

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 1, 1958

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SPECIAL

Immediate release

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The scholarship provides \$500, in addition to expenses to and from Washington, D. C., for a 10-week period of training at the laboratory of Timber Engineering co., an NLMA affiliate.

Erickson is one of six persons from around the country receiving the scholarship. He was selected for the scholarship on the basis of interest in wood products, future plans, scholastic record and extra-curricular activities. He is studying building products, merchandising and construction.

The lumber industry is offering these scholarships to aid schools of forestry in training young men for employment in the forest industries.

The recipients work on projects normally in progress at the Teco Laboratory. Studies conducted will include wood chemistry, electronics, microscopy, product development and testing.

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#### NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK MAY 4-10

Achievement Day programs featuring the improvements made in home life over the last 100 years will highlight National Home Demonstration week May 4-10 for nearly 50,000 rural women in Minnesota.

They are members of 3,437 local groups enrolled in the University of Minnesota's extension home economics program, part of a national movement for better homemaking in which more than 6½ million women take part throughout the country.

Many of the county-wide achievement programs this year will carry out the Minnesota Centennial theme, with emphasis on the part women have played in making their homes more convenient and attractive and life on the farm more satisfying since the extension program for better homemaking was begun. Exhibits illustrating activities of local extension home groups will be on display in store windows in many communities.

Open to all rural women, the extension home program--or home demonstration work, as it is also called--is an educational program with the goal of strengthening home and family life by helping women become more efficient homemakers and more effective citizens. It is carried into rural Minnesota communities by 65 home agents and a small group of state home economics specialists as a cooperative undertaking of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the local counties.

Special recognition will be given at many Achievement Day programs during the week to the 21,177 Minnesota women who have served as volunteer, unpaid leaders this past year. After being trained by the home agent or state home economics specialists, these women act as teachers, bringing the latest information on homemaking to their own groups. During the past year these leaders have conducted more than 10,000 meetings with a total attendance of 119,708. Through this leader-training plan, it is possible for only 65 home agents and a small staff of state home economics specialists to teach a varied program in homemaking to thousands of women in every county in the state.

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B-1973-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 1, 1958

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* A FARM AND HOME \*  
\* RESEARCH REPORT \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Immediate release

#### CHEDDAR CHEESE MELTING QUALITY VARIES WITH HARDNESS

Dairy industry scientists at the University of Minnesota have developed a method for predicting melting quality of cheddar cheese.

They found that the softer cheddar cheese is, the higher its melting quality is likely to be. But they found little or no relationship between melting quality and fat content, moisture content or acidity.

This study, done by R. W. Weik, W. B. Combs and H. A. Morris, dairy products researchers, could be extremely important, both to the cheese industry and to consumers.

"Melting quality" in cheese actually means a combination of physical characteristics--time required for melting, appearance of melted cheese and amount of free fat separation in melted cheese. Good melting quality depends on what the cheese is being used for; what makes satisfactory melting quality for one purpose may not be desirable for another.

In the past, cheese makers have not had a good way to control or check for melting quality in cheddar cheese.

Weik, Combs and Morris used time required for melting as the standard for melting quality. A short melting time indicated good quality while long melting time meant lower quality. They determined hardness by the amount of force needed to push a wire through the cheese.

In general, they learned that when little force was needed on the wire, the melting time was shorter and the melting quality was better.

This is the second major finding reported by the University during the past year on melting quality. Combs, Morris and D. R. Arnott, a former research worker there, reported recently that melting quality of process cheese can be predicted according to the level of tyrosine, an amino acid, in the process cheese.

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## HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Small Appliance Tips  
Key Words In Fashion  
Suits Adopt a Relaxed Fit  
New Summer Colors  
Two Types of Yeast  
Milk Gives A Golden Brown Crust

Order Makes A Difference  
Kneading Is Important  
The Finger Test  
The Finger Tip Test  
A Dark Pan Is Best

## HOME EQUIPMENT

### Small Appliance Tips

Small appliances need good care if you want them to give you good service. Here are some tips to keep in mind from Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Mixer - For safety's sake, disconnect the mixer when it is not in use and before you remove or insert beaters.

Fry Pan - Follow the instruction booklet when you wash an electric fry pan. Parts such as the thermostat should not be put in water.

Coffee Maker - Good coffee usually can be made only if the inside of the coffee maker is clean. If the inside is aluminum it can be cleaned by boiling a solution of vinegar and water or cream of tartar and water in it. If the coffee pot is steel, use a baking soda solution.

