Larry Anderson, 15, Albert Lea, Freeborn county, model electrified farm.

Farm and home shop - Gary Reed, 17, Taylors Falls, Chisago county, air compressor.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 3, 1957 IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PEARS, TURKEY SEPTEMBER PLENTIFULS

Bartlett pears and turkey lead the list of plentiful foods for September, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Consumers will have plenty of Bartlett pears for canning and for fresh use during September, as larger than average supplies come from Washington and Oregon. The Bartlett pear crop in the Pacific coast states is estimated at 21 percent above average and 9 percent above last year.

Turkey and broiler and fryer chickens should be good buys during September for both indoor and outdoor meals, Mrs. Loomis says. The supply of early turkeys coming to market this month will be larger than ever, and storage holdings are at record levels. The supply of fryer chickens will be about 6 percent greater than last September. Consumers may find some special buys during the period September 26 to October 5, which the poultry industry is designating as the Fall Poultry Festival.

Since the commercial fishing season is well under way, a large variety of fresh and salt water fish will be available as well as frozen fish fillets, steaks and sticks. September 18 to 28 has been designated as National Fish Week.

September is the height of the harvest season for many vegetables from home and local market gardens. It is also the opportune time for homemakers to can many of these vegetables. Dried peas are plentiful from last year's abundant crop.

Other foods on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentifuls include milk and other dairy foods and vegetable fats and oils.

B-1633-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 3, 1957 Immediate Release

STATE FAIR LIVESTOCK DEMONSTRATION WINNERS NAMED

Winners of 4-H livestock and poultry demonstration contests at Minnesota State Fair were announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader.

Showing how to get a sheep ready for the show ring won top honors for Beverly Kramer, 19, Marshall, in sheep demonstrations.

Jim Oraskovich, 15, Carlton, topped the dairy demonstrations by showing, with the help of actual forage samples, how good pasture management pays off in more feed for the dairy herd.

First place in 4-H beef demonstrations went to a brother-and-sister team from Marshall. Roberta, 15, and Joe Theuninck, 20, demonstrated modern beef feed lot equipment.

"From pen to pan" was the title for the poultry demonstration by Sylvia Tatge, 12, Benson, that took a championship ribbon. Sylvia showed how to cut up a chicken for frying.

Championship honors in livestock loss prevention demonstrations went to James Gute, 15, Owatonna. He demonstrated methods of controlling internal parasites in sheep.

Billy Kiehne, 14, Harmony, had the champion quality milk demonstration. He showed important points to follow in caring for a bulk milk tank.

By showing how to construct a farrowing pen, Joseph Dahlin, 20, won top honors in swine demonstrations.

Blue ribbon winners in livestock and poultry demonstrations were:

Sheep Demonstrations: Einar Bredeson, Hawley; Marilyn Gudmundson, Ivanhoe; Lois Jacobson, New York Mills; Stephen Gilliland, Pipestone.

Pig Demonstrations: David Byram, Vernon Center; Malcolm Maxwell, Le Sueur; Nelson Davis, Cleveland; Darrol Bussler, Brownton; James Folkerts, Jasper; James Raatz, Pipestone; Marvin Ziner, Owatonna.

(more)

Dairy Demonstrations: Ralph Dittman, Caledonia; Russell Christensen, Hendricks; Howard Lange, Sherburne; Delbert Pearson, Foreston; Keith Reeve, Zumbro Falls; Patricia Sansness, Gyrus; Gary Walker, Faribault; Sheldon Erickson, Badger; Roger Hosfield, Medford; Anette and Annita Zimmerman, Waseca; Michael Hasbargen, Breckinridge.

Poultry Demonstrations: Gary Stroebel, Mapleton; Lois Melchert, Cologne; Judy Berglund, Scandia; Mary Fleace, Okabena; Sylvia Schwermann, New Ulm; Duff Davidson, Faribault; William Erickson, Saginaw; Carol Beckman, Jordan.

Beef Demonstrations: Dennis Wellmann, Hanska; Joan Andree, Dumont.

Livestock Loss Prevention Demonstrations: David Merkens, Ada; David Volkerding, Ada.

Quality Milk Demonstrations: David Sand, Cokato.

B-1634-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 3, 1957 Immediate Release

FARM MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATIONS HAVE INCREASED FARM INCOME IN 1956

Farmers in the Southwest Minnesota Farm Management association increased their net cash incomes for 1956 by 11 percent, compared to a year earlier.

And members of the Southeast Farm Management association had 6 percent increases, according to T. R. Nodland and G. A. Pond, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

These higher net incomes were in spite of lower prices for most products sold by these farmers. Corn prices were 4 percent lower than for the average of the previous 6 years and soybean prices were 10 percent lower.

Milk prices were about the same as the average of the past six years, but fat cattle and hogs were down 24 percent and eggs were 11 percent below 1956.

Nodland and Pond attribute the increases in income on these farms to four main factors:

1. an increase in acres per farm and in numbers or production of livestock.

2. increase in crop yields, due partly to more favorable weather and partly to using more fertilizer.

3. an increase in production per head of livestock.

4. an increase in feed efficiency. In the southwest association, for example, farmers fed 17 percent less feed for each 100 pounds of gain on hogs than was true in 1955. The decrease was 7 percent in the southeast association.

There are 337 members in the two associations. These farms are somewhat larger than the average for their areas, the economists say, but they do represent the same general type of farming and they reflect the effect of changes in crop yields, prices and other farming trends.

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B-1635-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 3 1957

To all counties

For use week of
September 9 or later

ELECTRIC MOTORS NEED GOOD CARE

It may run for months without any servicing, but that electric motor on the milker unit or anywhere else around the farm will last longer if you give it some careful attention.

That advise comes from V. M. Meyer and D. W. Bates, agricultural engineers at the University of Minnesota. In a new University publication, Agricultural Extension Folder 199, "Maintenance and Care of Electric Motors," they list these steps:

* Lubricate motors regularly and check bearings now and then for wear.
* Keep the motors clean, dry and well ventilated.
* Check commutators and brushes periodically on universal and repulsion induction motors.
* Be sure belts have proper tension, are correctly aligned.
* Connect motors to proper voltage, but don't overload them. See that each motor has overload protection.

Follow the manufacturer's directions for lubricating, if these instructions are available. Otherwise, use this guide: For motors with 1/6 to 1/2 horsepower, use 10 drops of oil at first and 2 drops each month from then on. For 3/4 to 3 horsepower, 15 drops initially, then 3 drops monthly. And for 5 horse motors, use 20 drops at first and 4 drops monthly thereafter. In every case, use SAE No. 10 oil.

Remember, Meyer and Bates advise, it's better to lubricate in small amounts frequently than to over-lubricate once a year. It's a good idea to put a tag on the motor, with directions for lubricating and dates for each time the motor is oiled.

Don't oil motors while they're running. You may get some oil on the motor windings and cause some permanent damage.

For more information on electric motor care, you can get a copy of Extension Folder 199 from your county agent or by writing to the Agricultural Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 3 1957

To all counties

For use week of
September 9 or later

FALL TREATMENT HELPS KILL CERTAIN WEEDS

Fall is a good time to deliver a staggering blow to some of the worst weeds -- Canada thistle, perennial sowthistle and quackgrass.

County Agent _____ and Bill Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, point out that it takes several chemical treatments over several years to completely get rid of any of these weeds.

But fall treatment is mighty important. It's possible to get good control of canada thistle and sowthistle by treating regrowth in stubble fields now with a pound of 2,4-D ester or MCP. Sowthistle, though, is a little easier to kill than Canada thistle.

You can also give these weeds a setback by applying 4-6 pounds of amino triazole in 30 or more gallons of water per acre Hueg says.

For quackgrass, it's a good idea to apply dalapon now at 12-15 pounds per acre. Use it on quack that is growing well and plow the field a week or two later. This practice has been successful in several experiments.

After a fall treatment on quackgrass, plants that weren't killed can be treated the following spring with another 5-pound-per-acre dose of dalapon. Again, plow the area two weeks after treatment. But don't plant any crops for at least four weeks after the dalapon treatment, Hueg warns. Corn, wheat and soybeans are sensitive to small quantities of dalapon that remain in the soil.

Where any of these three weeds occur in small patches, you can use sodium chlorate -- a "soil sterilant" -- to kill all plant growth. Use this material at 2-4 pounds per square rod. Areas treated this way, though, won't raise any crops for a year or more.

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 3 1957

To all counties

For use week of
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FARM FILLERS

Figure out all your needs for trees before you order them this fall, advises Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Plan the number you'll actually need, whether they are for farmstead shelterbelts, field windbreaks, or for planting a growing woodlot.

* * * * * *

Splitting fertilizer into annual applications was better than putting about the same amount on the field in one application at seeding time, in recent University of Minnesota field trials.

* * * * * *

Greater assistance for each individual farm will be possible under the 1958 Agricultural Conservation Program. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says recent legislation raises the maximum total cost-share per person for installing soil and water conserving practices on agricultural land from $1,500 to $2,500.

* * * * * *

For the first time since 1950, farm production in the U. S. will be smaller than a year earlier. Acreage planted to crops was smallest in 40 years.

* * * * * *

Keep shields in place on all power takeoff equipment this fall, advises Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. And wear tight clothing. A single, dangling, thread, if caught in a rotating shaft, can result in your being badly mangled.

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The 1957 oat crop for the nation is estimated at about 1.3 billion bushels -- 18 percent more than in 1956, but only 3 percent above the average.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 3 1957

To all counties

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

FALL FERTILIZING
OKAY FOR ALFALFA

It makes little difference whether you fertilize your alfalfa fields this fall or next spring, according to County Agent_____.

He says recent experiments by J. M. MacGregor, University of Minnesota soils scientist, show that applying fertilizer at either time will bring about the same results.

At the Rosemount Experiment Station, MacGregor compared spring and fall annual applications of 200 pounds of 0-20-20 fertilizer on Ranger alfalfa, over a 6-year period.

In 1951, first crop year after the experiment started, fall-fertilized alfalfa yielded 3.6 tons per acre, compared with 3.25 tons from spring application -- not an important difference.

Yields in 1956 were 4.48 tons per acre for spring fertilizing, compared with 4.38 tons for fall fertilizing.

During the last three years, MacGregor says, there was a slight trend toward increased alfalfa yields where fertilizer was spring applied, but the difference for the entire 6 years was very small - 25.3 tons from spring fertilizing and 24.9 tons for fall fertilizing.

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University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 3 1957

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
September 9 or after

CONFERENCE FOR
RURAL YOUTH IN
WEST VIRGINIA

Rural young people in _____ county may be interested in attending the U. S. A. Conference of Rural Youth at Jackson's Mill, Weston, West Virginia, October 2-6, says Club (County) Agent_____ _____.

The conference is open to members of Rural Youth and Young Men's and Women's groups, older 4-H club members and other rural young people.

Minnesotans who go to the conference will leave in a group on September 29. After attending the meeting, they will visit Washington, D. C.

Theme of this year's meeting is "Whither Rural America." Among sub-topics for consideration are "Farming is Business," "The Forward Look in Education" and "Neighbors in Other Lands." The program will include workshops, discussions, inspirational services and recreation.

_____ county rural young people who are interested in attending the conference should make arrangements with Club(County) Agent _____ _____ at the county extension office in _____.

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University Farm and Home News
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September 3 1957

To all counties

For use week of
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ATT: HOME AGENTS

ARRANGE FURNITURE
FOR CARE, COMFORT

Rooms need to work for the family to provide good living, says Home Agent _____ _____. Arrangements are "good " when they are attractive and provide comfort and convenience for your family's activities.

Because each family's needs are different from those of others, there is no one correct way to arrange furnishings in a room, reports Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. Arrangements must be adapted to each family's specific needs.

There are, however, some general rules of good arrangement which Mrs. Zabel gives to apply to most situations.

Arrange large pieces first and place them following the structural lines of the room. This means that large pieces should not be placed across corners. Chairs may be angled slightly to make a more friendly grouping.

Arrange furniture in groups to take care of family activities. A complete group will have all things needed for that activity. For example, a writing or desk group will have a desk or table, a lamp, a chair, a waste basket and storage for writing materials.

Keep traffic lanes free. All family members go through the house by routes or traffic lanes. Keep these in mind as you place furnishings. A coffee table or a footstool placed in a traffic lane is a real safety hazard.

Keep pieces used together well scaled with each other. Scale has to do with sizes -- whether a piece is large, or small and more fragile looking. A small thin-legged table is out of place with a heavy over-stuffed chair, but may seem right when placed with a smaller one such as an open-armed occasional chair.

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University Farm and Home News
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September 3, 1957 Special to Wilcox

The best dairy herds are the ones that are best fed. Sanford Carlson, left, Gheen, Minn., dairy farmer, explains his dairy feeding system to Tim C. Main, North St. Louis county agent. Carlson is well qualified to talk dairy feeding; his Guernsey herd averaged 509 pounds butterfat in 1955--highest in the state.

Main has been in North St. Louis county since last January, earlier was a county agent in Wisconsin and a field representative for the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

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University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 5, 1957 Immediate Release

STATE FARM FIRE SAFETY CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Patricia Kallio, 16, Chisholm, and Ronald Lee, 16, Starbuck, 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 Oct. 21-25.

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

As safety chairman of the Balkan 4-H club this year, Patricia has made safety inspections of many homes and has been responsible for encouraging club members to present some material on safety at every meeting. Safety activities of the club as a group have included inspection tours of 4-H homes for fire hazards, putting reflector tape on bicycles and cars, setting up safety window displays, learning artificial respiration techniques. Recently the Balkan 4-H club received an award as the most active safety club in North St. Louis county.

Patricia was a member of the champion safety demonstration team at this year's Minnesota State Fair. She has been a club member for six years and has been in the safety activity for two years. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kallio.

As safety chairman of the Pleasant Hill Troopers 4-H club in Pope county, Ronald has emphasized fire prevention. In the past year he has given more than a dozen talks on fire hazards at 4-H meetings and to other organizations. As part of his work, he contacted school officials about better fire prevention methods in school. Before making fire inspections of other farms, he inspected his family farm and removed fire hazards. He painted the inside of the barn with a fire-resistant material, rewired the barn, cleaned electric motors, put up "No smoking" signs, ordered new fire extinguishers for each farm building and painted gasoline cans red. After removing hazards on the family farm, he checked six farms for fire hazards. He also made "No Smoking" signs for all farms included on the 4-H tour.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Lee.

B-1636-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 5, 1957

Special to Twin City Outlets

U AG ENGINEERING HEAD TO JUDGE AT NATIONAL PLOW CONTESTS

Arthur J. Schwantes, head of the agricultural engineering department at the University of Minnesota, will be one of the judges at the 1957 National Plowing Contests Sept. 17 and 18 at Peebles, Ohio.

State plow match winners from around the nation will compete in contour and level land plowing at the event.

Schwantes has been on the University staff since 1921 and has headed the agricultural engineering department since 1940. A specialist in farm power and machinery, he has written scores of publications and articles on land clearing combines, and tractors.

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University Farm and Home News
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September 5, 1957 Special to Twin City Outlets

TVA FIELD MAN NAMED TO WORK WITH UNIVERSITY SOILS DEPT.

Richard Curley, a native of Craig, Nebraska, recently was named as a field representative by the Tennessee Valley Authority to work in cooperation with the soils department and Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota.

Curley will work with the University and with TVA fertilizer distributors in educational work on improved fertilizer use and practices. His office is at the University's St. Paul campus and his area includes Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota, and Minnesota.

Curley is a graduate of the University of Nebraska, where he received a Master's degree in soils this year. Before coming to St. Paul, he was in office training with the TVA center at Knoxville, Tenn.

He served as an aviator in the U. S. Army from 1951-54.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Special to Weeklies
For use week of September 9, 1957

SWINE RESEARCH TO BE FEATURED AT COMING EVENT

Results of recent feeding trials with hogs will be featured at the 35th annual Swine Feeders Day Friday, September 27, at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

All interested persons are invited to attend, according to R. J. Meade, University of Minnesota swine nutritionist.

Meade will report on several research projects conducted at the University during the past year. Included in these tests are experiments on adding pepsin--an enzyme--to pig starter rations, to see if the addition results in faster growth.

University researchers used 7 different levels of sweet-dried whole whey, with and without the pepsin addition.

There are tests comparing sources of protein in starter rations for little pigs and research men have tested the combined effect of pepsin and source of protein on growing pigs.

Meade will also discuss experiments on effect of protein content on rate of gain and carcass quality.

John Olson, a purebred swine producer from Worthington, will discuss "The hog business--where is it headed?" Olson and several other Midwestern hog farmers visited southern states earlier this year. His Swine Feeders Day talk will include some of his observations from this tour.

Modern ideas in swine breeding will be discussed by R. E. Comstock, another University livestock scientist. H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist will talk on "Why do on-the-farm testing?"

The event will get underway at 10 a.m. at the Livestock Pavilion. Visitors will be shown demonstrations and experiments in progress at the barns and feeding lots.

The afternoon program will begin at 1. As a special feature, new members of the "30--Year Club" will be recognized. Members are persons who have attended Swine Feeders Day for 30 or more years.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 5, 1957

Note to Editor: This is a joint release from the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Academy of Science.

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES
For use week of September 9, 1957

LABORATORY WILL AID WILDLIFE STUDIES AT CEDAR CREEK FOREST

Research that will have widespread benefits for Minnesota citizens will be conducted in coming years in the new laboratory building to be dedicated Saturday, Sept. 14 at the University of Minnesota's Cedar Creek Forest.

This dedication will mark an important milestone in scientific research and education in natural history, according to A. N. Wilcox, University horticulture professor and director of the forest and Harold T. Peters, president of the Minnesota Academy of Science and professor at Bemidji State College.

The public is invited to the ceremony. Formal dedication will be at 2 p.m.

Already, the Cedar Creek Forest itself is an outdoor laboratory for studies on wildlife, plant life, and other biological subjects. With facilities in the new laboratory building, this research will be expanded. And these facilities are available for use by any college in Minnesota, a fact which makes the Cedar Creek Forest unique in the state, Wilcox and Peters point out.

Cedar Creek Forest is the southern surviving "outpost" of the evergreen forest zone. It contains a wide variety of trees and other plants and almost a full-scale menagerie of animal life--deer, bear, grouse and other mammals and fowl. Even golden eagles have been known to make this area their home.

The story of how Cedar Creek Forest achieved its present status goes back to the late 1930's, when William S. Cooper, then a University botany professor, noted the forest while on an airplane tour. He told the committee on preservation of natural conditions, of the Minnesota Academy of Science, about the area in 1937. Then

(More)

known as the Cedar Creek Bog, the area was recommended as a preserve by this committee in 1938.

The following year, the Academy approved these recommendations that some effort be made to preserve at least 800 acres and possibly more.

The University of Minnesota in 1942 agreed to accept and preserve the land if the Academy would obtain gifts from private sources to make the purchase possible.

The original agreement between the University and the Academy provided that the land be kept in its natural form as much as possible, as a refuge for plant and animal life. Use of the forest was to be encouraged for science and education and the Academy agreed to cooperate in carrying out such studies.

Funds raised from subscriptions by about 25 members of the Academy paid for the first 40-acre tract of the forest that year. Additional gifts of land and money made it possible to deed a total of 620 acres to the University between 1942 and 1951.

By 1953, the area was increased to 750 acres. The following year, the Max C. Fleischmann Foundation, Nevada, made a grant of $250,000, to be used for additional land, a new building and for beginning operations. This made it possible to build the new laboratory and to expand the area to 3600 acres, the present size.

The new laboratory building at the forest contains an office, a combination meeting room, classroom, and laboratory, a map and record room, 3 research laboratories and small dormitories.

Up to 16 persons can be housed overnight there and 50 people can meet there for class and laboratory work and meals.

Recent research projects approved for the forest include a wildlife survey of a portion of the area, population studies on frogs and studies on external parasites of mice. A 3--year study on total plant yield under natural conditions began this summer at the forest.

No hunting or picnicking is allowed in the Cedar Creek Forest. It is a completely protected natural wildlife preserve.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 5, 1957

Special to Newspapers and Radio Stations in Southeastern Minnesota

FREE TEST FOR LIME TO BE CONDUCTED AT SILVER SOIL EVENT

Farmers who bring soil samples to the Silver Soil Celebration in Winona county September 13 and 14 can get free, on-the-spot tests to find out how much lime their fields need.

The test will be conducted at the University of Minnesota booth at the headquarters area on the Renk Bros. Farm. It only takes about 10 minutes per sample for testing.

This test for lime needs is the same one used for all regular soil testing. It will be conducted at the September event by Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist, and John Grava, soils scientist in charge of the soil testing laboratory at the University.

Hanson and Grava point out that lime is one of the most needed plant nutrients in southeastern Minnesota. Lime needs there are greater than in most other areas of the state.

The Silver Soil Celebration will feature soil conservation and other agricultural demonstrations, the state plow matches, 4-H and FFA land judging, a Queen of the Furrow contest and up to 50 educational exhibits. It is similar to "Plowville" held in Minnesota in recent years.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 5 1957

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

SAFETY

Safety for School Children

The opening of school means an increase in the number of children on streets and highways and the possibility of an increasing number of accidents. Children, their parents and motorists must all cooperate to prevent accidents, says Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Parents can help by teaching children to observe all safety rules -- to obey the school patrol, observe stop signals, walk on left side of the road, look both ways before crossing at intersections.

But motorists have a responsibility, too, in reducing speed in school and residential areas, keeping brakes in good condition and always being alert for the child who unexpectedly crosses in front of the car. Drivers, also, should obey the signals of patrol members, who are working for the safety of all. And of course all cars must stop for school buses when they are discharging or loading passengers, according to the law.

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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

School Lunch for 11 Million

As about 33 million youngsters start school this fall, about a third of them will get a hot lunch each day at school. About 10 million will eat a "Type A" lunch, as part of the National School Lunch Program supervised by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and state and local school officials. Another million children will eat in schools that have their own lunch room but receive no federal assistance.

The Type A lunch is a balanced hot lunch which includes at least two ounces of a protein food such as meat or cheese, energy foods, a green or leafy vegetable and a glass of milk. Charge for the lunch is low.

* * * * * *

Special Milk Program

More than half of the elementary and high schools in the nation take advantage of the Special Milk Program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This program makes it possible for youngsters to obtain milk at approximately half its usual cost. School children in the Midwest get milk cheaper than those in other regions.

* * * * * *

How to Prevent Crystals in Grape Jelly

A problem many women have in making grape jelly is preventing the crystals that so often form and spoil the texture of the jelly. Those crystals are due to tartic acid in the grapes. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota recommend letting the juice stand overnight before you make the jelly. Then the crystals will have a chance to form and will settle to the bottom. In the morning, pour off the clean juice and throw away the sediment. Then you should have no trouble getting a sparkling jelly free of crystals. If you don't want to make the jelly immedeately, can the juice and make the jelly when it's convenient.

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CLOTHING

Use and Care of Slide Fasteners

Slide fasteners are so important to the smooth fit and convenient wear of many of today's clothes that it pays to give them the care that keeps them in good working condition.

If there's a hook and an eye at the top of a placket or dress opening, fasten the hook before closing the zipper. Then hold the base of the placket firmly so the zipper moves evenly and doesn't catch on fabric underneath.

Try this simple way to close long back zippers. Thread a string through the hole of the zipper tab, put the string over the shoulder and pull the zipper closed without strain on garment, zipper or yourself.

Protect zippers when washing or ironing garments. Before putting a garment through a wringer in laundering, cover the closed zipper within folds of the fabric to prevent damage. Protect both zipper and placket fabric by laying a press cloth over it before ironing and apply the iron gently. When hanging garments in the closet, close zippers to prevent stretching or sagging.

* * * * * *

How Tell Colorfastness?

How many times have you asked, "Is the color fast?" when you have bought readymade clothing or fabrics?

The sure way to tell how satisfactory the color will be is to have a guarantee from the manufacturer printed on the label. Many readymade clothes or fabrics are guaranteed for a specific type of colorfastness, according to Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. For example, some may be fast to light, others to perspiration, to washing or dry cleaning, still others to atmospheric fumes. So it pays to interpret the label correctly, Miss Scheid says. Never overlook the exact information offered by the manufacturer to help you.

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HOME BEAUTIFICATION

Gather Materials for Winter Bouquets

Once your fresh flowers are gone, will you have materials to substitute for interesting table centerpieces?

One way to solve the problem of winter bouquets is to start gathering interesting weeds, foliage and other materials that will make attractive arrangements. Milkweed and other pods, sumac, branches, wheat, dried berries and many weeds are excellent materials. Hang them upside down to dry in a cool, dark, dry room. Cockscomb and strawflowers from the garden, Japanese lantern and mullein make colorful bouquets.

Extension horticulturists at the University of Minnesota say strawflowers and similar blooms should be picked when they are about half open or are showing good color. Strip off all leaves and tie the flowers in small bunches. Hang them upside down in a dry, dark room with good ventilation. Dry Japanese lantern in a horizontal or upright position.

To prevent stem breakage while arranging dried flowers or weeds, dip them in water for 5 to 10 minutes or spray before arranging them.

* * * * * *

Treat Colorful Foliage

To treat colorful foliage so it will last, hammer stem ends and then put the stems in a pint jar containing ½ cup glycerine in 1 cup water. Allow to stand about two weeks. The leaves will turn dark but will blend with other materials for winter bouquets.

* * * * * *

Buy and Plant Spring-Flowering Bulbs Now

The first daffodils, tulips and crocus in the garden are a source of genuine delight in spring. C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, says this month is the time to buy and plant spring-flowering bulbs.

There's a definite relationship between size of the bulb and price, according to Hard. Jumbo bulbs will give large, beautiful blooms but will also be most expensive. They are suitable for specimen exhibiting. Small bulbs may be of fine quality but will produce smaller blossoms. "Bargain" bulbs are rarely a bargain because they are undersized and are usually an assortment of less desirable varieties.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 5, 1957

Immediate Release

TIPS ON BUYING BULBS

Gardeners who are buying tulip or other spring-flowering bulbs for planting this month should know that there is a definite relationship between size and price, a University of Minnesota horticulturist said today.

Firm, plump, large bulbs give best results, according to C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Large-flowering tulip bulbs should be at least 1½ inches in diameter. Dutch hyacinths should be about 1-3/4 inches in diameter. Daffodils will vary, but the double-nosed large bulbs give good results.

Though jumbo bulbs will give the largest, finest blooms, they also cost more than other size bulbs. They are usually used for exhibiting. Small bulbs may be of fine quality but will produce smaller blooms.

"Bargain" bulbs are usually not a bargain at all, Hard says, since they are often an assortment of less desirable varieties and may contain culls and bulbs with a poor color range. Often they do not bloom the first year. Gardeners will get most satisfaction from buying first-quality bulbs from reputable local dealers.

For most effective display in the landscape planting, the University horticulturist suggests selecting bulbs with colors that blend and to cluster them in various locations when using them in the perennial border. Planting from four to seven bulbs of one variety will give a good show of color at each location.

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B--1637-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 5, 1957 Immediate Release

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES' CAREER CHOICE AFFECTED BY MANY FACTORS

Future ambitions of senior high school boys in Minnesota are closely tied up with where the family lives, what Dad does for a living and whether the youngster talks things over with his parents or other adults.

George Donohue and Lowry Nelson, rural sociologists at the University of Minnesota, base this conclusion on a 1956 survey of 652 high school senior boys in northern and southwestern Minnesota.

They found that less than 8 percent of the rural young men in northeast Minnesota expected to make a lifetime of farming, compared to about 40 percent of rural boys in southwest counties. And none of the boys in the survey planned to be farm laborers.

For all areas in the survey, almost a third of the farm boys hoped to become farmers, while less than 3 percent of male youths from any other occupational group wished to own farms.

Also, about a third of the sons of farmers aspired to skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled positions, but few farm boys or sons of skilled or semi-skilled workers wanted positions as managers or proprietors or clerical jobs.

Less than 14 percent of all these young men said that parents or other persons in the family had any influence on their choice of future occupations. About 17 percent listed the school as influential in their choice and almost half of the boys based their choice of future occupation on some kind of personal experience.

Of students who said teachers or other school officials were helpful in making decisions, almost two-thirds hoped to get professional jobs. But only about 40 percent of those considering parents as influential sought professional work.

About half of the students who had talked their future over with both parents wanted professional careers, compared to about 35 percent for students who discussed it with neither of the parents.

B-1678-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 5, 1957

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For Release at 2 p.m.
Monday, Sept. 9
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DAIRY SCIENTIST POINTS TO IMPORTANCE OF COW'S RUMEN

How the billions of microorganisms in dairy cows aid the farmer was stressed today by a Michigan State university dairy cattle scientist.

C. F. Huffman told the Animal Nutrition Short Course meeting on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus that "the dairy industry hinges on the economical conversion of forages and grain supplements to milk and meat."

This conversion, he explained, is made possible by the large size and location of the cows "fermentation vat" (stomach) where microbes live. "These countless billions of bacteria in this fermentation vat break down coarse feed into simple compounds that the cow can digest."

Explaining a cow's digestive process, Huffman said "when the cow swallows forage, it passes to the rumen where bugs swarm over it, hunting for cracks to penetrate. The microbes produce enzymes that do the actual digesting. The tough long pieces are brought back into the mouth for another going over. We call this cud chewing."

He added that quality of protein is not so important in the nutrition of dairy cows, thanks to rumen microbes. "These microbes are capable of taking low grade protein, and even nitrogen compounds such as urea, and making a high-class protein for the cow," Huffman stated.

What dairy cattle scientists really hope to find out, Huffman said, is how to control microbial fermentation so that cows can make better use of low-quality roughage. Already, he said, there has been considerable progress in learning how to supplement poor roughages such as cereal straws and corn cobs. However, even when corn cobs are balanced with protein, cereal grains, minerals and vitamins, there is still some factor lacking for proper digestion. So far, Huffman said, alfalfa ash or other materials seem to supply the missing factors.

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B-1639-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 5, 1957 Immediate Release

STATE 4-H CONSERVATION CAMP SEPT. 12-15

More than 100 Minnesota 4-H members will receive trips to the annual State 4-H Conservation camp in Itasca State Park Sept. 12-15 for their outstanding records in the 4-H conservation program.

The camp, financed each year with funds contributed by Charles L. Horn, president of the Federal Cartridge corporation, will be held at the University of Minnesota's Itasca Forestry and Biological station.

During the four-day camp classes will be conducted on various phases of conservation, such as forestry, land appreciation, plants of Minnesota, developing good fishing, firecraft and outdoor cookery. James Lee, State Fish and Game department, will discuss a sportsman's views of conservation and David Yaeger, Federal Cartridge corporation, will give a gun safety demonstration at special assemblies. Also scheduled during the camp are tours of the park, boat trips on Lake Itasca and nature hikes.

Speaker at the annual banquet will be George McCullough, wildlife technician, Federal Cartridge corporation, who will talk on "4-H Conservation Across the Country."

Now in its 23rd year, the camp was established to give 4-H members a greater appreciation of the importance of conservation, as well as to recognize them for their conservation work, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

This year some 8,000 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls are enrolled in the 4-H conservation activity and the soil and water conservation project.

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B-1640-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 6, 1957 SPECIAL TO UNIVERSITY NEWS SERVICE

Sheets of plastic---not much different from what your store-bought vegetables are wrapped in---may become a boon to home gardeners and farmers in the near future. Scientists at the University's Institute of Agriculture are showing how this may become possible.

For the gardener, horticulturists are finding that sheets of plastic make fine mulch for several crops. With tomatoes, for example, university researchers find that black plastic mulch helps keep weeds down and makes tomato plants grow faster. Newly-set plants get an even bigger boost if they're covered with small plastic tents.

For the farmer, plastic bag silos and covers for conventional silos promise to be one of the most important innovations as far as forage storing is concerned. Plastic bags that hold up to 100 tons of silage work out well, University agronomists have found. These bags are airtight, which is extremely important for avoiding spoiled silage. Agronomists also find the farmer can prevent loss by covering silage in ordinary silos with sheets of plastic.

For the amateur florist, University researchers have found that greenhouses covered with plastic film work out well for petunias, zinnias, marigolds and other "bedding" plants and for starting vegetable plants. With a heater unit, a plastic greenhouse can be used all winter. This type of structure is inexpensive and could be practical for your back yard.

There are just a few the ways Minnesota agricultural scientists are putting plastic to work. Other uses may well appear in the future.

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

Timely Tips for the Farmer, issue of Sept. 7

Better be prepared for handling soft corn, in case of an early frost. Soft corn can be dried artificially, if you have a drier that uses heated air. Soft shelled corn can be dried commercially in some areas. You might also consider making silage out of soft corn.

**** --Bill Hueg

Tree planting stock is now available from the Minnesota State Division of Forestry. State nurseries will supply up to 10,000 trees to each applicant. These trees are for any forestry purpose. They are available on a first-come, first-served basis, so it pays to order as soon as possible. County Agents, ASC offices and state forestry personnel have the forms.

**** --Marvin Smith

A treated wood post costs 2-4 cents for each year of service life; an untreated wood post is several times as expensive.

**** --John R. Keetzel

Tall corn may indicate a good crop, but it can cause a traffic accident when it blocks the view near a country road intersection or near a farm driveway. Whether you're driving an automobile, farm truck or a tractor, use extra care when approaching these intersections or driveways.

**** --Glenn Prickett

Disinfecting a house for laying hens is possible only after a thorough cleaning. Only germs which come into contact with disinfectant can be killed. So remove all manure and bedding, scrub with a good detergent solution until the floor and wall are clean and apply a disinfectant. Follow directions carefully in using the disinfectant.

**** --Raymond B. Solac

(More)

If you're using a plastic cover over the top of your silage this year, make certain the edges are well covered to keep the air out. If you don't have an airtight seal, the plastic cover won't do the job it's intended to do. Best way to seal the sides is with sandbags, but you can also use silage or other heavy, wet material.

**** --R. A. Briggs

A newly-born calf is very low in antibodies, or protection against infection. Nature provided an abundance of this protection in colostrum, so the calf could get a rapid build-up from his first meal or two. So to give calves the right start in life, be sure they get colostrum as soon as possible after they're born. And there's no need to throw excess colostrum away. You can freeze it and keep it for later use.

**** --Ralph Wayne

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1957

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* For Release at 2 p.m. Tuesday, Sept. 10 *
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OKLAHOMA SCIENTIST DISCUSSES TURKEY FEEDING

There's apparently a limit to how much protein can profitably be fed to turkeys, a poultry husbandry professor from Oklahoma State university told the Animal Nutrition Short course on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus today.

Rollin H. Thayer said that in Oklahoma studies, there was a "plateau" in turkey growth at about 32 percent protein. Increasing the protein content in the ration to 36 percent didn't significantly increase body weight in birds.

In these experiments, Thayer said, turkeys were fed experimental rations ranging from 24 to 36 percent protein. Turkeys were fed until 8 weeks old. The experimental rations were put together in such a way that the required "calorie protein" ration could be kept constant regardless of protein level.

At 8 weeks of age, turkeys fed the experimental rations averaged 4.35 pounds in body weight and required 1.32 pounds of feed per pound of turkey produced. This was 13 percent more body weight and 30 percent less feed required per pound of gain than was true with the standard turkey starter.

Thayer said that in these studies, growing turkeys were able to consume enough feed at the 32 percent protein level to maintain a near-maximum rate of growth. Feed efficiency was improved, however, at the 36 percent level, even though there was no important increase in body weight over the 32 percent level.

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B--1642-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1957

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* For release at 3 p.m. Tuesday, Sept. 10 *
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SOUTH DAKOTA POULTRY SCIENTIST REPORTS TURKEY STUDIES

High-energy feeds are needed to get the most economical growth in turkeys when the birds are 12-20 weeks old.

That statement was made this afternoon by C. W. Carlson, poultry husbandry professor from South Dakota State College, during the Animal Nutrition Short course on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Carlson said that in comparing oats with corn as a source of energy, oats were the better grain to use only when it cost less than 70 percent by weight than corn.

Also, he added, turkeys 12-20 weeks old need about 19 percent protein for best results. But he said that energy levels may vary quite widely without affecting rate of growth. Higher energy levels, though, gave most economical growth rates in South Dakota tests.

Experiments also indicated, Carlson said, that turkey growth was better with 19 percent protein than with 16 percent protein diets. For the 20-24 week age period in turkeys, though, protein content of the ration can be dropped to as low as 14 percent with satisfactory results, he added.

B-1643-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1957

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* For release at noon, Tuesday, Sept. 10 *
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ANTIBIOTICS HAVE SOME BENEFIT FOR LAYING HENS

Antibiotics and other feed additives can be helpful to laying hens under some conditions, persons attending the Animal Nutrition Short course at the University of Minnesota were told this morning.

C. W. Carlson, poultry husbandry professor from South Dakota State college, said that in six years of research, low levels of penicillin consistently and economically improved egg production and hatchability.

Low levels used were 2-4 grams penicillin per ton of feed. Higher levels--30-100 grams per ton--improved egg production and hatchability to a larger extent, but the improvement wasn't always enough to pay for the high level of penicillin, Carlson added.

Arsanilic acid at 90 grams per ton produced economical increases in egg production but combining arsanilic acid at 90 grams with penicillin at 4 grams per ton of feed sometimes reduced egg production, Carlson stated.

In general, he pointed out, antibiotics, nitrofurans and arsenicals have shown little effect on egg size, interior egg quality or growth of baby chicks hatched from the eggs.

Carlson said that hens laying at relatively low rates, or those producing eggs with below average hatchability, benefitted most from the feed additives.

B-1644-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1957 Immediate Release

"ONE-ARMED BANDIT" AT SILVER SOIL CELEBRATION WILL AID FARMERS

A "one-armed bandit" at the Silver Soil Celebration Friday and Saturday in Winona county can help visiting farmers take the gamble out of their crop and soil management programs.

This gadget is one of the exhibits that will be in the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture tent in the headquarters area at the event, which will be on the Renk Bros. farm 6 miles south of Winona. The tent is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day.

According to W.F. Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, the one-armed bandit helps evaluate land use capability of soil for any particular farm.

Here's how it works: You "feed" the machine certain information, such as amount of soil organic matter, soil type, slope, amount of erosion and type of natural drainage. With this information, the device determines land use capability.

Then you give the machine additional information on soil treatment, erosion control practices and crop rotation that you are following, and it will tell you the strong or weak points in your crop program. If the machine registers in the danger zone, it means one or more practices need to be adjusted to bring high crop yields and conserve the soil at the same time.

This machine was developed by Hugh Wilson, a Cornell university extension agronomist. It has about 1,000 different combinations and gives its answer by showing either a red, yellow or green light.

There will also be eight other booths on exhibit in the University tent. University specialists will be on hand to answer visitors' questions. One booth will have scale models of successful soil conservation practices conducted in the Root River Soil Conservation District in Houston County.

A booth built by a Wright county 4-H club will show, in "building block" fashion, the proper steps in soil saving. Another exhibit will show proper safety precautions around the farm.

Other booths will include one showing a drain tile outlet that removes water from low areas, a soil testing booth, one showing effects of water running over a dam, and a booth where Institute of Agriculture publications will be available.

B-1645-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1957

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* FOR RELEASE AT: *
* Noon, Tuesday, Sept. 10 *
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FEEDING, MANAGEMENT NEEDS LISTED FOR CAGED LAYER SYSTEM

Egg producers using cage buildings for layers in Minnesota and other northern areas need to follow some careful management and feeding rules, the Animal Nutrition Short course at the University of Minnesota was told this morning.

D. H. Sherwood, poultry nutritionist for General Mills' Larro Research farm at Indianola, Ia., said these problems are more pronounced in northern than southern climates.

"Cage laying" means keeping each hen permanently confined in an individual cage. The poultry houses have rows of these cages with facilities permitting the birds to be fed and watered without ever leaving the cages. The droppings fall through the cages to pits or dropping boards below.

Cages in northern states are usually double-decked to help reduce building costs, Sherwood said, but this often makes manure disposal more difficult and makes it harder to clean the water trough. It's possible, though, to install mechanical equipment to clean dropping boards for both top and bottom decks.

Water troughs need to be cleaned regularly. A good system to use, according to Sherwood, is a home-made device--a sponge wrapped around a bolt and attached to a plastic clothes line.

Fly control is always a problem in caged hen operations, Sherwood said. A bait made up of malathion and sugar or dried whey can be used inside the buildings, and malathion spray can be used on inside walls. Diazinon spray may be used outside the building but not inside.

In general, a complete feed rather than mash and grain is used by most producers who have caged layers. If pellets are used, the birds may "bill them out" but putting pellet supplement on top of an all-mash ration may increase total feed consumption and improve egg production, Sherwood said. Also, a strip of hardware cloth cut to lay on top of the feed in the trough may reduce feed wastage.

According to some estimates, he said, materials cost for a complete building, including ventilating equipment and laying cages, runs about $4 per bird. This does not include labor costs.

B-1646-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 9 1957

To all counties

For use week of
Sept. 16 or after

ATT: HOME AGENTS

GOOD BREAKFAST
GETS DAY OFF
TO RIGHT START

If you lack pep for your morning chores -- whether you're at school, home or in the office -- a better breakfast will get you off to a good start and prevent late-morning fatigue, says Home Agent _____ _____.

September, Better Breakfast Month, is a good time for county homemakers to give special attention to the family's breakfast eating habits, since they will have a direct bearing on health, she adds.

Medical research has demonstrated that for young and old alike, good breakfast habits are essential for maximum efficiency, both mental and physical, during the late morning hours. Yet surveys show that almost 60 percent of teen-age girls habitually eat breakfasts that are not adequate for their physical needs. One-third of teen-age boys and one-half of the adult population skip or skimp on breakfast.

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota point out that homemakers are not doing their husbands or children a favor by letting them sleep a few extra minutes and then go off to work or school without a good breakfast. Mothers can play an important role in improving breakfast eating habits by: 1) encouraging family members to get to bed in time for adequate rest so they will feel like getting up in time for breakfast; 2) taking a few extra minutes a day to set an attractive breakfast table; 3) varying the morning meal occasionally; and 4) setting a good example by eating a good breakfast.

As a guide to better breakfasts, the University nutritionists recommend this basic pattern: fruit -- preferably citrus -- cereal or egg, milk, bread and butter. Such a breakfast will provide approximately a fourth to a third of the day's food requirements and will give you pep and energy for your morning chores. It will also help control weight, since there is less tendency to eat high-caloric snacks or to overeat at other meals if you start the day with a good breakfast.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 9 1957

To all counties

For use week of
Sept. 16 or after

ATT: CLUB AGENTS

COUNTY WINNERS
TO JUNIOR
LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____ 4-H livestock winners from _____ county will compete in
(no. -- write out)
the 39th annual Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul Sept. 30 - Oct. 3.