Table Broiler - Next time you broil steaks, place them several inches from the heat and vary the broiling time to get uniform doneness, instead of varying the distance of the meat from the heat.

Waffle Baker - Don't scour the grids. The darkening of the grids doesn't interfere with efficiency.

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CLOTHINGKey Words In Fashion

Chemise is not the only key word in fashion this spring and summer. The shirtwaist style is more popular than ever. It is being shown with short or long sleeves, slim or bouffant skirts and in all fabrics. One phrase which applies to all styles this summer is shorter skirts -- upwards to 16 inches from the floor.

Suits Adopt a Relaxed Fit

The influence of the relaxed fit in dresses will be seen in suit styles this summer, says Mary E. Carlson, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Suits have short box or semi-fitted jackets that end abruptly at the hip. Some backs are belted and bloused. All lines are soft. The padded, stiffened silhouette of four or five years ago seems to have completely disappeared.

New Summer Colors

Colors for this summer are exciting. They are brilliant and true, not muted or grayed, says Mary E. Carlson, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Orange heads the list. But popular also are true yellows and pinks and reds. Much green is being shown, too. Prints are crowding the market, some in quiet combinations, some splashy. You'll see oranges together with reds, and greens with blues. These combinations are pleasing if well done.

MAKING YEAST BREADTwo Types of Yeast

Appetites spark when you serve bread fresh out of the oven. It takes skill to be a good bread baker, but most of the skill lies in knowing what to do, how and why you do it. In making bread both kinds of yeast -- compressed and dry -- work equally well, but they require different care, says Mrs. Margaret Taulbee, home economics instructor at the University of Minnesota. Compressed yeast must be refrigerated and keeps only one or two weeks. With this type of yeast, always have the liquid about 85 degrees. A hotter temperature will kill the yeast and prevent the bread from rising. Dry yeast keeps for several months and must be softened in warm water -- about 115 degrees. The best way to be sure that you have the right temperature is to use a thermometer.

Milk Gives A Golden Brown Crust

Milk produces a rich and slightly sweet bread product that browns well. But, remember, milk must be scalded before using it in bread making to kill certain micro-organisms which might interfere with the growth of the yeast.

Order Makes A Difference

Just as it is important to prepare the ingredients correctly for bread making, it is important to add them in the proper order, according to Mrs. Margaret Taulbee, home economics instructor at the University of Minnesota. First add sugar to the yeast because it is the yeast's food. Then add one-half of the flour, salt and shortening, in that order. It is a good idea to add the shortening and salt after the flour because they should not come in direct contact with the yeast as they interfere with its growth.

## MAKING YEAST BREAD

### Kneading is Important

Kneading is an important and "fun" step in bread making. It has two main functions: 1) It develops the protein in flour called gluten and 2) it mixes the ingredients. Gluten gives elasticity to the bread and allows the dough to expand when it rises. Usually from 8 to 10 minutes is long enough to knead bread. Appearance rather than timing, however, is the real test, says Mrs. Margaret Taulbee, home economics instructor at the University of Minnesota. The dough should be smooth and satiny with little bubbles just under the surface. If you poke a finger into the dough, indentions will remain if the bread has been kneaded sufficiently.

### The Finger Test

How can you determine when dough has doubled in bulk? Some people mark the bowl, but there is another sure test. Poke two fingers into the dough. If indentations remain and there are little bubbles around them, it has risen enough. Greasing the surface of the dough and covering it while rising prevents a crust from forming.

### The Finger Tip Test

How can you tell when a loaf of bread has risen enough, once it is shaped? A small prick with your fingertip at the end of the loaf should leave an indentation if the bread is ready to be baked.

### A Dark Pan Is Best

Even the pan in which bread is baked plays a part in how successful your baking will be. To get a dark golden brown crust, a pan with a dull finish or one of glass is best. If a shiny metal is used, the crust on the bread will be very light. A shiny pan can be darkened sufficiently by leaving it in the oven for several hours at 350 degrees.

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#### FIRST AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS HIT PROBLEMS OF DAY

How to make corn silage is old stuff to farmers now, but it was a mighty new idea in April, 1888--the first time it was mentioned in a University of Minnesota agricultural bulletin.

This was only the second agricultural bulletin ever to be published by the University.

As part of the Minnesota Centennial celebration, Clyde H. Bailey, retired dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, this week reported a summary of topics covered in the first 25 agricultural bulletins.

These publications were written by St. Paul campus staff members between 1888 and 1892. They were the forerunners of some 1,500 farm and home bulletins--many of which<sup>have</sup> had several revisions--published since the St. Paul campus was "born" in 1882.

Titles of the first bulletins show agricultural researchers were attacking farming problems of the day. Bulletin # 1 reported experiments on wheat and potato culture and--of all things--Russian apples. Silage, a major farming innovation then, was covered in three of these first 25 bulletins.

Wheat a major source of farm income in Minnesota's early history, also received thorough treatment in bulletins 15 and 23. The first of these two compared seed from foreign lands with native seed. The second reported milling and baking tests and insect problems in this crop.

Horticultural crops and ornamentals received a good deal of attention. In addition to the "Russian apple" reports, some of these bulletins gave research data on other fruit trees, cabbage, potatoes, onions, cauliflower, strawberries, grapes, cherries and raspberries.

"Fertilizers" was the key topic in Bulletin 20, printed in 1892. "Sheep Scab and How to Cure It" was reported the previous year. Other reports had more formidable titles, such as "A Treatise on Flax Culture" in an 1890 bulletin.

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\* For releases at 6:30 p.m. \*  
\* Monday, May 5 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

#### ARDELL FLOTO RECEIVES STAR FARMER AWARD

ArDell Floto, 18, Canby, was this evening named Minnesota Star Farmer for 1958, during the annual Future Farmers of America banquet at the University of Minnesota Coffman Memorial Union. (Monday, May 5)

ArDell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Floto, received the coveted award for having an outstanding farming program.

During the past four years, he amassed a total net income of \$5,588 from his steers, hogs and sheep. He operates 47 acres rented on a share basis from his grandmother and, on his father's 160-acre farm, receives a fourth of the crops in return for his work there.

At present, ArDell's net worth is \$10,265. This includes ownership of 58 purebred Duroc hogs, 20 purebred Hampshire sheep, one-third interest in 90 beef cattle, an investment in buildings and equipment and \$1,750 in bonds. He hopes to have a herd of 1,000 hogs in the future.

In addition to his productive enterprises, ArDell has completely converted a chicken house into a hog house. In this building, he constructed eight farrowing stalls, reconditioned windows and sills, put in a concrete feeding floor and installed an automatic hog waterer and a concrete walk-way.

In the Canby FFA chapter, ArDell has been chapter treasurer and a member of several committees. He was a member of the livestock judging team and the parliamentary procedure team.

He is active in church work and has been an officer and junior leader in his local 4-H club.

According to Dewain Englund, Canby high school vocational agriculture instructor and advisor to the Canby FFA chapter, ArDell has the most complete records ever known in the chapter.

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\* RELEASE: 2 p.m. \*  
\* Saturday, May 3 \*  
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#### INCREASED DEMAND FOR HOME ECONOMISTS

MONTEVIDEO--College-bound high school girls with ability and interest in science should be encouraged to consider a career in home economics, members of the Minnesota Home Economics association attending their annual spring meeting were told here today (Sat. .m., May 3).

In a special report, Helmi Koivisto, assistant professor in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, pointed out that home economics is a course strongly based on science. It is also the one field of study that takes the betterment of family living as its major function, she added.

Proof of the usefulness of the varied occupations in home economics is found in the increased demand for home economists which greatly exceeds the available supply, according to Miss Koivisto's report. Three out of every five hospitals in the United States, for example, lack qualified dietitians. Most recent development in careers for home economists is counseling in homemaking. Women who are physically handicapped are helped by the homemaking counselor to develop work simplification methods in managing the home. An increasing number of communities and hospitals are sponsoring such programs of rehabilitation.

Farley Bright, assistant commissioner of education, Minnesota Department of Education, told the group that vocational education is an integral part of the secondary education program and is meeting the needs of a large segment of secondary school enrollment. "However," he said, "we do need to re-evaluate continuously and strive unceasingly for improvement of quality within the programs. The present basic framework of our secondary schools is sound, but we do need to be concerned with the improvement of quality in all areas in order to maintain a balanced curriculum that will promote the perpetuation of our democratic ideals."

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Special to Chicago County Agent

George W. Larsen will retire June 30 after 34 years as agricultural agent in Chicago county.