(List names and addresses of county 4-H'ers going to show and a description of their entries.)

(Add a paragraph here about any special support from local businessmen in connection with this event.)

Sponsors of the Junior Livestock Show are the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association, The South St. Paul Civic and Commerce association, The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Approximately 700 4-H'ers will show livestock in this year's event. Livestock exhibits will include 309 fat steers, 180 market barrows, 197 lambs, 14 trios of lambs.

Entry day is Monday, Sept. 30, with the sheep shearing contest scheduled for 2:30 p.m. Livestock judging will begin on Tuesday for pigs and sheep and continue through Wednesday for beef.

Educational bus tours will be conducted for 4-H'ers on the days they do not exhibit. A recreational program has been planned for club members on Monday and Tuesday nights in the South St. Paul high school. High point of the week will be presentation of winners' awards at the Wednesday evening banquet.

The livestock auction Thursday will be the final event of the Junior Livestock Show. The auction is sponsored by businessmen of South St. Paul, the Twin Cities and other areas of the state.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
Sept. 9 1957

To all counties

For use week of
Sept. 16

SOFT CORN MAKES GOOD SILAGE FOR MOST LIVESTOCK

If you're caught with some soft corn this fall, one good way to handle it is to put it up as ground ear-corn silage.

Suppose the corn freezes before it's ripe, say on Sept. 20. At that time, it may contain about 35-40 percent moisture. You can pick the corn, run it through a feed grinder and blow it into an air-tight silo. This will save as much feed value as possible.

Most livestock will do well on this silage. R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that in recent studies at Purdue university and at Iowa State college, beef cattle on high-moisture ground ear-corn silage required from 1-3 cents less feed cost per pound of gain than did animals fed crib-dried corn.

In these tests, it took less corn -- on a dry-matter basis -- for each pound of gain with the high-moisture ear corn silage than it did with crib corn. That, Jacobs says, indicates that the energy in the silage is more available to cattle than is energy in crib-cured corn. He adds that ground ear-corn silage can also be fed to sheep or hogs, if it isn't moldy.

Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman, says ground ear-corn silage is also fine for dairy cows, and on a dry matter basis, is practically equal to dry corn.

Bill Hueg, extension agronomist, emphasizes that ground ear-corn silage will keep well only in a silo that is completely air-tight. That calls for one of three things -- a glass-lined silo, a plastic bag silo or an upright silo coated on the inside with an asphalt-type compound to eliminate as much air as possible.

In any case where ground ear-corn is put in a conventional silo, make certain it contains at least 35 percent moisture. Most local grain elevators will test a sample of the corn.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
Sept. 9 1957

To all counties

For use week of
Sept. 16 or later

PLAN FOR LOANS ACCORDING TO USE

A farm loan, to bring best results, needs to be tailored to fit its use, according to County Agent_____.

He points out that it takes different planning for different kinds of loans.

Hal Routhe and Ermond Hartmans, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota, list three major types of credit and steps to follow when planning to use them.

1. Farm organization loans are often needed for major changes, like adding more cows or buildings or for buying more land. For such loans, decide first how much the change will increase your gross, or total, income. Where will you get the funds? What are the loan terms and interest payments? Determine how much will be left for family living after deducting interest and principal payments.

2. Farm operation loans are often needed at certain times of year when farm expenses are heavier than usual. They may be used for such things as fertilizer, cattle loans, seed, feed or new machinery.

When considering such a loan, take a complete inventory for the lender. He'll want this for a financial statement. Then make a conservative, itemized income statement for the year. Group the income periods and kind of income. Finally, make an itemized expense statement and note expense periods and type of expense, along with an estimate of living expenses.

Summarize these statements when funds are needed. Then note what the loan will be used for and when you can repay it.

3. Family consumption loans include funds for items like TV sets, furniture, and appliances. Take these loans into account when you plan operation loans. Make sure you can pay for these purchases from the family net income, after meeting basic living needs.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
Sept. 9 1957

To all counties

For use week of
Sept. 16 or later

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

ANNUAL FERTILIZING BEST ON ALFALFA

Fertilizing alfalfa fields every year is more profitable than applying fertilizer every second year, says County Agent _____.

J. M. MacGregor, University of Minnesota soils scientist, found in tests since 1951 that annual fertilizing brought $7.80 more net profit per acre than did biennial fertilizing (applying every second year.)

On one set of alfalfa plots, MacGregor applied 300 pounds of 0-20-20 at seeding time and then added another 200 pounds of the same fertilizer every spring. On a second set of plots, he applied the same amount at seeding time, but then put on the 200-pound treatment every second spring.

Annual fertilizing yielded 8.58 tons more hay over a six year period (1951-56) or 1.43 tons more hay per acre annually than did unfertilized alfalfa, and biennial fertilizing brought yields of 5.34 more tons or .89 tons per acre more than where no fertilizer was applied.

Also, compared to where no fertilizer was used, annual fertilizing brought $20.20 per acre more in net profit, while biennial fertilizing resulted in $12.76 per acre higher net gain.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 10 1957

SPECIAL TO THE MINNESOTAN

If our rapidly growing population ever makes it necessary, Minnesota farmers can turn a huge land reservoir into food production.

That land is peat--7½ million acres of it, or 14 percent of the state's total acreage. About 3 million of these acres are good farm or timber land, but most of that potentially good soil isn't being used at present.

Peat could be a boon to farm and home owners in scores of other ways as well. It can be put to work in greenhouses, in dairy and poultry barns, on home lawns, and in industry.

Just how valuable peat may be in future years is borne out by current research on the St. Paul campus. One big step -- a better system for classifying peat -- has already been made.

Why isn't peat being used more extensively right now? For one reason, many farmers haven't been able to handle it economically so far. Also, different kinds of peat need different handling, and until now, we haven't had a good classification system for distinguishing between different kinds of peat.

If more peat were farmed, there would be more peat available for industry. That's because cropping peat soil speeds up the decomposition of the material, and makes it more usable as packing material, fertilizer, "soil conditioners," and for other uses.

There have been many failures by people who tried to farm peat soil. But these failures weren't due to poor productive ability of peat soils. Far from it. R. S. Farnham, soils scientist at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, points out that much of our unused peatland could produce 100-bushel-per-acre corn yields, 500-600 bushels of potatoes per acre, excellent legumes and grasses for fine herds of beef and beef cows or good stands of black spruce for pulpwood.

Farnham has established a simple classification system for all Minnesota peat soils, to meet the requirements of anybody who might use peat -- farmer, home owner, or industrialist. The system is based primarily on the kind of material in the peat, ability of the peat to absorb water, mineral content, and other physical and chemical characteristics.

Here's his proposed classification:

1. Peat in which plant remains cannot be identified.
   a. Muck -- fine particles of decomposed peat with aggregated or granular structure.
   b. "Amorphous" peat -- composted, sticky organic material lacking structure.
2. Peat in which plant remains can be identified.
   a. Moss peat -- sphagnum moss remains.
   b. Herb peat - sedges, grasses, and reeds.
   c. Aquatic peat -- remains from water plants.
   d. Woody peat -- remains from shrubs and trees.

After these six main groupings, there would be further breakdowns for individual soils. Peat could then be classified by any soils specialists. The system wouldn't eliminate present names; it would simply put them into a classification. And by classifying the peat, farmers would be better able to plan future use of their soils, according to Farnham.

Possible agricultural uses for peat are almost limitless.

For example, ways to use peat for establishing lawns are being tested in current research at the University's Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior. This work is being conducted by Leon Snyder, head of the department of horticulture and R. J. Stadtherr, horticulturist.

In greenhouse pot tests, several foreign-produced peat fertilizers are being tested on oats, lettuce and tomatoes. The value of peat as a "soil conditioner" is also being tested. Some peat products can be used to stabilize soil structure, by preventing soils from "puddling" or getting hard and lumpy. Also, research is underway to develop a process for using Minnesota peat for the production of an organic nitrogenous fertilizer. Such a product would supply nitrogen to the soil and enrich it with organic matter.

Snyder and Floriculturist R. E. Widmer are comparing flowers growing on peat-sand-soil mixtures with flowers on sandy soil. Several fertilizers and peat products are being compared on both kinds of soil.

In 1956, Farnham and Charles Simkins, extension soils specialist, had a series of test plots around the state, where they conducted fertility studies on peat soils. This year they set up additional plots so that after more testing, they can accurately tell what every peat soil needs, in the way of fertilizer, to raise good crops.

As a soil, peat can be used for any crop — corn, grain, vegetables, or pasture. In Europe, peat soils are drained and used to provide the best pasture possible for dairy cows.

Moss peat makes a fine mulch for roses, for landscaping, for evergreens and for greenhouse nurseries. For ornamental plants that need a slightly acid soil, moss peat is just what's needed. It also makes a good material for packing certain plants that are sold from nurseries.

The Norwegians are one step ahead of us on one practical use for peat. They are producing "decomposable pots" for plants that require an early start and for many potted flower plants for transplanting. These pots are made from humus peat. You can start plants in these pots, then just put the whole thing in the ground and the

pot soon becomes part of the soil. A good market for this product has been developed here in the U.S. You can buy these pots right here in the twin cities.

If it could be cheaply processed, moss peat would make an ideal poultry house litter. It's very absorbent, and where it has been tried, it keeps the floor drier than will most other materials. It has "aseptic value", meaning it is germ-free and can help cut down on poultry house diseases where it's used. Moss peat could also be used as bedding in dairy barns.

Right now, though, most of the peat used as litter, bedding, or for horticultural purposes in Minnesota comes from Canada or Germany.

In forest nurseries, peat can be used for mulching around seedlings.

There's a long way to go before peat will be widely used for all these things. But with continuing research, more practical uses should be brought out every year. As Farnham points out, the important thing is that we already know many of the possibilities.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 10, 1957

Immediate Release

4-H HEALTH ACHIEVEMENT WINNERS TO BE NAMED

A 4-H boy and girl who have outstanding records in the 4-H health activity will be named 1957 health achievement winners at the annual State 4-H Health Achievement camp in Itasca State park Sept. 15-18.

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

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is sponsoring the camp for the fifth year, in cooperation with the Minnesota State Department of Health and the Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association. The Folger Coffee company is providing funds for the camp.

More than 100 boys and girls from all parts of Minnesota have won trips to this year's camp, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. They were selected on the basis of their contributions toward improving health conditions in their homes and communities, their personal health records and their ability to bring back useful health information to fellow club members.

Announcement of the health achievement winners, one of the highlights of the camp, will be made Tuesday morning, Sept. 17.

Aubrey Gates, executive director, Council on Rural Health, American Medical association, will speak at the banquet Tuesday evening (Sept. 17) on "4-H'ers' Contribution to Rural Health." Col. H. A. Schon, director of State Civil Defense, will talk to the group at a special assembly.

Three days of group workshops in which 4-H members will participate will be devoted to planning the health program in 4-H clubs, personal health habits, home sanitation for healthful living, dental health and development of a pleasing personality.

Workshop leaders will be E. J. Neiderfrank, extension rural sociologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Mrs. Audrey McGuiggan, public relations director, Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association; Myhren Peterson, chief of general sanitation, Minnesota Department of Health; William Jordan, chief of dental health, Minnesota Department of Health; and Charles Martin, extension family life specialist, University of Minnesota.

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D-1641-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 10, 1957

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*NOTE TO EDITOR: This is a *
*joint release from the *
*University of Minnesota and *
*the Minnesota Academy of *
*Science *Immediate Release
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BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH TO BE AIDED BY NEW LAB AT CEDAR CREEK FOREST

Dedication of the new laboratory building at the Cedar Creek Forest this week-end will mark an important milestone in biological research for Minnesota and the rest of the nation.

This building will make it possible to expand studies on wildlife and plant life in their natural surroundings, according to A.N. Wilcox, University of Minnesota horticulture professor and director of the forest, and Harold T. Peters, president of the Minnesota Academy of Science.

Also, the building and the rest of the forest will be available to any college in Minnesota.

Ceremonies for the dedication will take place Saturday at 2 p.m. at the forest, 25 miles north of the Twin Cities. Principal speaker there will be Stanley Cain, head of the conservation department at the University of Michigan. The public is invited to the dedication.

The building will be dedicated jointly by the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Academy of Science, which played a key role in establishing the Cedar Creek Forest.

Now the southern surviving "outpost" of the evergreen forests in the Midwest, Cedar Creek Forest contains a wide variety of trees and other plants. It contains a full-scale "menagerie" of animal life, including deer, bear, grouse and other animals and fowl. Even golden eagles have lived there.

This huge natural collection makes the forest an ideal spot for scientific studies, Wilcox and Peters point out. Cedar Creek Forest was originally "discovered" by William S. Cooper, then a University botany professor, in the late 1930's. Cooper saw this area, then called "Cedar Creek Bog", in northern Anoka and southern

MORE

Add 1 - Cedar Creek

Isanti counties as a good possible area for use as a natural preserve.

Cooper told the Academy about the area in 1937. The Academy's committee on preservation of natural conditions recommended, the following year, that some effort be made to preserve at least 800 acres of the area.

The Academy in 1939 approved the committee's recommendation. In 1942, the University agreed to accept and preserve the land if the Academy would obtain gifts from private sources to make the purchase possible.

An agreement was set up between the University and the Academy, whereby the University would keep the land in its natural form as much as possible, to be used as a refuge for plant and animal life. Studies would be carried out there with full cooperation from the Academy.

About 25 members of the Academy contributed funds to buy the first 40-acre tract of the forest in 1942. By 1951, additional gifts paid for enough land to bring the total area to 620 acres. It was increased to 750 acres in 1953.

A grant of $250,000 came from the Max C. Fleischmann Foundation, Nevada, in 1954. This fund was to be used for land, a building and for beginning operations. This grant resulted in the new laboratory being dedicated Saturday.

The laboratory building contains an office, a combination meeting room, classroom, and laboratory, a map and record room, 3 research laboratories and small dormitories. Up to 16 persons can be housed overnight there and 50 people can meet there for class and laboratory work and meals.

Studies now underway at the Cedar Creek Forest include a wildlife survey of a portion of the area, population studies on frogs and studies on external parasites of mice--information needed by biology teachers around the Midwest. A 3-year study on total plant yield under natural conditions began this summer at the forest.

Cedar Creek Forest is a completely protected natural wildlife preserve. It is not open to hunters, fishermen or picnickers.

B-1647-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 10, 1957 Immediate Release

FORTY NINERS 4-H CLUB IS CONSERVATION CLUB OF YEAR

Minnesota's 4-H Conservation Club of the year for 1957 is the Forty Niners club of Lac qui Parle county.

The club was selected as the 4-H group which has made the greatest contribution in conservation and forestry in Minnesota during the past year, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

This marks the eighth year a 4-H club has been cited for its conservation activities. Last year the Holmesville Wide Awake 4-H club in Becker county received the recognition.

As an award, two adult leaders and a junior leader of the Forty Niners 4-H club will receive all-expense trips to the State 4-H Conservation camp in Itasca State park Sept. 12-15. Leaders who have been selected for the trips are Mrs. Sherwood Groff, Mrs. Gustav Klefsaas and Jon Willand, Madison.

All of the members of the Forty-Niners 4-H club are enrolled in conservation. Their chief activity has been in wildlife conservation. As a group project, the members constructed a large martin house, containing 18 apartments, for the city park in Madison. During the year individual members have built 49 bird houses for their home yards and have constructed and set up 15 bird feeders. To help club members build the proper type of house for various birds, Jon Willand, conservation leader for the Forty-Niners, wrote a bulletin, "Tips on Birdhouse Building."

At club meetings members gave a total of 18 project talks and demonstrations on conservation, many of them on attracting birds and building various types of bird houses. During Conservation Week the club made a window display on conservation.

As a result of three project meetings and a nature field trip this summer, club members have learned to identify 85 birds, many trees and wild flowers.

B-1653-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 10, 1957 Special to Wilcox

How not to lift a heavy load is shown by "Junior", a wooden dummy used in safety demonstrations by Glenn Prickett, left, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. At right is Bill Dorsey, Hubbard county agent. The "vertebrae" in the back of the dummy show how a person's back bends when he stoops in this manner to lift a load. This position can result in serious back injury. The correct way to lift is to keep the back straight and do the lifting with the legs.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 11 1957

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR SEPTEMBER

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

Ornamentals

1. Water evergreens before the ground freezes.
2. Clean house plants before bringing them indoors. If they have become overgrown, propagate them at this time.
3. Don't cut back your perennials before frost; let them continue to grow and store food for next year's flowers.
4. Prepare beds for fall planting of bulbs; enrich the soil with manure or compost.
5. Mulch newly transplanted shrubs.
6. Begin the fall garden cleanup.
7. Amaryllis bulbs that have been growing out of doors this summer should be dug and stored in flats with soil over their roots to keep them from drying out. During January they may be potted for flowering.

Vegetables

1. Don't be too quick to harvest your beets and carrots for winter storage. They can stand several frosts and will keep better in the soil until October when your root cellar is cool.
2. When two-thirds of the onion tops are down, pull up the bulbs and lay them in windrows in the field with the tops attached. After they are dry, cut off the tops and keep them in a cool, dry place.
3. As soon as the squash and pumpkin vines have been blackened by frost, cut off the fruits with a portion of the stem attached. Place in a pile for curing out doors.

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.

4. To increase organic matter in the soil, plant a crop of rye in the area of the garden where crops have already been removed.
5. Members of the cabbage family like broccoli, kale, kohlrabi, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, and cabbage continue to grow even after light frosts. In fact, they will produce excellent quality produce during the cool weather of fall.
6. Handle potatoes carefully when you dig them. Use the bruised or cut tubers first and store only the sound healthy tubers.

Fruits

1. Don't harvest apples too early. When fruits are left on the tree longer, they develop better color and keep better than those harvested early. Temperatures as low as 26° F. do not injure apples on the tree.
2. Make sure your apple trees are protected with hardware cloth to prevent mice from girdling the base of the trees.
3. Prune raspberries at once, if you haven't done so yet. Prune out old fruiting canes and reduce the new ones to 3 or 4 per foot of row or 6 or 8 per hill.
4. Remove late runners from spring-planted berries, since these do not set blossom buds and merely act like weeds if allowed to grow.
5. Harvest pears a little on the green side and let them ripen in a cool basement. They will be juicier and have fewer gritty stone cells than tree-ripened fruit.
6. Apply kelthane to your strawberry plants this fall if you have had trouble from cyclamen mite which makes nubbins. Use 2 tablespoons of the 18½% wettable powder per gallon of water. Kelthane is a poisonous material, so do not use on fall fruit.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 12, 1957 Immediate Release

U FRUIT FARM VISITORS' DAY

Visitors' Day at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding farm has been set for Saturday, Sept. 21, E.M. Hunt, secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural society, has announced.

The annual event is sponsored by the society in cooperation with the University's department of horticulture. It is open to members of the society and others interested.

Tours of the orchards and experimental fruit plantings will begin at 10 a.m. Fruit Breeding farm staff members will also conduct tours of the ornamental demonstration plantings where testing and research work are in progress with trees and shrubs for landscape planting. A short program of talks has been scheduled for 1:15 p.m., followed by a question and answer period.

Coffee will be served at 12 noon to picnickers attending the event, according to Hunt.

The University 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. More than 60 varieties of fruits have been introduced as a result of experimental work at the Fruit Breeding farm. In addition to mature orchard trees, the station has under observation many thousands of test seedling trees and plants. During the last four years, several hundred ornamental plants and trees have been collected and are now being tested as a part of a new woody ornamentals research project.

B-1648-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 12, 1957

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*For Release at: *
2 p.m. Friday, Sept. 13
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FUTURE OF SOIL CONSERVATION VIEWED AT STATE EVENT

WINONA--Success of the Gilmore Valley watershed project, oldest of its kind in the state, is a tribute to full-scale cooperation between farmers and public agencies, visitors to the Silver Soil Celebration near here were told today.

Harold Pederson, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, said even more such cooperation will be needed in future conservation work.

Pederson was Winona county agent when the Gilmore valley project was started in 1932, and played an important role in developing the project until he left Winona county 10 years later. The Silver Soil Celebration is in recognition of the 25th anniversary of the project, which covers a 5,900-acre area and includes 55 farms.

Soil conservation, farmers have found, needs to be considered in relation to the entire farming plan--along with crops, livestock and everything else, Pederson said. That means the Soil Conservation Service, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and other agencies play important interlocking roles in helping farmers plan conservation work, he added.

"Back in the early days, land owners often felt that erosion in a particular field would have to be controlled at all costs, without regard to how the control work affected other aspects of the farm plan," Pederson recalled. "But they soon found that this work needed to be fitted in with all other farm management principles. As a result, SCS, county and state extension workers and other agencies combined their efforts with farmers to make soil conservation really workable."

Pederson said that in the future, conservation programs will also need to be tied closely to farm income problems and to marketing and merchandising of farm products. "For example," he said, "dairy farming is important to a conservation program. But dairy products have strong competition from other foods, meaning that southeastern Minnesota dairy farmers and dairy plants need to expand their markets."

Comparing soil conservation growth to a half-grown alfalfa plant, Pederson said, "In 25 years, soil conservation has grown considerably but still is far from mature. Let each stem represent a necessary phase of sound soil management. The lower leaves represent farmers organized to carry out good soil practices.

"The top leaves stand for the potential of our soil if we couple soil protection with good cultural methods and better marketing practices," Pederson said.

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B-1649-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 12, 1957 Immediate Release

FARM SIZE BIG FACTOR IN FARM EARNINGS

Farm size is the biggest single reason why some Minnesota farms make more money than others.

S. A. Engene and P. H. Hoepner, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, base that statement on a 1945-54 study of earnings on 149 farms in southern Minnesota.

Average figures for these farms show that during the 10-year period, every extra acre of cropland gave an $18 annual increase in labor earnings.

Earnings varied greatly from one farm to another, the economists report. In 9 of the 10 years studied, eight or more farmers earned at least $6,000 more than the average of the group for the particular year, while in 8 of the 10 years, earnings of at least five farmers fell $6,000 or more below the average.

The study showed that the differences in income between farms were fairly consistent. Year after year, eight of the farmers had better than average incomes and another five were better than average in nine years.

On the other hand, 14 farmers didn't earn as much as the average in any year and another 12 were below average in only one year.

In addition to farm size, other factors causing differences in earnings were differences in kinds of crops grown, crop yields, kinds of livestock, livestock efficiency, labor efficiency and control of expenses.

Prices for different farm products can vary greatly, too. If hog prices go up and dairy prices go down, for example, average earnings may change very little, although hog farmers will gain and dairy farmers lose.

While some of the differences in farm earning are beyond the farmer's control, much of the variation is due to things which depend on the farmer's managing ability, the economists add.

B-1650-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 12, 1957 Immediate Release

HOME ACCIDENTS IN MINN. INCREASING

Home accidents in Minnesota are on the increase.

From January through July this year, 340 deaths occurred from home accidents, according to provisional figures from the Minnesota Department of Health. This is an increase of 24 home accident fatalities over last year for the same period. Of the accident fatalities reported in Minnesota homes this year, 294 were in nonfarm homes, 46 in farm homes.

Most of the fatal accidents occurred to children under 14 years of age and to men and women 65 and over.

Accidents in Minnesota homes were also responsible for injuring approximately 3500 residents.

Falls, fires, poisonings, suffocation and accidental discharge of firearms continue to be the principal causes of deaths from home accidents. Falls are still the number one cause, especially among people 65 and over; fires and burns rank second, taking their highest toll among children under five.

Though fatal accidents in Minnesota nonfarm homes were on the decrease last year, farm home accidents have been increasing for the past four years, reports Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Of the 46 farm people who died in farm home accidents, 10 were children, nine years old and under, who were killed in farm machinery accidents. Fatal accidents to children from farm machinery are included in the category of home accidents.

More attention needs to be focused on removing hazards in the home and on the farm in order to reduce the high accident toll for the remainder of 1957, the University safety specialist said. He called upon Minnesota families to keep children away from farm machinery during the corn picking and silo filling season, and to protect young and old alike against fires and other hazards that cause death and crippling injuries.

B-1651-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 12, 1957

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*For Release at: *
2 p.m. Saturday, Sept. 14
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NEED FOR NATURAL AREAS CITED AT CEDAR CREEK LABORATORY DEDICATION

The need for preserving American wilderness areas was cited today during dedication ceremonies for a new laboratory building at the University of Minnesota's Cedar Creek Forest in Anoka and Isanti counties.

Stanley Cain, chairman of the University of Michigan department of conservation, said at the ceremony "It is necessary to preserve wilderness tracts, vanishing species and relics of original vegetation for the advancement of learning and understanding of our world and for the pleasure and recreation of our spirits."

Dedication ceremonies were in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Science.

The new building at the Cedar Creek Forest was built primarily with funds donated by the Max C. Fleischmann Foundation, Nevada. It will be used to expand research and education in biological sciences there.

There are now 3,900 acres in the Cedar Creek Forest, which has been turned into a natural preserve as a result of several years of cooperation between the Minnesota Academy of Science, the University of Minnesota, and private donors.

Cain said that public officials aren't called upon to place dollar values on recreation, nature study and the field sciences. As an example, he explained that what a family spends in a year for fishing, hunting and camping is not a direct measure of values received.

Americans will always be faced with the problem of preserving ever-smaller remnants of the natural landscape, Cain said. The reason for this problem, he said, is the difficulty in finding measures of values for these areas. Cain pointed out that in deciding what to do with a natural area, each possible use must be given the same weight, regardless of which use is common and which is rare. The market place, he said, cannot determine real welfare and the value of services of nature.

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B-1652-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 13, 1957

Special to Weeklies
For immediate release

INCOME TAX COURSE TO BE HELD SOON

Nearly 500 bank officials, attorneys and other persons who help farm families prepare income tax returns will attend the 15th annual Farm Income Tax Short Course Oct. 7-9 at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul.

The course was announced this week by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota. It is sponsored by the University in cooperation with the U. S. Internal Revenue Service, the Minnesota Department of Taxation and the Minnesota Bankers Association.

Any interested person may attend.

Topics at the event will include all phases of managing state and federal income taxes. There will be talks on Oct. 7 on tax management for farmers, state and federal tax filing requirements, inclusions in gross income, accounting methods and inventories and tax deductions.

Oct. 8 topics will cover social security and self-employment tax, estates and trusts, exemptions and credits, taxable and nontaxable entities, partnerships and corporations, capital gains and losses and installment and deferred payment sales.

During the final day's meeting, tax experts will discuss net operating losses, excise taxes and internal revenue examination, review and appeal procedures.

The course will feature speakers from the Social Security district office, the state Department of Taxation, the U. S. Internal Revenue Service and the University.

For more information, contact the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 13, 1957

Special to Twin City Outlets
and local papers

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Fifty-eight new and former students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota were today named winners of 1957-58 scholarships.

The scholarship winners were named by A. A. Dowell, assistant dean of the College.

Roland B. Carlson, freshman, Chicago, Ill., was named to receive a four-year scholarship of $600 annually from the International Minerals and Chemical Corporation.

George F. Derscheid, Kenyon and Robert A. Sutherland, Hayfield, both freshmen, will each receive a $1,000 Smith-Douglass Company, Inc. scholarship. The fund will include $400 for the freshman year and $200 for each following year.

Students receiving $200 Sears-Roebuck Foundation freshman agriculture scholarships include: Eugene L. Anderson, Rush City; Roger E. Anderson, St. Hilaire; Edward E. Bolton, Menahga; Michael M. Foley, Kelliher; Paul H. Hanson, Gaylord; Warren C. Hanson, Benson; Harold O. Miller, Foley; Warren V. Nelson, Rush City; Melvin R. Neyers, Gibbon; Roger D. Tollefson, Crookston; Roland R. Larter, Lancaster.

Sears-Roebuck Foundation home economics freshman scholarships were awarded to: Lois M. Erickson, Badger; Phyllis J. Knutson, Houston; Myrna H. Moreland, Dodge Center.

Twenty-eight high school graduates will receive Augustus L. Searle scholarships of $300 each. These new students include: Marsha D. Banovetz, Ely; Barbara J. Barnes, Pipestone; Maureen E. Bartholomew, Wayzata; Margaret L. Birk, Rockville; Kathleen K. Buesing, Marshall; Jerry Lynn Burkholder, St. Paul; Judith Ann Carlson, Cokato; Kay H. Carlson, Winthrop; Caren I. Costello, Blackduck; Deva Anne Dalke, Fairfax, Jeannine A. Engler, Randolph; Juanita F. Hanson, Anoka; Marilyn J. Hanson, Ellendale; Sharon A. Johnson, Guckeen; Paula A. Jurgensen, Owatonna, Donna M. Kinney.

(more)

Wells, Berna I. Kuchenbecker, Rochester; Mary Ann Lahti, Minneapolis; Shirley P. Lake, Aitkin; Judith A. Nopola, Esko; Adrianne C. Palmer, Winthrop; Mary Jane Powelson, St. Cloud; Anne M. Rubis, Grove City; Sharon R. Schroeder, Eagle Bend; Donna M. Skogberg, Sacred Heart; Barbara J. Steinhagen, Cologne; Susan M. Wadd, Janesville; Marilyn C. Wolf, LeSueur.

Winners of $300 Smith-Douglass scholarships are Lee C. Hoskins, Kimball; Ronald A. Johnson, Harris, Gary H. Knutson, Minneapolis.

Students who will receive $300 Minnesota Dairy Industry scholarships include: H. Douglas Johnson, freshman, Fergus Falls; Donald J. Benning, junior, Browerville; Richard R. Day, sophomore, Appleton; LeRoy C. Iverson, junior, Mabel; Wayne J. Kielty, sophomore, Grove City; Philip L. Lucas, sophomore, White Bear Lake; William H. Stauber, junior, Robbinsdale.

Other scholarship winners include: Cook Parent Teachers' association scholarship, $100, to Alvin A. Aho, senior, Cook; Order of the Eastern Star scholarship, $100, to David H. Schaer, freshman, Claremont; Twin City Home Economists in Homemaking scholarship, $150, to June A. Mattal, senior, Minneapolis.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 13, 1957

Special to Weeklies
For Immediate Release

AGRICULTURE SCHOOL AT UNIVERSITY STARTS 69th YEAR

The University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture will open for its 69th year October 7, according to J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School.

There are still a few dormitory rooms available for the fall term.

The School of Agriculture is a part of the Institute of Agriculture on the University's St. Paul Campus.

A vocational program is offered at the School from October through March. It is intended for high school graduates who do not plan to attend college for four years, but who want further training in efficient farm and home management and in rural community leadership. The vocational program helps prepare them for careers in farming or home management.

Subjects offered in this course include mechanical training, farm management, forage crops, livestock and poultry management, gardening, veterinary studies, rural sociology, leadership, public speaking and others.

A practical nursing and home management curriculum is sponsored jointly by the School of Nursing and the School of Agriculture. A six-term course, it includes nursing instruction and experience in University Hospitals, in homes for the aged, in rural hospitals and in home management. Graduates take state examinations for license.

A home economics curriculum is designed to train young women in efficient homemaking. Graduates can also select careers in related fields.

A nine-months food technician curriculum is offered by the School of Agriculture and the University Hospitals. There is a shortage of trained workers in this field.

(more)

Each student in the School of Agriculture can also receive office training and can enroll in music, dramatics, business and leadership courses and can take part in campus activities and athletics.

Interested students can get further information from vocational agriculture or home economics instructors or by writing to the Superintendent of the School of Agriculture, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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

Special to Marshall county
soils agent

HENDERSON NAMED
NEW AGENT IN
MARSHALL COUNTY

William T. Henderson, formerly county agent in Cook county at Grand Marais, this week took up duties as agricultural agent in Marshall county.

He replaces Erling Weiberg, who recently resigned.

Henderson is a native of Canada, where he was raised on a diversified farm in Manitoba. He was a 4-H club member there for two years.

After attending the Manitoba Technical Institute at Winnipeg in 1946, Henderson entered the University of Manitoba, where he received a bachelor's degree in agriculture in 1950.

He was a fieldman for a cooperative organization in Winnipeg for a year, then went to Langdon, North Dakota, where he was a veterans agriculture instructor until 1954. He then served as a veterans instructor in New Richland and as a commercial foreman in New Ulm until going to Cook county as agricultural agent in 1955.

Henderson was a pilot officer with the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1943-45.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 16, 1957

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* FOR RELEASE AT: *
* Noon, Tuesday, Sept. 17 *
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INCREASED PRESSURE NOTED FOR DAIRY MARKETING EFFICIENCY

Minnesota's dairy plants are under greater pressure than ever to step up their volume for more efficiency, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist said this morning.

E. Fred Koller told the Dairy Products Institute meeting on the University's St. Paul campus that increased costs of processing, handling and marketing milk are bringing about these major developments in the dairy industry:

1. Increased volume per plant. Many plants are buying from smaller creameries in the same area. This makes the small plant a receiving station and often increases profits for both the large and the small plants. There have also been many dairy plant mergers--about 200 per year in the nation since 1940, and the pace of mergers has quickened since 1948.

2. Increased concern for market development and promotion for new products, such as low-fat milk products, cottage cheese, ice milk and others. A dairy organization in Chicago, for example, is carrying on intense experimentation with fresh concentrated milk.

3. A general "tightening-up" of business operations to increase efficiency and reduce plant costs. Many plants are putting in larger equipment to reduce per-unit costs. They are also getting more labor-saving devices, such as "cleaned-in-place" equipment that can be thoroughly cleaned without being dismantled. Automation in general is becoming more common in dairy plants.

Koller said these developments are a result of an outlook for continued surpluses and narrow profit margins in the dairy industry. Increased efficiency by dairy farmers is resulting in increased total milk production that is outstripping population gains. Milk production in 1957 is estimated to run about 5 billion pounds ahead of consumption for the U. S. There is a 4 percent total milk surplus in the nation, similar to recent years.

Fluid milk consumption per person has remained stable in recent years. Increased bottle milk consumption, Koller said, has been offset by a drop in consumption of evaporated milk and cream of all kinds. ### 1654-pjt

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

For use week of
September 23 or later

FARM FILLERS

Filth-borne diseases can be prevented in pig farrowing pens this fall by cleaning and disinfecting the pens with one can of lye to 20 gallons of boiling water, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. If available, live steam is also effective, Zavoral says.

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Here's a tip from John Neetzel, University of Minnesota forestry researcher, on power driving posts in dry soil. Put a pint of water around the point of the post as it is started into the soil. That makes the driving easier.

* * * * * *

A mid-afternoon lunch break is a good safety pointer to follow this fall, says Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. By stopping field work long enough for a snack, you can help avoid over-fatigue that often leads to drowsiness and accidents.

* * * * * *

Farm size is the biggest single reason why some farms in Minnesota make more money than others. In a 1945-54 study of earnings on 149 state farms, every extra acre of cropland gave an $18 annual increase in labor earnings, say University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

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About 14 percent of Minnesota's total acreage, or 7½ million acres, is peat. Some 3 million of these acres are potentially good cropland or timberland, says Rouse Farnham, University of Minnesota soils scientist.

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American dairy farmers produced more than a billion and a half pounds of dried milk last year -- about 10 times as much as any other nation.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 16 1957

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

We're Eating More Processed Fruit

About half of the fruit we eat is now in processed form, according to a survey made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Consumers want more and more of their fruits in easy-to-prepare forms. Today 50 percent of the fruits we eat are canned, frozen or dried.

* * * * * *

Number of Servings Per Pound Important

The cut of meat with the lowest price per pound is not always the best buy. Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, points out that the number of servings you get for your money is also important. You'll need, per serving, ½ to 1 pound of meat if it contains much bone and gristle, 1/3 to 1/2 pound of meat with medium amounts of bone, 1/4 to 1/3 pound of meat with little bone and only 1/5 to 1/4 pound of meat with no bone. So a boneless cut could cost much more per pound than one with a great deal of bone and yet be a better buy.

-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.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Pink in Poultry

What makes cooked poultry meat pink?

That's a frequent query from homemakers who prepare chicken and turkey so plentiful on markets these days.

Poultry meat that turns pinkish during roasting, even when thoroughly cooked, is perfectly safe to eat and is not changed in flavor or other qualities.

Certain substances in the atmosphere of a heated over -- or in the hot air of an outdoor fire -- may react chemically with substances in poultry meat to give it a pink tinge, according to research at the United States Department of Agriculture's Western Utilization Research and Development Division.

It's often the meat of younger birds that shows the most pink, because their thinner skins allow oven gases to get through to the flesh underneath. The amount of fat in the skin also affects this pinking.

* * * * * *

The Popular Potato

Potatoes -- now coming to market in increasing quantities -- well deserve their popularity because they are so versatile and give such a high return in food value for the money spent.

A medium-sized potato can supply 1/5 of the recommended daily amount of vitamin C, as well as worthwhile amounts of the B-vitamins thiamine and niacin, and the minerals iron, phosphorus and potassium. To preserve these nutrients, cook potatoes in their skins. When you boil potatoes, use as little water and as short a cooking time as possible.

If you're trying to cut calories, don't be afraid of the potato. But do be wary of the fats or gravies served with it. Cut down on these trimmings, and you may find that you like the potato for its own flavor better than ever.

-jbn-

CLOTHING

Shopping for Children's Clothes

If you still have some shopping to do for school clothes, do some preliminary planning before you go downtown. Decide what clothing items need replacing or purchasing, then make a shopping list, noting size, desired color and style for each item. This list will guide you in finding the clothes your child really needs and will help you avoid tempting but less useful impulse purchases.

If possible, take each child separately on a shopping trip and have him try on clothes to check fit accurately.

* * * * * *

Simple Styles Best

Simple styles are generally more satisfactory than fancy or "faddy" clothes for school and easier to care for. In addition to style, there are many points to check in connection with fit and construction. For example: Is there plenty of ease through body, shoulders, armholes? Are blouse and shirt tails long enough to tuck in properly? Is there enough length in skirts and trousers or deep enough hems to allow for growth? Are there strong reinforcements at points of strain? Are seams wide and well sewn? Are fasteners firmly attached? Fabrics should be sturdy, non-irritating and easy to care for. And be sure the clothing for younger children is easy to put on so they can help themselves.

* * * * * *

Your Money's Worth in a Coat

To get your money's worth when you shop for a fall or winter coat for your daughter, before you shop decide what you would like the fabric and style to do. Do you want a coat she can wear everywhere, for school and sports only or for dress only? Must it be a certain color? Should it be a style similar to what her friends are wearing? How warm should it be? How long do you expect it to last? How easy should it be to clean?

-jbn-

SAFETY

Dangerous Cellar Stairs

Falls are still the number one cause of fatal accidents in Minnesota homes, especially among people 65 years and older.

Many of these falls are on stairs. A recent Wisconsin survey found that cellar stairs were special accident hazards to elderly people living in farm homes.

Some 600 people over 65 years old were interviewed in a study of housing conditions and needs of this age group of farm people. Most of these people lived in houses with stairs. Many of the basement stairways were poorly lighted, steep and cluttered and thus a special hazard to those whose eyesight often was not as keen as it once was and whose step was not as steady.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, offers these suggestions for safer stairs: A strong handrail the full length of the stairs; good light on every step; keeping steps in good repair so the tread is firm and even; top and bottom step painted white as a reminder; keeping stairs free of all clutter. The stairway should never be used for storage. If the lighting is poor, a flashlight on a shelf at the top of the stairs may help light the way safely.

* * * * * *

Homemaker Has Part in Safe Cornpicking

Every farm homemaker is interested in a safe cornpicking season. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, believes homemakers can play a vital part in making the season safe. Before the season begins, decide as a family what it will mean to go through a safe picking season and agree on safe practices by which all will work, Prickett suggests.

Cheerful dispositions and a smooth-running household will help to send the husband to work in a peaceful frame of mind. Homemakers can help, too, by having meals ready on time, furnishing lunch for the morning and afternoon rest breaks, keeping the house orderly, caring for the children and keeping them safely away from all farm machinery.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 16, 1957 Immediate Release

SWINE FEEDERS DAY SET FOR SEPT. 27

The 35th annual Swine Feeders Day will be Sept. 27 at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, according to J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

L.E . Hanson, head of the department of animal husbandry at the University, is program chairman for the event.

Visitors will be taken on a tour of barns and lots to see demonstrations and experiments in progress during the morning of the day.

During the afternoon program, John Olson, Worthington, purebred hog producer, will discuss "The hog business--where is it headed?"

R.J. Meade, University swine nutritionist, will explain results of 1956-57 swine feeding experiments at the University and R.E. Comstock, another University livestock scientist, will talk on "Modern ideas in swine breeding."

"Why do on-the-farm testing?" will be discussed by Henry G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

For more information, contact the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

1655-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 16, 1957 Immediate Release

FEEDING RESEARCH TO BE A FEATURE OF BEEF-GRASSLAND DAY

Farmers attending the Beef-Grassland Field Day Thursday (Sept. 19) at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station will hear a complete review of the latest concepts in beef feeding.

One of the key topics to be reported at this event will be on the value of several feed additives fed alone and in different combinations, according to A.L. Harvey, University livestock scientist.

Research workers at Minnesota and other experiment stations have found that feeding or implanting stilbestrol, a synthetic hormone, can bring increased gains and better feed efficiency in beef cattle.

However Minnesota scientists discovered in 1955 and '56 that implanting the material at 36 milligram per animal resulted in some unfavorable side effects--such as low backs and high tail heads--that brought lower carcass value and lower price at market time. Implanting means placing a pellet of the material under the skin behind the animal's ear.

So during the last year, the scientists have implanted the stilbestrol at varying levels--10, 20, and 30 milligrams per animal--to find out if it's possible to still get the increases but eliminate the side effects.

How well other additives affect beef cattle will also be reported. In these feeding tests, the livestock men have compared stilbestrol and terramycin, stilbestrol and dynafac, stilbestrol and grain on pasture, linseed and soybean oil meal and have run experiments on silages for wintering calves.

Other topics for the event will include weekly vs. daily rotational grazing, by A.R. Schmid, University agronomist; pasture fertility and beef production, by Paul Burson, University soils scientist and correct status of the bloat problem, by C.E. Stevens, veterinary research worker at the University.

Norris K. Carnes, general manager of the Central Livestock association, Inc., will discuss "Beef Cattle Prospects for 1958."

1656-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 16, 1957 Immediate Release

4-H TRACTOR SCHOOL AT MORRIS SEPT. 24

The annual statewide 4-H tractor school will be held Sept. 24-27 at the West Central School and Experiment Station in Morris, Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Nearly 70 4-H club junior and adult leaders will attend the four-day school, which will include lectures and demonstrations on tractor maintenance and farm machinery care, with actual work in the shop on tractors and in the field on plow adjustment. For each hour of lecture, 4-H'ers will spend an equivalent amount of time working on tractors.

The school is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the Standard Oil foundation, Inc., and six agricultural implement companies with the cooperation of the West Central School and Experiment station.

Among those who will conduct shop demonstrations and give lectures are Meinen; Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer, University of Minnesota; L.A. Nessius, William Koch, D.C. Mattison, automotive engineers, Standard Oil co.; John Russell, J.I. Case co.; Harold Boxstad, Allis Chalmers Manufacturing co.; Den Daniels, International Harvester co.; John Colman and Clarence Lano, Massey-Harris Ferguson co.; Hanley Rigstedt, Minneapolis Moline co.; and Herman Kilmer, Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor co.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, will discuss and demonstrate safe use of the tractor at the closing session Sept. 27.

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

1657-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 16 1957

To all counties

For use week of
September 23 or after

MAIN DISH FOODS
PLENTIFUL
IN OCTOBER

Main-dish foods make up most of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for October, reports Home Agent _____ _____.

Cheese is given special prominence on the list, since October is the traditional month for the Cheese Festival.

After being in moderate supply for several months, pork is classed as plentiful, because of the large number of hogs born last spring which will be marketed during the fall.

Frying chickens are expected to come to market in larger numbers than in any previous October, and record supplies of turkeys will be available.

Tuna fishermen have had a good year; consequently, canned tuna will be in large supply.

Because of the big harvest of peas this year, peas are plentiful in three different forms: dry, canned and frozen. Split pea soup, made from dry peas, is a perfect dish for chilly fall days, _____ says.

October is apple-picking time, and the crop over the nation is the largest since 1950. Minnesota apples are of excellent quality.

A big crop of potatoes, larger than the nation ordinarily eats, is in prospect, and the main crop will begin to move to market during October.

The large supply of peanuts left over from last year and a big crop now being harvested make peanuts and peanut butter abundant.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 16 1957

To all counties

For use week of
September 23 or later

PLAN FOREST WORK LIKE ANY OTHER FARM OPERATION

Time spent harvesting timber can bring nearly as good a return per hour as time spent on other farm crops, says County Agent _____.

In thrifty, well-stocked forests, you can earn a good winter income by felling, bucking and hauling trees, _____ and Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, point out. And even if you hire labor for some of this work, you can still get a return for managing the operation.

But before you start the wood "harvest", Smith says, take these steps:

First, examine the woods, pick out the mature trees to be harvested this year and figure the cutting so that it will improve the woods for even faster future growth.

Next, mark the trees to be harvested. Plan to cull out the mis-shaped "wolf" trees and weed trees which are now taking up room which could be better used by more valuable timber.

Finally, sell your timber before you cut it. Get a written contract from a buyer to purchase your wood. It isn't profitable to invest time and money harvesting timber that can't be sold. This isn't because there's no demand for timber. But like with any business, timber buyers often prefer to contract for their purchases in advance.

Smith adds, however, that not every wooded area has good income possibilities. Because of unwise cutting, woodland grazing and forest fires, some forests won't bring a good income for a long time.

Where woodland quality and productivity are very low, the stand may be "thickened up" by planting with seedling stock next spring.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 16 1957

To all counties
for immediate use

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

SOWS NEED GOOD DIET

How many pigs you raise to market age can well depend on the feed given to the sows during the gestation period, according to County Agent _____ _____.

He points out that tests in recent years at the University of Minnesota show that pig survival is highest when sows get a normal,adequate diet.

Up-to-date research on the effect of sows' rations on pig survival will be reported at the annual Swine Feeders Day, scheduled for Friday, September 27 on the University St. Paul campus. All interested farmers are invited to attend.

In tests conducted in 1955-56, pigs from sows fed low-protein rations (10.7 percent) were compared with pigs from sows fed normal rations (14.3 percent protein). University swine nutritionists found that when the pigs became sick, there were higher death losses among pigs from sows on low-protein diets than from sows that had received normal diets.

Ninety-two percent of the pigs farrowed by sows fed higher protein levels survived to weaning, while only 77 percent of the pigs from low-protein rations lived to that age.

According to R. J. Meade, University swine nutritionist, the difference was due principally to higher death loss from disease among litters on the low-protein lot.

A similar experiment was conducted during the past year to confirm results of the first study. Meade will report on this work at Swine Feeders Day, Friday.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 16 1957

To all counties

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RID ORCHARDS OF MICE AND RABBITS

Minnesota fruit growers are urged to rid their orchards of destructive mice and rabbits before the snow flies.

Robert L. Isaac, extension rodent specialist for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the University of Minnesota, says poison is the best weapon against mice.

He recommends putting zinc phosphide-treated apple cubes and strychnine-treated oats in the active runways of the animals in November. If there are no runways, you can put the bait on top of the ground as long as there is some protective covering. Broken bales of hay or straw scattered in separate piles, old fertilizer bags, or asphalt paper will attract mice.

Make at least one check after the first snowfall for active signs of these pests, Isaac says. If they still are present in large numbers, use a second treatment with strychnine.

Buckshot is the best rabbit control, Isaac says. However, this isn't always advisable, because careless hunting can result in more damage than will rabbits. Also, since these animals are protected by law in Minnesota, be sure to see your local game warden before you consider killing rabbits.

Under certain conditions, it is better to paint or spray repellent chemicals on trees. Good commercial repellents are now available, Isaac says. Apply repellent as soon as the trees are dormant and the treatment will last all winter.

For more information, see your county agent or write to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 16 1957

To all counties

ATT: CLUB AGENTS

For use week of Sept.23 or after

4-H'ERS LEARN TO FINISH WOOD

Finishing furniture woods is one of the many creative skills 4-H club members can learn in the 4-H home furnishings project, according to Club (Home) Agent _____.

The purpose of finishing wood is to bring out its beauty, to protect the surface and to make furniture easy to maintain.

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these steps for preparing furniture wood for a finish:

. Countersink any nails and fill the holes with stick shellac or fine sandings mixed with glue. When the material used to fill the holes is set, smooth it until it is even with the wood.

. Use abrasive papers and steel wool to obtain a clean, smooth surface.

. Always sand with the grain of the wood. Take a block of wood about the size of a blackboard eraser, pad it with soft cloth, then cover it with abrasive paper.

. As you sand, remove the dust from the surface with a cloth.

. To remove any dust left from the sanding, wipe the surface with a cloth dampened with turpentine.

Most woods are beautiful and are best left their natural color. However, you may wish to change the color of the wood by bleaching or staining before applying the finish. To prevent a pitted appearance, open-grained woods such as oak need a wood filler before adding the finish.

Select the finish that will give the service you need. Some finishes have durability under hard wear; some are resistant to water, heat and acids.

To build up a smooth even finish, Mrs. Zabel suggests using several thin coats rather than a few thick ones. Most finishes need rubbing lightly between coats to smooth the surface for the next coat. Use fine steel wool or fine finishing sandpaper for the rub down. To give the piece of furniture a satiny smooth, dull sheen, rub the last coat with a pad of cloth dipped in boiled linseed oil and powdered pumice.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 17, 1957

Special to East Ottertail County Agent.

NESS IS NAMED
ASSISTANT AGENT
ON EXTENSION STAFF

Gerald Ness, River Falls, Wis., this week took up duties as assistant agricultural agent in East Ottertail County.

He will work with Sherman Mandt on the overall Extension program here with emphasis on 4-H work the first year.

Ness was born and raised on a dairy farm in northwestern Wisconsin, and has several years of farming and professional agricultural experience.

He attended River Falls, Wis., State College in 1946-47, then went to the University of Minnesota where he received his B.S. degree in 1950.

From 1950-52, he was a veterans agricultural instructor at Nevis, Minnesota, and from 1953 until recently he was a production assistant for Northrup King and Co. in Minneapolis. In that position, he supervised hybrid seed corn production in Iowa and Minnesota and worked in corn research.

During the past year, he has also operated a 130-acre cash crop farm near River Falls.

Ness served two years in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

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Enc.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 17 1957

Special to Douglas
County Agent

BJORHUS NAMED
ASSISTANT AGENT
IN DOUGLAS COUNTY

K. Russell Bjorhus, Ulen, Minnesota, has been named assistant agent in Douglas County.

He will take up his duties October 1st, assisting County Agent Eldon Rost in the overall Extension program. A large part of his time will be devoted to the 4-H Club program.

Bjorhus was born near Driscoll, North Dakota, was raised on a farm in Minnesota's Clay County. He and a brother operated the 360-acre farm there from 1948 to 1950.

He was a 4-H club member in Clay County for six years. In that time, he had projects in crops, lambs, beef and dairy cattle. He was a member of a dairy judging team for two years.

He served in the U.S. Air Force from April, 1951 to December, 1952.

Last spring, Bjorhus graduated from the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

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Enc.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Sept. 18, 1957

Special

Immediate release

J. D. WINTER RECEIVES AWARD

J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, has received an achievement award from the National Institute of Locker and Freezer Provisioners.

The award was given for Winter's research in frozen foods and for his service to the organization. Winter has been in charge of the University's food processing laboratory since it was established and is recognized as a national authority in the field of freezing fruit, vegetables and other foods.

-jbm-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1957 Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO SHOW CATTLE AT SO. ST. PAUL SHOW

Some 700 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls will bring their best beef cattle, hogs and lambs to the 39th annual Junior Livestock show in South St. Paul Sept. 30-Oct. 3.

The livestock exhibits will include 310 fat steers, 180 market barrows, 197 lambs, 14 trios of lambs, according to Howard Newell, district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Sponsors of the Junior Livestock show are the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association, the South St. Paul Civic and Commerce association, the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Monday, Sept. 30, is entry day. A sheep shearing contest is scheduled for 2:30 p.m. Monday. Livestock judging will begin Tuesday for pigs and sheep and continue through Wednesday for beef.

High point of the week for many of the club members will be presentation of livestock exhibit awards at the Wednesday evening banquet and the livestock auction on Thursday. The auction, final event of the show, is sponsored by businessmen of South St. Paul, the Twin Cities and other areas of the state.

Educational bus tours will be conducted for 4-H'ers on the days they do not exhibit. Recreational and educational programs have been planned for club members on Monday and Tuesday nights in the South St. Paul high school.

1658-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1957

* * * * * * * * * * * *
* Release at noon, *
* Thursday, Sept. 19 *
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LOOSE HOUSING CAN MEAN SAVINGS

A farmer planning to rebuild or remodel his dairy barn can, on the average, reduce his labor by 15 percent and cut his shelter costs by a third if he chooses a loose housing setup for the herd.

But whether this is a wise choice for an individual farmer depends on how good a feeding and management job he does and how he plans his work habits, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist said today.

Speaking at the Dairy Products Institute on the St. Paul campus, S.A. Engene said feeding and herd management are much more important than building arrangement. Barn type itself has no effect on feeding efficiency. That means a well-arranged conventional barn would still be more efficient in the long run than an average loose housing setup.

Loose housing for dairy cattle means letting the cows run loose in a shed or barn, usually with one side of the building open, and putting the cows in stalls only at milking time.

Engene explained that feed alone makes up more than half of the total cost of keeping a cow for a year, based on average figures in recent years on southern Minnesota dairy farms. Labor makes up about a third of the annual costs and shelter amounts to about 5 percent after the initial cost.

Engene said that milk quality can be high with loose housing, but if the farmer is careless, quality is lower than with a conventional barn. One important advantage of loose housing, he added, is that it makes it easy to vary the herd size. Herds in loose housing can be easily crowded for a short period of time, extra loafing and feeding space can easily be added, and a milking parlor will handle a wide range in herd size.

1659-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1957

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* Release at 4 p.m. *
* Thursday, Sept. 19 *
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BEEF PRODUCTION ON PASTURE CAN BE DOUBLED

ROSEMOUNT—Fertilizing the pasture, feeding grain and implanting steers with stilbestrol increased beef profits per acre by 60 percent in recent feeding trials at the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment station here.

That finding was reported at the annual Beef-Grassland Field Day this afternoo at the Rosemount station, by A.L. Harvey, University livestock scientist.

Harvey said that where steers received ground ear corn, had been implanted wit 24 milligrams of stilbestrol and were on fertilized pasture, there were 582 pounds beef,worth about $90 after feed and fertilizer costs, produced on each acre.

Steers on unfertilized pasture that received no grain or stilbestrol produced only 254 pounds of beef, worth about $56 per acre.

Livestock men had compared feeding grain, implanting stilbestrol and grazing the steers on fertilized pasture, alone and in combinations, over a 112-day period in this test. Implanting means placing a pellet of stilbestrol under the skin in back of the animal's ear.

Stilbestrol implanting alone increased the amount of beef produced per acre by 16.4 percent. Feeding ground ear corn increased beef per acre by 37.8 percent and pasture fertilization by itself produced a 52.4 percent increase.

O.E. Kolari, another livestock scientist, said that terramycin and stilbestrol fed together to steers boosted gains by 25 percent and resulted in higher market prices. Also, he said, feeding the two additives in combination brought better results than feeding either one alone. Terramycin is an antibiotic and stilbestrol is a synthetic hormone.

In these tests, researchers compared four groups of 16 steers each over a 112-day feeding period. One group received 80 milligrams of terramycin daily, a second group received 10 milligrams of stilbestrol per day and a third received both terramycin and stilbestrol. A fourth group received neither additive.

(MORE)

ADD 1 - beef grassland

Steers fed both stilbestrol and terramycin gained 2.64 pounds per day, compared to 2.38 pounds for animals on terramycin alone, 2.4 pounds for stilbestrol alone, and 2.11 pounds for steers that received neither.

Stilbestrol-terramycin-fed animals required $15.13 worth of feed for each hundred pounds of gain. That was more than a dollar less than for steers fed either one of the additives alone and more than two dollars per hundred pounds less than for animals that received no additives.

Cattle fed the combination sold for an average price of $17.89 per hundred pounds. That was about 34-55 cents higher than for any one of the other three groups. Kolari said.

Kolari also said that lower levels of stilbestrol implanting didn't produce as good gains as did the higher levels normally used. In the past, most steers implanted with the material have received a 36-milligram dose. But Minnesota scientists experimented with 10, 20 and 30 milligram doses to see if lower levels would bring good gains but avoid unfavorable side effects that often result from implanting.

Steers implanted with 10 milligrams and those receiving 20 miligrams averaged identical gains--2.52 pounds daily--while steers receiving 30 milligrams gained 2.71 pounds per day.

Reporting on another experiment, Kolari said that feeding dynafac, another feed additive, to steers resulted in no significant difference in daily gains.

1660-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 18, 1957

Special to South St. Paul
Livestock Reporter

4-H PROJECT STARTS SHEEP FLOCK

Starting with a single sheep a few years ago, Bill Cook, 13, Aitkin, has built up an 11-sheep flock.

The key to successful lamb raising, he finds, is following a good feeding program. This year he has a trio that he will enter in the Junior Livestock show.

He says, "to have a good trio, there should be three lambs very much alike. This doesn't mean simply picking three lambs and feeding them. This year, I started with five lambs, then culled out two after I had watched their performance for two weeks."

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PROJECT HOLDS DREAMS FOR FUTURE

Starting a 4-H sheep project 7 years ago was the "beginning of a dream" for Luverne Anderson, 16, Aitkin.

Luverne, who now has a 10-sheep flock, says "my dreams are to have a 500-1,000 ewe ranch sometime in the future." That dream could well come true. Luverne plans to purchase 40 breeding ewes yet this year.

Luverne will be showing a crossbred lamb at the Junior Livestock show.

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SHEEP BRING GOOD PROFIT

A $10.89 profit from a single lamb is possible for the 4-H youngster who practices proper feeding and management.

Norman Eidenschink, 16, Detroit Lakes, fed a male lamb for 98 days, found that its value was $27 at the end of the feeding period. Feed cost was only $4.11 and the lamb cost $12 at the beginning of the project, leaving a good profit.

This lamb received barley, oats, corn and alfalfa, along with salt containing phenothiazine.

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add 1 Special to South St. Paul Reporter

SWINE BRING GOOD PROFIT TO 4-H YOUTHS

One good meat-type hog can easily bring a $25 profit.

That's the report from 13-year-old Robert Lamm, Foley. He made a profit of $25.75 on a crossbred barrow this year. The pig grew from 45 to 200 pounds -- just the right market weight -- in 90 days.

This is Robert's third year in 4-H work and his third year in swine projects.

* * * * * *

YOUTH CARES FOR HOME SHEEP FLOCK

Laurence Rahm, Jr., 18, Foley, will be one of the most seasoned 4-H youngsters at the Junior Livestock show as far as sheep are concerned.

He has been in sheep work during all of his 8 4-H project years and, on the home farm, he takes care of a 75-ewe flock. He has won several ribbons for his lambs in showring competition.

Lambs on the Rahm farm are creep fed with a mixture of oats, corn and pellets. They also get plenty of alfalfa hay, salt and water.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1957

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* For release: *
* Thursday, Sept. 19 *
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HAGEN, NELSON GET NATIONAL COUNTY AGENT AWARD

BOSTON, MASS.--Two veteran county agents from Minnesota were honored this week for their service to farm families.

Oscar Nelson, Mahnomen, Mahnomen county agent, and Henry Hagen, Walker, Cass county agent, received Distinguished Service Awards from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents at the organization's annual meeting here.

Nelson has been in county extension work for 19 years, eight of which have been in Mahnomen county. He is a native of Iowa, graduated from Iowa State college in 1930, then worked in Iowa until joining the Minnesota Agricultural Extension service as an assistant agent at large in 1936.

He then served in Cass county for four years, was in Beltrami county for two and was Wabasha county agent for three years. From 1945-48, he helped operate a beef and sheep farm.

Working in cooperation with managers and owners of beef and sheep herds, Nelson has helped improve livestock breeds. He is recognized as an authority on sheep and has promoted better rams and the value of proper feeding and management of sheep flocks in Mahnomen county.

He has also helped farmers in insect and rodent control, in planting shelter belts and has worked with local youth in 4-H work. He was particularly active during the 1954 army worm outbreak, in advising farmers on ways to bring that pest under control.

Hagen is a native of Hutchinson, Minn., and is a 1929 graduate of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture. For about eight years, he was official test supervisor for the Minnesota dairy extension program.

From 1938-43, Hagen was a rural rehabilitation supervisor for the Farm Security Administration in eight Minnesota counties. He joined the Agricultural Extension service as Cass county agent in 1943 and has remained there since.

The only extension agent in Cass county, Hagen has been particularly active in pasture improvement, dairy management and herd improvement work with local farmers. He is noted for having a strong 4-H club program in Cass county, for his work in horticulture and home beautification and for other phases of farm and home improvement.

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1661-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1957 Immediate release

STATE 4-H HEALTH ACHIEVEMENT WINNERS NAMED

Mary Beth Larson, 18, Braham, and Richard O. Lyman, 18, Route 5, Excelsior, are this year's state 4-H health achievement winners.

The Isanti county girl and Carver county boy were chosen state health champions from among approximately 100 county health winners. Announcement of the winners was made at the State 4-H Health camp held this week at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological station at Itasca State park.

The two state health champions will receive all-expense trips to the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago in early December, where they will compete for national honors. Selection of 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, brunette Mary Beth is 5 feet 5½ inches tall and weighs 125 pounds. Richard, blond and blue-eyed, stands 6 feet 4 inches in his stocking feet and weighs 165 pounds. The winners have represented their counties at state health camp two different times and have given health demonstrations at the State Fair. Both are members of the National Honor society.

A graduate of Braham high school, Mary Beth is a freshman this year at Gustavus Adolphus college. She plans to be a nurse. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip T. Larson.

During six of the seven years she has been a member of the Braham Lively Lasses 4-H club, she has carried the health activity. She has been president, secretary, treasurer and reporter of her club and is now health chairman. Her community health activities include helping the school nurse with polio shots and eye examinations, assisting with the bloodmobile in Braham, soliciting for Red Cross and cancer drives.

(MORE)

Add 1 - health winners

As a student in Braham high school, she was a member of the choir, high school orchestra and band, competed in the state music contest, was winner in the district speech contest and was assistant editor of the school paper. Last year she was district winner in the 4-H Search for Talent contest.

A graduate of Minnetonka high school, Richard is a freshman at Carleton college. He plans to be an agricultural economist. He lives on a 580-acre farm in Carver county with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Lyman.

A member of the Victoria Friendly Workers 4-H club for eight years, Richard has been its president and vice president and is now health chairman. He is also vice president of the Carver county 4-H leaders' council. His health activities include planning health demonstrations for his club, helping solicit funds for Red Cross and working with the club to improve the water supply for his community. Each year he has had physical and dental examinations.

In high school Richard was active in dramatics, the French club, was a member of the student council, served on the staffs of the annual and school paper and was vice president of the Hi-Y club.

Thirteen blue ribbon winners were named in 4-H health achievement. They are: Elizabeth Dean, Byron; Rose Marie Pichner, Owatonna; Roger Wrase, Chaska; Kermit Marpe, Albert Lea; David Luhman, Goodhue; Donald Simon, St. Paul; Joyce Mickelson, Chisago City; Diane Schutte, Osseo; Kathleen Buesing, Marshall; Glenice Rugland, Roseau; Gretchen Jewell, St. Paul Park; Geraldine Speltz, Minneiska; Karen Vergin, Buffalo.

1662-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 18, 1957 Special to Wilcox

Donald Petman, left, Koochiching county agent, and Thor Kommedahl, plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, examine a plant of Redwood flax for signs of plant diseases. Petman has been at International Falls in Koochiching county since 1952. He is a native of Cook, Minn., and is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. He was a veteran's agriculture instructor at Fairfax before taking his present position.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 19, 1957

SPECIAL

Immediate release

TREE FARM DAY, LOGGING AND MANAGEMENT SHOW AT CLOQUET NEXT WEEK

Two consecutive one-day events will be held next week at the Cloquet Experimental Forest, the University of Minnesota School of Forestry announced today.

The third annual Tree Farm Day will be Wednesday, Sept. 25 and a logging and management show will be Thursday. Both events are open to the public.

The Tree Farm Day is sponsored jointly by the University School of Forestry, the Keep Minnesota Green organization, the Timber Producers association, and the Minnesota Department of Conservation. Representatives of industry and other forestry men will answer questions on tree farming and conservation.

Tree Farm Day activities will include a cutting demonstration of a farm type woodland and a discussion on cruising timber and determining growth rate. A wood chipper will convert tree tops and cuttings into livestock bedding.

There will also be demonstrations on how to pile and grade lumber, using herbicides for brush control, planting seedlings and caring for and shearing Christmas trees.

Harold S. Olson, Chairman of the Minnesota Tree Farm System, will be in charge of a Tree Farm Dedication ceremony Wednesday noon. Tree Farm Certificates will be presented at this session.

The logging and management show Thursday is sponsored jointly by the School of Forestry and the Timber Producers association. Morning activities that day will include a demonstration on felling, limbing and bucking marked trees, which will be felled by power saws. There will also be a demonstration of several types of tractors and logging devices used for skidding pulp wood and logs to a landing.

Thursday afternoon demonstrations will include machinery used for loading and hauling pulpwood and logs, weighing logs with portable scales, sharpening power saws, using brush saws, fire extinguishers and barking machines.

Events start at 9 a.m. on each day. Also, visitors may buy lunches at the Cloquet Forest dining hall at noon during each event.

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

September 19, 1957

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is a series of six articles on the 1958 farm outlook, as interpreted by extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

We handled it this way so that each article could deal with one major phase of the outlook. Release dates are set up so the articles can all be used between Monday and Saturday, Sept. 23-28.

Sincerely,

Phil Tichenor

Phil Tichenor
Information Specialist

PJT:jm

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Sept. 19, 1957

Special to Fillmore County

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT FROM IOWA

Fillmore county will again have a home agent when Alida Motland of Osage, Iowa, joins the county extension staff October 1.

Miss Motland has had varied experience in the field of home economics. She taught for 12 years in high schools in Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa. She was home management supervisor with the Farm Security administration for more than three years.

She was brought up on a farm in Mitchell county, Iowa.

A graduate of Iowa State college, Ames, Miss Motland holds a bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics. Before going to Iowa State college, she took two years of undergraduate work at St. Olaf college. She has also taken graduate work at the University of Minnesota.

As home agent Miss Motland will work [redacted] extension home economics program and will assist with the 4-H program.

-jbm-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 19, 1957

EDITOR: This is the sixth in a series of six articles on the 1958 farm outlook.

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*For release: *
*Saturday, Sept. 28 *
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RECORD CROP PRODUCTION, LOWER FEED PRICES IN SIGHT

Feed grains will bring lower prices in 1958 than in most recent years. Prices paid to Minnesota soybean growers should stay closer to loan prices than a year ago.

Hal Routhe, Ermond Hartmans and Harold Pederson, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, point out that total feed supplies around the nation are at record levels. By Oct. 1, the total supply of feed grains is expected to exceed last year's record by 9-10 million tons.

Although the corn crop will be about the same as last year, a record corn carry-over will increase total feed supplies. Also, there will be increased production for 1957 in oats, barley and sorghum grain. As a result, feed prices will probably stay closer to loan levels during the coming year than was true this year. There is little change expected in protein feed prices.

A big soybean carry-over will mean a record supply of soybeans available for U. S. and foreign markets in the coming year. The carry-over is estimated at 18 million bushels by Oct. 1, compared to 4 million in 1956 and 10 million two years ago.

Nearly a third of the past year's soybeans were exported, and exported soybeans in coming months will need to be sold at competitive world prices. Otherwise, there could be a soybean surplus problem next year which could result in soybeans moving into government storage.

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University Farm and Home News.
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 19, 1957

EDITOR: This is the fifth in a series of six articles on the 1958 farm outlook.

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* For release: *
* Friday, Sept. 27 *
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EGG PRICES EXPECTED HIGHER

Minnesota poultry producers should receive higher egg prices during the coming year than they got in corresponding months in 1956 and '57.

Harold Pedorson, Ernond Hartmans and Hal Routhe, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota point out there will be less hens laying and egg production will be down by the end of this year, because of 18 percent less replacement chicks raised last spring.

As a result, eggs should bring 10 cents per dozen more during the first 6 months in 1958 than in corresponding months a year earlier. Egg producers can also look forward to lower feed prices in 1958.

Increasing broiler replacements, though, will mean that broiler prices may decrease a little. Producers are slow to cut broiler numbers because of their large fixed investments.

Turkeys can be expected to bring higher prices between now and the holiday season, but it will take aggressive selling to maintain good prices for all of current turkey meat supplies, the economists say.

The total 1957 turkey crop will exceed the 1956 record of 77 million birds raised. Storage turkey stocks are also higher than in 1956.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 19, 1957

EDITOR: This is the fourth in a series of six articles on the 1958 farm outlook.

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* For release: *
* Thursday, Sept. 26 *
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DAIRY OUTLOOK STABLE

Dairy farmers in Minnesota and the rest of the nation will receive about the same prices for their milk in 1958 as they're getting this year.

Extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota say that prices paid for dairy products will continue to depend on government price supports, and support programs are expected to change very little, at least until next April.

Minnesota dairy farmers are influenced more by price supports than in other states where a larger proportion of milk goes into fluid consumption. About 80 percent of Minnesota milk is used for manufactured products, and prices for manufactured dairy products are closely tied to government price programs.

Cow numbers are down in the nation as a whole but milk production per cow has risen so much that total milk production is higher than ever. This is because there are more well-managed, high-producing herds and poor herds are going out of business.

The economists say a good "barometer" to watch in the dairy business is the number of heifer calves kept for milk. This number on Jan. 1, 1957, was about the same as a year earlier, and indicates a trend toward "leveling off" in cow numbers.

There are still a great many low-producing, inefficient herds that will continue to be unprofitable, say the economists. They explain that the key to dairy profits will be increased production per cow at lower cost.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 19, 1957

EDITOR: This is the third in a series of six articles on the 1958 farm outlook.

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For release Wednesday, Sept. 24
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1958 FAVORABLE YEAR FOR HOG PRODUCERS

The coming year should be profitable for hog producers, even though hog prices may run lower than they have been during the past 12 months.

The reason for the favorable hog outlook is that feed costs will be lower, say Hal Routhe and Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

The 1957 fall pig crop is estimated at 37 million head. This is more than last year but still almost a million less than in 1955. There were 3 percent less sows farrowed this spring than a year ago, but more pigs saved per litter resulted in a spring pig crop about the same as in 1956. Breeders intend to have about a half million more pigs farrowed this fall than last.

Hog prices should reach a low in November and December, but this low is expected to be about $1-2 higher than in 1956. The economists add, though, that there isn't apt to be as rapid a recovery as a year ago and prices in general will be lower.

Spring farrowing is continuing to be a good practice for many farmers to follow. During next June, July and August, prices will run about 20 percent above prices in October, November and December when late spring pigs are marketed. Also, it will be most profitable to market hogs at 200-220 pounds, the economists say.

Pork prices could get a lift from a slight decrease in beef supplies and increased beef prices in 1958. Pork consumption per capita was up slightly in 1956 from a year earlier and, with higher beef prices, could increase again in 1958.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 19, 1957

EDITOR: This is the second in a series of six articles on the 1958 farm outlook.

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* For release: *
* Tuesday, Sept. 24 *
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CATTLE FEEDING OUTLOOK GOOD FOR 1958

With less beef cattle in the nation and lower feed prices expected for next year, cattle feeding prospects are good for 1958, according to Hal Routhe and Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

They say there should be reduced beef supplies for several years, meaning there is a good chance for better prices to producers. Feed will be somewhat cheaper during the coming year, which should also improve the profit picture for beef.

Corn is expected to average $1.15 per bushel in 1957-58, compared to $1.25 in 1956-57. Hay is expected to be $3 cheaper per ton.

There were a million less beef cows and heifers on U. S. farms in January, 1957, than there were a year earlier. Total number last January was 30.7 million and the economists look for an even 30 million by the end of this year. Beef calves and steers are also down from last year and are expected to decline more. Because of fewer cows in breeding herds, the 1957 calf crop was 2 percent down from a year earlier.

Drought-forced selling won't be as high as in recent years, but slaughter will still be large enough to reduce meat inventories by 1-2 million head by January, 1958.

A peak in feeder cattle marketing is expected in late October or early November. Cattle should have better condition and more weight than last year and prices for feeders should be $3-4 higher than a year ago.

Slaughter cattle may bring slightly lower market prices during the next month or two, but these prices should increase later on. The outlook is for higher prices for fed cattle in early 1958 and possibly still higher later in the year.

How many cattle are fed during the coming year may well depend on the weather. If the corn crop matures in most areas, farmers will feed fewer cattle. However, more plainer and heavier cattle will move into feedlots rather than through slaughter channels if there is an early frost and a lot of soft corn.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 19, 1957

EDITOR: This is the first in a series of six articles on the 1958 farm outlook

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* For release: *
* Monday, Sept. 23 *
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FARM PRODUCTS SHOULD STAY IN GOOD DEMAND

Thanks to a high level of consumer income and record employment, farm products should stay in strong demand in 1958.

But only a slight increase in farm income is expected because most farm products will still be in abundance.

This farm outlook analysis comes from Hal Routhe and Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

Gross national product--total output of goods and services measured in dollars--should increase in the immediate future, according to the economists. It jumped to an estimated $434 billion this year from $414 billion in 1956 and present prospects are for a further increase to about $448 in 1958.

There are three main things behind this situation, the economists say.

1. Government spending is high. Outlays in 1957 are estimated to be about $7 billion above 1956 and will be $4 billion higher in 1958. National defense, federal highways and farm programs make up the big expense items. State and local expenditures will also be higher.

2. For the 17th year in a row, consumer expenditures will again set a new record this year. Largest part of the increase is in food and services.

3. Private and net foreign investing will change little in 1957 and '58. There is an expected slight decline for 1957, but the trend should be upward in 1958.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1957 Immediate release

4-H'ERS RECEIVE McKERROW SCHOLARSHIPS

Mary Jane Jurgens, 18, Willmar, and Ronald Hayes, 20, Mountain Lake, will receive $150 McKerrow scholarships for their outstanding work in the 4-H livestock projects.

The awards were announced 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 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.

Both winners will attend the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics this fall. Mary Jane plans to teach home economics, Hayes to teach agriculture.

Mary Jane joined the Goldenrod 4-H club eight years ago after a bout with polio. Her calf project proved to be a way of giving her needed exercise to speed her recovery. From the time she started raising her first Holstein calf, she has had full responsibility for the care of her animals, from stall cleaning to feeding, from milking to showing. She now owns four dual-purpose cows. She has exhibited her animals at county and state fairs and has won a number of blue ribbons.

To her achievements in livestock projects, Mary Jane can also add accomplishments in homemaking. Since her mother works outside the home, Mary Jane has done much of the cooking, baking and meal planning since she was 12. She has won awards in the 4-H food preparation project and was Kandiyohi health queen in 1953.

Hayes started 4-H club work 11 years ago with the market lamb project and a few years later began feeding western lambs. He next broadened his livestock work to include the market barrow project, then the beef heifer and beef steer projects. He has carried each of these projects from two to five years. Awards he has won include reserve championship on a lamb at the Western Lamb Show, trips to the State Fair and Junior Livestock show and numerous blue ribbons. His animals are helping to finance his college education.

An active junior leader in the Delton Do'ers 4-H club in Cottonwood county, Hayes Has been its treasurer, secretary, vice president and reporter and president of the county 4-H leader's council. ### B-1663-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Sept. 23, 1957

Special to Winona County

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT FROM IOWA

Mary Jean Olsen, Waterloo, Iowa, is Winonan county's new home agent. She began work September 23, with headquarters in the county extension office in Lewiston.

Since August 1 she has been receiving training in extension work and serving as assistant home agent in Houston county.

Miss Olsen received her bachelor of science degree , with a major in vocational home economics, from Iowa State college. She had previously attended Iowa State Teachers' college in Cedar Falls, Iowa, for two years. At Iowa State college she was active in the Home Economics Education club and in the Lutheran Student association.

For six years she was a 4-H club member in Black Hawk county, Iowa, where she grew up on a 126-acre farm.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1957

Special to South St. Paul
Livestock Reporter

YOUTH OLD HAND AT BEEF PROJECT

Paul Keller, 19, who has been enrolled in the 4-H beef project each of his 11 years in club work, will make his third try for honors at the Junior Livestock show this year.

Last year the Beardsley youth won a blue ribbon at the show.

Paul fed the Hereford steer in this year's project mostly with home-grown grains.

* * * * * *

GOOD GROOMING WITH BEEF IS A MUST

It is very important to have your steer well groomed in the showring, says Harold W. Gibsen, Jr., 20, Beardsley.

"I would feel rather foolish going into the showring with a dirty calf. It would be like a person going to church with his barn clothes on," says Harold.

Harold has learned much about fitting and showing beef cattle through his 11 years in the 4-H beef project.

* * * * * *

SISTERS PARTICIPATE IN BEEF PROJECT

Gayle 14, and Bonnie Jean McGregor, 11, Mapleton, will both exhibit steers at the Junior Livestock show this year.

Bonnie Jean has already had three years of 4-H experience carrying a beef project each year.

* * * * * *

The only thing that Bonnie Jean dislikes about feeding a steer is "the fact that I have to part with him in the fall."

* * * * * *

4-H GIRL HOPES FOR LUCK WITH CLOVERS

Marlene Shebetka, 17, Sleepy Eye, added something special to the record she kept on her Angus steer,"Tammie."

She pasted two four-leaf clovers to the front page of the record. She's hoping for a little luck when she enters Tammie in the Junior Livestock show this year.

* * * * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Sept. 9, 1957

Special to Todd Co.

(with mat)

TODD CO. HAS
NEW HOME AGENT

Mrs. Ilene Maley, Eagle Bend, new home agent for Todd county, has had broad experience in home economics and 4-H club work.

Mrs. Maley joined the county extension staff Sept. 12, with headquarters in the county extension office in Long Prairie. As home agent she will work on the home economics extension program and will assist in the 4-H program.

Before joining the county extension staff, Mrs. Maley was home service supervisor for Northern States Power company for two years in St. Paul. Other positions she has held include that of assistant dietitian for Children's hospital, St. Paul, 4-H club agent in Anoka county, assistant 4-H club agent in Kandiyohi county and acting home agent in Nobles county.

For 10 years she was an active 4-H club member in Nobles county. She has also served as adviser for a Rural Youth group.

Mrs. Maley holds a bachelor of science degree in home economics from the University of Minnesota, with a major in dietetics.

-jhm-

ADD 1 Special to South St. Paul Livestock Reporter

4-H YOUTH HAS ¼ INTEREST IN HOG HERD

Lynn Remus, 19, Sleepy Eye, has an equity in a swine enterprise that would make many an older farmer envious.

Lynn has a one-fourth interest in a herd of 179 purebred Yorkshire hogs along with his father, Roland Remus.

Lynn will enter a market barrow in the Junior Livestock show this year.

* * * * * *

4-H GIRL PRESENTS "LIVE" DEMONSTRATION

Mary's lamb may have gone to school with her, but the lamb belonging to Eunice Hill, 12, Mayer, went along to a 4-H meeting with its owner.

Eunice used the lamb in her demonstration, "How I Block My Lamb for Show," and says the other members enjoyed the visitor at their meeting.

Eunice will enter the lamb at the Junior Livestock show this year.

* * * * * *

STEERS EARN MONEY FOR COLLEGE

Raphaal Bristau, 14, Backus, says he became interested in the 4-H beef project because "my father told me that one way to earn money for college was to raise a good beef animal and sell it at a top price."

Raphaal fed a steer this year on a ration made up of beet pulp, corn and commercial supplement. The steer will be entered at the Junior Livestock show.

* * * * * *

FEEDS BUTTERMILK TO BARROW

A barrow owned by Marilyn Lodin, 15, Backus, consumed about six gallons of buttermilk daily as part of a special ration recommended to Marilynn by the breeder from whom she purchased the pig.

She also kept the barrow in a pen that had a creek running through a corner of it, so that the barrow could cool off in fresh water at anytime of the day.

Marilynn will show the barrow at the Junior Livestock show this year.

* * * * * *

LONG RECORD AT JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW

Jannath Rahn, 17, Bingham Lake, has shown steers at the Junior Livestock show for six years, winning five purple ribbons and one blue. One year she showed the grand champion Hereford calf at the show.

This year she will again enter an Angus steer which she purchased in Iowa when it was 5 months old.

In order to protect the steer from flies during the hot summer months, Jannath darkened the windows of the barn.

* * * * * *

USES THUMB RULES FOR BEEF FEEDING

"I try to feed my steers two pounds of grain per day for every 100 pounds of live weight," says Ronnie Hayes, 20, Mountain Lake.

Although he was in college part of the time, Ronnie managed to supervise the feeding of his Hereford steer weekends and even more steadily during the summer months. He included stilbesterol in the ration.

Ronnie reports that his steer had an average daily gain of 2.85 pounds through the project period and plans to show the steer at the Junior Livestock show this year.

* * * * * *

TREATS CATTLE LIKE HUMANS

"Cattle have to be treated as if they are human beings. The more work and consideration you give them the better chance the animal has to be a good one," says Noel Rahn, 18, Bingham Lake.

Noel, who will show his steer at the Junior Livestock show this year, says he likes to enter showring competition because it's a good chance to see how well you have done with your 4-H project.

* * * * * *

ADD 3 Special to South St. Paul Livestock Reporter

SAVES $200 FOR COLLEGE EDUCATION

Marietta Johnson, 13, Lakeville, is well on the way toward a prepaid college education through her 4-H lamb project profits.

In the past three years, she has saved more than $200 by selling her lambs in auction sales and says she plans to use the money for college.

Marietta fed her lamb on corn and hay this year and plans to enter it in the Junior Livestock show.

* * * * * *

BUYS HIS OWN STEERS

After eight years of 4-H club work, Jerome Schauer, 20 Cannon Falls, felt he had learned enough about the beef project to handle the entire business end himself this year.

"I went to South Dakota by myself and selected the calves I wanted, buying 14. I also went to the bank to get the money myself," says Jerome.

Jerome keeps accurate records on all his animals and plans to show one of the steers at the Junior Livestock show this year.

* * * * * *

4-H YOUTH USES WATER ON STEERS

Anthony Burke, 14, Blooming Prairie, has been wetting down his Angus steer three times each day for the past month in order to help the steer grow a hearty coat of hair.

With lots of hair, Anthony says he will be able to put a fancy curl in the animal's coat when he grooms it for the Junior Livestock show this year.

* * * * * *

CAESAR READY FOR JUNIOR SHOW

Caesar, a barrow owned by William Wood, 18, Delavan, is all ready to be entered in the Junior Livestock show this year, according to his owner.

Caesar not only possesses a royal name, but occupied a royal "suite" in the hog house on the home farm. The barrow was kept in a combination of two ordinary pens that opened onto a shaded concrete feeding floor.

William was a champion livestock demonstrator from Minnesota last year.

* * * * * *

ADD 4 Special to South St. Paul Livestock Reporter

YOUTH HAS LONG LIST OF 4-H AWARDS

Gregg Sample, 16, Spring Valley, has had a total of 32 steers and heifers during his eight years of 4-H experience and plans to enter a steer at this year's Junior Livestock show.

Two years ago, Gregg won a gold watch for winning the State Meat Animal contest.

Last year he placed second in the beef showmanship contest at the show in South St. Paul and hopes to better that mark this year.

* * * * * *

STARTED LAMB ON BOTTLES

"As soon as I got my lamb, I put him right on two bottles a day," says David Larson, 12, Mabel.

After a short time, David switched the lamb to a ration of feed, salt and hay, along with plenty of fresh water.

David plans to enter the lamb at the Junior Livestock show this year.

* * * * * *

4-H'ER LIKES CORN-COB MEAL BEST

"After several years of feeding I have decided I can get calves fatter on corn-cob meal than on shelled corn because, so often, my calves go off feed on shelled corn and then I lose a week or month's gain."

That's what Jerry Zeller, 17, Alden, says he has learned from his eight years in the 4-H beef project.