Since taking this post, Larsen has promoted an extensive educational program in agriculture and home improvement. He has been a leader in formation of a Dairy Herd Improvement association, increasing acreage of alfalfa as a forage crop, home project work in the county and in 4-H club work. He has aided local farmers in meeting a variety of problems.

Born in Gilmanston, Wisconsin, in 1893, Larsen received a B.S. in 1920 from the University of Wisconsin, where he studied animal husbandry and agronomy. He earlier served in the U.S. Army and spent a year in France.

He taught vocational agriculture in Waukesha, Wis., from 1920 until 1924, when he came to Chicago county. In the early 1920s, about 700 acres of alfalfa were being raised in the county. By 25 years later, this had increased to almost 20,000 acres. This increase, a large portion of which was due to Larsen's educational work, resulted from much more than simply convincing farmers of the value of alfalfa. The soil also needed to be put in shape for this legume. So Larsen aided farmers in getting as many as 50 carloads of lime in the county annually for soil improvement during the early years.

In 1947, Larsen led organizational work for the Chicago County Artificial Breeding association, which now has several hundred members. He took similar leadership in getting a Dairy Herd Improvement Association started there.

Larsen helped county youths build up a 4-H program and he also helped them develop an annual 4-H livestock sale held during the county fair. There have been

add 1 Larson

a number of state and national 4-H contest winners from Chicago county. Two of these youths have represented their state and nation as International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates to foreign nations.

He has held all offices in the Minnesota County Agents' association and in 1940 was a regional director of the National County Agents' association. In 1941, Larson helped write the National Farm Program in Washington, D.C.

He received the Distinguished Service Award from the National County Agents association in 1938 and received the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Leadership award in 1950.

Also in 1950, Larson helped organize the Chicago county soil conservation district.

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SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### ST. PAUL CAMPUS STUDENTS PLAN TALENT CONTEST

Students of the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus will stage a talent contest with the theme "Remember When" at 8 p.m. Thursday (May 8) and 7 p.m. Friday (May 9) in Coffey hall auditorium.

A coffee hour will be held immediately following the Thursday performance in the St. Paul campus student union.

The contest is built around the "Remember When" theme not only to observe the Minnesota centennial, but also to commemorate the last year of student activities in the present student union. A new student union building is presently being constructed.

The contest will consist of eight group and seven individual acts. Trophies will be awarded to first and second place winners in group and individual divisions after the Friday performance. Admission for either performance will be 50 cents.

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SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### GRANOVSKY RECEIVES HONOR FROM UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITY

Alexander A. Granovsky, professor emeritus of entomology at the University of Minnesota, has received an honorary degree of doctor of humanities and philosophical sciences from the Ukrainian Free University at Munich, Germany.

The honor, bestowed on Granovsky recently in New York, is "in tribute for his 50 years of service to the Ukrainian community in educational, cultural, political and social work."

Granovsky, who retired in July, 1956, is a native of the Ukraine. He came to the U. S. in 1913, served in the U. S. Army in Europe in World War I, earned his Ph. D. at the University of Wisconsin in 1930 and was a staff member at the University of Minnesota until his retirement.

Granovsky is known for a number of "firsts" in insect control. He was the first to use the airplane dusting technique on forests. He pioneered use of DDT compounds on potato bugs and led research that led to ways of killing white grubs. He also led in development of control measures for cutworms and other insect pests.

Since last July, Granovsky has been conducting research on aphids, under a grant from the National Science Foundation.

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SPECIAL TO SOYBEAN DIGEST

RESEARCH AID SOYBEAN INDUSTRY IN MINNESOTA

Soybeans have rapidly vaulted from minor to "major league" status in Minnesota agriculture.

Farmers in the Gopher state annually harvested only 12,000 acres or less of this crop 20 years ago. Then, during World War II, came a big change.

By 1942, a quarter million acres of soybeans were being harvested in the state. The harvested acreage jumped to half a million by 1945, rose to nearly a million in 1947 and decreased somewhat for the next two years.

Then came another upsurge. There were more than a million acres harvested in 1950, almost two million in 1955, and about two and a half million last summer putting Minnesota in a close race with Iowa as number 2 soybean state. Nearly three million acres are being planted this summer. There are so many soybeans raised in Minnesota that the state now produces more than 12 percent of the nation's soybean oil supply.

Accompanying the growing importance of this crop has been increased research at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture. This research touches on many segments of soybean raising, processing, and utilization.