Jerry plans to show a steer at the Junior Livestock show this year.

* * * * * *

BUYS INSURANCE POLICY WITH HOG PROFITS

William Hansen, 15, Hayward, uses the money he makes on his 4-H market barrow projects to increase the size of his insurance policy each year.

This year, after seven years of barrow project experience beneath his belt, William plans to exhibit his barrow at the Junior Livestock show.

* * * * * *

ADD 5 Special to South St. Paul Livestock Reporter

SOLVES OFF-FEED PROBLEM

Wayne Wold, 15, Mabel, found a solution when his 4-H Hereford steer went "off feed."

He switched the steer's ration from cracked shelled corn to a mixture of ½ boiled barley and ½ cracked shelled corn, wetting the mixture with molasses.

Wayne plans to show the steer at the Junior Livestock show this year.

* * * * * *

TELLS HOW TO BRIGHTEN LAMB'S WOOL

Edgar Olson, 19, Fosston, has acquired a wealth of experience through his 10 years of 4-H sheep project work.

One of the tricks of the trade that Edgar has learned is using ¼ cup of coppers sheep dip in one cup of water for brightening fleece. The mixture is rubbed into the fleece.

Edgar is using the special treatment on the lamb he is entering in the Junior Livestock show this year.

* * * * * *

STEER GOES TO SHOW IN SPITE OF INJURY

The Angus steer belonging to Bill Ferguson, 17, Heron Lake, will make it to the Junior Livestock show in spite of a cut on its body that required 21 stitches to close. The cut is now completely healed.

The mishap happened when the steer tried to jump through a barbed wire fence last summer.

Bill says his steer had an average daily gain of about 2.5 pounds.

* * * * * *

LISTS FOUR POINTS FOR LAMB PROJECT

Larry Freking, 18, Heron Lake, lists the four points he considers most important for 4-H members in the lamb project after nine years of such experience himself.

He advises, select a good lamb to begin with, feed a well-balanced ration, fit the lamb properly, and be courteous in the showring.

Larry will show his lamb at the Junior Livestock show this year.

* * * * * *

ADD 6 Special to South St. Paul Livestock Reporter

WILL TRY FOR BLUE RIBBON

Roger Hallstrom, 17, Mora, figures he should be in line for a blue ribbon this year at the Junior Livestock show. He will show a Shorthorn steer.

Two years ago at the show, Roger won a white ribbon. Last year he won a red ribbon. He's hoping his award this year will climb in the same direction.

* * * * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1957

Special--CORRECTION

Dear Friend:

Last week we mailed you a release headed "HAGEN, NELSON GET NATIONAL COUNTY AGENT AWARD". The article had a release date of Thursday, Sept. 19. There was an error in dates. This award will not be given until the National Association of County Agricultural Agents holds its annual meeting Oct. 13-17.

Sincerely,

Phil Tichenor

Phil Tichenor
Information Specialist

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 23, 1957

Special to Clay county agent

JOHNSON IS NEW
ASSISTANT AGENT
IN CLAY COUNTY

Curtis Johnson, a native of Douglas county, has been named assistant agricultural agent in Clay county, replacing Paul Hasbargen who recently resigned to take a position as farm management specialist for the University of Minnesota.

Johnson took up duties here this week, working with County Agent Oswald Daellenbach in the overall extension program.

A 1957 graduate of the University of Minnesota, Johnson majored in animal husbandry in college and has an extensive background in dairy and livestock farming.

He was raised on a diversified farm near Alexandria and was a 4-H club member for 4 years, with projects in hogs, dairy cattle, gardening and poultry. As an FFA member in high school, he took part in dairy, crops, and hog judging and was a member of meats and general livestock judging teams at the University.

Also, while at the University, Johnson worked part time during and between school terms assisting University staff members on livestock research. He was a member and officer of the Block and Bridle club, a professional animal husbandry organization.

Johnson served with the U. S. Army in 1951 and '52.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 23 1957

To all counties

For use week of
September 30 or later

FARM FILLERS

A practical way to control parakeratosis in pigs is to add zinc to the ration, says Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. Parakeratosis is a non-infectious, mange-like disease. It results from a high-calcium, low-zinc imbalance.

* * * * * *

If you're planning on cutting timber for sale this year, make sure you have a place to sell the wood before you start cutting. Get a contract in writing before mid-November, advise Parker Anderson and Marvin Smith, extension foresters at the University of Minnesota. If you wait longer, timber buyers may have their quotas filled and you could be left without a market. Sample timber sales contracts are available at the county agent's office.

* * * * * *

Production per cow in Minnesota dairy herds will continue to increase in the future, according to Ralph Wayne extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Better herds will continue to get bigger, and most herds averaging less than 300 pounds of butterfat per cow will operate at a loss. An average of 400 pounds butterfat or more annually will be necessary to really make money in the dairy business in the future, the dairymen say.

* * * * * *

Fertilizing the pasture, feeding grain and implanting steers with stilbestrol increased beef profits per acre by 60 percent in recent University of Minnesota tests. Also, terramycin and stilbestrol fed together to steers boosted gains by 25 percent and resulted in higher market prices.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture engineers have developed electronic devices which can be fastened to growing plants to measure moisture needs and tell farmers when to irrigate.

# # # # # #

Special

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 23, 1957

To agents in Carver, Freeborn, Goodhue and Watonwan counties

For immediate use

LOCAL 4-H YOUTHS
WILL ATTEND
NATIONAL EVENT

(Name, age, home town) _____ will be among the 4-H delegates from 19 states attending the third annual 4-H dairy conference in Chicago, Oct. 8-12, according to County Agent _____.

Minnesota will send five delegates to the event.

The conference is designed for 4-H'ers who have specialized in dairy projects. The four salient points of the overall program are: education, inspiration, recognition and vocational guidance.

Six major cattle breed associations will be among the hosts giving luncheons and dinners for the 4-H'ers. They are the American Guernsey Cattle Club, American Jersey Cattle Club, American Milking Shorthorn Society, Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association of America, Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Another host is the Oliver Corporation, donor of awards in the national 4-H dairy program.

E. W. Aiton, director, 4-H and YMW programs, Federal Extension Service, will moderate a panel discussion titled "The 4-H Dairy Program of the Future." Another highlight will be the 4-H dairy workshop arranged in cooperation with the Extension section of the American Dairy Science Association.

Nationally recognized authorities will participate in a forum discussion on "Careers in the Dairy Industry." Moderator will be Eugene C. Meyer, associate editor, Hoard's Dairyman.

The 4-H delegation also will march in a colorful dairy parade. They will share the spotlight with another 4-H'er, Shari Lewis of Nebraska, 1957 American Dairy Princess, and 26 state dairy princesses who are finalists for the selection of the 1958 Princess.

A feature speaker at the event will be W. E. Petersen, nationally - known dairy cattle scientist from the University of Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 23 1957

Special to Weeklies in
Southern Minnesota

For immediate use

CATTLE CLINIC TO BE HELD IN TRACY

With higher priced feeder cattle and narrower feeding margins, can cattle feeders stay in business this year?

That will be the theme of the 5th annual Cattle Feeders' Clinic Friday evening, October 4, at the Central Feeder Yards sales pavilion in Tracy, Minnesota.

More than 800 cattle feeders are expected to attend the event. Current topics in cattle feeding will be discussed by specialists from the University of Minnesota and the Central Livestock association. There will be a question and answer period.

A. L. Harvey, animal husbandry professor at the University, will discuss current experiments in feeding cattle in Minnesota and Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economist, will speak on the livestock outlook.

R.E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist, will discuss methods and practices that will cut cattle feeding costs.

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. Five hundred feeder cattle will be on exhibit in the pavilion, representing different grades and weights.

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.

# # # # # #

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, Minn.
Sept. 23, 1957

Special to Carver Co.

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
FOR COUNTY

New homeagent for Carver county is Norma J. Myrah, Spring Grove, who will join the county extension staff on October 14.

As home agent she will work on the extension home economics program and will assist with 4-H club work.

For the past two years she has taught home economics in Albert Lea. Previous to that time she taught home economics in Spring Grove for a year.

Miss Myrah received her bachelor's degree from St. Olaf college in 1954, with a major in home economics.

Before coming to Carver county, she will receive training in extension methods and serve as assistant home agent in Dakota county for two weeks.

-jbm-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1957

Immediate Release

SWINE FEEDERS DAY MARKS 35TH YEAR

Since 1922, research conducted at the University of Minnesota and in other states has meant an annual $45 million saving to Minnesota hog farmers, through better feeding, better management and better disease control.

And a major portion of this research has been reported at the University's Swine Feeders Day, held every year for the past 35 years. Swine Feeders Day, 1957, will be Friday (Sept. 27) on the St. Paul campus.

This event has become such a tradition that they now have a "30-year" club for men who have attended Swine Feeders Day for 30 or more years. There are 17 members in this club and new members will be recognized at the event Friday. And these members testify to the importance of the information they've been receiving over the years at the event.

Topics reported at Swine Feeders Day have ranged over the entire swine nutrition field, according to E. F. Ferrin, retired head of the animal husbandry department. Ferrin himself has been taking part in the event since it started.

Among the important topics, Ferrin recalls, have been reports on experiments with feeding more and higher quality proteins, minerals, vitamins and antibiotics.

Farmers in the early years at Swine Feeders Day also heard reports on pastures vs. drylot feeding, and on putting together more efficient hog feeds. Thanks to such research, hogs now gain more rapidly on less feed than ever before.

Key topics during the Swine Feeders Days of the 1930s were reports on University hog performance testing. From 1930-35, the University took in pigs from individual farmers, raised these pigs to market and slaughtered them. Records kept on the pigs told each farmer whether his breeding stock was profitable to keep. Also, these tests demonstrated what scientists already knew: performance ability in pigs is inherited.

"Meat-type"--a rather modern idea in swine--was first heard long ago by Swine Feeders Day visitors. In fact, scientists as early as 1926 reported studies on proportion of lean meat in different types and breeds of hogs. Information gained in these studies resulted in more economical hogs and served as a basis for later studies on better meat-type stock.

Speakers Friday will include John Olson, Worthington, R. E. Comstock and R. J. Meade, University animal husbandry staff members and H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist.

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B-1664-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1957 Immediate release

DANGER IN FROSTED SUDAN GRASS AND SWEET SORGHUM

Farmers were warned today to be particularly cautious when grazing livestock on sudan or sweet sorghum after a frost.

Bill Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, said that young plants of either crop may contain dangerous amounts of poisonous prussic acid when they are suddenly killed.

However, if the plants are nearly mature and have hard seed when a frost hits, they can be grazed with little danger of poisoning.

With second growth that has been frosted, it may be safer to put the material up as hay or silage than to risk grazing it. Hueg explains that ordinarily, it's safe to put sudan grass or sweet sorghum in the silo regardless of how mature it is. However, for mature material, you would probably need to add water to make sure it packs well.

If farmers are doubtful about a sudan grass or sweet sorghum crop and don't wish to risk grazing it or putting it up as hay or silage, Hueg says the material can be plowed under as a source of soil organic matter. In that case, mature material will decompose more rapidly if the field is treated with 100-150 pounds of ammoium before plowing.

B- 1665-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1957 Immediate Release

SPECIALIST POINTS TO WHEAT ACREAGE PROVISION

Minnesota farmers with wheat acreage allotments of less than 30 acres can grow up to 30 acres of wheat in 1958, if the wheat is used only on the farm where produced.

This is a new provision recently enacted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to Ermond Hartmans and Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota.

They point out that this provision can make it possible for many farmers to grow wheat in place of oats. Wheat is a more profitable crop than oats on many Minnesota farms.

However, a farmer using this provision is compelled to feed all the home-grown wheat on his own farm. That means that if a farmer had an original allotment of 15 acres but plants 30 acres, he will not be allowed to sell any wheat.

To be eligible for the 30-acre provision, wheat growers must sign an application prior to planting time on the farm or by Oct. 15, 1957, whichever is later. That means applications for winter wheat must be signed as soon as possible. For spring wheat, though, the forms can be signed in 1958, just before planting.

In any case, the application must be approved by the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees. Forms are now available in ASC county offices.

B-1666-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 23 1957

To all counties

For use week of
September 30 or later

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

WINTERING CALVES NEED GOOD SILAGE

Corn silage will bring faster gains in steer calves fed over winter than any other kind of silage.

But the silage must be properly stored to keep spoilage to a minimum or the cost of silage will be higher no matter what kind you use.

That's the conclusion of A. L. Harvey and O. E. Kolari, University of Minnesota livestock scientists, after 1956-57 feeding trials at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

They found that calves fed corn silage made 1.04 pounds gain per head daily and at only 17.2 cents per pound feed cost. That was more gain and less feed cost than from any other silage.

Calves on alfalfa-brome silage gained .90 - .95 pounds daily, at a feed cost of 19.8 cents feed per pound of gain. Oat silage brought less favorable results.

However, these feed costs are based on feed actually consumed. There was a high degree of spoilage in the silos used in these tests -- up to 40-60 percent. Based on costs of the feed originally stored, calves on corn silage required 23.6 cents worth of feed per pound of gain and calves on alfalfa-brome silage averaged about the same. That shows that poor storing methods can greatly increase silage feeding costs.

As far as the comparison between corn and grass silage is concerned, these tests confirmed previous years' results, Harvey and Kolari say. On the average, grass silage is about 80 percent as efficient for wintering calves as is corn silage.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 23 1957

To all counties

For use week of
September 30

MAKE SPICY
PEPPER JELLY

Looking for ways of using the surplus supply of sweet red peppers in the garden? Make red pepper relish and jelly, suggests Home Agent _____ _____. They will perk up the meat platter, add spicy flavor and attractive color to any meal.

_____ passes on some suggestions from Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, for making pepper relish and jelly.

Cut six red or three red and three yellow peppers and discard the seeds. Put through the finest blade of the food chopper twice. Save the juice for jelly and use the pulp for relish. Green peppers may be used, but the color of the relish and jelly is less attractive than when made from red or yellow peppers.

For the pepper relish, measure 1 cup of the chopped peppers into a large saucepan. Add 3½ cups sugar and 3/4 cup vinegar and mix well. Place over high heat, bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from the heat and stir in ½ bottle of liquid fruit pectin. Stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes to cool slightly. Ladle quickly into glasses and cover tops of glasses with paraffin.

For pepper jelly, combine 1 cup of the pepper juice with ½ cup vinegar and 3½ cups sugar in a large saucepan and mix well. Place over high heat and as soon as the mixture boils stir in ½ bottle of liquid fruit pectin. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from the heat, skim and pour quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once. Serve with pork or ham dishes or with cheese sandwiches.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 23 1957

To all counties

For use week of
September 30 or after

ATT: HOME AGENTS

FARM HOME ACCIDENTS ARE ON INCREASE

_____ county homes can be made safer only if families become alert to accident hazards in every room in the house, says Home Agent _____ _____.

She reports that Minnesota farm home accidents have been increasing for the past four years, and that in the first half of 1957 there were 24 more deaths from accidents in all Minnesota homes than in the same period last year. Three hundred and forty Minnesota residents had lost their lives in home accidents through July of this year.

One of the danger spots in the home is the bathroom, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. To prevent accidents in this room, the University safety specialist gives these tips:

- Install grab bars over bathtub and in the shower to prevent falls.
- Use a rubber mat in the bottom of the bathtub and on the floor of the shower.
- Keep medicines in a locked cabinet and out of the reach of children. Be sure medicines are labeled.
- Keep electrical appliances such as radios and heaters out of the bath room. If electric heaters must be used, heat the room before starting the bath.
- Be sure there is a string or non-conductor on any pull switch on the lamp above the mirror.
- Never press a light switch with wet hands. A serious shock may result.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 23 1957

To all counties

For use week of Sept.30
or Oct. 7

4-H'ERS CAN HELP PREVENT FIRES

National Fire Prevention Week, October 6-12, is a good time for 4-H club members in the safety activity as well as all other young people to start a campaign against fire hazards in the home and on the farm, says Club Agent _____ _____.

Last year fire losses in Minnesota cost 9 million dollars worth of property damage, and fires, burns and explosions were responsible for 90 to 100 deaths. Every year from 15 to 20 Minnesota farm people are killed in farm and home fires and explosions. In 1956, 122 farm homes in Minnesota were destroyed by fire and more than 100 barns were burned with loss of livestock and feed supplies.

Farm inspections to discover fire hazards are a part of the 4-H fire prevention safety activity and the Minnesota 4-H fire prevention program, points out _____. Instructional materials and inspection blanks are available from the county extension office. National Fire Prevention Week is an appropriate time to get started in this 4-H activity, _____ says.

State winners in the Minnesota farm fire safety program win a trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago in October. This year's winners are Patricia Kallio, 16, Chisholm, and Ronald Lee, 16, Starbuck.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these tips to 4-H'ers and other young people on keeping their homes and farms safe from fire:

. Make a thorough inspection of the home, yard and farm buildings to check on fire hazards. Then take steps to remove every hazard.

. Help clean basements and attics of paper and rags that may cause fire.

. Set an example for younger children of never playing with matches. See that matches are stored in a safe place.

. See that liquid fuels are stored away from the house and farm buildings.

. Watch rubbish fires so they do not get out of control; burn only on still days and put fires out before leaving them. Keep children away from rubbish fires.

(You can improve this story by omitting parts of it and including what 4-H'ers in the county are doing in farm and home fire prevention.)

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 23 1957

To all counties

For use week of
September 30 or later

FEED HOGS WELL
FOR MOST PROFIT

With an outlook for favorable feed prices during the coming year, it will pay hog producers to do a particularly good job of feeding.

That advice comes from County Agent _____ and Henry Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. No matter what the outlook, they explain, it takes balanced rations, efficient gains and healthy hogs to make good profits from pork.

One of the important points in hog feeding is watching the protein level, according to Zavoral. And protein feed prices during the coming year won't be so high that these feeds should be neglected.

To get the most out of your protein feed dollar, you need to figure the protein content of the feed according to the size of the pigs. Pigs weighing up to 75 pounds need 14-16 percent protein.

For pigs between 75 and 150 pounds, give them 12-14 percent protein. And when pigs are over 150 pounds, 10-12 percent protein is about right.

Also, make sure the hogs get plenty of feed, whether they are eating out of self-feeders or are hand-fed. A 50-pound pig will eat 2.1 pounds feed daily, a 100-pound porker will consume 4.1 pounds and a 200-pounder needs 7.2 pounds feed per day.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 23 1957

To all counties

For use week of
September 30 or later

SWINE ENTERITIS IS COMBINATION DISEASE

Swine enteritis, one of the most serious ailments in Minnesota hogs, is really a "combination" of diseases, says County Agent _____.

Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, points out that what farmers often call enteritis in pigs can be one or more of several intestinal ailments.

But no matter what the specific disease involved in an attack of enteritis, avoiding losses depends on having the disease diagnosed by a veterinarian as rapidly as possible. Most of these diseases can be effectively treated, if noticed in time. If left unchecked, they can deal a serious blow to hog profits.

One of the most common forms of enteritis is baby pig scours. This can result from an infectious disease, such as TGE (transmissible gastroenteritis) or from nutritional deficiencies. TGE is a virus disease that can also affect older hogs.

Another form of enteritis is swine dysentery, also called bloody diarrhea, bloody or black scours. Also, enteritis can result from different kinds of bacteria infection.

Symptoms of TGE are scouring and some vomiting. Older hogs seldom die from TGE but death losses may be high in pigs under a month of age. Mortality from this disease often runs as high as 90 or 100 percent in pigs less than a week old.

Dysentery also shows up as scours, which are often bloody after 2 or 3 days. Death rate from dysentery varies from less than 10 percent to 90 percent of the herd. The disease is spread by germs in bowels from infected animals.

The best way to prevent TGE, swine dysentery and other forms of enteritis is to be sure animals brought into the herd come from disease-free stock, Solac says. Also, it's wise to keep away from infected farms and to keep visitors away from the farrowing houses and pens, particularly when the hogs are young.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1957

Special to:
University Relations Office

SOILS SCIENCE BUILDING

The Institute of Agriculture's new soil science building will be completed in early 1958. Costing about $1 million, the structure will provide classrooms and laboratory space for students, offices and laboratories for research and teaching staff members and offices for extension specialists in soils. The Minnesota soil testing service facilities will be located in the building and the secretary of the State Soil Conservation Committee will also have an office there. The structure has four stories, with offices on one side and laboratories on the other. It also has a penthouse and a small wing. A unique feature of the building is a series of vertical shafts, spaced every 10 feet along the length of the structure. These shafts run from the penthouse to the basement and can be used for dropping any material or for fitting laboratory hoods wherever needed.

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ST. PAUL CAMPUS STUDENT CENTER

The new St. Paul campus Student Center will serve students, faculty, alumni and guests of the University. It will eventually be connected to the cafeteria and dormitory buildings on the St. Paul campus. Features of the building include a ball room, lounge, game room, grill, bowling alley, conference rooms, office for student organizations and a crafts room.

Estimated total cost of the building is $1,095,000, all of which is being contributed from alumni, students, staff members and friends of the University.

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Add 2

LIBRARY

Some 94,000 volumes are stored in the new agricultural library building on the St. Paul campus. Costing $713,000, the 160' X 66' structure was completed in July, 1952. It can accommodate up to 450 students at once. Facilities include a major reference department, a serials department and three reading rooms. The latter include a general study room, a unique group study area, and study areas amid the book stacks. At full capacity, the library can hold 150,000 volumes.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1957 Special to Wilcox

Research that could be a boon to home gardeners in northern Minnesota is discussed here by A. H. Frick, left, Itasca county agent, and Nils Grimsbo, horticulturist at the University of Minnesota's North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids. Frick and Grimsbo are looking at an experiment/ways of to speed up tomato growth. The wire hoop is used to support a plastic tent which was kept over the plants for the first two weeks after they were set out. The idea behind this research is to get tomatoes to mature earlier and produce more ripe tomatoes in northern counties.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1957 Immediate Release

TB AND BRUCELLOSIS TESTS ON CATTLE TO BE CONDUCTED

Cattle herds in 15 Minnesota counties will be tested for brucellosis and tuberculosis this fall and winter and in 8 counties, 20 percent of the herds will be tested for brucellosis only.

These tests are needed so that Minnesota can maintain its status as a modified-certified brucellosis-free area and as a modified-accredited tuberculosis-free state, according to Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Testing will be arranged by the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board, in cooperation with local veterinarians and county agents.

Under an agreement between Minnesota and the federal government, Minnesota counties must be reaccredited for tuberculosis every 6 years and must be recertified for brucellosis every 3 years.

Minnesota has been accredited for tuberculosis for more than 20 years, but its brucellosis-free status was earned just four months ago.

Tentative starting dates for the combination tests in each county are: Otter Tail, Oct. 14; Red Lake, Nov. 4; Lincoln, Nov. 4; Chisago, Nov. 12; Sibley, Dec. 2; Steele, Dec. 9; Pine, Dec. 16; Becker, Jan. 6; Kittson, Jan. 27; Meeker, Feb. 3; Wadena, Feb. 10; Olmsted, Mar. 3; Pennington, Mar. 17; Waseca and Sherburne, April 7.

Partial tests, for brucellosis only, are tentatively planned to start as follows: Big Stone, Nov. 12; Stevens, Nov. 25; Grant, Dec. 9; Watonwan, Dec. 16; Goodhue, Jan. 6; Clearwater, Jan. 13; Freeborn, Feb. 3 and Norman, Mar. 3.

B-1667-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1957 Immediate release

OCTOBER PLENTIFUL FOODS

Foods for hearty meals rate top placing on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentifuls for October.

Leading the list are cheese, young chickens for broiling and frying and dry peas for hot, hearty soup, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Since October is Cheese Festival month, food stores will have special cheese displays and many will feature cheese specials.

A record crop of peas has been harvested for drying, canning and freezing, and there is a large carryover of dried peas from last year. Mrs. Loomis points out that dry peas are an excellent source of low-cost protein.

Frying chickens are expected to be available in larger numbers than in any previous October. During Poultry Festival Time, Sept. 26-Oct. 5, food shoppers may find special values in frying chickens, stewing hens and turkeys. Record supplies of turkeys in various sizes will be coming to market during the month.

Other abundant foods in the main-dish category include canned tuna in oil and pork, classed as plentiful for October because of the large number of spring pigs to be marketed this fall.

October is the time for harvesting or marketing many other foods. Most apples will be picked this month, and the total crop is the largest since 1950. A big crop of potatoes is also in prospect.

Peanuts and peanut butter are other plentiful foods to round out October menus.

B-1668-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1957 Immediate release

SWINE RESEARCH TO BE HEARD FRIDAY

Protein feeds--and how they can increase hog gains--will be an important topic Friday during the 35th annual Swine Feeders Day on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

R.J. Meade, University swine nutritionist, will report on several recent experiments involving protein feeds for hogs. Included in his report will be results of studies on effects of protein content in feeds on rate of gain and carcass quality.

In another report, Meade will discuss the combined effect of pepsin--an enzyme--and source of protein on young pigs. Pepsin has also been tested to see if this enzyme alone has any effect on pig growth.

Also, Meade will explain experiments on feeding different levels of sweet-dried whole whey, with and without the pepsin addition.

Other speakers will include John Olson, Worthington, a swine producer; R.E. Comstock, a University livestock scientist and H.G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University. The event starts at 10 a.m. in the Livestock Pavilion, when visitors will see demonstrations and experiments in progress. The afternoon program will begin at 1.

B-1669-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1957 Immediate Release

SEED SALES POLICIES ANNOUNCED FOR NEW CROP VARIETIES

Sales policies were announced today for certified and registered seed grown this year by Minnesota farmers under agreement with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

All seed raised under these agreements can be sold by the growers; none will be recalled by the University, according to Carl Borgeson, University agronomist. Growers of certified seed are to reserve 90 percent of their crop for other growers in Minnesota until Nov. 1. For registered seed growers, the release date is Dec.1.

Maximum prices per bushel, based on suggestions from seed growers around Minnesota, are as follows: Forrest and Parkland barley--registered seed, $3.50, certified $3; Bolley flax--registered, $6, certified $5.50; Minhafer oats--registered, $3.50, certified, $3; Conley wheat--registered, $4, certified, $3.50.

These prices hold for the 1957 crop regardless of when it's sold, Borgeson says. The figures are maximum prices only and aren't necessarily selling prices for all areas.

A total of 314 growers raised an estimated 293,000 bushels of registered and certified Forrest barley and 318 growers raised about 134,150 bushels of registered and certified Minhafer oats. Part of the large production of Forrest barley is due to the fact that the Kittson County Growers association had about 8,500 bushels produced during the past winter in Arizona.

Estimated production of other certified and registered seed of new crop varieties in Minnesota during the past summer includes: Parkland barley, 74,880 bushels; Conley wheat, 25,160 bushels; Bolley flax, 7,790 bushels and Park bluegrass, 20,000 pounds.

A seed directory listing growers of these and other field crop varieties is available from the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, located on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

B-1670-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1957

FRESHMAN FORESTERS RECEIVE CHAPMAN FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS

The winners of the Chapman Foundation Scholarships for Freshman Foresters was announced today by Frank H. Kaufert, Director of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry. The two awards of $300 each are awarded annually.

Roy O. Bratlien of Hawley, and Robert A. Megraw of Rochester were selected to receive the scholarship awards. The winners of the scholarships are selected on a basis of academic aptitude, vocational promise, character, leadership, and financial need.

Funds for the scholarships were granted by the Chapman Foundation of Memphis, Tennessee, one of the leading manufacturers of wood preservatives. A. Dale Chapman, President of the Chapman Chemical Company and a 1929 School of Forestry graduate, established these scholarships to encourage qualified students to prepare for careers in forestry.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1957

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* FOR RELEASE AT: *
* 2 p.m., Friday, Sept. 27 *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

SOURCE OF PROTEIN FEED AFFECTS HOG GROWTH

What kind of protein feed a hog receives can make a big difference on how fast he grows, farmers attending the annual Swine Feeders Day at the University of Minnesota were told today.

R.J. Meade, University swine nutritionist, said that pigs receiving soybean meal or soybean meal and tankage as sources of protein gained more rapidly than pigs fed rations in which part of the soybean meal was replaced with linseed oil meal. Growing pigs receiving soybean oil meal as the only source of protein gained 1.69 pounds daily, and those receiving soybean oil meal and tankage averaged 1.72 pounds per day. However, when the ration contained linseed oil meal or linseed oil meal and tankage, daily gain went down to 1.58 pounds or less.

Meade added that when 8 percent dehydrated alfalfa meal was added as a source of vitamins, hogs dropped in rate of gain and required more feed for each pound of gain.

In other experiments, Meade said researchers found that feeding different amounts of protein caused no important differences in carcass quality of pigs at market weight. According to these results, he said changing the feeding program is a less efficient way to produce high quality carcasses than is a proper breeding program. He emphasized that rations for properly bred hogs still need to be nutritionally adequate.

Adding pepsin to baby pig starters produced no change in daily gains or in amount of feed required for a pound of gain, Meade reported.

But researchers did find, he added, that replacing a part of the soybean oil meal, normally fed in pig starters, with dried skimmilk brought greater daily gains and heavier weights. And the more dried skimmilk the pigs received, the greater the gain increase. The reason, Meade said, is probably that dried skimmilk makes the starter taste better for pigs. These tests were conducted on pigs weaned at 2 weeks of age.

B-1671-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1957

Special to Twin City Outlets

Immediate Release

FRESHMAN FORESTERS RECEIVE CHAPMAN FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS

Winners of the Chapman Foundation Scholarships for Freshman Foresters were announced today by Frank H. Kaufert, director of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry. The two awards of $300 each are awarded annually.

Roy O. Bratlien, Hawley, and Robert A. Megraw, Rochester, were selected to receive the awards. The winners of the scholarships are selected according to academic aptitude, vocational promise, character, leadership, and financial need.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1957

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate Release

STEELE CO. GIRL GETS SCHOLARSHIP

Marilyn J. Hanson, Route 1, Ellendale, has been awarded the Steele Waseca Cooperative Electric scholarship of $250 for 1957-58, according to an announcement from A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction for the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Hanson is enrolled as a freshman in home economics at the University.

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 27, 1957

SPECIAL

Immediate release

RALPH GRANT TO BE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT AT GRAND RAPIDS STATION

GRAND RAPIDS--Ralph S. Grant, superintendent of the University of Minnesota's Northeast Experiment Station at Duluth, will also be acting superintendent of the North Central School and Experiment Station here until next summer.

He will be filling this post while William Matalamaki, regular superintendent of the North Central station, is doing post-graduate collegiate work.

This was announced today by Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

Nils Grimsbo, horticulturist at the North Central station, will be acting assistant superintendent during this period.

Grant has been superintendent of the Duluth station since July, 1952. Before that, he was agricultural agent for 10 years in Mille Lacs county. He has also been a manager of the Minnesota Artificial Breeding association and has taught high school agriculture at Floodwood, Minn.

He is a native of Goodhue county and a graduate of the University of Minnesota, where he received his B.S. in 1936 and his M.S. in 1949. Grant's specialty is dairy breeding and management but, over the years, he has become well acquainted with all agricultural problems in the cut-over region of northern Minnesota.

Grimsbo is an Iowa native and a 1936 graduate of the North Central School of Agriculture here. He received his B.S. from the University of Minnesota in 1943 and has done some post-graduate work since then.

He has been a field man for a potato seed company in Moorhead and in 1946 held a similar position with a canning company in Grand Rapids. From 1947 until taking his present position in 1953, he was a veterans agriculture instructor in Grand Rapids.

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pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 30, 1957 Immediate Release

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO DAIRY CONFERENCE

Five Minnesota 4-H members will attend the third annual 4-H dairy conference in Chicago, Oct. 8-12.

They are Gerald Beneke, Hamburg; Chrisy Skaar, Hayward; Lyle Mehrkens, Red Wing; Larry Tandy, Madelia; and Gerald Visser, Ada. The group will be accompanied by Robert Wayne, Goodhue county 4-H agent.

Delegates from 19 states who have specialized in dairy projects will attend the conference.

The American Guernsey Cattle club, American Jersey Cattle club, American Milking Shorthorn society, Ayrshire Breeders' association, Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association of America, Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the Oliver corporation will be hosts giving luncheons and dinners for the 4-H'ers.

W. E. Petersen, nationally known dairy cattle scientist from the University of Minnesota, will be a featured speaker at the event.

E. W. Aiton, director, 4-H and Young Men's and Women's programs, Federal Extension Service, will moderate a panel discussion on "The 4-H Dairy Program of the Future." Another highlight will be the 4-H dairy workshop arranged in cooperation with the Extension section of the American Dairy Science association.

Nationally recognized authorities will participate in a forum discussion on "Careers in the Dairy Industry." Eugene C. Meyer, associate editor, Hoard's Dairyman, will be moderator.

B--1672--jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 30, 1957 Immediate Release

TWO EXTENSION STAFF APPOINTMENTS APPROVED BY REGENTS

Appointments of two Agricultural Extension Service specialists at the University of Minnesota were approved by the University Board of Regents at their recent meeting.

The new extension men are Lowell Hanson, soils specialist, and George Donohue, rural sociologist.

Hanson and Donohue both held other University staff positions on the St. Paul campus prior to taking the extension appointments.

Hanson, a native of New Ulm, will work primarily on soil testing and fertilizer recommendations for Minnesota farmers, in cooperation with county agents, the University soil testing laboratory and with other extension soils specialists.

He is a graduate of the University, where he received his B. S. degree in 1951. He then spent a year in the U. S. Marine Corps in Japan and Korea and in 1952 was named extension soil conservation agent in Jackson county where he stayed for two years.

In 1954, Hanson returned to the University, where he received his M. S. in 1956. During that time, he helped teach courses in field and laboratory soils studies and in soil physics. He was responsible for general soils instruction in the University School of Agriculture during the 1956 fall session.

Donohue is a native of New York state, attended the State College of Washington and received a B. A. degree there in 1948. He was later a teaching and research assistant, director of industrial placement for a year and an instructor in sociology at that institution until 1953, when he came to the University of Minnesota.

Until recently, he was an assistant professor of sociology and was part of a team of rural sociologists in the department of sociology. He taught courses in sociology and conducted some research in that field.

Donohue will work with extension agents on problems connected with rural living and will aid in studies on rural life and communication patterns in Minnesota.

B-1673-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 30 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 7 or later

FARM FILLERS

It will pay you to check whether last spring's fertilizer applications affected the maturity of your crops, say Curtis Overdahl and Charles Simkins, University extension soils specialists. Corn grown on nitrogen-deficient soil matures later than corn on soil with ample nitrogen. Recent checks in southern Minnesota showed that fertilized corn was 7 percent lower in moisture content than unfertilized corn. The specialists add, however, that farmers should also use phosphorous and potash along with nitrogen for best results in most cases.

* * * * * *

As cold weather settles in, adding antibiotics to a calf's ration will help prevent pneumonia and scours, says Ralph Wayne, University extension dairyman. Antibiotics are available in capsules and special supplement mixtures.

* * * * * *

Mature pullets should be in the laying house by this time of the year, even if it means disposing of old hens that are still laying. This advice comes from Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * *

USDA market experts estimate that the nation's milk bill could be cut by $6 to $12 million a year if all dairy farmers and milk bottlers used bulk tanks.

* * * * * *

Few foods offer as much as potatoes in relation to money spent. A USDA food consumption survey covering about 6,000 households showed families spent about 2 percent of their weekly budget for potatoes.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 30 1957

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

Tomato Powder New Product

Tomato powder -- for sauce, soup, juice -- is another convenience product that will soon be available to consumers. The powder mixes readily with water. Packaged to keep moisture content low, it holds its quality even under poor storage conditions.

The tomato powder was developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Western Utilization Research and Development Division at Albany, California. It is only one of several useful tomato products being developed or improved at the Western laboratory.

* * * * * *

Many Food Values for Potato Dollar

Did you know that few foods offer as much as potatoes in nutrient value for money spent?

In the 1955 U. S. Department of Agriculture household food consumption survey, families reported they spent about 2 percent of their weekly food budget for potatoes. For this 2 percent, they received 10 percent of their ascorbic acid; 4 to 6 percent of their iron, niacin and thiamine; 2 to 3 percent of their riboflavin, protein and food energy for the week.

-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.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Keep Popcorn Tightly Covered

A bowl of hot buttered popcorn on a cool fall night is a favorite snack in many American homes.

Today's popcorn growers plant hybrids that yield tender, flavorful corn which increases in volume up to 35 times when popped. When popcorn with the proper amount of moisture is heated, this moisture within the kernel is converted to steam and the sudden release of steam pressure forces the kernel to burst. Because moisture has so much to do with how well corn pops, it's worthwhile to keep popcorn so it will hold the proper amount of moisture when you're storing it at home. Once the original package has been opened, it's best to keep the corn in a tightly covered container.

The right heat also helps corn pop better. If your family likes to pop corn over a fireplace or on the range, try to keep a constant heat under the popper. Usually, heat that starts the corn popping in about a minute will give best results.

* * * * * *

Leads to Better Breakfasts

Teaching children what foods make up a good breakfast and why they need such a meal to start the day helps but doesn't insure that they all get an adequate meal.

After an educational program conducted with more than 1,000 grade-schoolers in a Pennsylvania town, researchers found that children ate better breakfasts if the meal had been prepared for them, especially so if they had helped an adult in the family prepare it. Over a fourth of the children in the survey made their own breakfasts, and their breakfast record was poor. When adults supervised or ate breakfast with children, the children generally ate better than when they had breakfast alone or with other children. The greatest number of good breakfasts was found among children whose parents regularly had a good morning meal.

Among suggestions the children gave that might have helped toward a better breakfast were these: "Getting up earlier," "Going to bed earlier," "Someone to eat with me," "Having the kind of food I want."

-jbn-

CLOTHING

Easy, Fluid, Supple

Easy, fluid, supple are key words in the fall fashion picture. Fabrics that carry out this idea are the most important -- soft crepe for dresses, jersey for both dresses and suits. Knits provide another soft note -- hand-knitted and machine-knitted dresses, suits, even coats, are tops in favor.

* * * * * *

Silhouette is Slim

A relaxed, usually slim silhouette is the style trend this autumn. Pleated skirts hang straight, coats are straight or barrel shaped and have a new seven-eights length that shows a bit of the skirt. Suit jackets are boxy or semi-fitted, usually shorter and often bloused. The kick pleat in the tapered skirt is in the front. The full, gathered skirt is popular for party wear.

* * * * * *

Waistline Natural or Lower

The latest feminine fashions call for the waistline on the natural level or below it. Half belts are often in front rather than in back. Whole belts of every kind, to match or contrast, are very popular.

* * * * * *

Fall-and-Winter Color Picture

"Stained glass brilliance" describes the fall-and-winter color picture in fashions. Red is the first color family for fall, in both rosy and yellowed casts. Beginning with dramatic, bold berry and peony reds, it shades into violets and purples, through fuchsia and ruby, into corals and neon pinks. Blues and turquoise have come into second place. You'll see light and dark navies, intense royal blues and lighter than royals, sapphire and copenhagen, peacock and aqua.

Browns, ranging through beige-brown, rust, gold and yellow, are prominent in fall and winter clothes. Rusts, golds and yellows are often tinged with pink.

Greens, too, are news, and soft, grayed sage-greens are top fashion. Avocado and olive green are being replaced by blue-greens in both pastel and deep shades.

Grays have become classic costume colors for all age groups. From light shades to smoke, gray is good for day or evening.

-jbn-

SAFETY

Fire Prevention Week

The homemaker may be the person to save her home and family members from fire during the coming fall and winter, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Prevention work done during Fire Prevention week, Oct. 6 - 12, can create a fire safety cousciousness the whole year through, he says.

In the inspection of the home for fire hazards, a qualified electrician should check the electrical equipment. But the homemaker and her family should check the home to see that: matches and ashes are stored in metal containers; stoves, pipes, and chimneys are clean and in good repair; flammable fuels are stored outside the home; and attic, basement and other storage places are cleared of rubbish.

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Dress Properly for Farm Chores

In the rush of getting the corn picked and in the crib, some homemakers may find it necessary to operate tractors, elevators, or other machines. It is just as necessary to dress appropriately for this job as for a social occasion, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Snug fitting clothing, slacks or jeans with a short coat or jacket are a good choice because thay are not likely to catch in moving parts.

In addition to dressing properly, the other usual precautions should be taken. All machinery shields should be kept in place and caution should be used when hitching trailer loads of corn to the tractor.

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

Immediate Release

September 30, 1957

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

**Sept. 30-Oct. 3	Junior Livestock Show, So. St. Paul.
**Oct. 4	Cattle Feeders Clinic, Tracy, Minn.
*Oct. 7-9	Farm Income Tax Short Course, Lowry Hotel, St. Paul.
**Oct. 8	Corn-Soybean Visiotrs Day, Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca.
**Oct. 10	Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.
*Oct. 22-25	National Home Demonstration Agents' association convention, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.
*Oct. 24-25	Farm Electrification Materials Handling Short Course, St. Paul campus.
*Nov. 1-2	Bankers Agricultural Credit Conference, St. Paul campus.
**Nov. 25	Varietal Recommendations Conference, St. Paul campus.
*Nov. 26	Berry Growers Short Course, St. Paul campus.
*Dec. 4	Parents and Visitors Day, School of Agriculture, St. Paul campus.
*Dec. 9	Soils and Fertilizer Short Course, St. Paul campus.
**Dec. 10-13	Annual Conference, Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, St. Paul campus.

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

** Information from Information Service, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-1674-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 30, 1957

Immediate Release

CATTLE FEEDERS' CLINIC SET AT TRACY

More than 800 beef producers are expected to attend the 5th annual Cattle Feeders' Clinic Friday evening (Oct. 4) at the Central Feeder Yards sales pavilion in Tracy, Minn.

Specialists from the University of Minnesota and the Central Livestock association will discuss current topics in cattle feeding.

Current experiments in feeding cattle will be reported by A. L. Harvey, University livestock scientist. Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economist, will speak on the livestock outlook.

Methods and practices that will cut cattle feeding costs will be discussed by R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist from the University.

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. They will use live cattle as "classroom exhibits." There will be about 500 feeder cattle in the pavilion, representing different grades and weights.

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

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-1675-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 30 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 7 or after

ATT: HOME AGENTS

TODAY'S CHILDREN GROWING TALLER

Is my child growing fast enough? Is he tall enough for his age? Parents often ask these questions, and try to find the answers by comparing their child with the child next door, or with tables of average heights and weights, says Home Agent _____ _____.