Soybean research at the University actually started more than 60 years ago, when a few Oriental varieties were introduced. Most of the interest at that time was in soybeans for forage. R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent of the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, has been experimenting with soybeans for more than 35 years.

Today, University research on soybeans is conducted by research workers in the departments of agronomy, plant pathology, agricultural biochemistry, animal husbandry, poultry husbandry, and in the College of Veterinary Medicine.

add 1 soybean research

### Varietal Improvement, Cultural Practices

Current leader in this part of the soybean research at Minnesota is J. W. Lambert, associate professor of agronomy.

He says a critical problem is varietal development. "Minnesota farmers have been using, to a great extent, varieties from other states," according to Lambert. These varieties--Chippewa, Grant, Blackhawk, and others--have been serving us well in the southern one-third of the state.

"However, we need varieties better adapted to the Red River Valley, where soybeans are becoming increasingly popular. We are putting the emphasis on selection of strains which lie between Acme and Ottawa Mandarin in maturity. We need, for instance, a variety with a maturity rating similar to Flambeau, but with better yielding ability, oil content, and resistance to lodging.

"We also are studying the basic genetic aspects of soybeans. In one study, we are selecting for higher oil content. We have done some work on varieties that were irradiated with X-Rays and neutrons. Other studies have to do with improving methods of breeding."

In some preliminary soybean studies, Agronomist J. C. Sents found that the "hill-plot" technique was a way to simplify soybean research.

In studies on cultural practices on soybeans, Lambert recently found that early-maturing soybeans, such as Acme, can be planted <sup>in southern Minnesota</sup> on July 1 and still mature by September 15. This means that farmers who raise canning peas and harvest them by mid-June can then plant the field to soybeans. Thus, the field does "double duty" for the summer.

Varietal improvement and testing is coordinated on a regional basis by the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory at Urbana, Ill. The University of Minnesota cooperates fully in this program. One aspect of it involves the uniform yield nurseries of new strains, coming from all of the breeding programs in this area.

add 2 soybean research.

In weed control trials in soybeans, R. S. Dunham, University agronomist, found last year that Radox, applied at planting time as a pre-emergence spray, gave good control of annual grass weeds in soybeans. The agronomists are still searching, however, for ways to control broad-leaved weeds in soybeans without injuring the soybeans themselves.

A chemical called Alanap has been tested for controlling both grass and broad-leaved weeds in soybeans. But while it has given control in some cases, results so far have not been consistent enough to recommend this chemical.

### Plant Disease Studies

So far, plant diseases have not presented a major problem on soybeans in Minnesota. But that's no reason for lack of vigilance for these diseases. Soybeans in southern states are regularly attacked by many diseases which have not been seen to any extent in Minnesota. Yet, scientists must constantly be on the alert, in case diseases should appear in the state.

Plant Pathologist T. D. Wylie has already found that treating soybean seed with a fungicide dust before planting time can increase yields by up to 2 bushels per acre.

In another study, Wylie is testing new soybean selections, being used in breeding programs, for resistance to a root rot problem now common in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Ontario. The disease hasn't been seen in Minnesota yet, but it could appear in the future.

Nematodes--tiny, worm-like parasites--have recently been found to occur around Minnesota. Now, the plant pathologists are concerned about the relationship between root-rot organisms and nematode infections in soybeans. This problem is being studied at the University now.

Wylie is also cooperating in a joint University-USDA study on "uniform soybean disease trials." In these studies, researchers are comparing varieties from around

add 3 soybean research

the country in each of several different locations. Purpose is to see how varieties from different regions stand up against local disease organisms.

### "Chlorosis" Research

Soils scientists have been closely studying the "iron deficiency chlorosis" problem in soybeans in Minnesota. Cooperating in this work are plant physiologists at the University.

J. M. MacGregor, soils researcher, explains that chlorosis is a condition which occurs in soybeans and certain other crops growing on high-lime soils. The lime ties up the iron that's normally present in the soil, and keeps it in a form that plants can't use.

There are still many mysteries surrounding this condition, but the scientists do know that effects from it are worse in some years and in some soybean varieties than in others. Where it does occur, yellowing appears early in plant growth. The condition always results in some yield reduction and in severe cases, it may cause the plants to die prematurely.

In tests two years ago, MacGregor found it was possible to correct chlorosis in soybeans by adding "chelates" to the soil early in the growing season. Chelates are organic compounds that hold iron in a chemical form that can be used by plants. The word "chelate" comes from a Greek word meaning "claw."

Some of the trials in 1956 showed that adding 10 pounds of chelated iron per acre increased soybean yields by as much as 10 bushels per acre. The problem, however, is that this rate is too expensive for field crops. Research underway now is aimed at finding whether reduced--and less expensive--chelate treatments will do the job just as well as the higher rates.

A. J. Linck, plant physiologist, is experimenting with chelated iron in a different way--spraying it on plants. He has found that foliar sprays can correct the condition but, again, the rate used so far is too high for practical use.

Linck is also taking a close look at how chlorosis affects the inner mechanism of soybean plants. By use of radioactive chelated and non-chelated iron, he is comparing the effect of chelation on "iron mobility" within the plants.

### Livestock Feeding

Since soybean oil meal is a principal source of protein in livestock feeds, it has been subjected to some thorough feeding tests by University researchers. Animal husbandry department staff members have studied the value of soybean oil meal in swine, beef, and sheep rations.

In one recent study, R. J. Meade, swine nutritionist, found that pigs receiving soybean oil meal or soybean oil meal and tankage as the protein supplement gained more rapidly than pigs fed rations in which part of the soybean oil meal was replaced with linseed oil meal.

In other tests, the researchers found that replacing a part of the soybean oil meal in pig starters with dried skim milk brought greater daily gains and heavier weights. The reason, Meade says, was that dried skim milk made the starter taste better for the pigs.

Soybean oil meal figured in another experiment conducted by Meade last year, in which he tested the value of pepsin, a "protein-splitting" enzyme, in starter rations for little pigs. He compared feeding and not feeding pepsin with starters containing corn, rolled oats, and soybean oil meal, with part of the soybean oil meal protein replaced by dried skim milk or fish meal or a combination of the two.

Average daily gain for all pigs without pepsin in these trials was 0.67 pounds, compared to .62 pounds for those on pepsin. Meade concluded from these studies that it doesn't pay to add pepsin to starter rations for little pigs, if the rations are complete otherwise.

## add 5 soybean research

In a feeding experiment with beef cattle, O. E. Kolari and A. L. Harvey, two other livestock research workers, directly compared linseed meal with soybean oil meal.

With steers, the researchers found little difference between the two different protein feeds as far as daily gain and feed cost per hundred pounds of gain were concerned. Gains averaged 2.44 pounds daily for cattle on linseed oil meal and 2.33 pounds for steers on soybean oil meal. This difference was not important.

With heifers, however, gains averaged 2.41 pounds per head daily for those on linseed oil meal and 2.26 pounds for heifers fed soybean oil meal. Also, heifers fed linseed oil meal brought almost \$2 more margin over feed cost per animal than did heifers receiving soybean oil meal.

Research by Elton Johnson, head of the poultry husbandry department, and Paul Naibel, associate professor of poultry, has shown in recent years that soybean oil meal is a satisfactory source of protein for laying hens and most other poultry. In fact, soybean oil meal is now recommended for laying hen rations and is becoming increasingly popular for this use in the state. One reason is that it is much cheaper than animal proteins such as meat scraps.

Johnson has worked out "substitution" ratios for replacing meat and bone scrap with soybean oil meal and minerals in poultry rations. This is necessary because such animal proteins contain higher amounts of certain minerals than does soybean oil meal.

### Studies in Biochemistry

In the department of agricultural biochemistry, there have been several areas of basic research in recent years involving soybeans.

Through two analysis procedures--electrophoresis and ultracentrifuge studies-- Prof. D. R. Briggs and his co-workers have been studying the chemical and physical characteristics of the principal protein components of soybeans.

add 6 soybean research

Several years ago, by use of electrophoresis, the biochemists learned that soybeans contained not just a single protein, but a mixture of several different proteins. Later, Briggs and other University biochemists pioneered the use of the ultracentrifuge in soybean protein studies.

The ultracentrifuge is a device which separates components of a material according to their molecular mass and shape. The research workers found this procedure allowed them to analyze protein mixtures which had seemed homogeneous when studied by the electrophoresis method. As a result of this work, a number of different proteins in soybeans have been identified and studied.

Irvin Liener, associate professor of biochemistry, has led research in recent years on a protein of soybeans called hemagglutinin. This particular protein, when injected into animals, can inhibit growth and can actually kill animals if they receive enough of it.