Specialists say that if a child's growth record shows consistent gains in height and weight he's probably growing at the pace normal for him. Comparisons with other children really aren't fair, because each child grows at his own rate. The wide differences in individual child growth patterns are reaffirmed by reports of research studies recently compiled by nutritionists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The data show some overall trends in patterns of children's growth. For example, slower growing children eventually reach the same average height as the faster growing ones. But these children, who start their adolescent growth-spurt later and reach maturity later, do seem to weigh less at all ages than those who grow more quickly.

Several research studies have indicated that Americans are growing taller. A continuous growth study, reported in 1954, compared children with their parents and found that the boys grew taller than their fathers and that the girls at maturity were taller than their mothers.

Department of Agriculture nutritionists suggest that many factors have probably helped us grow taller. They cite today's better medical care, methods of immunization against disease and improved housing and sanitary conditions. Since we have also learned more about nutrients important for growth, more of today's children are probably getting the kind of diets that help them reach their full growth potential.

- jbn -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 30 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 7 or later

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

PROTEIN CONTENT DOESN'T AFFECT CARCASS QUALITY

Level of protein that you feed to your growing hogs most likely won't have any effect on the carcass quality or on feed efficiency as long as you feed enough total protein, says County Agent _____.

He bases that statement on research reported by R. J. Meade, swine nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. However, feeding lower protein levels for the entire growing period did result in slightly slower gains and more days required for pigs to reach market weight, in recent University experiments.

L. E. Hanson and his co-workers had fed three lots of 20 pigs each in this test. One lot received 16 percent protein at the start, and the ration was decreased to 11 percent protein when the pigs weighed 100 pounds. The second lot was started at 14 percent and decreased to 11 percent, and a third lot received 12 percent for the entire growing period.

All three lots required about the same amount of feed per hundred pounds of gain, but the pigs on the 12 percent ration required 9.2 more days to reach market weight than did pigs on the recommended 16-11 percent ration.

However, there was very little difference among pigs from all three groups, after being slaughtered, in percent of lean and fat tissue in the carcass. Also, there was no difference in overall carcass quality.

These studies confirmed earlier findings at Minnesota, Meade says. But they do point out that the 16-11 percent protein feeding practice is still best, because it gets the hogs to market weight quicker. With changing hog prices, that alone is often a big advantage.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 30 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 7 or after

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

COUNTY 4-H CLUBS
NOW CONDUCTING
MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

_____ county's _____ (no.) 4-H clubs are now conducting their annual membership drive and setting their membership goals.

Both new and old members are urged by Club (County) Agent _____ _____ to enroll immediately in their local clubs in order to get an early start in project work and to be included in fall activities. Four-H work is a year-round program, with activities and projects planned on a 12-month basis.

_____ encourages club members who joined last year to re-enroll. Girls and boys who are members for a number of years find far greater satisfactions in club work than those who join for only one year, _____ said.

To meet the county goal of _____ (no.), each of _____ county's 4-H clubs has established a membership quota based on the number of young people in the community. Last year, _____ (no.) boys and girls were enrolled in county 4-H clubs. More than 2 million boys and girls are members of the nation's 4-H clubs.

County 4-H club leaders and members will attempt to reach their clubs' enrollment quotas by National 4-H Achievement Day, November 2.

Anyone between the ages of 10 and 21 is eligible to join a 4-H club, according to _____. There is no membership fee. The only requirement is that each member carry at least one of the many projects offered in homemaking, livestock production or crop production. Or he may choose one of the general projects such as home beautification, tractor maintenance, soil conservation, farm and home shop or electrification. Each project is a planned piece of work in which the member "learns by doing."

Besides projects, there are special activities like health, safety, fire prevention and conservation. They are not required for membership but designed to add to the 4-H'ers enjoyment of rural living.

Boys and girls interested in joining a 4-H club should see their local club leader or county extension agent as soon as possible. The county extension office can supply the names of leaders and clubs in different locations in the county.

- jbn -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 30 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 7 or later

FARMERS TOLD HOW TO FIGURE TRACTOR COSTS

A method for calculating the cost of owning and operating tractors using dif - ferent types of fuel is now available to farmers.

John Strait and Donald W. Bates, agricultural engineers at the University of Minnesota, explain the method in Agricultural Engineering Fact Sheet No. 6, entitled "Cost of Owning and Operating Tractors."

In order to make the system workable, the researchers made several initial assumptions based on fair state-wide averages. Separate assumptions are suggested for gasoline, propane and diesel powered tractors, however, enabling farmers to compare the three fuels.

For example, the suggested values for a gasoline tractor are as follows: purchase price of new tractor -- $80 per maximum drawbar horsepower; depreciation-- 10 percent of purchase price annually; interest -- 5 percent of one-half purchase price annually; taxes and insurance -- 2 percent of purchase price annually; maintenance -- 3 percent of purchase price per 1,000 hours of operation; lubrication -- $45 per 1,000 hours of operation; fuel consumption -- 9.2 horsepower hours per gallon; fuel cost -- 19.3 cents per gallon.

Strait and Bates also include in the Fact Sheet advantages and disadvantages of each fuel type which are not reflected in the cost analysis.

They also emphasize that under certain specific farm conditions and variations in individual operation and maintenance practices, actual costs might vary from those assumed. The local price structure relating to fuels and machinery also must be taken into consideration.

The new Fact Sheet is available from your county agent's office or can be obtained by writing to the Agricultural Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 30 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 7 or later

(with mat)

CORN PICKING IS DANGER TIME

No clear-thinking person would deliberately shove his hand or foot into a meat grinder.

But that's exactly what a farm machinery operator does when he tries to clean out the rolls of a corn picker when it's operating or when he walks near an unguarded power takeoff shaft.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says hundreds of Minnesota farmers are injured every fall from corn harvesting accidents. These injuries range all the way from loss of a finger to becoming a complete invalid or even being killed.

Prickett lists these "safety pointers" for corn harvesting.

* First -- have picker in condition and adjusted to operate smoothly under existing conditions.
* Keep the power takeoff shaft shielded. And even then, don't get too close. A loose piece of clothing can easily become entangled in the shaft. Wear snug fitting clothing.
* Stop the corn picker whenever the snapping rolls, husking rolls or stalk ejectors need to be cleaned out. Tests prove that if you are pulling on a stalk that is suddenly yanked into the rolls, the stalk is pulled in so fast that you actually don't have time to let go.
* Keep youngsters off the wagons. They may fall off or get crushed between wagon and picker when you're hitching or unhitching the wagon.
* Keep power shafts on corn elevators covered, too. These are usually long shafts, but there are elongated shields available to cover them. If necessary, you can make a trough-type shield for these shafts.
* Be careful when moving elevators. They extend high in the air. If they hit an electric wire, anybody touching the elevator may be electrocuted.
* Carry an approved fire extinguisher -- especially on mounted type pickers.
* When on the highway with tractor and picker, make sure the equipment is lighted if you travel at night. It's wise to have reflectorized tape in conspicuous places on the equipment. In hilly country, put a fishpole or long rod on the machine, with a red flag on the end, to warn motorists that there's a slow-moving machine just over the hill.
* Stop when you've put in a day. Fatigue, long hours help cause accidents. Take a lunch break morning and afternoon. Stay alert!

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 1, 1957

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

Whether a farmer has a full granary or a crop failure at the end of the summer can easily depend on whether he uses a proven, recommended crop variety. That's the subject of discussion here between Bill Hueg, left, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota and Fritz Gehrels, Aitkin county agent. Gehrels himself has a goodly amount of farm crops experience. He has worked on farms both in South Dakota and in Minnesota and has worked on an agronomy farm at South Dakota State college at Brookings. He has been in Aitkin county since 1949.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1957

Immediate Release

ORGANIZE SYSTEM FOR FAMILY PAPERS

A system for keeping important papers is an essential for every home, but, in order to be useful, it must be brought up-to-date frequently.

A good time to go through desk drawers where valuable papers might be kept is just before fall cleaning, suggests Elizabeth Roniger, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Some discarding once a year is necessary but be sure to eliminate only those papers you will not need. Organize the rest so you can find them quickly.

A well organized system should include at least two copies of a list of the important documents, telling where they are stored, Miss Roniger says. Keep one list in a fireproof place such as the safe deposit box, but also have a duplicate handy at home.

A safe deposit box or a fireproof safe is the best storage place for insurance policies, wills, stock certificates and bonds, the University home management specialist points out. Other valuable papers which should be stored there are property deeds, titles, bills of sale, leases or mortgages on real property, the title or bill of sale for a car and the deed to the burial plot if the family owns one.

Family documents such as birth certificates, inoculation records, naturalization papers, marriage, divorce and adoption papers should also be kept in a safe, easily accessible place.

All records of military service, such as discharge certificates, orders to active or inactive duty, commissions, records of medical treatment or disability and papers connected with claims for benefits should be in the safe deposit box or filed in a safe place in the home.

Save the duplicate copy of your federal income tax and attach it to your copy of the withholding receipt furnished by your employer. Keep all income tax copies at least five years. Stubs of social security cards are also valuable in case the card you carry with you for identification is lost and you need a duplicate.

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B-1676-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1957

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For Release at 6 p.m.
*Wednesday, Oct. 2 *
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EDGAR OLSON RECEIVES 4-H LIVESTOCK ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Edgar Olson, 20, Fosston, Minn., is a lad who has built up a full-size beef and sheep enterprise that started with a 4-H calf and lamb project 11 years ago.

This evening,(Wed., Oct. 2) he was named 4-H livestock achievement winner for 1957. He received the award from Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, at the annual 4-H livestock banquet at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul. The banquet was held in conjunction with the annual Junior Livestock Show held this week in South St. Paul.

The award, which includes a $100 savings bond from the St. Paul Union Stockyards company, was given for over-all excellence in 4-H livestock projects and for knowledge of livestock management principles. Tuesday (Oct. 1) Edgar won the sheep showmanship contest at the Junior Show.

Edgar and his brother Arlan, 17, are now co-owners of a breeding flock of 83 Hampshire ewes and a herd of 37 Shorthorn cattle on a farm owned by their uncles Iver and Ed Olson near Fosston.

Edgar's story starts in 1946 when he was 9 years old. He worked for his uncles during the summer in return for a heifer Shorthorn calf. That calf grew up, raised a calf of its own and Edgar sold both animals in 1948. He used the money to buy his first registered Beef Shorthorn calf. He started a lamb project a few years later and was soon in the sheep and beef business for good.

Since then, Edgar and Arlan have bought some stock, but raised most from their ewes and cows by careful selection. At first, Edgar paid for the feed and shelter on his uncles' farm by "working it off." Then as herd and flock increased, sales of breeding animals gave him more capital and he bought 180 acres of land, 110 of which was permanent pasture and was ideal for a livestock farming enterprise. That land now produces most of the feed needed for the Olson livestock.

(more)

In addition to their sheep and beef cattle, Edgar and Arlan also have a few pigs and Edgar owns part interest in some machinery.

Edgar has a heap of show ribbons that he has collected over the years. He had the champion Hampshire lamb at this event last year. The brothers have had the best sheep flock in open competition for two years in a row at the Red River Valley Winter Shows at Crookston. Edgar took a third place in open class Hampshire competition and had the champion Hampshire ram and ewe in FFA competition at the 1957 state fair.

Edgar has some sound advice for other 4-H youngsters who raise livestock:

"Don't be afraid to pay a little more for really good animals when you're buying buying," he says. "And when you are selecting calves or lambs to keep in a breeding herd, pick animals that will compete commercially as well as in the show ring. Remember, it's the commercial market on which you depend for final success."

He advises youngsters to use livestock rations that fit the feed supply and still give the animals the nutrients they need.

Livestock farming hasn't upset Edgar's education. He has already completed one year at North Dakota Agricultural college, and, when Arlan completes high school, he may return to finish his college education.

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Oct. 2, 1957

Special to MINN. DAILY

HOME EC INSTRUCTOR HAS SHOW

Water colors and drawings by Priscilla Jeane, newly appointed instructor in related art in the School of Home Economics, are on exhibit on the third floor of the home economics building on the St. Paul campus.

Other paintings by Miss Jeane are being shown through October 4 at the University National Bank, Minneapolis.

-jbm-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1957

Immediate Release

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

Ways that Minnesota farm families can observe Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 6-12, were explained today by Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Prickett says that week is an ideal time to get rid of things that might cause fires later on.

He explains that in 1956, there were 127 barn fires and 122 fires in homes and other buildings on Minnesota farms. These fires caused more than a million and a half dollars worth of total damage.

Chief causes of the fires were defective electrical equipment, misuse of electrical equipment, overheated and defective heating units, poor chimneys, careless smoking and match handling, liquid fuels, rubbish fires, spontaneous combustion and lightning.

Nine out of 10 of these fires, Prickett says, could have been avoided by a thorough check around the farm. He makes these recommendations:

*Have an experienced electrician check the wiring system. Follow any suggestions he makes. Then use proper fuses, keep electric motors clean from oil, cobwebs or dust, protect brooder lamps and replace worn wiring.

* Store fuel 40 to 50 feet away from buildings, in tight tanks.

* Put up "No Smoking" signs in the barn, especially in the hay loft, and in the granary and other buildings where there is fire danger.

* Be prepared for the time when precaution fails. Have an approved fire extinguisher handy to stop small fires. Have enough hose length and nozzles that will shoot a spray to the top of buildings. You also need sturdy ladders long enough to reach roofs of buildings.

* Finally, make sure everyone in the family knows what to do when fire breaks out. Prickett says that a "family council" on fire prevention during Fire Prevention Week can make fire less of a danger during the other 51 weeks of the year.

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B-1677-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1957

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH FEATURE
Immediate Release

SCIENTISTS NOTE GAINS IN CORN BORER RESEARCH

Agricultural scientists are making firm headway in their search for corn hybrids that are more resistant to ravage from the European corn borer.

Important progress has been made in Minnesota alone. Since 1955, several commercially-sold hybrids in the state have had in their makeup one or more inbred lines which are highly resistant to corn borer. Some of these resistant lines have been developed by research workers at the University of Minnesota.

Present leaders in this intensive research project are E. H. Rinke, plant geneticist and F. G. Holdaway, entomologist.

Although borers are less of a problem now than 8 years ago, there is still need for concern about them. The Minnesota Department of Agriculture estimated $40 million state damage from borers during 1949 alone.

By 1955, borer damage dropped to $9.8 million and to $6.6 million last year. This is still a big loss. And Holdaway says it's possible that we are now in the low point of a "borer cycle," and that borers could become more serious again in future years.

Developing borer-resistant corn is no simple matter. It has been going on in some parts of the country since early in World War II and a complete project on this breeding started at the University of Minnesota in 1948.

There are no corn hybrids that completely repel borers, but several hybrids have high resistance to feeding by first-generation borers.

Corn breeders need to be concerned about much more than just corn borer resistance in breeding new hybrids. To be of any value to farmers, a hybrid must have the correct maturity, must yield well, have strong stalks, resist smut and other plant diseases and have several other characteristics which must be "pieced together" in the breeding program.

A "flint" corn variety from Argentina is one of the key plants in the Minnesota corn borer breeding project. Agronomists brought this corn in because it is highly

-more-

resistant to borer feeding. Even when artifically infested with borer eggs, it suffers little or none from borer damage.

Unfortunately, borer resistance is the only good characteristic this Argentine corn has, as far as Minnesota farmers are concerned. It's a flint, instead of a dent, corn. It doesn't yield well and is susceptible to many plant diseases common in Minnesota. So the agronomists must "take out" the one favorable characteristic -- borer resistance-- and add that characteristic to suitable hybrids.

Here's one way this work is done:

An "inbred line" of the Argentine corn is crossed with a native inbred line that has other good characteristics. The resulting cross is then "back crossed" again with the original native inbred line. This process is repeated year after year. Each time, the agronomists select the individual plants that have the most favorable characteristics and eliminate the unwanted plants.

Eventually, it's possible by this process to keep only the borer-resistance of the Argentine corn and get rid of the undesired characteristics of that corn in the final hybrid.

Holdaway and his co-workers supply borers needed to test the experimental inbred lines and crosses. They raise borer moths in cages and collect the egg masses. Each corn plant being tested is then innoculated with about 125 live borers -- an extremely high dose. Any plant that can live through and produce good ears is bound to have some borer resistance.

What makes some corn plants more resistant to borers than others? Nobody knows for sure, Holdaway says, but scientists are constant learning more about the phenomenon. The main theory is that there is something in the resistant plants that made them unacceptable to the borers.

Rinke believes the worst damage from borers is from "secondary infections." Borers can carry disease organisms on their bodies and deposit these organisms inside the corn plant. Also, holes left by borers are ideal entrance pathways for stalk rot and other organisms.

One unexplored possibility, Holdaway points out, is that some corn plants may be less attractive to borer moths than others. If this were true, it would mean that hybrids could be selected for this characteristic, too.

So far, there are no strains of borers that thrive on borer-resistant corn. But the prospect of such borers developing is something else scientists must be on guard against, Holdaway adds.

B-1678-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1957 Immediate Release

NEW U PROFESSOR OF HOME ECONOMICS

Newly appointed professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota is Florence A. Ehrenkranz, formerly professor of household equipment at Iowa State college. She will teach classes in household equipment and develop research in this area in the School of Home Economics.

She received her B. A., M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of California, Berkeley.

From 1938-40 she was employed as a physicist for International Geophysics, West Los Angeles, Calif. She was an ordnance engineer with the U. S. War Department, Washington, D.C., and Metuchen, N. J., from 1941-1945. Since that time she has been teaching and doing research in household equipment at Iowa State college.

Miss Ehrenkranz is a fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science, a member of Sigma Xi, Sigma Delta Epsilon and the American Home Economics association. She is senior author of a reference work on household equipment soon to be published by Harper and Brothers who requested her to write the book. She has also had many articles published in periodicals.

B-1679-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 4, 1957

Special

Immediate Release

WINNERS AT 1957 JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW ANNOUNCED

Minnesota 4-H youths again proved themselves capable livestock producers and showmen by exhibiting a fine array of animals at the 1957 Junior Livestock Show, held Sept. 20-Oct. 3 at the South St. Paul Stockyards.

Some 700 youngsters exhibited 183 barrows, 310 steers and 239 lambs at the event.

Winner of the coveted 4-H livestock achievement award was Edgar Olson, 20, Fosston, who has built up a full-size beef and sheep enterprise that started with a 4-H calf and lamb project 11 years ago. His prize was a $100 savings bond from the St. Paul Union Stockyards company.

The grand champion steer at the show was a Shorthorn exhibited by 14-year-old Diane Kramer, 14, Holland. Her brother, Gary, 12, exhibited the reserve champion steer, a Hereford. Dorral Kramer, 14, Magnolia, a cousin to Diane and Gary, had the top-placing Angus, and another cousin, Donald Kramer, 16, Marshall, had the second-place Hereford.

Grand champion barrow was a Poland-China shown by Robert Deters, 21, Eitzen. David Belina, 14, Owatonna, had the reserve barrow, a Yorkshire. First place winners in other hog breeds were Dayton Rayman, 20, Glenville, Hampshires; Terry Slade, 15, Fairfax, Durocs and Helen Glynn, 12, Janesville, Chester Whites.

Michael Harder, 14, Mountain Lake, had the grand champion lamb, a Southdown. Reserve championship in lambs went to James Gute, 15, Owatonna, who had a Shropshire. Bill Carson, 16, Pipestone, had the champion lamb trio. Winners in other lamb breeds were Robert Anderson, 11, Moorhead, crossbreds and Arlan Olson, 17, Fosston, Hampshires.

Showmanship winners were Gregg Sample, 16, Spring Valley, beef; Edgar Olson, lambs and Glen Morrison, 20, Brewster, hogs.

(more)

The overall herdsmanship award at the event went to Yellow Medicine county, whose club members did the best job of keeping their barn area neat and clean.

For the second straight year, Pipestone county was presented the Dad Tellier trophy for having the best Shorthorn exhibit at the event.

Seventy of the top individual steers, 50 top lambs, the first and second prize pen of lambs and 30 top barrows were sold at auction the final day of the show and the rest of the animals were sold by commission companies.

David Luhman, 20, Goodhue, won a sheep shearing contest held during the first day of the event. He scored 86.3 out of a possible 100 points.

At the auction Thursday, Diane Kramer's grand champion steer, weighing 1086 pounds, sold at $3.50 per pound, for a total of $3,801. Robert Deters received $4 per pound for the 252-pound grand champion barrow, for a total return of $1,008. The 87-pound grand champion lamb sold for $11 per pound, to bring $957 to Michael Harder.

-pjt-

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

Special

Immediate Release

October 4, 1957

UNIVERSITY STUDENT SCORES IN NATIONAL CONTEST

Elton Klaustermeier, Lester Prairie, placed fourth over all contestants and divisions at the National Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging contest held this week at the National Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa.

Klaustermeier, a junior at the University of Minnesota, also placed fourth in the Jersey cattle judging division.

Other members of the University team that challenged 31 other teams from throughout the nation and Canada were Dale Ripley, Winnebago; David Speltz, Lewiston; and Robert Granowski, Owatonna. The Minnesota team placed 18th.

Winning team at the contest was from Kansas State college.

The Minnesota team will compete in the International Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

-jrm-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 4, 1957

To all counties

LOCAL 4-H'ERS
WIN HOMORS AT
LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____ 4-H members from _____ county took honors at the 39th annual Minnesota Junior Livestock show held Sept. 30-Oct. 3 at the South St. Paul stockyards.

Youths in _____ county won _____ purple, _____ blue, _____ red and _____ white ribbons in competition with some 700 other livestock showmen from around the state.

(LIST NAMES AND AWARDS OF ANY CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS, BEEF, LAMB OR HOG SHOWMANSHIP WINNERS OR WINNERS OF OTHER AWARDS)

Winner of the coveted 4-H livestock achievement award at the show was Edgar Olson, 20, Fosston, who has built up a full-scale beef and sheep breeding business in 11 years of 4-H club work.

The grand champion steer at the show was a Shorthorn exhibited by 14-year-old Diane Kramer, 14, Holland. Her brother Gary, 12, exhibited the reserve champion steer, a Hereford. Dorral Kramer, Magnolia, a cousin to Diane and Gary, had the top-placing Angus, and another cousin to the Kramers, Donald Kramer, 16, Marshall, had the second-place Hereford.

Grand champion barrow was a Poland-China shown by Robert Deters, 21, Eitzen. David Belina, 14, Owatonna, had the reserve barrow, a Yorkshire. First place winners in other hog breeds were Dayton Rayman, Glenville, Hampshires; Terry Slade, Fairfax, Durocs; and Helen Glynn, Janesville, Chester White.

Michael Harder, 14, Mountain Lake, had the grand champion lamb, a Southdown. Reserve championship in lambs was taken by James Gute, 15, Owatonna, with a Shropshire. Bill Carson, 16, Pipestone, had the champion lamb trio. Winners in other lamb breeds were: Robert Anderson, 12, Moorhead, crossbreds and Arlan Olson, 17, Fosston, Hampshires.

(more)

Add 1 Junior Show

Showmanship winners were Gregg Sample, 16, Spring Valley, beef; Edgar Olson, lambs and Glenn Morrison, 20, Brewster, hogs.

The overall herdsmanship award went to Yellow Medicine county and Pipestone county, for the second straight year, won the Dad Tellier trophy for having the best Shorthorn exhibit.

Seventy of the top individual steers, 50 top lambs, the first and second prize pen of lambs and 30 top barrows were sold at auction the last day of the show. The other animals were sold by commission companies.

Following are _____ county animals sold at auction, their prices and buyers. (PICK OUT YOUR COUNTY INDIVIDUALS FROM ATTACHED SHEETS.)

CATTLE

Owner	Town	Buyer	Per lb.	Net Price
Diane Kramer	Holland	Coca Cola, St. Paul	$3.50	$3801.00
Gary Kramer	Holland	Fred Martin Hotel, Moorhead	.75	713.25
Erling Oie	Madison	Empire Nat. Bank, St. Paul	.36	361.44
Steve Gilliland	Pipestone	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	.70	658.70
Donald Kramer	Marshall	B. F. Nelson, Mpls.	.70	736.40
Ronald Harder	Butterfield	N. W. National Bank, Mpls.	.40	407.20
David Michels	Mankato	Waldorf Paper Co., St. Paul	.36	392.76
Dennis Hartman	Heron Lake	American Nat. Bank, St. Paul	.39	378.30
Duane Mortensen	Blooming Pr.	Mpls. Honeywell, Mpls.	.35	375.20
Curtis Swenson	Westbrook	B.F. Nelson, Mpls.	.65	596.05
Jeanette Brockberg	Jasper	Midway Nat. Bank, St. Paul	.35	390.25
Jim Brockberg	Jasper	G. N. RR. Co., St. Paul	.36	365.04
James Kramer, Jr.	Holland	Archer Daniels, Mpls.	.35	337.75
Gaylon Hawkins	Jeffers	Minn. Mutual Life Ins., St. Paul	.35	354.90
Noel Rahn	Bingham Lake	Deere Weber, Mpls.	.34	344.76
Donald Milbrath	Lakefield	Paper Calmenson, St. Paul	.35	341.25
Arvin Dierks	Fulda	Dayton Co., Mpls.	.35	322.35
Kay Crandall	Randolph	No. States Power, Mpls.	.37	394.79
Sylvia Jacobson	Hills	West Publishing Co., St. Paul	.35	403.90
Daryl Henze	Heron Lake	Montgomery Ward, St. Paul	.35	347.90
Dwayne Fox	Hastings	Minn. Mining & Mfg. Co, St. Paul	.38	386.84
Dayle Courts	Jeffers	Chandler Wilburt Vault, St. Paul	.33	344.19
Jannath Rahn	Bingham Lake	Tedeschi, Rockland, Mass.	.35	295.40
Wayne Wold	Mabel	Brede Inc., Mpls.	.36	349.20
Gregg Sample	Spring Valley	St. Paul Dispatch, St. Paul	.36	354.60
Steven Pankratz	Mt. Lake	1st Nat. Bank, Mpls.	.36	371.88
Bruce Butman	Pipestone	Doughboy, New Richmond, Wisc.	.39	416.13
Kathryn Walser	Minn. Lake	Mpls. Star & Trib., Mpls.	.35	368.20
Roman Huiras, Jr.	Fairfax	International Harv. Co., St. Paul	.35	315.70
Richard Boelson	Holloway	F. H. Peavy Co., Mpls.	.35	402.15
Elmo Dorn	Hendricks	KSTP Radio, St. Paul	.35	381.85
John J. Selland	Madelia	Farm Bur. Service, St. Paul	.35	353.15
Phyllis Nelson	Westbrook	Armour & Co., So. St. Paul	.34	310.08
Thomas Peichel	Fairfax	Kehne Electric Co., St. Paul	.35	365.05
Louise Pankratz	Mt. Lake	The Emporium, St. Paul	.35	349.65
Karen Cotter	Oakland	Wilco Feed Co., Spencer Ia.	.38	399.76
Arle Feder	Madelia	Minn. Farm Bureau, St. Paul	.34	405.62
Gary Matson	Owatonna	Buckbee Mears, St. Paul	.35	319.20
Myron D. Wiese	Lake Park, Ia.	H. M. Smyth Print Co., St. Paul	.34	329.80
Janice Bultman	Fulda	Farmers Union Mkting., So. St. Paul	.35	353.15
Ronald Sether	Jackson	Schunemans Inc., St. Paul	.35	312.20
Anthony Burke	Blooming Pr.	Gould Nat. Btry. Co., St. Paul	.35	369.95
Jane Busch	Luverne	Farm U Cent Exchange, So. St. Paul	.36	382.32
Charles Schmidt	Heron Lake	Lexington Bar, St. Paul	.35	356.30
Rodney Arends	Luverne	Griggs Cooper Co., St. Paul	.34	356.32
Paul Ulland	Austin	N.W. Bell Tel. Co., St. Paul	.35	313.95
Karen Bailey	N. Redwood	Dayton Co., Mpls.	.34	387.60
Roger Haberman	Brewster	J. L. Sheily Co., St. Paul	.34	344.76
David Carlson	Garvin	Wm. Ziegler Co., Mpls.	.35	315.70
Dennis Frederickson	Morgan	St. Paul Term Whse., St. Paul	.35	336.00
Donald Gute	Owatonna	Ellerby Co., St. Paul	.35	373.45
Diane Bultman	Fulda	Farm Un. Grain Term., St. Paul	.34	367.88
Lu Ann Gruenhagen	Cologne	Hilex Co., St. Paul	.35	309.05
David J. Arends	Luverne	D. W. Onan & Son, Mpls.	.33	342.54
Bonita Wager	Dawson	Ballard Storage, St. Paul	.34	319.94

CATTLE (Continued)

Owner	Town	Buyer	Per lb.	Net price
Jean Kuehl	Fulda	Cardozo, St. Paul	$ .34	$ 370.94
Roger Lee Fransen	Jackson	St. Paul Athletic Club, St. Paul	.30	305.40
Alan Campbell	Utica	Brantgen-Kluge Co., St. Paul	.32	284.16
Richard Thorson	Alden	Farmers Un. Mft. Assn., So. St. Paul	.33	323.40
Howard Carlson	Garvin	Cargills, Minneapolis	.32	335.36
Pat Kennedy	Sherman, S.D.	Farm U.C. Co., Madelia	.32	304.32
Darryl Schwieger	Fairmont	First National Bank, Fairmont	.38	399.76
Richard D. Janke	Holloway	Lowell Inn, Stillwater	.33	401.61
Mary Anne Peterson	Canby	Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul	.34	316.54
Roger Cone	Elmore	Wertheimer Com. Co., So. St. Paul	.35	393.75
Curtiss Bollum	Goodhue	Goodhue Co. Bankers, Assn., Goodhue	.37	400.34
Janaleen Rinke	Wheaton	Crane Co., St. Paul	.36	302.04
Kent Wichmann	Balaton	Whirl Pool Co., St. Paul	.36	373.68
Betty Braden	Woodstock	Clapp Thompson, St. Paul	.36	359.64
John Lilleberg	Jackson	Minn. Mining & Mfg. Co., St. Paul	.37	421.80

HOGS

Robert Deters	Eitzen	Fred Martin Hotel, Moorhead	4.00	1008.00
David Belina	Owatonna	First National Bank, St. Paul	1.60	380.00
Steven Thompson	Clarks Grove	F.O.K., St. Paul	1.00	238.00
Dayton Rayman	Glenville	Armour & Company, So. St. Paul	.70	152.60
Helen Glynn	Janesville	Land O'Lakes, Minneapolis	.70	166.60
Robert Grass	Owatonna	Am. Hoist & D, St. Paul	.75	167.25
Dorvan Conell	Glenville	Normandy Hotel, Minneapolis	.75	149.25
Phyllis Keltgen	St. Peter	Armour & Co., So. St. Paul	.80	217.60
Curtis Armstrong	New Richland	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	.80	193.60
John Kriesel	Owatonna	Schmitz Brewery, St. Paul	.65	160.55
Carol Pries	Sargeant	H. B. Fuller Co., St. Paul	.60	145.20
Lynn Schefus	Fairfax	Weyerhauser, St. Paul	.65	141.70
Mary Jo Pichner	Owatonna	H. Brantjen, St. Paul	.65	157.30
Tom Kiergaard	Morgan	First National Bank, Minneapolis	.65	160.55
Vernell Draheim	Bricelyn	Minn. Farm Bureau, St. Paul	.60	154.20
Kay Rentschler	Lakefield	St. Paul Coca Cola, St. Paul	.60	136.80
Judy Koench	Herman	Cherokee St. Bank, St. Paul	.55	141.35
Marlys Merrill	Pipestone	Maendler Brush, St. Paul	.60	133.80
Myron Scholtz	Springfield	WTCN Radio, Minneapolis	.65	148.20
Lou Ann Theuninck	Marshall	So. St. Paul C of C, So. St. Paul	.60	139.80
Richard Donavan	Hartland	W. St. Paul State Bank, W. St. Paul	.55	133.10
Larry Schefus	Fairfax	Midway Chevrolet, St. Paul	.65	138.45
Charles Schultz	Bertha	Minn. Motor Trnsp., St. Paul	.60	136.80
Jean Miller	New Richland	Rothschild Young Quinlan, St. Paul	.60	133.80
Mervin Dick	Mountain Lake	Buckbee Mears, St. Paul	.55	114.95
Jon Paulson	Hills	Minn. Farmers Union, St. Paul	.65	157.30
Norman Meyer	Clarkfield	Northern States Power, St. Paul	.60	157.20
Terry Stade	Fairfax	Brandtje - Kluge, St. Paul	.60	130.80
Joel Randall	Milan	Ass'n. Milk Dealers, St. Paul	.55	135.85
Mary Ann Holstein	Tracy	Armour & Co., So. St. Paul	.70	196.70

SHEEP

Owner	Town	Buyer	Per Lb.	Net Price
Michael Harder	Mountain Lake	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	$11.00	957.00
James Gute	Owatonna	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	3.00	276.00
Arlen Olson	Fosston	Normandy Hotel, Mpls.	2.00	232.00
Robert Anderson	Moorhead	Fred Martin Hotel, Moorhead	2.00	184.00
Kenneth Anderson	Moorhead	Fred Martin Hotel, Moorhead	1.70	156.40
Josephine Gute	Owatonna	Ford Motor, St. Paul	1.20	116.40
Edgar Olson	Fosston	G. N. Ry Co., St. Paul	1.40	190.40
Patty Sullivan	New Prague	Meers Feed Co., So. St. Paul	2.30	234.60
Charles Bobendrier	Elk River	N. P. Ry Co., St. Paul	1.40	128.80
Barbara Carson	Pipestone	Armour & Co., So. St. Paul	1.35	130.95
Lowell Chapin	Dodge Center	St. Paul Dispatch, St. Paul	1.25	115.00
Dennis Sullivan	Morton	St. Paul Fire & Mar. Co, St. Paul	1.20	116.40
Beverly Kramer	Marshall	Armour & Co., So. St. Paul	1.25	117.45
Norman Kohlmeyer	Blue Earth	Indian Head Transp. Co., St. Paul	1.20	93.60
Robert Ripley	Winnebago	Brantjen-Kluge, St. Paul	1.25	121.25
Kathy Freking	Heron Lake	Cooks, St. Paul	1.20	163.20
James Boesch	Amboy	Soview Chevrolet, So. St. Paul	1.30	126.10
Roger Torgerson	St. Peter	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	1.30	106.60
Terry Anderson	Pennington	G. N. Ry Co., St. Paul	1.35	144.45
Carol Thillen	Caledonia	Swift & Co, So. St. Paul	1.40	121.80
Gary Hagen	Walker	N. P. Ry Co., St. Paul	1.35	130.95
David Larson	Mabel	Hamms Bry Co., St. Paul	1.40	135.80
Becky Pederson	Amboy	G. N. Oil, Pine Bend	1.25	127.50
Ralph Sullivan	New Prague	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	1.80	174.60
Kent Ringkob	Jackson	Schirmer Trf Co., St. Paul	1.25	151.25
Wallace Anderson	Moorhead	Fred Martin Hotel, Moorhead	1.80	156.60
Barbara Luhman	Goodhue	Goodhue Co. Bank, Goodhue	1.45	140.65
Marvin Huiras	Fairfax	Anchor Serum Co., So. St. Paul	1.50	138.00
Alfred Badtke	Correll	Drovers St. Bank, So. St. Paul	1.70	139.40
Janet Low	Faribault	Southview Chevrolet, So. St. Paul	1.50	145.50
Jon Brederson	Hawley	N. P. Ry Co., St. Paul	1.50	123.00
Richard Larson	Mabel	Am. Hoist & Derrick Co, St. Paul	1.30	132.60
Darlene Sullivan	New Prague	Midland Coop., Mpls.	1.80	131.40
ArDell Floto	Canby	R. F. Nelson, Mpls.	1.40	135.80
Neil Larson	Mabel	Schmidts Brewery, St. Paul	1.40	109.20
Lynn Lagerstedt	Gibbon	Fruehoff Trailer Co., St. Paul	1.30	101.40
Dennis Hemme	Luverne	Hamms Brewery, St. Paul	1.40	128.80
Marshall Brakke	Fergus Falls	G. N. Ry Co., St. Paul	1.70	197.20
Arlyce Schilling	Myrtle	Deere Webber, Mpls.	1.40	121.80
Kenneth Coleman	Rochester	B. F. Nelson, Mpls.	1.35	137.70
Jean Low	Faribault	Coco Cola, Faribault	1.45	133.40
Kathryn Hansen	Garden City	Applebaums, So. St. Paul	1.50	117.00
Bill Stower	Worthington	Daytons, Mpls.	1.40	162.40
Larry Freking	Heron Lake	St. Paul Dispatch, St. Paul	1.30	139.10
Juels Carlson	Marshall	B. F. Nelson, Mpls.	1.40	128.80
Barry Teierson	Clarissa	Central Warehouse, St. Paul	1.35	124.20
Sheila Hassing	Jackson	Minn. Linseed Co., Mpls.	1.20	151.20
Gordon Harder	Bingham Lake	Donaldson Co., St. Paul	1.35	110.70
Richard Burkholder	Mabel	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul	1.40	128.80
Kenneth Farrell	Belle Plaine	B. F. Nelson, Mpls.	1.55	134.85

TRIO OF LAMBS

Bill Carson	Pipestone	Armour & Co., So. St. Paul	2.30	646.30
James Deming	Owatonna	Swift & Co., So. St. Paul	1.30	365.30

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

Timely Tips for the Farmer, issue of October 5

Hog prices are apt to slide when hog marketings reach a peak in November and December. So it's best now to top the hogs out when they reach 200 pounds and get them to market while prices are still favorable.

--H. G. Zavoral

*****

Bracken fern produces a type of poisoning in livestock that requires one to three months to develop. That means the disease can appear two or more weeks after you've removed the animals from the ferns. Bracken fern poisoning can occur in cattle, sheep or horses.

--R. B. Solac

*****

When building a fence corner, splice the brace wire and drive it into place so it is tight. Only one or two twists should be necessary.

--J. R. Neetzel

*****

It's not too early to start "inventorying" your woods for next year's building needs. Mark the trees that will give you the cuts you need. That will save you time when you start to harvest the timber and it will avoid overcutting or undercutting.

--Parker Anderson

*****

Chief causes of farm fires in Minnesota are misuse of electrical equipment, defective electrical equipment, overheated and defective heating units, poor chimneys, careless smoking and match handling, rubbish fires, liquid fuels, spontaneous combustion and lightening. Nine out of 10 of these fires could be avoided. Let's keep this in mind during Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 6-12.

--Glenn Frickett

*****

add 1 timely tips

Fall is the best time to spread lime wherever it's needed, even if you need to spread it on top of snow. Road restrictions sometimes make lime spreading impossible in spring.

--Charles Simkins and Curtis Overdahl

*****

Take time now to consider your plans for any shelterbelt or forest planting you will want to make next spring. Trees for these purposes are available from the State Department of Conservation. Your county agent, soil conservationist, or forest ranger has application forms.

--Marvin Smith

*****

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1957

Immediate Release

FIRES TAKE HEAVY TOLL OF MINNESOTA WOODLAND

Fires are taking a heavy annual toll of state woodland and recreation areas.

And like all damaging fires, most of these result from plain carelessness, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. He urges people in Minnesota to be especially careful during the coming fall season when forest fire danger is greatest.

When leaves turn color and grass dries up, one spark can soon become a conflagration covering thousands of acres, Anderson says.

So far in 1957, there have been about 600 forest and grass fires in the state.

In 1956, a total of 871 fires in Minnesota woodlands destroyed some 11,000 acres of forest land and about 12,000 acres of grasslands were burned over. Of the destroyed forest land, 4,400 acres were young timber worth more than $26,000 as it stood.

And if that timber had been allowed to grow to maturity, it would have been worth 10 times its present value, in industrial use and in labor opportunities. Besides, when young timber is destroyed, it takes many years before that area can again be put to producing good trees.

Of the fires in 1956, 34 were caused by caroless campers and smokers started 175 fires. Other causes were: lightning, 17; land clearing 97; meadow burning, 124; railroads, 147; lumbering, 9; grass burning, 32; incendiary, 19; miscellaneous, 217.

The way to combat this fire loss, Anderson says, is through better "outdoor etiquette." He urges persons in the woods this fall to be particularly careful with cigarettes. When on the highway, never flick ashes or cigarettes out along the roadside. Always step on and grind out cigarettes or matches before they are discarded.

Make sure the campfire is out before you leave it. Cover the coals either with plenty of water or with soil. If you still are not sure, put your hands in the ashes. If they're too hot for your hand, the fire isn't out. ### B-1683-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 7, 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 7 or later

FARM FILLERS

There's nothing to be concerned about if some of the foliage near the main stem of your pines or arbor vitae is turning brown. This is a normal function of these trees and shrubs at this time of year. The older leaves turn brown and are shed from the tree. Unlike broad-leaved trees, these needles remain on the tree for about three years, but the oldest needles drop each fall, according to Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Farmers and other citizens in _____ county are urged to report locations of barberry bushes this fall. A bounty of $_____ is offered for each location. Look for a woody shrub with bunches of bright red berries, spines on the branches and saw-tooth-edged leaves. Barberry stays green longer than most other shrubs. This plant is host for the dreaded stem rust disease of wheat, oats, barley and rye.

* * *

Remove and burn dead stems and leaves of perennial flowering plants in your garden and around the yard in the fall, advises Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. That will lessen the chances of disease infection of next year's crop. If a mulch is required, use some other material such as straw or hay.

* * *

One-fourth of the population today is troubled with water shortage, poor water, or both, reports the Soil Conservation Service. Water problems are largely watershed protection problems, says SCS. That means that water control and conservation cannot be separated from soil conservation.

* * *

The U.S. Department of Agriculture predicts that when harvest is completed this fall, new crops added to carry over will give the nation's farmers more feed for livestock than ever available before at one time.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1957

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
October 14 or after

VARIETY OFFERED
IN 4-H PROJECTS

Recreation, friendships, a chance to develop talents skills and leadership -- these are some of the opportunities 4-H clubs have to offer, says 4-H Club (County) Agent _____ _____.

Boys and girls from _____ county interested in joining a 4-H club may enroll in one or more of two dozen projects.

Through the clothing, foods and home furnishing projects, 4-H'ers learn to buy and sew clothing, to prepare appetizing and nutritious meals and to make their homes attractive and comfortable.