Many legume seeds contain hemagglutinins. In the test tube, they can bring about the agglutination, or clumping together, of red blood cells. Liener found that it was possible to determine the nutritive value of soybeans by testing for the "hemagglutinating" activity of the beans. If soybeans have a high level of hemagglutinating activity, they are low in nutritive value. On the other hand, low hemagglutinating activity indicates higher nutritive value. This test can be used to determine the extent to which soybean products have been heated.

Liener is now conducting studies which are concerned with the chemical composition of this hemagglutinin.

In a cooperative project, Prof. M. O. Schultze in Agricultural Biochemistry and Prof. J. H. Gautter and other research workers in the College of Veterinary Medicine have been studying a toxic factor in trichloroethylene-extracted soybean oil meal.

add 7 soybean research

Studies by these scientists several years ago showed that soybean oil meal extracted by this process definitely has a toxic effect on cattle and horses. This work confirmed experiments conducted in 1916 in England.

However, the exact nature of this toxic factor has not been determined. Research workers at the Northern Regional laboratory at Peoria, Ill., have prepared a synthetic compound, which, when given to calves, has the same biological effect on animals as does the toxic soybean oil meal. But Schultze says there is still no definite proof that the toxic factor in this compound is the same as that in the trichloroethylene-extracted soybean oil meal.

This research has another interesting aspect. The scientists have found that symptoms produced in a calf by trichloroethylene-extracted soybean oil meal are very similar to those produced by radiation injury. Further studies in comparing effects of injury from these two different sources are now under way.

In research reported in 1945 and 1946, W. F. Geddes, head of the department of agricultural biochemistry, and his colleagues in plant pathology, studied several aspects of grain storage. These included respiration and storage behavior of soybeans, influence of localized heating of soybeans on interseed-air movements, effect of aeration, temperature and time on respiration of soybeans containing excessive moisture, and relation between moisture content, mold growth, and respiration of soybeans.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 5, 1958

**RED PINE MAKES MOST GROWTH ON LEVEL SITES**

Red pine trees make more annual growth in height on level sites, such as upland or terraces, than they do on slopes.

D. H. Scott and D. P. Duncan, forestry researchers at the University of Minnesota, make this conclusion after recent studies in six southeastern Minnesota counties.

They studied plantations set out by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1935 and 1942 and measured height growth during the last seven years.

The studies also showed a tendency for more red pine height growth on upland and upper slope locations than on bottomland or lower slopes. And there was more annual height growth on soils having high silt and clay content than on soil with lower silt and clay contents. All soils studied were somewhat sandy in texture.

# # # #

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 5, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### MORE FFA AWARD WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Winners of FFA district awards in three divisions were announced this week during the annual Future Farmers of America convention, being held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

District Star Dairy Farmer award winners were: District 1--Warren Olson, Halstad; District 2--Leo Wirth, Bertha; District 3--Don Perschgi, Glencoe; District 4--Ralph Sander, Fairfax; District 5--Elroy Knauer, Waconia; District 6--Gale Haase, Winone; District 7--Neil Banta, Forest Lake; District 8--Alan Finifrock, Barnum.

District Soil and Water Management winners were: District 2--Loren Bystel, Ashby; District 3--Gary Steen, Ortonville; District 4--Francis Fujan, Walnut Grove; District 7--Robert Jasinski, Forest Lake.

All district winners in these two divisions received \$20 from the Minnesota FFA foundation.

District Concrete Improvement award winners were: District 1--Arlon Leiser, Fertile; District 2--Gerald Berg, Sebeka; District 3--Jimmy Lindgren, Kerkhoven; District 4--Richard Kleinow, Comfrey; District 5--Duane Bergeman, Garden City; District 6--Arland Voth, Goodhue; District 7--Larold Thompson, Elk River; District 8--Alan Finifrock, Barnum.

Each of these winners received \$20 from the Portland Cement association.

Robert F. Lee, Jr., Annandale, was named winner of the individual leadership contest. He received a trophy from the Farm House fraternity on the St. Paul campus.

Efficient milk production awards went to the Faribault, Hutchinson and Winthrop high school FFA chapters. Each chapter received \$50 from the National Dairy Products corporation.

The Minnesota Future Farmers of America association also passed a resolution to formally request the U. S. State Department to continue to sponsor the exchange program between the FFA and the Future Farmers of Japan for 1953.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 6, 1958

Immediate release

#### MILK AND VEGETABLES FOR MAY

Milk, other dairy products and spring vegetables are the foods on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful list for May.