For the boy interested in livestock, beef, dairy and dual purpose cattle, sheep, pig, rabbit and poultry projects are available. His work will include selecting, raising, and keeping records on his project.

Caring for the home yard, raising a garden, field crops or fruit or participating in forestry and soil conservation are other possibilities.

Projects in electrification, farm and home shop and tractor maintenance may be chosen by the mechanically minded. The older member may be interested in the farm acounts project.

The 4-H member 14 or older can be of service to his club and adult leaders by enrolling as a junior leader, _____ says. He carries on duties that relieve the adult leader of many tasks. The junior leader may be a project leader or may assist with a phase of the club program such as demonstrating or record completion. In addition, the junior leader gains many benefits himself. Learning to lead, being at ease before a group and taking part in special events are some of these.

In addition to these projects, the 4-H member may select an activity --- health, safety and fire prevention or conservation. Many clubs may want to choose an activity to work on as a group.

Boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 interested in joining a 4-H club should see their local leader or county extension agent soon.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1957

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 14 or after

REMOVE SPOTS ON
CARPETS AT ONCE

Many spots on carpets or rugs can be removed at home if you follow the proper methods, says Home Agent _____ _____ .

A spot-removal kit is a good investment to take care of spots and spills, particularly if you are getting new rugs or wall-to-wall carpeting for your home. Such a kit contains a variety of spot removers to take care of specific types of stains.

According to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, first-aid action taken at the time the spot occurs is very important. Quick action often prevents permanent damage. If you start work on the spot before it sets in the body of the carpet, chances of removing it entirely are much better.

Mrs. Zabel recommends these steps in removing spots from rugs:

. Use a clean, slightly damp absorbent cloth, white blotting paper or white tissue to take up liquids. If semi-solids have been spilled, scrape them up with a spoon or spatula and blot up any liquid.

. If the carpet or rug is wet through to the back, raise the rug to let the back dry, or attach the cleaning tool of the vacuum cleaner to the bag outlet and insert the hose and metal tube under the carpeting far enough to reach the wet spot.

. If you do not know the cause of spots, sponge them with water or with a synthetic of the soapless, non-alkaline type diluted in water. Begin at the outer edges of the stained area, and gradually work toward the center. Do not at any time brush or rub a stained area vigorously, as this action tends to distort the pile. Sponge with a dry cleaning liquid if the spot remains after the water treatment. Let the area dry before applying the cleaning liquid.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 14 or later

ARSANILIC ACID :
SAFE FOR PIGS

There apparently is no danger in feeding arsanilic acid to pigs in free-choice rations.

That's the conclusion from recent research at the University of Minnesota, reported by L. E. Hanson, head of the animal husbandry department there.

Hanson and his co-workers found in recent experiments that pigs fed high levels of arsanilic acid showed no signs of arsenic toxicity from the material. Maximum allowable levels of the material are .05 percent of the supplement and these tests show that recommended rates are safe enough to use, Hanson demonstrated.

Arsanilic acid is an "antibacterial agent". In research conducted at Minnesota in past years, it has helped promote growth in pigs. But very few tests have been conducted on whether the material causes any toxicity when fed in free-choice rations.

Eight lots of six pigs each were fed on corn or oats and a mixed supplement or a soybean meal supplement from 9 weeks of age to slaughter weight. In these tests, there was no difference in average daily gain of pigs due to arsanilic acid content in the separate supplements. Levels of .10 percent arsanilic acid in the supplement produced no harmful effects on the pigs, even when they ate excessive amounts of supplement.

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 7, 1957

To all counties

For use week of
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BEEF FEEDING CAN
PAY OFF DURING
COMING YEAR

Contrary to what you might think, you can buy 400-pound feeder calves at $25 per hundred pounds this fall, sell the animals for $22.40 when they reach 950 pounds and still get $1.50 per hour for your labor.

County Agent _____ says that farmers often think the selling price of finished cattle must be higher per pound than the price paid for feeder calves to bring a profit. That is true when feeder calves sell for lower prices--say $18 per hundred--but it isn't so at higher feeder calf costs.

Hal Routhe, Kenneth Thomas, and Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, explain that as feeder calf prices increase, finished cattle can sell for increasingly less than the feeder calf price without hurting profits.

The reason, they point out, is that it takes a smaller percentage of the selling price to cover the feed costs in a period of high prices than is true with low prices.

For example, when feeder calves sell for $18 per hundred, a 400-pound animal costs $72. Based on current feed prices and average gains, and figuring labor at $1.50 per hour, it would take $113 in feed and miscellaneous costs to bring the animal to 950 pounds, on a pasture feeding program. To cover these costs, selling price would need to be $1950 per hundred.

But suppose the same feeder calves were bought at $25 per hundred. Using the same feed and labor costs, the farmer could sell the cattle at 950 pounds for $22.40 per hundred and get the same labor return that he received at lower prices.

These figures are for long-fed calves and wouldn't be quite the same for short-fed cattle or for dry-lot-fed yearlings. However, the economists have worked out a simple chart that tells what selling price you need to receive for different types of cattle at different buying prices to make a profit. This chart, of course, assumes that the farmer does a good job of feeding.

You can get a copy of this chart from your county agent.

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University Farm & Home News
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 7, 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 14 or later

CAREFUL CUTTING
RAISES INCOME
FROM TIMBER

Some careful planning before you go into your woodland with the power saw this fall and winter can mean a big increase in your timber profits.

County Agent _____ and Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, explain that how timber is cut makes a big difference in the amount of money you get from it.

They point to a study recently completed by the U. S. Forest Service in southern Illinois. Logs from more than 200 oak trees were measured and graded for quality as they were cut by woodsmen. Foresters then compared results with volume and grade of material that could have been cut from the same trees.

The local woods workers had cut only 23 percent high-quality logs, but foresters found that 34 percent of the volume could have made the top grades. Also, board-foot volume could have been increased 4.5 percent by improved log cutting.

It would have made a big difference if the woodsmen had made full use of material at the tops of trees and in the stumps. With planned cutting, they could have increased volume in 8, 10, and 16-foot logs. And both profit and quality could have been increased if the log lengths had been varied to give maximum clear lengths in certain logs and to throw knots, holes and bud clusters into poorer logs.

Trees harvested in the Forest Service survey yielded lumber worth $4,100. Through better cutting, total value could have been increased by $500, the foresters found. As a result, the Forest Service suggests that timber cutters could be encouraged to cut logs for quality by offering higher pay for higher grade logs.

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University Farm and Home News
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Immediate Release

CONSERVATION GROUP TO MEET IN WINONA IN OCTOBER

The 7th annual Midwest Conservation Education Conference will be held Oct. 10-12 in Winona, according to Roger Harris, extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota and secretary for the Minnesota Conservation Education Council.

About 200 persons are expected to attend.

Representatives from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa will attend. Theme for the event will be "Current Conservation Education Needs."

Speakers Oct. 11 will include Floyd Andre, dean and director of Iowa State college and George Selke, Minnesota Commissioner of Conservation. Mary Alice Ericson, sociologist at Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter, will moderate a panel on new conservation programs and B. K. Barton, director of the Illinois Conservation Education department, will head a panel on conservation education needs.

Afternoon tours of the Whitewater State Park, Gilmore Valley Watershed and the Watkins Experimental Farm and Lier Otter Sanctuary in southeastern Minnesota will also be conducted Oct. 11.

Purpose of this conference, Harris explains, is to promote conservation teaching in schools. The Minnesota Conservation Education Council has members from 60 institutions and organizations.

B-1680-pjt

University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1957

Immediate release

FARMERS CAN AVOID EXCESSIVE TAXES THROUGH CAREFUL PLANNING

How farmers can avoid overpaying income taxes was explained today (Oct. 7) during the Farm Income Tax Short Course at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul.

Hal Routhe, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, told tax advisors attending the event that farm families can often reduce income taxes by good tax management. One way, he said, is to plan sales and expenditures to reduce large fluctuations in income from year to year.

He urged the advisors to help clients plan this way for tax savings.

For example, Routhe explained that a family with one child and an income of $7500 in 1954 and no income at all in 1955 would have paid $1,254 in state and federal taxes for the two-year period. In this case, the family would not be making use of any exemptions or personal deductions in 1955.

But if the same family had "evened out" this same total income so that earnings totalled $5500 in 1954 and $2000 in 1955, the two-year tax would have been only $763.

Income can be evened out, Routhe said, by properly timing expenses and sales. But farmers need to use careful judgment, though, because haphazard changes in timing can result in merely postponing taxes, he added. For farmers whose income fluctuates widely from year to year, he recommended the help of a reliable advisor.

As an example of how sales and purchases may be timed, Routhe said that if a farmer's records indicate an unusually high income for this year, he can delay some sales until after the end of the year. Also, he can make purchases for future feed and fertilizer needs before the end of December, 1957.

If income looks unusually low for the year, a farmer might be able to sell, before the end of the year, grain and livestock that might normally be marketed later. But Routhe cautioned that a farmer wouldn't want to reduce his net income this way. If he sold grain to save $100 in taxes but lost $500 because of lower price, he would still come out $400 behind in the long run.

Also, if income looks low, a farmer can collect money for any labor or custom work done. If sealed grain is handled as income when papers are returned, the farmer can try to seal before the end of the year. And some farm purchases already made may be carried on account until after Jan. 1, 1958.

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B-1681-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1957

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For Release at 2 p.m.
*Tuesday, Oct. 8 *
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EARLY SOYBEAN VARIETIES DO WELL IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

WASECA--Early-maturing soybean varieties have a promising future for farmers in southern Minnesota, a University of Minnesota scientist said today.

Agronomist J. W. Lambert said that Acme--the earliest soybean variety recommended in Minnesota--was planted July 1 and was completely mature by Sept. 15 in field trials at the University's Southern School and Experiment station.

Lambert spoke at the annual Corn-Soybean Day at the station here.

Normally, later-maturing soybeans are planted between May 15 and 25 in this area, Lambert said. But he said there were two ways in which early varieties planted later on could be a big help.

First, farmers who raise field peas could harvest that crop about mid-June and have the land ready to be planted to soybeans by July 1. That way, one field could raise two crops in one season.

Second, early soybeans would make a fine emergency crop on flooded river bottoms or where corn, oats or other crops were ruined by excessive rainfall early in the growing season.

While Acme matured earlier than any variety in the Waseca tests, four other early varieties planted on July 1 also reached maturity a short time after Acme. These varieties, in order of early maturity, were Flambeau (earliest), Comet, Norchief, and Ottawa Mandarin (latest). All except Comet are presently on the University's list of recommended varieties.

B-1682-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 8, 1957

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR OCTOBER

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

Ornamentals

1. Valuable fertilizer and organic matter are destroyed each year by burning leaves. Composting of leaves is recommended and, actually, it can be done very easily in the garden. If the compost pile seems untidy, dig a trench in the flower border and bury the leaves; otherwise, if the compost pile can be built by piling the leaves in an area 5 x 5, one pound of complete fertilizer should be added for each six-inch layer. Soil should be sprinkled over the leaves to hold them in place and also to introduce bacteria into the compost pile.

2. Chrysanthemums should be winter protected after they have been killed by frost. The clumps may be dug and placed in a cold frame. They may be lifted and potted and placed in a protected location or they may be mulched with marsh hay or straw.

3. Hybrid tea roses should be winter protected this fall. Mound up soil to a height of a foot around each bush as soon as hard frost occurs. After the ground has frozen solid, cover the rose bushes with leaves, marsh hay or straw.

4. Clean up the flower borders this fall by cutting out all the dead flower stalks and any diseased plants. Also, weed control should be practiced until the ground is frozen.

5. Water shrubbery and evergreens during the early weeks of October to insure a good supply of water available to the shrub.

Fruits

1. Tree ripened apples have a better color and quality and keep better than those harvested too early. Light frosts do not hurt them. Pick carefully and store in a cool moist room at a temperature from 32 to 40 degrees F. Store only high quality fruits of winter varieties.

2. Protect young fruit trees from mice now. A cylinder of 1/4 inch hardware cloth will give good protection around the base of the tree if it is embedded far enough into the soil so mice cannot get up underneath.

3. Several rabbit repellent sprays are available to protect fruit plants from rabbit girdling during winter. Follow directions on the container.

Don't mulch strawberries too early. They should not be covered until they have been thoroughly hardened by a few light frosts. Mulching should occur before the temperatures get below 20° F., however, since such low temperatures may injure the fruit buds. A 2-inch layer of clean straw or marsh hay is usually sufficient for strawberry protection.

5. Protect raspberries by laying the canes over and covering with dirt. Covering just the tips will help, but complete covering is best. Then the canes will be protected from rabbit damage as well as from winter injury.

6. Protect apple trees from sunscald by wrapping with strips of burlap or fastening boards to the southwest side of the trunk and larger branches.

Vegetables

1. Root vegetables should be removed from the garden before the ground freezes. Some of the parsnips may be left until spring for use at that time. Freezing does not make them poisonous and does not injure them. Wash the root vegetables and dry them thoroughly. Remove all roots with defects or disease. Place sound vegetables in a 10-gallon crock in a cool, moist room. Cover the crock with a vurlap sack. Remove tops of carrots by taking a small amount of the crown of the root to prevent sprouting in storage.

2. The key to successful storage is temperature. For root crops like beets, carrots, parsnips, rutabagas, and also potatoes, a temperature of 32° - 40° F is necessary. Squash and pumpkin are best stored where the air is warm and dry -- 40° - 50° F. Onions should be kept at 32° - 40° F but in a drier atmosphere than root crops. Hang them in mesh bags from the ceiling in the storage room where the air is not so moist.

3. Delay treating potatoes with sprout inhibitors until mid-December or early January. Several products are on the market for this treatment. "Dormatone" is one that is put up in small packages and readily available. Follow directions on the container.

4. Remove all debris and plant refuse from the garden area. If disease or insects have been troublesome, it is advisable to burn the refuse rather than place it on the compost pile. Fall plowing is desirable and will aid in destroying many insect pests in the soil as well as improve organic structure of the soil.

5. Take care of the garden equipment now so it will be in good condition for use next spring. Remove soil from tools and apply a thin layer of oil to metal parts to prevent rust. Roll up garden hose or soil soakers and place indoors. Clean out sprayers or dusters and place pest control material in a safe, dry place over winter. Store where the chemicals will not be exposed to freezing temperatures. Keep fertilizer in a dry place.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Oct. 8, 1957

Special to MINN. DAILY

CONFERENCE FOR HOME EC TEACHERS

A statewide conference for teachers in the adult homemaking program will be held on the St. Paul campus Oct. 11-12. About 60 teachers are expected to attend the meeting.

Sponsors of the conference are the State Department of Education and the School of Home Economics.

At the first day's session research in home economics will be reported by home economics staff members Gladys Bellinger, Suzanne Davison, associate professors, and Florence Ehrenkranz and Isabel Nobel, professors.

A second conference for adult homemaking teachers is scheduled for Nov. 1-2.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Oct. 8, 1957

Special to MINN. DAILY

TO URBANA MEETING

Gertrude Esteros, associate professor of related art, will attend a regional meeting on the improvement of teaching of housing at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Oct. 10-12.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Oct. 8, 1957

Special to MINNESOTA DAILY

FRENCH FASHION CONSULTANT TO SPEAK

Madame Monique de Nervo, fashion consultant to the Leather Glove Producers of France, will speak Thursday, October 10, at 4 p.m. in Room 227 of the home economics building on the St. Paul campus. She will discuss selection of gloves, glove fashions and various phases of the French glove industry.

Students and faculty members are invited to attend.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 8, 1957

SPECIAL
(For release at noon, Wed., Oct. 9)

BLACK STEM DISEASE CAUSES HEAVIER DAMAGE IN ALFALFA IN 1957

Black stem disease resulted in an estimated 10 percent loss of the 1957 alfalfa crop in Minnesota, persons attending a Certified Alfalfa Seed Council meeting at the St. Paul Athletic Club were told this morning.

Bobby Renfro, plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, said damage was 3-5 percent higher in the state than during the past two years. Reason for the greater damage was prolonged periods of wet weather during the past summer, he explained.

Renfro said that at present, the most practical means of controlling black stem is through developing resistant alfalfa varieties. There has already been some progress in selecting individual plants with black stem resistance.

He added that cultural practices can help reduce damage from black stem disease. For example, there is less loss if infected alfalfa fields are cut early. But the longer they stand, the more leaves will drop. And when more leaves drop, there is more chance for infection in the next crop.

Black stem is caused by several organisms, but the one most common in Minnesota is phoma, Renfro said. This organism attacks alfalfa in early spring and in fall, but usually isn't severe on second-crop alfalfa in mid-summer.

M. F. Kernkamp, assistant director of the University Agricultural Experiment station, explained that when black stem hits buds and flowers on the plants, these parts are partially or completely destroyed and don't produce seeds. If the flower stems are infected, the seeds may fail to mature or have poor germinating ability. Badly infected seeds don't germinate at all. In some cases, seeds may be invaded by black stem fungi but appear perfectly normal. With such seeds, germination may be reduced by 50 percent.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 8, 1957 Special to Wilcox

Cones of a Norway Pine tree are getting a thorough examination here from two forestry experts in northern Minnesota. At left is William Cromell, staff member at the University of Minnesota's North Central School and Experiment station, Grand Rapids. At right is William J. Sliney, Jr., extension forestry agent in Beltrami county. Sliney has been a forester for the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation commission, has been in his present position since last February. He is a 1951 graduate of the University.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1957

Immediate Release

FINGER, LIMB AND DEATH LOSS DURING CORN PICKING SEASON REPORTED

Some sobering accident figures showing the perils farmers face during the corn picking season were reported today by Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Prickett said that, based on a state-wide survey of newspaper clippings last year, there were some 60 fingers lost by Minnesota farmers in corn picker accidents during October, 1956.

Also lost were 14 hands, 5 arms, 5 toes, 1 foot, and 3 legs were broken. In one accident a man lost both arms.

Corn picker accidents during the same month also resulted in 7 fires and, in another 5 cases, farmers were mutilated when they became entangled in unshielded power take-off shafts.

Two people were killed in corn picker accidents during that month, but Prickett says the mutilations and amputations in non-fatal accidents also caused much hardship through work loss, doctor and hospital fees and in pain and suffering.

Prickett says this report is based only on what was reported in newspapers. If all unreported accidents of this kind were known, the injury totals would go much higher. And unless farmers use more care at corn picking time, these figures may easily be repeated this year.

He emphasizes that those injuries were easily avoidable. Practically all of them resulted from the farmer hurrying and trying to unclog a picker when it was running. The only way to remove husks or stalks from the rolls of a picker is to stop the machine first, he says, then use a steel bale hook to remove the obstruction.

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B-1684-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1957

FOR RELEASE:
2 p.m., Thurs., Oct. 10

CROP ROTATIONS CAN BE FLEXIBLE

MORRIS--Crop rotations can be "tailor-made" for the individual farm, farmers were told here today.

Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, said there is no one crop rotation which is best for all farms. He spoke at the Corn-Soybean Day at the University's West Central School and Experiment station here.

In past years, it was often thought that most western Minnesota cropland should be left in legumes for at least two successive years. But that isn't always necessary, Hanson stated. Main reasons for that recommendation was first, to help control erosion and, second, to help build the soil for row crops, such as corn and soybeans.

But modern cultivation practices and more economical fertilizers have helped change the crop rotation picture, Hanson explained. Under many conditions, farmers can reduce soil loss and conserve moisture in corn fields by planting corn in the tractor wheel tracks on freshly plowed but undisked soil. Terraces and contour strips can be used to reduce soil loss due to runoff after rains.

Also, nitrogen fertilizers are more economical per pound of actual plant food now. And recent field tests at the Morris station have shown that, by using plenty of fertilizer, it's possible to get good corn yields in rotations that include only one year of legumes.

All of this means that farmers have a good deal of leeway in planning rotations, Hanson, said. A farmer can plan his crops according to the rest of his business. For example, a livestock enterprise would call for a different rotation than would be best if the farmer were selling all his crops for cash.

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B-1685-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1957 Immediate Release

TIME NOW TO DRY HERBS FROM GARDEN

Many of the herbs that have given zest to your home cooking this summer can be harvested from the garden and dried for winter use.

Sage, thyme and dill are among the popular garden herbs that dry well, according to A. E. Hutchins and O. C. Turnquist, authors of University of Minnesota Extension Bulletin 284, "Culinary Herbs."

Foliage harvested for storage should be cut on a bright, dry day after the plants have attained full growth. They should be cut close to the ground, tied in bunches, labeled and hung up to dry in a cool, clean, dry airy room such as an attic, and dried as quickly as possible. When dry enough to crumble, the leaves may be stored in wide-mouthed bottles or fruit jars, labeled and tightly covered. Look at the jars daily for a few days and if any moisture is present, remove the herbs and dry further, the horticulturists suggest. Herbs must be thoroughly dry to keep well.

Chives may still be potted and brought into the house where they should be cared for like any house plant. If the garden plants are large, it is best to separate them and pot only small plants.

Probably the best way to keep parsley is to freeze it. Wash the leaves in cold water, shake off excess water and store in the freezer in a plastic bag or glass jar. Chives may be frozen in the same way.

Parsley is difficult to transplant to a pot because of the large tap root. Small plants lend themselves better to potting than large plants. Homemakers who want parsley growing indoors in winter should plant a pot directly into the garden in spring and then bring the pot into the house in the fall.

In the publication Hutchins and Turnquist discuss culture of herbs, harvesting, curing and storing and culinary uses to pep up dull dishes. A few recipes using herbs are also included.

Copies of "Culinary Herbs," Extension Bulletin 284, are available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-1686-jbn

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

Immediate Release

October 9, 1957

MINNESOTANS URGED TO "HUNT" BARBERRY BUSHES

Minnesota farmers and other citizens can render a good service to agriculture and make themselves some extra cash by reporting locations of grain rust-spreading barberry bushes.

Seventy-two counties in Minnesota offer bounties ranging from $2-10 per property for reports of barberry bush locations. Bushes can be reported to county auditors or to county agents.

T. H. Stewart, area USDA plant pest control supervisor at the University of Minnesota, today said that rust-susceptible barberry bushes are usually found along fence rows, in heavily wooded areas and in pastures.

The barberry is host plant to stem rust, a dreaded disease in wheat, oats, barley and rye.

Barberry is easy to spot now because it stays green longer than most other shrubs and doesn't lose its color after a frost as soon as other plants do.

Look for a woody shrub with bunches of bright red berries, spines on the branches and saw-tooth-edged leaves, Stewart says. The outer bark of barberry is gray and the underside is bright yellow.

About 90 percent of Minnesota has been cleared of barberry, but there are still enough bushes left to breed new strains of crop-injuring rust. Heaviest infections are in the southeastern counties.

B-1687-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 9, 1957 Immediate Release

MINNESOTA IFYE TO COSTA RICA

An International Farm Youth Exchange delegate from Minnesota, Iver O. Aal of Starbuck, will fly from Miami, Florida, October 13 to spend the fall and winter in Costa Rica.

He is scheduled to return to the United States in April.

Aal will spend several days in Washington in orientation before leaving this country. He is one of a group of 15 IFYE delegates leaving this week to live and work with rural families in eight countries. A total of 128 IFYE delegates will leave the United States as grass roots ambassadors in four groups this year bound for 43 countries in Europe, the Near and Middle East, Latin America and the Pacific.

A graduate of Luther college, Decorah, Iowa, Aal received his bachelor of arts degree in June. For 11 years he was an active 4-H member in Pope county where he grew up on a 382-acre farm.

He is the fifth IFYE to go to a foreign country from Minnesota in 1957. Other Minnesota IFYEs are Margaret Mallak, Winsted, in India; Donavan Johnson, Atwater, in Guatemala; Genevieve Carter, Bemidji, in Sweden; and Duain Vierow, North St. Paul, in the Netherlands.

Minnesota has been host to 15 rural young people from 11 foreign countries this summer, in the return phase of the two-way IFYE program, according to Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The IFYE program, conducted by the National 4-H club foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state land-grant colleges and universities, is a "people-to-people" program for promoting understanding. The exchange is financed by contributions from 4-H clubs, rural and civic groups, industries and individuals interested in world understanding.

B-1689-jbn

Univ[redacted] and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 10, 1957

SPECIAL TO LEWISTON
Biographical sketch of David Spelts, Lewiston, member of the University dairy team.

David Spelts, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Spelts of rural Lewiston, is a senior in agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

He has participated in 4-H and FFA work with projects in dairy, swine, poultry and pasture improvement. He presently owns two dairy cows.

Spelts was named champion college livestock showman in a contest held at the University's Institute of Agriculture during Minnesota Royal, 1956.

Spelts is also a member of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 10, 1957

SPECIAL TO LESTER PRAIRIE
Biographical sketch of Elton Klaustermeier, Lester Prairie, member of the University dairy team.

Elton Klaustemeier, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Klaustemeier of rural Lester Prairie, is a junior in agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

He was a member of 4-H club work for 10 years with projects in dairy and hogs.

During the summer of 1956, he worked for a large dairy farm in Wisconsin. He presently owns 20 purebred Yorkshire hogs.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 10, 1957

SPECIAL TO OWATONNA
Biographical sketch of Robert Granowski, Owatonna, member of the University dairy team.

Robert [redacted], 19, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Granowski of rural Owatonna.

Presently a junior in agriculture at the University of Minnesota, he has been active in Steele county 4-H club work for several years. He now owns five head of registered Holstein cattle.

At the University he is a member of Farmhouse and Alpha Zeta fraternities and the Advanced Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corp.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 10, 1957

SPECIAL TO WINNEBAGO
Biographical sketch of Dale Ripley, Winnebago, member of the University dairy team.

Dale Ripley, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jay C. Ripley of rural Winnebago, is a junior in agriculture at the University.

Ripley was a member of his 4-H club for 13 years and carried more than 100 different projects during that time. Among his achievements were two trips to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago.

As a member of FFA for six years, he also exhibited livestock in various FFA shows.

Ripley presently owns 30 purebred Shropshire sheep and 10 purebred Holstein cattle.

He is a member of Farmhouse fraternity at the University.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 10, 1957

SPECIAL

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY JUDGING TEAMS SCORE AT CHICAGO

The University of Minnesota dairy cattle judging team placed fifth among 16 college teams at the International Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging contest held this week in Chicago.

Team members Robert Granowski, Owatonna, and Dale Ripley, Winnebago, placed eighth and tenth, respectively, in individual scoring.

Other members of the team were Elton Klaustermeier, Lester Prairie, and David Speltz, Lewiston. All are students of agriculture at the University.

A scoring breakdown showed the team first in Jersey cattle, second in Ayrshires and Milking Shorthorns, third in Holsteins and seventh in Brown Swiss.

Ripley placed among the top seven individuals in four breed divisions while Granowski placed fifth or higher in three divisions.

A University dairy products judging team also competed with other land-grant college teams, scoring third in the cheese division.

The latter team was made up of Lawrence Wille, Minneapolis; W. Richard Dukelow, St. Cloud; LeRoy Iverson, Mabel; and William Schulz, Robbinsdale.

Wille was third high individual in cheese judging.

The dairy products team will represent the University at the International Intercollegiate Dairy Products Judging contest at San Francisco on Monday, Oct. 21.

The dairy cattle team is coached by Jesse Williams, assistant professor of dairy husbandry and the dairy products team by Elmer L. Thomas, associate professor of dairy husbandry.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 10, 1957

SPECIAL:
For release, Sat., Oct., 12,
at 6:30 p.m.

DAIRY SCIENTIST VIEWS IMPORTANT CHANGES AHEAD

CHICAGO--American dairy farming is on the brink of the most revolutionary changes in its history, a noted dairy authority said here tonight.

W. E. Petersen, dairy husbandry professor from the University of Minnesota, told 150 4-H dairy project youths from 18 states that there is no reason why the amount of milk produced with each man-hour of labor can't be doubled or even tripled.

Petersen spoke at a final banquet session of the National 4-H Dairy Conference at the Conrad Hilton hotel.

"These changes are coming fast," Petersen told the youths. "We already have the know-how needed to make them possible." But making these changes take place will call for three main things, Petersen said:

First, farmers need cows with greater producing ability, Petersen said. "There is no excuse for having cows that produce less than 10,000 pounds of milk each year. Yet, the national average is only 5,500 pounds per cow." The 10,000-pound average is easily possible through artificial breeding, Petersen stated.

Second, Petersen said there needs to be more emphasis on forages and less on concentrates for dairy cows. "The cow's rumen is equipped to handle roughages very efficiently," he stated. "In New Zealand, dairy farmers get herd averages of 540 pounds of butterfat per cow annually by feeding only forages. The U.S. butterfat average is just over 200 pounds." But to match the New Zealand records, Petersen said American farmers need top quality hay and other forage. Hay contains a certain amount of lignin, a woody substance which Petersen called a "villain" because cows can't digest it. So one of the things needed is forage varieties that contain less lignin. Also, better forage harvesting and storing and better pasturing methods are necessary to make good use of the forage we do have, Petersen added.

Third, dairy farmers need to manage their work more efficiently, according to Petersen. With parlor milking stalls, pipeline milkers and other conveniences, he said it's already possible for one person to milk more than 50 cows per hour. And it's also possible now to milk 100 cows with less effort than most farmers use to handle 20. "The fork, shovel and can brush will someday be eliminated from the dairy scene," Petersen said. "In their place will be mechanical devices that will do this work more quickly, easily and more efficiently."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 14, 1957

FOR RELEASE: JANUARY ISSUE

Special to Garden Magazines

NEW ORNAMENTALS FOR NORTHERN CLIMATES

A new flowering crabapple and two 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 1958.

The Cardinal flowering crabapple is a small, compact tree with sturdy branching habit. The new leaves have an attractive reddish cast. Deep pink single flowers in May and bright red fruits, half an inch in diameter, in September and October make the new flowering crabapple a fine ornamental for the home yard. The fruits turn brown after a hard freeze but adhere to the tree all winter and are eagerly consumed by birds returning north in early spring.

Princess chyrsanthemum is a carnation-flowered variety. The double, 2-inch flowers are old rose with gold tipped petals which are split at the ends. The plant is a vigorous, high-mound type which reaches a height of 15-18 inches with a spread of 18-24 inches. Blossoming starts early in August and within a few weeks the plant is covered with a prolific display which continues until freezing weather.

Minnehaha chrysanthemum is a medium-tall upright bushy plant with salmon colored, rose-tinted fully double flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Blossoming starts about mid-September and continues until killing frost. By the end of September the plant is completely covered with blooms. The plant, almost as wide as it is tall (20 inches), should be set in the middle or at the back of the flower border. Plant habit and stem stiffness make the flowers especially adaptable for bouquets.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 14, 1957

FOR RELEASE: JANUARY ISSUE

Special to Garden Magazines

NEW DESSERT CRABAPPLE INTRODUCED

The Centennial crabapple is a new hardy dessert crabapple developed and introduced this year by the University of Minnesota horticulture department. It is winter hardy even in the northernmost regions of the country.

A hybrid of the Wealthy apple and Dolgo crabapple, the Centennial bears heavy crops of oval fruits with a red blush. Fruits are small for apples but large for crabapples, are high in quality for eating and a convenient size. They ripen in late August and early September.

Because the trees are naturally semi-dwarf, they are modest in their space requirements and hence well adapted to planting in the home yard. They have a roundish-spreading shape and in spring are covered with a profusion of single white blossoms.

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

October 14, 1957

Dear Editor:

Enclosed are two releases on three new ornamentals and a new dessert crabapple developed and introduced by the University of Minnesota. The stories are for release in the January issue of your magazine.

We have black and white and color pictures of the two chrysanthemums and black and white glossy prints of the crabapples. If you wish any of these pictures, please let me know, designating the pictures you wish.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

JBN:jm

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 21 or later

FARM FILLERS

When ordering planting stock for next spring's tree plantings, order some extras to fill in blank spaces left by dead trees in the fall planting, advises Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

Black stem disease resulted in an estimated 10 percent loss of the 1957 alfalfa crop in Minnesota, according to Bobby Renfro, plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Damage in the state was 3-5 percent higher than during the past two years. Reason for the greater damage was prolonged periods of wet weather.

* * * *

Grazing milk cows in picked cornfields is likely to reduce your milk check, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. Reasons for the drop in milk flow are upset digestive systems and unbalanced rations. Use dry cows and yearling heifers to clean up the fields.

* * * *

Farm families can avoid overpaying income taxes by careful tax management, according to Hal Routhe, University of Minnesota extension agricultural economist. One way is to plan sales and expenditures to reduce large fluctuations in income from year to year.

* * * *

Average families spend about $2.60 out of each $100 after taxes for beef, and used to spend about the same amount for pork. But in the last 10 years, annual expenditure for pork has dropped steadily to $1.70, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

* * * *

The Union of South Africa has started a "ley cropping" plan for farmers, almost similar to the soil bank plan in the U.S., in an effort to reduce surplus of grains.

* * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15, 1957

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

200 Pounds Per Person

The new cook who asked her employer, "Do you thaw or peel?" may have been studying a recent report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on what has happened to our vegetable eating habits in recent years.

We're still doing a lot of peeling in our kitchens, but not as much as we used to; we're opening more cans, and we're thawing many frozen vegetables. Last year we ate about 205 pounds of vegetables per person. Half of these were fresh; 83 pounds were canned. Since World War II, we've steadily increased consumption of frozen vegetables.

Potatoes top the list as the most popular vegetable. Next come tomatoes -- 54 pounds a year per person -- followed by corn, lettuce and cabbage.

******

Big Apple Crop

The apple crop in the U. S. this year will be about 115 million buchels, 15 percent above last year. Most of the increase will be in Washington. The Midwest crop will be slightly smaller than last year but above average.

-jbn-

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Watch Temperature of Water in Bread Making

Gourmets say fine breads are a test of good cooking. To be successful in making delicious bread, first of all choose a reliable recipe. After that the temperature of the water in which you dissolve the yeast is the only truly crucial step. If the water is too hot, the live yeast can be killed. If it's too cool, the action of the yeast will take longer. And it's very simple to check the temperature of the water so you know it's safe.

When using compressed yeast, sprinkle a few drops of water on your wrist. It should feel neither warm nor cold for dissolving compressed yeast. When using active dry yeast, a sprinkle of water on your wrist should feel warm but comfortable. Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, says a more reliable method of testing the water temperature is to use a dairy, candy or deep fat thermometer. For dissolving compressed yeast the water should be lukewarm - between 85 and 98°F. For dry yeast, use warm water between 105 and 115° F.

******

Apples and Cheese

Apples and cheese, both in such plentiful supply this fall, make good company as snacks or for desserts.

An easy, novel way to vary the traditional team of apple pie with cheese is to serve the pie hot from the oven with melted cheese over the top crust. After the pie is baked, lay thin slices of cheese or grated cheese over the top and put in a very moderate over (325°F.) until the cheese is melted. Serve at once while the cheese is warm.

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-jbn-

CLOTHING

Fabric Realities to Keep in Mind

With the great variety of fibers that go into clothing, consumers often wonder what is the best fiber to select -- natural fibers like wool and cotton, or man-made fibers like nylon, Orlon, Dacron.

Clothing specialists say that in order to choose and use textile products with satisfaction, consumers must keep certain realities in mind:

1. There is no single all-purpose fiber that is best for all uses. Natural fibers have some advantages, man-made fibers have others and often a blend of two or more fibers gives even better results.

2. Fabric performance depends as much on construction -- type and firmness of weave -- and on finishing as upon fiber content.

3. No fiber is hot or cool in itself. Warmth or coolness depends principally on the air circulation designed into the fabric.

4. With the chemical fibers, the percentage and way they are used -- as blended or combination yarns and how distributed in warp or filling -- often determines performance in wear and laundering.

******

Which Fibers are Strongest?

Tests at Cornell university show that nylon is at the top of the list of strong fibers, along with Fortsan, a kind of high-strength rayon. Dacron, Saran, linen, silk and cotton are also very strong. Rayon, acetate, Vicara and wool lose considerable strength when wet and should be handled carefully in washing.

"Fiberglass" has adequate strength, but low resistance to rubbing or abrasion. That's why "Fiberglass" draperies should not be drawn back and forth on traverse rods and should clear the floor.

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-jbn-

Read the Label

Read the label carefully when you buy any article of clothing. Sometimes a label may refer to the garment, sometimes to the fabric alone. For example, a child's coat may carry a label saying "This fabric is guaranteed washable." Yet the coat itself may have padding and interfacing which cannot be washed.

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HOME MANAGEMENT

How Good is Your Lighting?

Do the children in the family have enough light for study? Do you have enough light for reading and sewing? Young and old eyes alike need good lighting for every task, for eyesight is priceless.

To improve your lighting, start out by providing enough light by using large enough bulbs. It's poor economy to use too small bulbs. Data Hochhalter, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, recommends 150 watts minimum for table or wall lamps; 150 to 300 watts for floor lamps. One large bulb is more efficient than several small ones that total the same wattage.

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Keep Bulbs Clean for Better Light

Dusty bulbs can waste as much as 50 percent of the light from a lamp. That's why periodic dusting and cleaning of diffusing bowls, of bulbs and shades will pay dividends in better lighting.

Blackened bulbs, too, can waste as much as a fourth of the light you think you are getting. When bulbs get dark, it's a good idea to put them in rooms where lighting isn't needed for close work, according to Data Hochhalter, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota

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-jbn-

Improve Quality of Your Light

Quality as well as quantity of light is improtant. If you are buying a new lamp, choose one that provides a good diffusion of light -- one with a diffusing or reflector bowl, for example, under the lampshade. You can often improve old lamps by adding a reflector or diffusing device.

Along with good light, it's improtant to have general room illumination to avoid the contrast between light and dark that causes eye fatigue.

-jbn-

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Institute of Agriculture
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October 15, 1957

SPECIAL

Immediate Release

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Research on this project will be under the direction of Ralph Hossfeld, University forestry staff member in charge of the School's Wood Chemistry section.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 15, 1957

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY JUDGING TEAMS TO ENTER NATIONAL COMPETITION

Two agricultural student judging teams from the University of Minnesota will take part in national competition during the coming week.

On Saturday, Oct. 19, a six-man livestock judging team will take part in the National General Livestock Judging contest at Kansas City, Mo. This event is held in conjunction with the American Royal Livestock Exposition.

A team of four students will compete in the 23rd Collegiate Students' International Contest in judging Dairy Products, Monday, Oct. 21, at San Francisco, Calif.

Members of the livestock team are Charles McCarthy, South St. Paul; James Long, 1036 Marshall ave., St. Paul; Edward Haeg, Mora; Gary Jones, Jackson; Jerome Cyphers, Good Thunder and Jack Morris, Lafayette.

Dairy team members include Donald Benning, Browerville; LeRoy C. Iverson, Mabel; Lawrence J. Wille, New Orleans, La. and W. Richard Dukelow, San Francisco, Calif.

-pjt-

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SPECIAL

Immediate Release

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Scholten will teach courses in farm forestry and will do research work on management of southern Minnesota hardwoods, on planting in southern Minnesota, and on shelterbelts and windbreaks.

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 15, 1957 Immediate Release

GOOD LIGHTING IMPORTANT FOR STUDY AT HOME

A well lighted study center will help children in the family do their home work more efficiently and at the same time safeguard their vision, according to a University of Minnesota home improvement specialist.

Too often students use small decorative lights not designed for close work, says Data Hochhalter, University extension home improvement specialist. Or they study at desks where dark-surfaced, shiny desk tops produce reflected glare and uncomfortable contrast with white paper.

Since eyesight is priceless, it is poor economy to use a bulb which is too small, Miss Hochhalter declares. She recommends for wall or table lamps a minimum of 150 watts, for floor lamps 150 to 300 watts and for a pair of wall pin-up lamps 100 watts minimum per lamp. One large bulb is more efficient than several small ones that total the same wattage. Blackened bulbs can waste a fourth of the light, dusty bulbs as much as 50 percent of the light.

Along with good light at the study desk, it is important to have general room illumination to avoid the contrast between light and dark that causes eye fatigue.

A good lamp for study or reading should have a diffusing bowl or other device to provide a good diffusion of light. It should be tall enough and have a light-colored, opaque shade with a sufficiently large spread to distribute the light over the work area. Table lamps should be about 25 inches tall to the top of the shade, with lower edge of the shade about 15 inches above the desk top. If a pin-up lamp is used, the lower edge of the shade should be about 15 inches above the desk. The diameter of the lower edge of the shade for a table lamp should be no less than 16 inches, for a single pin-up lamp, 13 inches minimum.

If only one lamp is used at a desk, place it on the left side for a right-handed person, on the right side for a left-handed person.

Reflected glare from a shiny surface such as a highly polished desk is almost as annoying as direct glare. A simple solution is to cover the desk with a light-colored blotter. ##### B-1688-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 15, 1957

Immediate Release

FERTILIZER USE GAINS IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota farmers are using more fertilizer than ever, but there is still a lot of state cropland which is going hungry for plant food.

There was about 15 percent more fertilizer used during the 1957 crop season over a year earlier, according to W. P. Martin, head of the University of Minnesota soils department and R. E. Bergman, State Feed and Fertilizer Control office.

Total fertilizer use so far this year is about a half million tons in Minnesota.

But Martin points out that plant nutrient use is still outrunning fertilizer application. Only half of the farmers in the Gopher state use any commercial fertilizer at all. And most of what they do use goes on corn.

One bright spot in the fertilizer picture is a steady trend toward "higher analysis" fertilizer, Martin says. This means farmers are getting more for their fertilizer dollars than ever. Total plant food now makes up more than 40 percent of all fertilizer sold, compared to only 27 percent 10 years ago.

Biggest increase in fertilizer use has been in "straight" fertilizers, those which contain only one plant nutrient. Straight fertilizer gained 21 percent during the past year and mixed fertilizers, such as 4-16-16, increased only 13 percent. Mixed fertilizers accounted for 80 percent of the total, however.

Martin attributes the upward trend in fertilizer use to increasing awareness by farmers that fertilizer is one of their best guards against the price-cost squeeze. Prices for fertilizer have risen only six percent in the past 10 years, compared to 40 percent for land and machinery, 28 percent for wages and building supplies and 56 percent for farm real estate taxes.

Also, Martin explains that fertilizer increases production efficiency. Fertilizer often returns as much as $3-5 in increased crop value for every dollar of fertilizer cost.

Increases in soil tests have also helped boost fertilizer use. Martin says the University soil testing laboratory handled 20,000 samples in 1956 and has tested even more than that so far this year.

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B-1690-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 15, 1957

Immediate Release

ICIA TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING IN ST. PAUL

The International Crop Improvement association will hold its 38th annual meeting Nov. 4-8 at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul, according to Rodney Briggs, University of Minnesota agronomist.

"Marketing Certified Seed" will be the general theme for the session.

Representatives of crop improvement associations, departments of agriculture, commercial concerns and agricultural experiment stations in 38 states and Canada will attend the event. This is the first time the meeting has been held in Minnesota.

Association committee meetings will mark the meetings during the first two days. A seed growers meeting, open to all interested farmers, will be Nov. 5. Speakers at this session will discuss seed merchandising and certified seed promotion.

Commodity committee meetings will be Nov. 6, a business meeting will be conducted during the next two days and an evening banquet will be Nov. 7.

The ICIA had its beginning in Minnesota in 1919. A group of agronomists from Midwestern states and Canada met at the University's St. Paul campus that year, to find a way to get more uniformity in numbering varieties and in rules for certification and seed registration. This first meeting led to organization of what is now the International Crop Improvement association.

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B-1691-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 15, 1957

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate Release

LACK OF WILL OFTEN RESULTS IN FARM "BREAKING UP"

Fewer Minnesota farms would be broken up by estate settlements if more farm owners had legal wills.

That's one conclusion reached by Philip M. Raup and G. A. Jawando, University of Minnesota agricultural economists, after a study of 304 estates resulting from farm land owner deaths in recent years.

Because there were no wills, Raup and Jawando report, rural lands in 41 percent of the estates of active farmers were split up, compared to only 28 percent of the estates held by nonfarmers, who had wills in a larger percent of the cases studied.

However, there are also other causes of ownership subdivision. Many owners who made wills intentionally provided for a physical break-up of their farm lands. On the other hand, many farms continued intact after settlement regardless of whether a will had been made, even with divided ownership.

Average value of all these estates was $28,000 each. Sixty-five of the estates were valued at less than $15,000 while only 32 were worth more than $60,000. Amount of state inheritance tax paid on these estates varied from .75 percent to 1.5 percent of the total value of the estate. In none of the 304 estates did the inheritance tax exceed 2 percent.

Of all estates of active farmers in the study, 76 percent had been held in "fee simple" ownership. That means the deceased person held exclusive title to the land. Sixty-eight percent of the retired farmers had fee simple ownership and 78 percent of the non-farmers fell in that category. Most of the estates not held in fee simple were in "joint tenancy," which means co-ownership, with the wife usually holding the right of survivorship.

Cash assets--mostly bank deposits--of the estates averaged about 13 percent of total estate value, while stocks and bonds averaged less than 10 percent. Life insurance was less than 2 percent of the average value of these estates, with only 77 out of the 304 estates reporting any life insurance at all.

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B-1692-pjt

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15, 1957

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
October 21 or after

VARY TREATMENT FOR RUG STAINS

Removing spots from carpets or rugs can be done successfully at home if you use the right methods. But quick action is very important to prevent permanent damage to the carpet.

When removing stains with a liquid, begin at the outer edges of the spot and work toward the center, using a minimum of liquid. Use an upward brushing motion with a sponge, brush or cloth, but avoid vigorous rubbing.

Home Agent _____ _____ passes on some recommendations from Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota for treating specific stains at home.

. Oily substances such as butter and cream. Remove with dry cleaning fluid. Be sure to remove completely; otherwise the oily stain will pick up dirt.

. Blood stains. Sponge fresh stains with a clean cloth with cold water. Follow with a cloth dipped in a solution of synthetic detergent and cold water.

. Beverages. Water, or water and a synthetic detergent, will do the job in some cases, but at other times the color may leave a stain. If coffee with cream is spilled, first blot up as much as possible. Then use a dry cleaning fluid to remove the cream stain. Follow with a solution of detergent and water.

. Nail enamel. Blot up as much of the enamel as possible and avoid spreading it. Remove the spot with lacquer thinner or polish remover.

. Ink. Even washable ink is very difficult to remove. The best way to avoid ink spots on the living room carpet is to keep ink out of the living room. To remove spots from washable ink, work with a damp absorbent cloth and a blotter. Follow with a lather of a little water and a synthetic cetergent, blotting frequently to remove excess lather and the color. Don't try to remove a stain from permanent ink, because you may damage color or fibers.

. Milk. Do not use soap. Use a synthetic detergent in water and rinse the spot thoroughly with clear water so no sediment remains to turn sour.

. Cigarette burns. A burn that chars the surface of the carpeting in a superficial way may be cleared up with careful clipping of the blackened ends of the wool tufts followed by a sponging with synthetic detergent and water. Severely burned spots need replacement of wool. Contact professional carpet repairing services or your carpet dealer about having this done.

- jbn -

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15, 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 21 or later

PLANS AVAILABLE FOR LOW COST CORN STORAGE

You can build a temporary corn crib that will handle corn with up to 24 percent moisture for about 25 cents for each bushel of capacity.

County Agent _____ and Dennis M. Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University, recommend a "single pole and snowfence crib" as shown in USDA Midwest Plan No. 73271 for temporary corn storage on Minnesota farms.

Moist corn can be stored most efficiently if the crib is six feet wide by outside measurements and is located in an open area, says Ryan. That way, actual width of the corn will be about five feet.

Length of the crib is determined by the amount of corn to be stored. If 16-foot poles are used ans sunk four feet into the ground, capacity of the crib will be about 21 bushels per foot of length.

The poles, to which snowfence or steel mesh wire is fastened, are spaced at five-foot intervals along the sides of the crib.

Convenient emptying doors run continuously along the rear side of the crib. The doors are held in place by the weight of the corn. They can be removed in five-foot sections by simply slipping out a non-fastened plank.

You can use either rool roofing paper or sheet metal on the roof, depending upon how long you expect to use the crib.

Loose board flooring lies across the crib on concrete blocks or railroad ties. Thus, the corn can be raked in the direction of the flooring when emptying the crib.

If you wish to order a plan for this temporary corn crib, see your county agent.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15 1957

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT

For use week of October 21 or later

TOWN BOYS AND GIRLS CAN JOIN 4-H CLUBS

Boys and girls living in cities, towns and suburban areas as well as in the country are eligible to join 4-H clubs, says Club (County) Agent _____ _____.

Last year 8,500 of Minnesota's 48,000 4-H members came from urban and other non-farm areas.

In the Twin Cities area, for instance, there are 34 city and suburban 4-H clubs with 1,318 nonfarm members enrolled. (Give local figures of town members or clubs, if any).

Many projects are suitable for children and young people living in cities and towns, _____ points out. Girls can select any of the six homemaking projects which include work in foods, clothing, and homemaking. Boys may be interested in the mechanical projects, garden, home yard improvement or the rabbit projects. In addition, all members may enroll in activities in health, safety and conservation. The older boy or girl may enroll in the junior leadership project.

In addition to project work, 4-H'ers have fun. Recreation, talent shows, picnics, club tours, and county camps are among the ways members make new friends.

The four H's on the 4-H cloverleaf emblem stand for "head," "heart," "hands" and "health," which are emphasized in the club program and which imply these goals: head - to learn the value of science through applying the latest scientific knowledge to agriculture, homemaking and other projects; heart - to develop wholesome character and personality and the qualities of good citizenship; hands - to acquire useful skills in homemaking, agriculture and other vocations; health - to cultivate good health habits which lead to satisfying, happy living.

Anyone between the ages of 10 and 21 is eligible to join a 4-H club, says _____. If you live in town and would like to belong to a 4-H club, contact the county extension office for help in forming a club.

meb - jbn

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15, 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 21 or later

SOIL BANK OFFERS MORE HELP FOR PLANTING TREES

Minnesota farmers may get some extra help from the Soil Bank Conservation Reserve plan for planting trees in 1958.

Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, points out that under the 1958 program, county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees are authorized to increase annual payment rates for land planted to forest trees.

Under this change, farmers who put any land in the program to be planted to trees can receive "non-diversion" payments of up to 50 percent of the regular rate. Previously, the non-diversion rate was 30 percent of the regular rate. Where the entire eligible acreage is in the Conservation Reserve and all land is planted to trees non-diversion payments can be up to 100 percent of the regular rate.

"Non-diversion" rates apply to land such as hay or permanent pasture but which has not been raising soil-depleting crops. The full regular rate is given for diverting land out of soil-depleting crops, such as corn or wheat.

Another change in the 1958 Soil Bank conservation program gives the landowner the option of a 5 or 10-year contract for land planted to trees or shrubs and designed as a shelterbelt, windbreak or wildlife habitat. Previously, all tree and shrub plantings were under 10-year contracts only. But the 10-year provision is still in effect for tree plantings for forestry purposes.

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University of Minnesota
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October 15, 1957

SPECIAL

Immediate Release

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15, 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 21 or later
A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

LINSEED MEAL, SOYBEAN MEAL, OKAY FOR BEEF

Linseed meal gave slightly better results than soybean oil meal when fed to beef steers and heifers in studies in recent studies at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, according to County Agent _____.

O. E. Kolari and A. L. Harvey, animal husbandmen at the University, report little difference between steers fed the two different protein feeds as far as daily gain and feed cost per hundred pounds of gain were concerned.

Thirty-two steers received linseed meal for 112 days, and another 32 steers were fed soybean oil meal during the same period. The cattle on linseed oil meal gained 2.44 pounds daily, compared with 2.33 pounds for the steers on soybean meal.

Feed cost per hundred pounds of gain was about the same for both groups.

A similar number of heifers was also fed the two different protein supplements. Heifers on linseed oil meal averaged 2.41 pounds per head daily and the average for heifers on soybean oil meal was 2.26 pounds per animal per day.

Heifers fed linseed oil meal also brought almost $2 more margin over feed cost per animal than did heifers on soybean oil meal.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 15, 1957 Special to Wilcox

Newspapers play a key role in telling Minnesota youths the value of 4-H club work. Samples of coverage of a recent 4-H event are viewed here by Roger Haugen, left, Kenyon, a 4-H club leader and Robert Wayne, assistant agricultural agent in Goodhue county. Wayne is particularly active in 4-H club work. Last week, he was chaperone to a group of Minnesota 4-H delegates who attended the annual 4-H Dairy Conference in Chicago.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 17, 1957

Immediate Release

CHANGE FROM DAIRY TO SPECIALIZED POULTRY IMPROVES FARMER'S BUSINESS

CANBY, MINN.---Sometimes the best way to expand the farm business is to make a total change--even if it means selling off all the cows and keeping chickens in their place.

That's what Millard Hayek, who farms 180 acres near here, has found to be true in his case.

Last fall he sold his 10-cow dairy herd, remodeled the barn to hold a 4,000 hen laying flock, and installed all the labor-saving equipment needed to handle such a business.

This remodeling cost hardly more than half of what it would have cost to remodel for a larger dairy herd. Yet, prospects for the near future are for a gross income three times as high as the Hayeks had before making the change and still higher than would have been the case with an expanded dairy operation.

It all started two years ago when Millard and his wife were taking part in a series of Farm and Home Development meetings being conducted by David S. Johnson, Yellow Medicine county agent.

The Hayeks had room for 11 cows in the 32x48-foot barn, but there was enough land on the farm to support more good milkers. They also fed about 100 hogs each year and kept a 200-hen poultry flock.

Millard and Mrs. Hayek took their problem up at the Farm and Home Development meetings with Johnson and Ermond Hartmans, a farm management specialist from the University of Minnesota. The Hayek's question was: "Can we remodel the barn, put in more cows, and make the change pay?"

By using "the farm possibility" technique, a method for evaluating change in a farm business, Hartmans and Johnson concluded that remodeling the dairy barn on this particular farm would cost almost twice as much as converting the barn so it would handle a 4,000 hen flock. And at best, twenty-two cows were all the barn would hold when remodeled. Yet, with good production and high egg quality, Hayek could do a

(more)

much bigger business volume with the birds and expect a higher net income than would be the case with twenty-two milk cows. Also, he would not need to hire any extra labor He would adjust his cropping program to produce feed for hhis flock.

"This kind of change wouldn't be advisable on every farm," Hartmans pointed out, "but fields on this farm are level and there's no damage done by raising ho stand-over legumes. Farms with stand-over legumes in the rotation, though, generally would need some type of livestock to consume this forage. After all, every farm has its own particular problems and every farm family should try to arrive at the best program for its own situation and circumstances."

Hayek last fall sold the cows, removed all the stanchions from the ground floor of the barn, and put in a third floor above the old mow floor. This floor he equipped for brooder units and for storing feed. He put in chutes to carry the feed down to automatic feeders on the two lower floors.

On both lower floors, there are roost pits, automatic feeders and waterers and individual nests with "egg roll back" floors, tilted so that eggs slowly roll out into a trough. In a room off the corner of the barn floor, Hayek put in an egg cooler that maintains a steady 55-60 degree temperature and controls the humidity. The same room has an egg cleaning machine and a "buffer" for the few eggs that get especially dirty.

Right now, there are about 2,700 layers on the Hayek farm--2,000 pullets and 700 older hens. At present, the pullets are averaging above 80 percent egg production and the hens are laying at a 60 percent rate. The Hayeks now market about five 30-dozen cases of eggs for each day.

By next year, Hayek plans to have up to 4,000 hens on the two floors. He'll brood pullets twice yearly for replacements.

B-1693-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 17, 1957

Immediate Release

NITROGEN CONFERENCE SCHEDULED IN ST. PAUL

Importance of nitrogen fertilizers in Midwestern agriculture will be cited during a Nitrogen Conference Feb. 20-22 at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul.

Attending the conference will be representatives of the fertilizer industry and soils research men and extension specialists from the University of Minnesota.

The event will feature fertilizer research, role of nitrogen in crop production, soil nitrogen needs and relationship between nitrogen and other plant nutrients in maintaining soil fertility. There will also be a tour of the St. Paul Ammonia Products nitrogen production plant south of the Twin Cities.

The conference is sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Fertilizer Industry committee of the Midwest Soil Improvement committee and the University.

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B-1694-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 17, 1957 Immediate Release

4-H CLUBS WIN SAFETY AWARDS

Five 4-H clubs have been named winners in the 4-H Safety Club contest, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The Cascade Cruisers club of Olmsted county won top placing in the contest sponsored by radio station KROC, Rochester. Mrs. Stanley Hunter, Rochester, has been chosen to represent the club at the National Safety congress in Chicago, October 20-25.

District winners in a safety contest sponsored by the J. I. Case dealers of Minnesota are: Busy Bees, Sherburne county; Oakdale, Wadena county; Monte Wide Awake, Chippewa county; and Elmore Soaring Eagles, Faribault county. One adult or junior leader from each of these clubs has been selected to attend the Safety congress. They are: Mrs. Harry Larson, Elk River; Mrs. Don Sommars, Verndale; Patricia Elkington, Montevideo; and Mrs. Harold Pitcher, Blue Earth.

Ronald Lee, Starbuck, and Patricia Kallio, Chisholm, will also attend Safety congress as winners of the state 4-H Safety-Fire Prevention contest sponsored by the State Association of Farmers' Mutual Insurance companies.

Donald Hjortaas, Kenyon, will receive a trip to the Safety congress for submitting the winning 4-H safety slogan in the state contest. His trip is sponsored by the Mutual Service Insurance companies, St. Paul; Midland Cooperatives, Inc. Minneapolis; and Cooperative Publishing assn., Superior, Wis.

The 36 members of the winning Cascade Cruisers 4-H club have participated in some safety activities at each of their 12 regular meetings this year and have held 5 special safety meetings. Members gave 23 talks, 4 skits, and 19 demonstrations on safety. A safety booth was exhibited at many places in the county.

The four district winning clubs have featured safety in talks, skits and demonstrations at their meetings, in booths, window displays, floats and radio programs. They have reflectorized bicycles, cars, farm machinery and mail boxes, held accident hazard hunts on their farms and in their homes, helped eliminate blind corners on rural roads and cooperated with the fire department in the fire call sign project. One of the clubs - the Elmore Soaring Eagles - is helping to finance the Safe-Teen Drivers' project.

B-1695-jbn

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

Special to W. Otter Tail Co. papers

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FOR RELEASE: Thurs., Oct. 24

****

(with mat)

Oct. 17, 1957

COUNTY HOME
AGENT HONORED

Judith Nord, West Otter Tail county home agent, will receive special recognition tomorrow (Friday) at the National Home Demonstration Agents' association convention at the Leamington hotel in Minneapolis.

She is one of a group of home agents from various states who will be cited for outstanding service at a special recognition luncheon Friday climaxing the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents' association. The distinguished service honor will be given to the home agents for serving 10 years or more as educational leaders in working with rural families.

The first home agent in West Otter Tail county, Miss Nord has served here since 1945, except for a period of eight months when she was district home agent supervisor for the extension home program. In her 12 years as a home agent she has built up a large extension home economics program with an enrollment of 1200 women in 80 different groups. She has also played an important part in building a strong 4-H program with 32 clubs and a membership of 878.

In 1952 she was promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff in recognition of the contribution she has made to the University's extension home program.

This past year Miss Nord received a Carol Lane merit award for promoting traffic safety through her program in driver training for women. With the help of the State Highway Department and the Minnesota Safety Council, meetings were conducted for leaders in the extension home program on all-weather driving, improving driving techniques and meeting emergencies. Leaders in turn held meetings on traffic safety and driver training for their extension groups.

Miss Nord's success in developing leadership in the extension home and 4-H programs is evident in the fact that the county is frequently used as a training center for new home agents.

A graduate of Concordia college, Moorhead, Miss Nord had experience teaching home economics in Iowa, North Dakota and Minnesota schools before taking the home agent post in Fergus Falls. She has also taken graduate work at the University of Wisconsin.

-jbn-

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

Special to W. Otter Tail Co. papers

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 17, 1957

Immediate Release

USE QUICK ACTION FOR SPOTS IN CARPETS

Quick action in removing spots on carpets and rugs will often prevent permanent damage.

According to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, many spots on carpets and rugs can be successfully removed at home, but first-aid action at the time the spot occurs is very important. Chances of removing the spot entirely are much better if you start work on it before it sets in the body of the carpet.

A spot-removal kit to take care of spots and spills is a good investment, particularly if you are getting new rugs or wall-to-wall carpeting. Such a kit--available in rug departments--contains a variety of spot removers to take care of specific types of stains.

Mrs. Zabel also emphasizes the importance of using proper methods in removing stains from rugs. She recommends following these steps:

• Blot up liquids with a clean, slightly damp absorbent cloth, white blotting paper or white tissue. Scrape up semi-solids with a spoon or spatula and blot up any liquid.

• Be sure you know what the stain is before trying to remove it. The wrong treatment may set a stain so it is impossible to get out. If you do not know the cause of a spot, sponge it with water or with a synthetic detergent of the soapless, non-alkaline type diluted in water.

• In using any liquid stain remover, begin at the outer edges of the spot and work toward the center with light upward brushing motions. "Feather out" the liquid around the stain until there is no definite edge when the rug dries. Avoid vigorous brushing or rubbing, since this action tends to distort the pile. Sponge with a dry cleaning fluid if the spot remains after the water treatment, but let the area dry before applying the cleaning fluid.

• If the carpet or rug is wet through, raise the rug to let the back dry. An electric fan will hasten the drying.

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B-1696-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 18, 1957

SPECIAL

****
For release at noon Monday, Oct. 21
****

SCHWANTES ELECTED TO POST ON NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

CHICAGO--Arthur J. Schwantes, head of the agricultural engineering department at the University of Minnesota, was today elected a member of the board of directors of the National Safety council.

The election came during the National Safety council's annual meeting here.

Schwantes was also named chairman of the Farm Conference of the Council. He has been a member of this section since 1949 and has served as chairman of the Farm Conference research committee.

A University staff member since 1921, Schwantes has been agricultural engineering department head there for 17 years. He is a specialist in farm power and machinery and an authority on farm safety.

The National Safety council represents industrial firms, public agencies and other organizations and is designed to promote safety education and safety practices.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 18, 1957

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY MEATS JUDGING TEAM GOES TO KANSAS CITY

The University of Minnesota meats team will enter the Intercollegiate Meats Judging contest Tuesday, Oct. 22, at the American Royal Livestock exposition in Kansas City, Mo.

As earlier announced, a Minnesota livestock judging team will compete at the American Royal tomorrow (Saturday, Oct. 19).

Members of the meats team are Ed Haeg, Mora; George Langemo, Kenyon; John F. Schmitz, Austin and Luverne Bohm, St. James. All are seniors in agriculture. Haeg is also a member of the livestock judging team.

The team will compete with 17 other teams from around the nation in grading lamb and beef carcasses and in judging beef, lamb and pork carcasses and cuts.

Team coach is W. J. Aunan, associate professor of animal husbandry.

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 21, 1957

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER AND THE MINNESOTA FARMER

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY JUDGING TEAM GETS NATIONAL HONORS

A team of Yellow Medicine county 4-H members brought Minnesota national honors in general livestock judging at the American Royal Livestock exposition held recently in Kansas City, Mo.

The team placed third in the 4-H national livestock judging contest, behind first-place Oklahoma and second-place Illinois, and placed first in hog judging and fourth in beef. Team members were ArDell Floto, 17, Canby; Larry Reynolds, 16, Canby; James Fenske, 16, Boyd. Alternate team member was Cletus Lanners, 19, St. Leo.

ArDell Floto was tied for first place in overall individual competition and took first in beef and hog judging.

Other individual winners on the team were Larry Reynolds, fifth in overall judging and James Fenske, fourth in hogs.

Coach of the Yellow Medicine county team was David S. Johnson, county agricultural agent there.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 21, 1957

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

UNIVERSITY STAFF PEOPLE CONDUCT SESSION AT NATIONAL MEET

A trio of University of Minnesota staff members will report on Minnesota farm safety work at an afternoon session of the National Safety Congress meeting this week in Chicago.

On Wednesday afternoon (Oct. 23), Arthur Schwantes, head of the agricultural engineering department, Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist, and Roselia Qualey, home economics district supervisor, will lead a meeting on "A State Committee in Action."

The session will be a report of the functions of the Farm Section of the Minnesota Safety Council, of which all three staff people are members. Schwantes is chairman of that section, and Miss Qualey is chairman of the home committee within the Farm Section.

Others participating in the program will be Martin Ronning, Minneapolis Moline company, Robert Rupp, associate editor of The Farmer magazine, St. Paul and Douglas Mossberg, Livestock Loss Prevention association.

The meeting will be in the Hamilton hotel in Chicago.

-pjt-

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
October 28 or after

USE GOOD WRAP IF YOU FREEZE YOUR GAME

The game the hunters in your family bag so proudly may lose much of its appeal for the table after it has been in the freezer or locker -- if it is not wrapped properly for freezing.

Whether you expect to put duck, pheasant, deer or antelope in your freezer during the hunting season, the cost per pound of the game is high enough so that a few extra cents spent for a good freezer wrapping paper is not only insignificant but is worth the slight expenditure to preserve the flavor of the game, says Home Agent _____ _____. Poorly wrapped game will dry out and may take on undesirable flavors, particularly if kept for more than two months.

A good wrapping material is important to protect the product from loss of moisture and to exclude air. But, according to J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota, unless the wrap is snug and tight, the quality of the product may be lowered even though a good wrapping material is used. For best results in retaining quality, the temperature of the freezer should be zero degrees or lower.

Ordinary meat wrapping paper is not satisfactory for storing game in the freezer, Winter says. Locker paper waxed on only one side is not suitable except for up to two months of storage. Winter recommends laminated freezer paper, freezer aluminum foil, cellophane and other transparent films made especially for frozen foods. Polyethylene bags are convenient and satisfactory for game birds.

Since freezer burn and rancidity may develop wherever air pockets exist in frozen foods packages, tight wrapping cannot be stressed too strongly, Winter says. He suggests a druggist-type or freezer wrap when using a freezer paper or foil. Place the product in the center of the paper, bring the two longest sides of the paper together over the product and fold these edges over about one inch. Fold again as many times as necessary to bring the paper tight and flat against the top of the product. Turn the package over and fold end corners toward each other; then fold ends over, stretch tight and secure with locker tape or twine.

Recommended storage period for keeping game is up to nine months at 0°F.

- jbn -

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 21 1957

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 28 or after

PLAN, SHOP WITH CARE TO CUT COSTS

Careful planning and shopping can help you bring budget-priced nutrition to your family, says Home Agent _____ _____.

She gives these suggestions on wise planning and shopping to help keep food bills lower:

. Think of cost per serving when you shop. At times you may be paying for bone in cheaper cuts of meat or for inedible parts of low-cost fresh vegetables. Check labels on cans and packages to compare cost per ounce -- and be sure that "specials" are good buys.

. Take advantage of seasonal low prices on various commodities. Turkey and chicken for example, are good buys this fall.

. Use the less expensive forms of many foods. Low priced dried milk is convenient and satisfactory for cooking and baking.

. Prepare more foods at home to save money, if you do not want to pay for convenience when you buy partially prepared and ready-to-eat food products.

Recently U.S. Department of Agriculture nutritionists prepared a low-cost food budget and a more liberal food budget which included foods to meet nutritional needs for a week for a family of four with two school children. The grocery bill for the low-cost food list are approximately $22.50 or roughly $5.50 per person; for the more liberal list, $34.50 or roughly $8.25 per person. Here are the lists:

Low-Cost -- about $22.50	More Liberal -- about $34.50
19 quarts milk and milk products	20 1/2 qts. milk and milk products
10 1/2 pounds meat, poultry, fish	19 1/4 lbs. meat, poultry, fish
23 eggs	27 eggs
1 1/4 pounds dry beans and peas	7/10 pound dry beans and peas
12 pounds grain products	10 1/4 pounds grain products
9 3/4 pounds potatoes	7 3/4 pounds potatoes
8 1/2 lbs. citrus fruits and tomatoes	11 3/4 lbs. citrus fruits and tomatoes
2 1/2 lbs. green and yellow vegetables	2 3/4 lbs. green and yellow vegetables
19 3/4 lbs. of other vegetables & fruits	25 1/4 lbs. of other vegetables & fruits
2 pounds fats and oils	2 2/3 lbs. fats and oils
2 4/5 pounds of sugars and sweets	4 1/2 lbs. sugars and sweets

_____ points out that the economy plan stresses such low-cost foods as dry beans and peas, grain products and potatoes. The liberal plan allows for more meat, fish and poultry, more fruits and vegetables and for choice of more expensive foods within each group. Both lists provide food for 21 well balanced, fully adequate meals.

- jbn -

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 21 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 28 or later

FARM FILLERS

Potash fertilizers may help prepare your new legume seedings for winter, Bill Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, advises. In many cases, 40 pounds of potash added now will help alfalfa in particular through the winter. Established alfalfa stands can also benefit from potash top-dressings.

* * *

Agricultural economists at the University conclude that fewer farms would be broken up by estate settlements if more farm owners had legal wills. In a recent survey, they found that because there were no wills, rural lands in 41 percent of the estates of active farmers were split up, compared to only 28 percent of the extates held by nonfarmers who had wills in a larger percent of the cases studied.

* * *

Fertilizer often returns as much as $3-5 in increased crop value for every dollar of fertilizer cost, according to W. P. Martin, head of the soils department at the University of Minnesota. He says fertilizer is one of the farmer's best guards against the price-cost squeeze.

* * *

A large dairy cow may give off as much as two gallons of moisture to the air in 24 hours, simply by breathing. C. H. Christopherson, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer, says this means some form of ventilation and moisture control is needed in barns to prevent damage from excessive moisture.

* * *

Log volume and grade from timber harvesting in your woodlot can be increased by planned, careful cutting, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Good merchantable material in the top and branches can often be sold to bring additional profits.

* * *

A test kit for measuring the total solids content of small samples of milk is now being tested at agricultural experiment stations around the U. S.

* * *

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 21, 1957

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
October 27 or later

4-H ACHIEVEMENT DAY NOVEMBER 2

National 4-H Achievement day will be observed November 2, _____ County Club (County) Agent, _____ _____ announces.

Four-H members and their leaders will attend banquets and award programs recognizing their achievements during the past year.

This past year _____ (no.) boys and girls were enrolled in 4-H in _____ county, _____ says. There were 48,000 members in Minnesota and over 2 million enrolled in the nation.

The county has _____ (no.) 4-H clubs with _____ (no.) adult and _____ junior leaders.

Achievements of 4-H members add up to an impressive total in farm, home, community service and other activities. For example, last year county members made _____ (no.) garments, raised _____ acres of corn, grain, and potatoes, and had _____ family gardens. They preserved _____ (no.) quarts of food and prepared _____ (no.) meals. _____ members raised _____ dairy cattle, _____ beef and dual purpose animals, _____ sheep, and _____ pigs.

In addition _____ (no.) members were enrolled in health, _____ in safety and fire prevention _____ in wildlife conservation, and _____ in soil conservation. _____ members gave demonstrations during the year.

- meb -

(Modify this story to fit your county -- adding information on any local observances and highlighting special achievements of 4-H in your county -- participation in IFYE program, etc.)

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 21 1957

To all counties

For Immediate Use

SLOWER SPEED REDUCES LOSSES FROM CORN PICKER

Most farmers would lose less corn from ear dropping if they operated the corn picker at slower speeds.

John Strait, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says that among things a farmer can control, ground speed is the most important one affecting loss at corn picking time.

On the average, losses from shelling and ear dropping together run about 10 percent. But under almost any conditions, that loss can be reduced by slower speeds, Strait says. If the stalks are badly lodged or weak or damaged by insect or disease, it is even more important to operate the picker at low grade speeds.

He adds that losses from ear dropping can result from other things, too -- varietal differences, soundness of ears, position of the gathering points and chains on the picker, position of the snapping rolls and not driving exactly down the row.

If corn is badly lodged, you need to set the gathering points as low as is possible without running them into the ground or getting them lodged in weeds and other debris. With corn that is standing well, the points are usually set at 6 or more inches off the ground.

Gathering chains need to be adjusted according to the operator's manual, so they will get stalks which are leaning away from the direction of travel.

Snapping rolls must be spaced so the material feeds through them uniformly without breaking the stalks.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 21 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 28 or later

ADDITIVES BOOST STEER GAINS BY 25 PERCENT

It's possible to get up to 25 percent greater daily gains in your steers by feeding them both stilbestrol and terramycin -- two feed additives.

County Agent _____ says recent research conducted at the University of Minnesota shows that to be possible. Livestock Scientists O. E. Kolari and A. L. Harvey found that feeding both additives together boosted gains and decreased the amount of feed needed for each 100 pounds of gain.

Kolari and Harvey compared four groups of 16 steers each over a 112-day feeding period. One group received 80 milligrams of terramycin daily, a second group received 10 milligrams of stilbestrol per day and a third received both additives. A fourth group received neither.

Gains for steers on both stilbestrol and terramycin averaged 2.64 pounds per day, compared to 2.38 pounds for animals on terramycin alone, 2.4 pounds for stilbestrol alone and only 2.11 pounds for animals that received no additive.

Also, steers fed both stilbestrol and terramycin required only $15.13 worth of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. That was more than a dollar less than for steers fed either additive alone and more than $2 per hundred pounds less than for animals fed neither stilbestrol nor terramycin.

Finally, cattle fed the combination brought about 34-55 cents per hundred pounds more at market time than did steers in any other group.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 21 1957

To all counties

For use week of
October 28 or later

STEER CALVES CAN REACH MARKET BY NEXT AUGUST

If you put them on a "full-feed" right away, 400-pound steer calves that you buy this fall can average 1,000 pounds and be ready for market by mid-August, 1958, says County Agent _____.

Heifer calves on the same type of feeding program can be finished at about 850 pounds and marketed even earlier.

A full-feeding plan would include about 14-15 pounds of ground ear corn, 1.5 pounds soybean oil meal with 5 milligrams stilbestrol mixed in and 2-3 pounds of alfalfa hay per calf daily. R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, says experiments have shown that calves on such a ration can gain up to 2.4 pounds daily. And with corn at $1.15 per bushel, feed costs for that kind of gain wouldn't be more than 15 cents per pound of gain.

But whether such a full-feeding system is best for your farm depends on your hay and pasture situation, Jacobs adds. If you have no pasture or hay land to be used by beef cattle next summer, full-feeding this winter is a good idea.

If you have fields that must be pastured next summer, though, it will be better to winter calves on a ration that won't bring such rapid gains but makes efficient use of roughages, Jacobs advises. In that case, he recommends feeding calves all the alfalfa or corn silage they will eat, along with 3 pounds of alfalfa hay and 3 pounds of ground ear corn daily. The calves also need a free-choice mineral mixture.

In recent Minnesota experiments, steer calves fed over winter on that type of ration gained 1-1.25 pounds daily. Similar results are possible by substituting oats silage for corn or alfalfa silage, Jacobs adds.

With heifers on such a program, you can feed all the silage you have, then put the animals on pasture next spring and increase the grain as fast as they will take it. Steers fed this way could best be put on pasture in spring and fed 3-5 pounds of ground ear corn until about July 15. Then feed could be increased until the steers are up to full feed and about September 1-15 the steers would be taken off pasture and finished in drylot for 60 days. # # #

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 22, 1957

Special Release

FORMER STATE HOME DEMONSTRATION LEADER DIES

Julia O. Newton, 76, former state home demonstration leader at the University of Minnesota for nearly 30 years, died at her home at 514 Fifth ave. S., Moorhead, Monday afternoon, October 21.

Services will be in Wright Funeral home, Moorhead, Wednesday, at 1:30 p.m.

Miss Newton joined the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in 1919, and was appointed state home demonstration leader in 1920, at a time when both the state and the nation were pioneering in home demonstration work. Under her leadership the home demonstration program in Minnesota developed until at the time of her retirement on June 30, 1948, 60 counties had home demonstration agents.

Born on an Indiana farm, Miss Newton moved with her parents to North Dakota, where she grew up. After graduating from Grand Forks high school, she attended the University of North Dakota for two years and later graduated from the University of Minnesota with a B. A. degree. For several years she taught in Minnesota high schools and in the Ellendale, North Dakota, State Normal and Industrial school. After five years with the North Dakota Agricultural Extension Service, she joined the University of Minnesota staff.

During 1936-37 Miss Newton had a leave of absence from Minnesota to organize and direct the Family Credit Section of the Farm Credit Administration with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Active in the Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers, Miss Newton had also been chairman of the home economics committee of the National Congress. She was the first director of the Department of the American Home of Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs. She was an advisory member of the home and community committee of the Associated Women of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation and past president of the Minnesota Home Economics Association. She was a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity.

One sister survives, Margaret, 514 Fifth ave. S., Moorhead.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 22, 1957

SPECIAL

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For Release: Thurs. 10 p.m., Oct. 24
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HOME ECONOMICS TEACHERS HONORED

Six Minnesota women received recognition awards at the annual banquet at the Minnesota Vocational association tonight (Thurs.) at the St. Paul hotel for 25 years or more of service to home economics education.

Those honored for their teaching or supervisory work in home economics were Anne Westling, New Ulm; Agnes Larson, supervisor of home economics and nutrition, St. Paul public schools; Velma Blazier, supervisor of home economics, Duluth public schools; Eunice Mason, South St. Paul; Barbara Fruth, Jordan; and Louella Kramer, Roosevelt high school, Minneapolis.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 22, 1957

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* A FARM AND HOME *
* RESEARCH FEATURE*
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Immediate Release

FARM, TOWN, URBAN YOUNG PEOPLE DIFFER LITTLE ON KNOWLEDGE OF CO-OPS

Young men and women near the Twin Cities differ little in their attitudes and knowledge concerning agricultural cooperatives.

John D. Kelley and Marvin Taves, University of Minnesota rural sociologists, made this finding in a 1955 survey of young people within a 60-mile radius around the Twin Cities. The study is reported in the recent issue of "Minnesota Farm and Home Science," a University publication.

Included in the survey were 153 farm youths, 158 young people from small towns or from rural nonfarm areas and 111 from St. Paul.

Although differences were small, farm boys possessed the most knowledge on questions about how cooperatives function. St. Paul boys were second and town boys ran a close third. Scores on questions asked ran from 49.5 percent correctly answered for town boys to 51.5 percent for farm boys.

Among the girls, those from St. Paul had the highest knowledge scores on co-ops, town girls were second and farm girls were third. These scores ranged from 47.4 percent correct answers for farm girls to 49.9 percent for urban girls.

When they figured average attitude toward co-ops, the sociologists found that almost 63 percent of the farm boys were favorable toward cooperatives, compared to 48.7 percent for town boys and 60.7 for St. Paul boys. Girls averaged 51.4 percent favorable answers from town girls, 53.2 percent for farm girls and 55.3 percent for girls from St. Paul.

The fact that St. Paul boys ran a close second in knowledge and favorable attitude toward cooperatives might be explained by the broader experience and education available to boys in a metropolitan center, say the sociologists. The same thing might explain why urban girls scored higher than either town or farm girls.

B-1697-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 22, 1957 Immediate Release

BANKERS CONFERENCE IN ST. PAUL HIGHLIGHTS FARM CREDIT

Farmers credit problems and how bankers can help meet these problems will highlight the fifth annual Bankers Agricultural Credit conference Nov. 1 and 2 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus and in the Nicollet hotel in Minneapolis.

The event is sponsored by the University in cooperation with the Minnesota Bankers association, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Speakers during the Nov. 1 morning session will be W. E. Petersen, University dairy cattle scientist and Sherman E. Johnson, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture economist. Petersen will discuss dairy efficiency and how it affects bank lending and Johnson will talk on changes in farm technology.

During the afternoon, S. A. Engene, University agricultural economist, will discuss farm size changes and credit implications. "The loose talk about tight money" is the subject for a talk by W. R. Chapman, vice-president of the Midland National bank of Minneapolis.

A dinner honoring O. B. Jesness, retired head of the University agricultural economics department, will be held Friday evening, Nov. 1. Speakers will be Harold Macy, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture; Jesse Tapp, chairman of the board for the Bank of America, Los Angeles and Earl Butz, dean of agriculture at Purdue University.

Tapp will talk on "The banker's responsibility to agriculture" during the Saturday, Nov. 2 morning session and Jesness will discuss "The farmer and the banker--past and future."

A program for women will also be held Saturday morning. Speakers will include Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics; Gertrude Esteros, home economics professor and Suzanne Davison, associate professor of home economics--all from the University.

Sherwood O. Berg, present head of the agricultural economics department at the University, will speak at a noon luncheon concluding the event Nov. 2.

B-1698-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 22, 1957

****
* A Farm and Home *
* Research Feature *
****
Immediate Release

JUNIOR GEESE FOUND PROMISING IN COOKING TESTS

"Junior geese" could well become popular on Minnesota farms and dinner tables in the future.

Recent studies at the University of Minnesota show that junior geese are less greasy, roast well and provide a high proportion of edible meat in relation to oven-ready weight.

A junior goose is one marketed when 16 weeks old or younger, explains Milo Swanson, University poultry scientist, in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm and Home Science," a University publication.

In the past, geese have normally been marketed at about 26 weeks. But geese make most of their growth during their first 10 weeks, meaning there could be greater net profits for producers if the birds were sold sooner.

Swanson and the late T. H. Canfield, long-time authority on goose production in Minnesota, compared Toulouse and Embden breeds and geese from African-Embden and Embden-Toulouse crosses in studies on dressing losses and meat yields of geese of different ages. They processed males and females from each breed at 8, 9, 10, 11, 16½ and 26 weeks and recorded dressing losses.

Then they roasted the birds and removed all meat from the bones to determine edible meat yield.

Swanson concluded from results that folks who don't like the high fat content and large amount of drippings in older geese might favor the junior birds. Geese processed when 8-11 weeks old had only half as much drip loss as did 26-week-old birds.

There was a higher percentage of bone in the younger geese, but Swanson points out this was outweighed by the advantage of less drip loss in the junior geese. And on the average, younger birds had about 5-6 percent more edible meat than did older ones.

Of all breeds and crosses in the experiment, the Embdens were most uniformly acceptable in carcass appearance at all age levels.

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B-1699-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 22, 1957

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For release: 11 a.m., Wed., Oct. 23
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KEEP PIONEERING SPIRIT, HOME AGENTS TOLD

Some 700 home agents attending the National Home Demonstration Agents' association convention at the Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, from 48 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico were told this (Wed.) morning never to lose their feeling for people or their spirit of pioneering on an unlimited frontier.

Speaking to the group on "Frontiers Unlimited," Laura Lane, associate editor of Farm Journal, declared that the homemaker of today is better educated, busier and more articulate and has broader interests than the homemaker of 15 years ago. Since she is therefore harder to please, Miss Lane told the home agents, "your programs have to keep improving to attract and hold the support of the largest number of women."

At this (Wed.) morning session, home agents heard greetings from Dorothy Simmons, state leader, home economics extension, University of Minnesota, and a talk by the Rev. Reuben K. Youngdahl, Mount Olivet Lutheran church, Minneapolis. Mrs. Margaret Garr, president of the Minnesota State Home Agents' association, read the Home Demonstration Agents' creed.

The convention, which opened Tuesday with business meetings, will continue through Friday.

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B-1700-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 22, 1957

Special to Wilcox

Checking over some beef records here are Eldon Senske, Freeborn county agent (left), and Lester Thorsen, Alden, Minn. farmer. Thorson has a 160-acre farm and has 40 Angus cattle. Senske has been Freeborn county agent since October, 1955. He was raised on a farm in Otter Tail county, graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1950. He was Becker county agent before taking his present position.

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1957 Special release

FLORENCE HALL AWARD TO FOUR HOME AGENTS

Florence Hall awards for outstanding work in the adult home economics extension program were presented to four home agents from four regions in the United States at the National Home Demonstration Agents' association convention at the Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, Thursday morning (Oct. 24).

Award winners were Mrs. Fabiola C. De Baca Gilbert, Santa Fe, New Mexico, western region; Mrs. Iris Macumber, Dayton, Ohio, central region; Mrs. Florence Van Norden, Hackensack, New Jersey, eastern region; and Mrs. Gladys Thompson, Tulsa, Oklahoma, southern region.

The award of $100 is to be used for professional improvement, such as observation of extension programs in another state, summer school or attendance at professional meetings.

Mrs. Gilbert received the award for her achievements in improving standards of nutrition in rural New Mexico. She has also played a leading role in organizing a market which provides an outlet for native products.

Miss Macumber was selected for outstanding work in using mass media to give marketing information to consumers in Montgomery county, Ohio.

The basis of Mrs. Van Norden's award was her effectiveness in reaching homemakers through news columns and articles on food marketing in Bergen county, New Jersey, newspapers.

In receiving her award, Mrs. Thompson was cited for development of an effective program in informing and training local leaders for the extension program in Tulsa county, Oklahoma.

-jhn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1957 Special Release

FELLOWSHIPS TO HOME AGENTS AWARDED AT NATIONAL MEET

Grace Frysinger fellowships of $500 were awarded to two home agents Wednesday afternoon (Oct. 23) at the National Home Demonstration Agents' association annual convention at the Leamington hotel, Minneapolis.

Mrs. George Ito, Kahului, Maui county, Hawaii, and Mrs. Charlotte M. Lattimer, Largo, Pinellas county, Florida, were recipients of the awards, given for outstanding service and achievement in extension work.

The $500 award is to be used for study and observation of home demonstration work is other states. The Grace Frysinger fellowship was established by the National Home Demonstration Agents' association as a tribute to Mrs. Frysinger, former field agent for the Federal Extension Service. Mrs. Frysinger provides one of the fellowships.

Mrs. Ito is a native of Hawaii and has been an agent in Maui county for 11 years. In 1955 she received the Florence Hall award for outstanding work in her county. In 1956 she received the distinguished service award given by the National Home Demonstration Agents' association. She has been president of the Hawaii Home Demonstration Agents' association and has served on the 4-H and Young Men and Women's Committee of the National Home Demonstration Agents' association. She will use the fellowship to study farm and home development, leadership training and program planning.

Mrs. Lattimer has been a home demonstration agent in Pinellas county, Florida, for seven and a half years. She is president of the Florida Home Demonstration Agents' association, past president of the Florida Extension Workers' association and past chairman of the Florida West Coast District Home Economics association. This year she is third vice president and chairman of the public relations committee for the National Home Demonstration Agents' association. She will use the fellowship to study leader training in other states. She will also make a study of means of correlating television and radio into a county extension program of work.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1957

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

JESNESS TO BE HONORED TWICE DURING COMING WEEK

O. B. Jesness, former head of the University of Minnesota agricultural economics department, will be honored at two separate events during the coming week.

At 3:30 p.m. Friday, Oct. 25, a portrait of Jesness will be unveiled during a brief ceremony in Haecker Hall on the St. Paul campus. The portrait was presented to the University by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, in recognition of Jesness' "distinguished leadership in agriculture."

An evening dinner honoring Jesness' years of service will be held the following Friday, Nov. 1, in the Nicollet hotel in Minneapolis. This banquet will be sponsored by the Minnesota Bankers association and will be in conjunction with the Bankers Agricultural Credit Conference being held Nov. 1 and 2 on the St. Paul campus and at the Nicollet hotel.

Jesness retired from the University staff June 30, 1957, after 29 years there. His successor as head of the agricultural economics department is Sherwood O. Berg, who was formerly U.S. agricultural attache to Denmark and Norway.

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1957 Immediate Release

AVOID HEAVY PRODUCTION, HOG PRODUCERS URGED

Two University of Minnesota economists today urged Minnesota farmers to use extreme care in planning their 1958 hog farrowings.

Ermond Hartmans and Hal Route, extension agricultural economists, pointed out that if too many sows are farrowed early next year, prices could take a serious tumble by fall, 1958.

The economists point out that hog prices have been fairly good this year--between $17 and $22 per hundred pounds in September. They are expected to reach a low in November and December, but the low is expected to be about $1-2 higher than in 1956.

There are already signs pointing to increased hog production next year. Among these is a heavy supply of feed grains which are bringing a low price, because of bumper crops this year. The corn-hog ratio--the amount of corn that can be bought with the price received for a hundred pounds of hogs--was higher in Minnesota late this summer than it had been since World War II. Such a situation often leads to more farrowings.

While population can be expected to make some increase in pork consumption, consumer demand for pork is growing very slowly. The economists say there may be a 7-percent increase in pork production, and for that much increase there wouldn't be a serious price decrease.

But if the increase in production goes much above 7-percent, we can expect a sharp decline in hog prices during the latter part of 1958, the economists said.

B-1701-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1957 Immediate Release

MINN. FRUIT GROWERS TO MEET NOV. 5

Members of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association and the Wisconsin State Horticultural society will hold their 11th annual meeting at the Stoddard hotel, La Crosse, Wis., Nov. 5-6, J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota association, has announced.

T. T. Aamodt, Minnesota State Department of Agriculture, will discuss the Minnesota fruit insect control program at the opening session. Others on the program during the two-day meeting will include fruit growers Louis R. Lautz, La Crescent and Arnold Ulrich, Rochester; horticulturists L. C. Snyder, J. D. Winter and E. T. Anderson, University of Minnesota.

The growers will hear discussions on apple disease control research, this year's fruit growing problems, promising fruit varieties and programs in apple promotion.

At the annual banquet Nov. 5 Eldred M. Hunt, secretary of the Minnesota State Horticulture society, will present a bronze medal from the society to H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticulture society, for his service to horticulture.

Growers will exhibit samples of new and old varieties of apples and other fruits. The University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding farm is providing new varieties of applies for sampling.

B-1702-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1957 Immediate Release

ST. PAUL CAMPUS STUDENTS TO CELEBRATE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CENTER

Homecoming will have an added significance this year for students on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

On Friday, Nov. 1, students will hold a "Student Center Day" celebration, in recognition of the new $1,100,000 Student Center being constructed on the St. Paul campus. The new three-story building is scheduled for completion in fall 1958.

As part of the celebration, students will also pay tribute to the building where the St. Paul Union is now located.

Since that building was constructed in 1891, the celebration will feature a "Gay Nineties" style review during the noon hour Nov. 1. At an afternoon coffee hour, University officials will recognize construction of the new center.

There will then be a touch football game between two St. Paul campus teams, followed by a "snake dance" around the other new buildings being constructed on the campus. The day's events will wind up with a homecoming supper in the St. Paul campus Live Stock pavilion.

The new Student Center is being built at no cost to taxpayers, according to Paul W. Larson, director of the Center. More than $600,000 for the building has been raised through student union earnings and from donations by students and faculty members, alumni groups, business firms and farm organizations.

The first floor of the building will include bowling alleys, billiard and tennis tables, a hobby shop and an office area for student organizations. A general lounge, kitchen, snack bar grill, office and group dining rooms will be on the second floor.

On the third floor, there will be a large ballroom, lounge and gallery, all separated by folding partitions. That way, the rooms can be used separately or as one big room. There will also be a third-floor serving kitchen for banquets and similar events.

The large ballroom will have a stage equipped with Cinemascope screen and can also be used as an auditorium for conferences and conventions.

B-1703-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1957

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* For Release at 7 p.m. Thursday,*
* Oct. 24 *
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AGRICULTURAL DIFFICULTIES SEEN BY SHERWOOD BERG

Because of a conflict between foreign trade and agricultural pricing policies, the next 10-15 years will continue to be a "period of difficulty" for American farmers, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist said this evening.

Sherwood O. Berg, head of the University agricultural economics department, said,"There is little that can be done about the present situation until price support programs are brought into line with the world market."

He spoke at an evening banquet session of the Farm Electrification Materials Handling Short Course meeting on the St. Paul campus.

Berg said that under present policies "We just get the storage bins empty by selling wheat and other commodities on the world market and the Secretary of Agriculture is forced to raise prices that result in accumulating surpluses again."

"This situation can be expected to continue, probably, until about 1975. By then, increased American population and changes in present agricultural policy can be expected to reduce the stress and strain now facing agricultural markets. This idea has been borne out in recent economics research conducted by J. D. Black, economist at Harvard University.

Berg added there is a definite trend toward a two-price system--one price that a commodity brings in this country and a lower price for which it sells on the world market. "This," he said, "is because it's possible to sell large quantities of produce on the world market with a smaller price decline than would be true in American markets. This system can help reduce surpluses in some cases," he added.

Berg pointed out that about 10 percent of all agricultural produce is sold on foreign markets and we sell about a third of our wheat and soybeans abroad.

We have two main kinds of programs to aid foreign agricultural trade, Berg said:

One type involves promoting commercial exports and reducing trade barriers. An example is the 1947 General Agreement for Trades and Tariffs (GATT), which allows nations to make multilateral trade agreements to reduce barriers and stimulate trade. About 73 percent of our foreign trade goes through GATT today.

The second type of help for foreign trade includes special programs, such as P. L. 480, according to Berg. This law allows American produce to be paid for in currency of the country buying it, instead of in U.S. dollars. This can also stimulate trade in many areas, Berg explained.

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B-1704-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 23, 1957

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FOR RELEASE: Friday a.m.
October 25
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COUNTY HOME AGENT HONORED

Judith Nord, West Otter Tail county home agent, will receive special recognition today (Friday) at the National Home Demonstration Agents' association convention at the Leamington hotel in Minneapolis.

She is one of a group of 69 home agents from 40 states, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, who will be cited for outstanding service at a special recognition luncheon Friday climaxing the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents' association. The distinguished service honor will be given to the home agents for serving 10 years or more as effective educational leaders in working with rural families.

The first home agent in West Otter Tail county, Miss Nord has served there since 1945, except for a period of eight months when she was district home agent supervisor for the extension home program. In her 12 years as a home agent she has built up a large extension home economics program with an enrollment of 1200 women in 80 different groups. She has also played an important part in building a strong 4-H program with 32 clubs and a membership of 878.

In 1952 she was promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff in recognition of the contribution she has made to the University's extension home program.

Miss Nord's success in developing leadership in the extension home and 4-H programs is evident in the fact that the county is frequently used as a training center for new home agents.

A graduate of Concordia college, Moorhead, Miss Nord had experience teaching home economics in Iowa, North Dakota and Minnesota schools before taking the home agent post in Fergus Falls. She has also taken graduate work at the University of Wisconsin.

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1705
B-~~1697~~-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 24, 1957 Special release

NEW OFFICERS OF NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

As new president of the National Home Demonstration Agents' association, Mrs. Velma B. Johnson, Martinsburg, West Virginia, will head an organization of some 3,000 members.

Mrs. Johnson was installed as president during the annual convention of the association in Minneapolis Oct. 22-25.

Other new officers of the organization are Virginia Vaupel, Rochester, Minn., 1st vice president; Ophelia Smith, Thomasville, Georgia, 2nd vice president; and Mrs. Marjorie Gillespie, Burley, Idaho, treasurer.

Elected councilors were Alfretta Dickenson, Rockford, Ill., with Helen Whittington, Dewitt, Iowa, as alternate, for the central region; and Mrs. Dawn Duncan, Bay City, Texas, with Mrs. Frances McKay, Atlanta, Georgia, for the southern region.

Officers who will complete the second year of their term of office next year include Mrs. Charlotte M. Lattimer, Largo, Florida, as 3rd vice president; Mrs. Vela M. Hunter, Greenville, Mississippi, as secretary; Barbara O'Brien, Segreganset, Massachusetts, councilor, eastern region; and Gersilda Guthrie, Greeley, Colorado, western region.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 24, 1957

Special to newspapers in Cook county and Duluth

EISLER NAMED
AG AGENT IN
COOK COUNTY

Gerald Eisler, Hallock, Minn., has been named agricultural agent in Cook county.

He will take up his duties Nov. 1, replacing William Henderson, who left to become Marshall county agent.

Since May, 1956, Eisler has been assistant agricultural agent in Kittson county in the Red River Valley.

He was born and raised on a 640-acre farm in Manitoba, Canada. He attended a normal college there and taught in a public school in Canada from 1940-42. He served with the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1942-46, then attended the University of Manitoba at Winnipeg, where he received his B. S. A. degree in agriculture in 1950. During the following year, Eisler did graduate work at that institution.

From 1951-53, Eisler was a veterans' agriculture instructor at Tolna, N. D.

He has also worked with the Canadian Dept. of Agriculture as an inspector of poultry products and as a county extension agent in Manitoba. He worked part-time on a poultry experiment farm while attending the University of Manitoba.

He is married and has two children.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 24, 1957 SPECIAL

PFIZER AWARDS TO FOUR HOME AGENTS

Four home agents received $1500 awards for professional improvement at the National Home Demonstration Agents' association annual convention in Minneapolis Oct. 22-25.

The $1500 awards, given each year by Charles Pfizer and company, Inc., went to Ruth Crawford, Eureka, California; Iris McCumber, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Gaffette, Hartford, Connecticut; and Mrs. Mary Stowell, Warwick, Virginia. The awards may be used for graduate study, travel or other professional improvement.

Miss Crawford is home adviser in Humboldt and Del Norte counties, California. Miss McCumber, home agent in Montgomery county, Ohio, also received the Florence Hall award at this year's National Home Demonstration Agents' association convention, for outstanding work in the adult home economics extension program. Mrs. Gaffette, home agent in Hartford county, Connecticut, will use her award for graduate work and study of urbanization. Mrs. Stowell, home agent in Warwick county, Virginia, plans to study the home economics extension program in urban areas.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 24, 1957

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL JUDGES SCORE

The dairy products judging team of the University of Minnesota placed sixth out of 21 teams this week in the International Intercollegiate Dairy Products Judging contest at San Francisco.

Team member W. Richard Dukelow, St. Cloud, was third high individual in butter juding.

University of Connecticut had the top scoring team.

Minnesota team ratings in specific divisions were: fifth in cheese; fourth in butter; ninth in ice cream; seventeenth in milk.

In Kansas City, Mo. this week, Edward Haeg, Mora, was eleventh high individual in the National Collegiate General Livestock Judging contest held in conjunction with the American Royal Livestock Exposition. Haeg was sixth high individual in the sheep division.

Haeg was also a member of the University meats judging team and placed fifth in lamb carcass grading.

The general livestock and meats judging teams will compete at the International Livestock Exposition in late November at Chicago.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 24, 1957

CAPTION FOR MAT:
This is an artist's view of the new Student Center now being built on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES

STUDENT CENTER BEING BUILT ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS

Students on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota are getting a new "living room."

A $1,100,000 Student Center featuring everything from a lounge and hobby shop to a lunch grill and full-sized ballroom is now under construction there.

The structure is being built with no cost whatever to taxpayers. So far, more than $600,000 for the Center has been raised through student union earnings and from donations by students and faculty members, alumni groups, business firms and farm organizations. The rest of the necessary funds are expected to be raised soon.

Paul W. Larson, director of the Center, states that "Everybody on the St. Paul campus is thankful for the generosity of these donors."

The Center will be used mostly by students in the Institute of Agriculture and the College of Veterinary Medicine. It will be joined to a cafeteria building to be built later and will also be connected with a new dormitory building nearby.

Larson says the three-floor Student Center building will be 150 feet long and 82 feet wide. A game and recreation area, photography dark room, hobby shop and office space for student organizations will be on the first floor.

The second floor will include a general lounge, kitchen, snack bar grill, two small dining rooms and an information and business office. The grill room on this floor will be equipped with special lighting so that it can be converted to a party room.

A large ballroom on the third floor will be coupled with a lounge and gallery, both of which can be used separately or as part of the main room. These rooms will be separated by folding partitions. There will also be a serving kitchen for banquets and there will be four conference rooms on this floor.

At present, the student union on the St. Paul campus is in the old dairy building, which was built in 1891. That structure will be torn down when the new one is completed next year.

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-pjt-

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

October 24, 1957

Dear Garden Editor:

A short time ago you received a release on NEW ORNAMENTALS FOR NORTHERN CLIMATES-for release in January magazines-describing the Cardinal flowering crabapple and two chrysanthemums developed by the University of Minnesota horticulture department.

After the date the release was mailed - on Oct. 14 - it was learned that there was already a crabapple going under the name of Cardinal. For that reason, the name of the new University of Minnesota flowering crabapple has been changed to Radiant. Will you please change the name of the Minnesota variety from Cardinal to Radiant in your copy?

We appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 28 1957

To all counties

For use week of

November 4 or later

FARM FILLERS

Check the ground where the picker has already traveled soon after you start the corn harvest this fall. If there are 100 kernels in an area 3 feet square, the loss due to ear and kernel dropping is running about 4 bushels per acre, according to Bill Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. This loss can be reduced by slowing down and setting the snapping rolls closer together. Set the gathering points close to the ground, and broken stalks will be picked up better.

* * * * *

Corn can be sealed for Commodity Credit Corporation loans in most types of cribs as long as the moisture content of the corn is low enough according to the width of the building it's stored in says Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. He advises farmers who have questions on sealing corn to check with their ASC offices for local regulations.

* * * * *

Too much lumber is lost by careless cutting, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Before cutting trees into log lengths, he says, look the trunk over carefully to select lengths which will give the greatest volume, higher grade and better general quality.

* * * * *

Winter safety equipment for the farm truck or automobile should include tire chains and a sack of sand or gravel, which can be used either for a slippery area or as weight to give the car balance. It's also wise to have heavy clothing and a blanket, just in case the car becomes stalled in cold weather, says Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

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In recent studies at the University of Minnesota, junior geese were less greasy, roasted well and provided a high proportion of edible meat. A junior goose is one marketed when it is 16 weeks old or younger. In the past, geese have normally been marketed when 26 weeks old.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 28, 1957 Special to the Minnesotan

Philip A. Anderson

Philip A. Anderson, associate professor of animal husbandry, is a man of long experience in livestock production and meats work. A staff member at the Institute of Agriculture since 1915, he has specialized in marketing slaughter hogs and cattle by carcass weight and grade. He is a long time superintendent of sheep at the Minnesota State fair and has served as a sheep judge at livestock events around the country.

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University Farm & Home News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 28 1957

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
November 4

THANKSGIVING FOODS PLENTIFUL ALL MONTH

Foods traditional for Thanksgiving dinner will be in generous supply during November, reports Home Agent _____ _____.

Turkey, cranberries and potatoes are all classed as plentiful foods by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Many of the other foods commonly associated with Thanksgiving are also on the plentiful list.

Even though Americans have eaten more turkey than ever before during the first 10 months of the year, a record amount of turkey is in cold storage waiting to come to market. Most of these birds will be of medium and large sizes.

Since the cranberry crop this year is close to the largest on record, there will be an abundance of this fruit for the big feast day as well as for use the whole month.

An abundance of pork will be on markets this month and more than the usual number of broiler and fryer chickens for this time of year.

The potato crop is reported larger this year than the nation's consumers ordinarily eat. Peas are plentiful from large harvests two years in a row. Consumers will find good buys in dry peas, canned and frozen peas this month.

Apples and winter pears will be the most plentiful fresh fruits. Because of a big crop of Concord grapes, grape jam, jelly and juice will be plentiful. Canned purple plums, also in large supply, should be good buys for your market basket.

The large crops of peanuts, almonds and filberts will give you plenty of these nuts for the nut bowl. They also make delicious additions to cookies and cakes. For lunch boxes and snacks, there is an abundance of peanut butter.

- jbn -

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 28 1957

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
November 4

MANY BENEFITS FOR 4-H'ERS

Boys and girls who enroll in _____ county 4-H clubs have many doors of opportunity opened to them, says _____ _____, county 4-H club agent.

Recreation at monthly meetings, parties, outings and trips give the members an opportunity to have fun and to meet young people their own age. They make new friends at meetings, at county fairs and camps.

Taking at least one project is a requirement of 4-H membership. But 4-H'ers may choose from a wide variety of farm and home projects the ones they will enjoy. In each project they "learn by doing" skills they can put to use immediately, as well as in later life.

The opportunity to give demonstrations, to hold office, to serve as junior leaders helping younger boys and girls with project work and with the 4-H program, creates a sense of responsibility, develops poise and self confidence and the ability to work with others.

All members are encouraged to exhibit and demonstrate their skills. In return for their work, they gain satisfactions in achievement. But they may also win material awards -- award ribbons, cash prizes, certificates, special trips. Top winners in each county have the privilege of attending State Fair or the Junior Health and Conservation camps at Itasca State Park. Members may also participate in district and state 4-H club weeks.

State winners in various projects and activities receive trophies, merchandise awards, savings bonds and trips to regional and national events, including National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, the National 4-H Club conference in Washington and the Leadership Training camp in Michigan. Each year national winners receive valuable college scholarships.

Parents who have boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 who are not club members will make a valuable investment for the present and future of the young people by encouraging them to join the local 4-H club, _____ says. See the 4-H club leader or county extension office about joining. (jbn - meb)

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 28 1957

To all counties

For Immediate Use

CHECK MOISTURE BEFORE STORING CORN CROP

How you handle your corn crop this fall may well depend on the moisture content of the corn at harvesting time, according to County Agent _____.

_____ and Bill Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, urge farmers to have a sample of their corn checked for moisture at a local elevator. To get a good sample, select about a dozen ears at random from each field, remove a row of kernels from each ear with a screwdriver, and mix the kernels from all the ears.

If the corn kernels have a moisture content of 35-50 percent and you still have some room in the silo, it might be wise to make ear corn silage of the crop. To do this, it's best to run the ears through a coarse-grind hammer mill, pack the material well and make sure the silo is tight to keep out air. If you don't have a feed grinder, you can use a stationary ensilage cutter if you set it to chop as finely as possible.

Feeding tests show that ear corn silage is very satisfactory when compared with dry shelled corn, Hueg says.

If your corn has more than 30 percent moisture and you wish to dry it for cribbing, you'll need to use heated air.

Because of high moisture in much of the 1957 crop, Hueg urges farmers to make sure they have good storage facilities. Permanent cribs wider than 4 feet need to have some type of ventilation installed. One way to do this is to build an "A" frame, covered with snowfence or slats. The frame should be about 18 inches wide at the base and installed down the center of the crib floor.

If you're using temporary cribs, such as one built of snowfence, it should not be wider than 4 feet. It needs a slatted floor 10-12 inches off the ground to allow for good air circulation.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 28 1957

To all counties
For use week of
November 4 or later

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

NEW SYSTEM FOR RAISING LAMBS IS UNDER TEST

If parasites and poor pastures are cutting into your sheep profits, it might pay you to switch to a new lamb-raising system now being tested by University of Minnesota livestock scientists.

The new system calls for weaning the lambs early and either raising them on separate pasture or feeding them to market weight in drylot. How the system has worked out in two years of tests is explained in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm and Home Science," a University of Minnesota publication.

Explaining the plan are three sheep researchers: R. M. Jordan, St. Paul campus; Harley Hanke, West Central Experiment station, Morris, and Diedrich Riemer, Northwest Experiment station, Crookston.

Lamb raising in the past has usually meant running lambs on pasture with their mother ewes. But that system has some problems. For one thing, with ewes and lambs together on pasture good enough and tasty enough to produce fat lambs, the ewes are overfed and the pasture is not used efficiently. With this system, pasture may become so rundown by late summer that lambs often go to market without enough finish.

Second, ewes drop stomach worm eggs and the lambs are therefore likely to become more worm-infested than they would be by themselves. And third, such a setup makes it necessary to have more tillable acres in pasture.

At the Morris station and on the St. Paul campus, researchers weaned lambs at 10-12 weeks and fed them in a drylot on creep feed. When the experiment was finished, lambs raised this way were as heavy as creep-fed lambs pastured with their mothers.

Lambs in drylot did eat 30 percent more grain than did those on pasture, but with the new system, ewes had a much lower feed cost because they were on unim-

- more -

proved pasture. Therefore, total cost of finishing lambs raised separately was no greater.

At the Crookston station, the livestock men again tried early weaning but creep-fed the lambs on separate, high-quality pasture instead of in a drylot. They weaned a fourth of the lambs at 8 weeks, a fourth at 12 weeks, a fourth at 16 weeks and the rest at 20 weeks.

In 1956, lambs weaned at 8, 12 and 16 weeks were as heavy or heavier than those weaned at 20 weeks, but in 1957, lambs weaned at 8 weeks gained about .1 pound per day less than those weaned at 20 weeks. This shows that 8 weeks is too young for weaning, say the livestock men.

Either way it's done, raising the lambs apart from the ewes has several advantages, Jordan, Hanke and Riemer point out.

First, it makes good use of all farm crop land. Second, with lambs weaned early, ewes are in better physical condition and may be bred earlier. Third, it's eaisier to keep a small acreage of excellent pasture than a larger area.

And fourth, since the ewes are not adding to the worm egg population, there will be fewer parasites when lambs are raised separately.

But whether lambs are kept in drylot or on separate pasture, the livestock men offer these tips for best results:

Wean lambs at 12-14 weeks. Vaccinate or feed an antibiotic to prevent overeating disease. Have the lambs eating a creep ration well before weaning.

Give the lambs all the clean grain and high-quality legume hay they will eat. And top out fat lambs as they reach 80-90 pounds; don't wait until all lambs in the flock weigh 90 pounds. Put the ewes on unimproved pasture, to keep the summer feed bill down.

A final word on these systems: The researchers say drylot feeding is best for lambs weighing 70 pounds or more. At that weight, the lambs gain far less onpasture for the next 3 weeks. But if they are in drylot during this period, they normally put on enough weight to be finished for the June or July market.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 28 1957

To counties in Northeast District. For use week of November 4 or later.

DAIRY HERD NEEDS CAREFUL FEEDING

It takes good cows, well cared for, to return much over feed cost on many dairy farms in northeastern Minnesota, says County Agent _____.

Harold Searles, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, points out that the margin is especially small where cream is sold. So on these farms it is necessary to use skim milk carefully in feeding. It is the highest quality high protein feed available, so ration it to the calves and to the highest producing cows. It is worth 50-80 cents per hundred pounds as a replacement for high protein concentrates.

Searles says the northeastern Minnesota dairyman must have a barn full of high quality roughage to hold his grain costs down.

This farmer must buy a considerable share of the grain he feeds, so he must shop wisely to buy the feed that will provide his nutrients at the lowest cost. He should try to buy in ton lots to reduce the handling charge.

What is needed in the grain ration will be determined to a large extent, by the quality of hay that is being fed. High quality alfalfa or clover hay simplifies the problem, Searles says. By high quality, he means hay cut in early bloom or before and with the leaves saved. With this kind of hay, the grain or mixed feeds that supply total nutrients at the lowest cost can make up most of the grain ration. A mixture of oats, barley, corn and wheat mill feeds would do well. The lowest protein formula feeds would do.

With lower quality of roughages the cows will need extra protein as well as more total nutrients. If the roughage is fairly good you can use a 16% formula feed or local mixture containing considerable oil meal or high protein concentrate.

When the roughage is very poor, the grain ration needs to be up to 18% protein. These higher protein mixture cost more and they will usually be needed in larger quantity to get the same results.

A trace mineral salt mixed half and half with bone meal will provide for any possible shortage of minerals.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 28 1957

To counties in S.E., S.W., and N.W. Districts

For immediate use

HEATED AIR BEST FOR DRYING CORN

A mechanical blower that uses heated air is the best setup for drying corn, according to County Agent _____.

_____ and Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, point out that unheated air usually isn't dependable for corn drying in Minnesota. It doesn't work too well because we often don't have enough warm, dry weather in the fall.

But ear corn or shelled corn can be mechanically dried with heated air in any kind of weather and from any moisture content. With unheated air, it's difficult to get corn dry, but it does help keep the corn from heating and spoiling before freeze-up time.

Shelled corn needs to be dried to 11 or 12 percent moisture for safe storage, but 20 percent is usually low enough for ear corn. A general rule for heated air is that the drying temperature shouldn't be more than 140 to 155 degrees for any corn. In cold weather, drying air should be about 30-70 degrees warmer than the outdoor temperture.

If you're using a mechanical drier, a false floor of perforated metal is the best system for ear corn in a round crib and is best for shelled corn in any type of building.

A central vertical duct system is all right for ear corn in a high, round crib or in a conventional type of crib.

In setting up any structure for forced air drying, remember that the distance which the air must pass through the grain must be the same in all directions. Otherwise, the corn will not dry evenly.

You can get plans for different kinds of corn drying arrangements from one or more of several publications available. You can get copies of these publications from your county agent.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1957

Immediate Release

4-H ACHIEVEMENT DAY SATURDAY

Minnesota's 48,000 4-H members will be honored on National 4-H Achievement Day Saturday at special banquets and award programs threughout the state.

At the banquets, parents and adult leaders will receive recognition for their assistance in supporting the 4-H program and 4-H members will receive awards for accomplishments in their projects and activities.

According to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, members of Minnesota's 2,000 clubs can point to many achievements during the past year. He listed as some of their accomplishments:

• Minnesota boys and girls raised about 8,000 dairy cattle, 8,000 sheep, 8,500 swine, 4,000 beef cattle and 410,000 chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese.

• Almost 30,000 members enrolled in the health activity made improvements toward more healthful personal living and cooperated to improve health conditions in the home and community.

• Some 19,000 members made 326,000 family meals.

• The 13,700 girls enrolled in clothing made 43,600 garments.

• More than 1,500 members in the home improvement project helped make the interiors of their homes more attractive.

• More than 6,000 4-H'ers worked at beautifying their home yards by planting trees, shrubs and flowers and caring for the lawn.

• More than 4,000 members raised field crops and over 8,000 helped with family gardens.

• Nearly 8,300 older boys and girls enrolled in the junior leadership project and assisted the adult volunteer leaders with project instruction, recreation and program planning.

• Nearly 19,000 members gave project demonstrations before club and county audiences during the year.

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B-1706-meb-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1957

Immediate Release

FARMERS INVITED TO ICIA MEETING

Minnesota seed growers and other interested farmers can get some up-to-date information on producing and selling certified seed during the International Crop Improvement association's annual meeting in St. Paul, Nov. 4-8.

A session on "Marketing Certified Seed" Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 5, and a general program on seed production and distribution Thursday afternoon, Nov. 7, will be open to farmers and the rest of the general public, according to Rodney Briggs, University of Minnesota agronomist and secretary of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association.

At the Tuesday session, the "Views of a grower in seed merchandising" will be given by Robert A. Sar, president of the Iowa Crop Improvement association. Walter T. Adams, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Seed Dealers association will discuss "The need for cooperation between certified seed growers and the seed trade."

Johnson E. Douglas, certification manager for the Indiana Crop Improvement association will discuss seed promotion, and Carl Borgeson, University of Minnesota agronomist, will talk on "Purified seed should be a selling point."

"Where do we go from here in seed certification?" will be the topic for a talk by W. M. Myers, head of the University of Minnesota agronomy department, during the Nov. 7 session. R. K. Smith, deputy director for the U. S. Department of Agriculture Estimates Division will discuss "Developing better agricultural statistics on certified seed."

Effects of injury and aging on seed quality will be summarized by R. P. Moor, agronomist at North Carolina Agricultural Experiment station, Raleigh, N. C.

This is the first time the ICIA has held its annual meeting in Minnesota. It had its beginning in this state in 1919, when a group of agronomists met at the St. Paul campus to improve and clarify rules for certification and seed registration.

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B-1707-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1957

Immediate Release

MILK SOLIDS TESTING DEVICE BEING STUDIED AT UNIVERSITY

A device designed as an easy way to measure the solids-not-fat content of milk is being tested by dairy husbandry scientists at the University of Minnesota.

The apparatus is called a "Watson lactometer" and was developed recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This type of device is not new, but the design of this one is. It can be carried anywhere and can be used to test small milk samples.

Working with the apparatus at the University are Carl M. Clifton and Michael N. Deutsch, dairy cattle researchers. They are experimenting with the device to see if it will have any value in dairy cattle breeding. If it proves to give a good measure of solids-not-fat content, cattle may in the future be selected for their ability to produce milk higher in solids-not-fat.

For many years, milk has been sold solely according to its butterfat content. But today, weight-conscious Americans are including less butterfat in their diets and there is more emphasis on dairy products that contain solids-not-fat. That means a good, simple test is needed to evaluate milk on this basis.

The lactometer is used in conjunction with the Babcock test, the method used for determining butterfat.

Clifton and Deutsch explain that the lactometer is a "specific gravity" device. It works on the same principle as the apparatus that service station men use to check the anti-freeze in automobile radiators.

Research workers in several other states are also experimenting with the lactometer.

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B-1708-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1957 FOR RELEASE: Nov. 1, 1957

ARE COMMERCIAL MIXES ECONOMICAL?

Homemakers who wonder whether it's more economical to make baked goods from a commercial mix or "from scratch" will have to decide which is more important -- counting minutes or money.

This was the conclusion reached in a small cooperative study recently made by home economists of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Minnesota home economists cooperating in the study were Isabel Noble, professor in the University's School of Home Economics, and Mrs. Elaine Asp, Dawson, Minn., food economist with the Institute of Home Economics, USDA.

The researchers point out that this was a pilot study to develop a procedure for further broader research. It was limited in area and in number of volunteers.

In the study, volunteer homemakers in western Minnesota prepared in their own kitchens four different products - yellow cake, chocolate chip cookies, baking powder biscuits and pie crust. They recorded their preparation and clean-up time as they prepared these products from individual ingredients, from homemade mix they prepared themselves and from a commercial mix.

The homemakers saved money, the study showed, by doing all the preparation at home. Commercial-mix yellow cakes cost about one-fifth more, cookies and biscuits about half more and pie crusts about three-fourths more than those made from individual ingredients or from homemade mixes. Average retail prices of commercial mixes and of ingredients were used in computing costs.

Commercial mixes did save time, however. Using these mixes, homemakers saved a third of the preparation time needed for homemade yellow cake, half of that needed for chocolate chip cookies and a fourth of that required for baking powder biscuits or pie crust.

The homemakers found that using homemade mixes cost about as much in time and money as making the products from individual ingredients. However, they could budget their time better with homemade mixes. They could prepare the mix when they had free time and use it to save valuable minutes when they wanted to bake during busy periods of the day.

Miss Noble and Mrs. Asp developed recipes for homemade cake mixes as part of the cooperative project on economy of home food preparation. The recipes for homemade cake mixes are available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minn. ### B-1709-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1957

Special to Wilcox

County extension agents in Minnesota are taking a close look at their own educational methods, in an effort to make their messages better understood. A pair of agents from northeastern Minnesota here discuss some of the key points needed in using visual aids at meetings. The agents are Roland Skelton, left, Kanabec county agent and Lanain Hamilton, Pine county forestry agent. Skelton took his present post a year ago, earlier taught vocational and veterans' agriculture for 11 years at Hickley and has worked in banks in southern Minnesota. Hamilton has been in Pine county since August, 1954, is a 1953 graduate of the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1957

Special to Twin City Outlets

NEW LIBRARIAN APPOINTED ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS

H. Don Ferris, Martin Branch, Tenn., has been appointed librarian for the Institute of Agriculture on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

His appointment was approved by the University Board of Regents at their recent meeting. He succeeds Harald Ostvold, who left the University recently for a position with the Public Library of New York, N. Y.

Ferris will take up his position here Dec. 1. He has been librarian at the University of Tennessee for the past six years.

Ferris is a native of Allentown, Pa., is a graduate of both Florida State university library school and Lehigh university, Bethlehem, Pa., and is a former public school teacher. He has recently been active in the Tennessee Library association and has been president of that organization.

He is married and has two children.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1957 Immediate Release

10 4-H CLUBS WIN HEALTH HONORS

Ten Minnesota 4-H clubs have been cited for developing outstanding health programs during the past year.

They are: Westbrook Willing Workers, Cottonwood county; Lake Fremont 4-H club, Martin county; Albin Go-Getters, Brown county; Highlanders, Chisago county; Barber Flyers, Faribault county; Maple Grove Trailblazers, Hennepin county; Cascade Cruisers, Olmsted county; Oakdale 4-H club, Wadena county; Rosendale Skippers, Watonwan county and Harmony Happy Hustlers, Dodge county.

The clubs will receive certificates in recognition of their health achievements.

All 10 clubs have made the health activity an important part of their program. They have taken steps to safeguard the health of members by having annual physical and dental examinations, polio shots, chest x-rays, diphtheria immunization and smallpox vaccinations. They have promoted milk drinking and milk pasteurization, have held good grooming contests, have placed first-aid kits in automobiles and have promoted better lighting for homes. They have taken part in community health programs and have assisted with various health drives, have conducted campaigns for fly and mosquito control, rat and mice control. Caroling to shut-ins, giving special programs at old people's homes and making special favors for hospitals were other projects of the clubs.

B-1710-jhn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1957

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For release at: 10:45 a.m.
*Saturday, November 2 *
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BANKS WILL NEED MORE MEN WITH AGRICULTURAL TRAINING, JESNESS SAYS

Young men who plan to someday have positions in banks would do well to get some agricultural training, O. B. Jesness, retired head of the University of Minnesota agricultural economics department, said here this morning.

Speaking at the final session of the Bankers Agricultural Credit conference on the University's St. Paul campus, Jesness pointed out that farm businesses are going to grow larger and more complex.

This, he said, means banks will need to continue growing in ability so they can adequately serve the credit needs of these farms. And agricultural training would not limit a banker's capacity to one narrow field, Jesness said. He pointed out that top officials in a number of banks in Minnesota have primarily agricultural backgrounds.

Jesness also pointed to a growing emphasis on intermediate-term loans to meet certain needs of modern farming. He said that when a farmer buys a large piece of equipment--such as a self-propelled combine or a two-row corn picker-- he may need to borrow a considerable share of the cost on something more than a short-term loan.

"This is not a plea for unsound lending, but for making well-planned, self-liquidating loans on realistic terms," Jesness said. He said it is clear that not all loans could be for long terms, but that farm credit needs are definitely changing.

Jesse Tapp, chairman of the board for the Bank of America, Los Angeles, listed several responsibilities of bankers to agriculture. Bankers need to recognize agriculture as an important segment of our economy, he said. They need to adjust credit terms and procedures to changing capital requirements of agriculture. "For example, mechanization often means a need for credits of two, three or more years, in addition to seasonal production credit," he said.

Bankers must also encourage use of farm budgets designed to test soundness of planned expenditures or changes in size of farm business for which credit is planned, Tapp said. He urged banks "to identify themselves with agriculture through participation in farm youth groups and to help explain the role of banking to agricultural groups which have a vital stake in growth and progress of our economy as a whole."

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B-1711-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1957

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* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Friday, November 1 *
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LARGER FARMS MAY NEED MORE CREDIT

Larger and more mechanized farms may need larger production loans in coming years, the Bankers Agricultural Credit conference was told this morning.

S. A. Engene, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, said this may mean a need for methods of financing that will spread the risks and which will place greater emphasis upon the managerial ability of the farmer. He spoke at a session held on the University's St. Paul campus.

Engene stated that in general, the drop in number of farmers or increase in average size of farm in recent years has not been large, but that farms will continue to get larger. Average number of acres per farm in Minnesota was 167 in 1920, 165 in 1940 and 195 in 1955.

Total number of farms has fallen from 197,000 in 1940 to 165,000 in 1955.

With modern farming and the heavy investments needed in machinery, volume of business will need to be increased in order for the farmer to make a good income, Engene said. Most farmers will increase this volume by increasing the number of acres in their farms. New labor saving machinery, Engene added, makes it possible to handle more acres than in the past.

There is also likely to be a gradual change in type of farming, Engene said. There seems to be a trend for broiler and turkey farming to move into large, specialized units. There is a similar trend in egg production, and more specialized hog farms are springing up, he pointed out. "These changes could bring more large farms," Engene said. "It is hard to predict the speed of this change, but it could be important."

"Tight money" does not mean it is unavailable," another speaker told the conference. W. R. Chapman said "tight money" does not imply restriction on the part of commercial banks. "It does not mean we are lending less; in fact, we are lending more," he said. Chapman is president of

(more)

Robert Morris associates, the national association of bank loan officers and credit managers, and is vice-president of Midland National Bank, Minneapolis.

"Tight money does mean an unusually heavy demand for funds," Chapman said. He urged bankers to "make every possible prudent loan you can. Use every type of loan necessary to satisfy your customers, consistent with sound principle. If credit is not good, decline it but do not use the excuse of tight money. We are seeking stability and orderly growth and let's do our best to achieve this."

Chapman explained that tight money means "we need to reflect on the fundamental principles of lending and on making proper allocation of available funds for those primary purposes for which a commercial bank exists--working capital and seasonal loans.

"There is no reason to apologize for the increase in interest rates. Rates were previously artificially low; they are more nearly normal now," Chapman added.

The "march of progess in agriculture" can't be stopped even though technology and other changes may adversely affect agricultural business temporarily, a U. S. Department of Agriculture economist said at a morning session of the conference.

Sherman E. Johnson, chief economist for the USDA agricultural research service said adjustments to changes in new technology and in prices and costs are necesaary, even if the adjustments are painful. . .

Johnson said that "We cannot maintain a static agriculture in an atomic and outer-space age and still expect farm income to compare favorably with other occupations."

He pointed out that in recent years there has been "a torrent of new technology coming at a time of transition from wartime to peacetime markets. This combination of circumstances has resulted in maladjustment of production and financial hardship for many farm people."

"Although population is increasing and the market is expanding, the productive capacity of American agriculture may continue to outrun available markets for several years," Johnson added. "The ideal farm program," he said, "would promote nationally desirable adjustments in a way that would make these changes most profitable to individual farms."

B-1712-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 31, 1957

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*RELEASE: *
*11 a.m. Saturday, Nov. 2 *
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DON'T EXPECT MIRACLES OF MAN-MADE FIBERS

Many consumers expect the fabulous performance of the white suit in the movie "The Man in the White Suit" to be duplicated in all man-made fibers used in their clothing, Suzanne Davison, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, said today (Sat. a.m.).

Speaking on "What's New in Textiles" at a special women's program held as part of the fifth annual Bankers' Agricultural Credit conference on the University's St. Paul campus, she pointed out that consumers should recognize the fact that manufacturers are engineering fibers to suit particular purposes. Thus fabrics may have bulk, softness, or certain other characteristics, depending on the texture and size of the yarn.

As one group of man-made fibers, Miss Davison listed the acrylics, which include Acrilan, Orlon, Dynel, Verel and Creslan. Outstanding characteristics of these fibers, she said, are their high affinity for basic dyes, their superior whiteness when manufactured and their easy washability and rapid drying.

Among new developments in the textile field, Miss Davison mentioned the textured yarns which have been developed as a result of the trend toward more casual wear. Scheduled for commercial production in the near future are such new man-made fibers as Creslan, an acrylic fiber, Darlan, with properties similar to the acrylics and Zefran. Distinguishing characteristics of Zefran will be its resistance to rot, chemicals, to shrinkage and wear.

In a talk on trends in home furnishings, Gertrude Esteros, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, discussed developments in storage for the home and use of molded shapes and lighter scale construction in seating pieces.

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B-1713-jbn