The season and last winter's weather account for the abundance of these two items, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

With the prospect that America's dairy cows will produce more milk in May than in any single month in history, there is promise of an abundance of fluid milk, butter, cheese, cottage cheese and all other dairy products.

Last winter's weather accounts for the abundance of vegetables, especially snap beans and celery, expected in May. Vegetable growers in Florida had several plantings frozen out during winter, but many of them replanted after each freeze. The result is that Florida's principal harvest of these vegetables will come much later than usual and will overlap vegetable harvests in many of the southern states. Florida's late harvest of celery will come at about the same time as the celery harvest in California.

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B-1978-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 6, 1958

Immediate release

#### BOVINE MASTITIS SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

A bovine mastitis short course will be held June 25-26 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Program chairman for the event is R. B. Solac, University extension veterinarian.

Topics June 25 will include the physiology of milk secretion, herd control programs in practice, clinical aspects of mastitis control and surgery in relation to mastitis.

Field and laboratory methods used in chronic mastitis control programs and laboratory examination of milk samples will be discussed June 26.

The event will feature speakers from the University and a practitioner from Rochester, Minnesota.

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

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B-1979-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 6, 1958

Immediate release

#### FARIBAULT FFA WINS SAFETY AWARD

The Faribault high school FFA chapter this week was named winner of the first annual state "Safe Corn Harvest" contest.

A plaque and \$50 was presented to the chapter during the annual Future Farmers of America convention being held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The contest is sponsored by the National Safety council, the Farm section of the Minnesota Safety council and the Farm Equipment institute, Chicago.

FFA members from Faribault won the award for leading an outstanding safety education program during the corn harvest season. The youths last fall interviewed 103 farmers, asked each farmer to take a "pledge for corn harvest safety," and then put a sticker on the corn harvesting equipment certifying the pledge was made.

In taking the pledge, farmers agreed to keep power shafts shielded, to always stop pickers before unclogging the husking rolls and to stay clear from moving parts of the machinery.

None of the farmers taking this pledge had an accident due to corn harvesting last fall.

Advisers for the chapter are Paul Day and Layton Hoysler, vocational agriculture instructors at Faribault high school.

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B-1980-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 6, 1958

Immediate release

#### MINN. HOME AGENTS GIVE HOMEMAKERS ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Sixty-five county home agents are playing key roles in providing on-the-job training for thousands of Minnesota homemakers who need help in solving many of the problems of daily living.

As trained home economists, home agents are employed jointly by the county and the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture to work with rural families in assisting them in many of the phases of home and family living.

According to Dorothy Simmons, state leader, home economics extension, University of Minnesota, this past year Minnesota home agents assisted more than 113,000 Minnesota rural and urban families in adopting new techniques and practices which are improving their homes and family living.

Their activities included preparing 5,787 newspaper articles on home economics subjects, making 1,094 radio broadcasts and conducting 2,300 training meetings for more than 60,000 leaders in adult home economics and 4-H programs. They assisted families with questions about homemaking problems, as follows:

- More than 95,000 about foods and nutrition
- More than 87,000 about clothing
- Nearly 39,000 about health
- More than 44,000 about home safety
- 48,000 about furnishings and equipment
- 30,000 about home management
- 31,000 about family life education and child development

Home agents give professional guidance to the county extension home program, part of a national educational movement for better homemaking planned by homemakers and open to all rural women. They also work closely with 4-H clubs, helping to train members in home economics projects and demonstrations.

Informal teaching outside the classroom--in homes, in city halls, in church basements--is the main responsibility of home agents, Miss Simmons said. They may do their teaching by giving a lecture and demonstration at a meeting open to all local residents or by training local leaders in subjects ranging from better nutrition to wise buymanship. Between times they may make home calls to help a homemaker with problems of redecorating the living room or remodeling the kitchen or may give suggestions on canning or freezing in response to a telephone call. Writing newspaper articles on homemaking subjects or conducting radio programs may be other methods of teaching.

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B-1977-jbn

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 6 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
May 12 or later

### FARM FILLERS

U. S. Department of Agriculture officials estimate that carryover stocks this year of seven major grain and other commodities, before 1958 harvests, will set a new record of more than 3,200,000,000 bushels. This is around 400,000,000 bushels more than in 1957. The USDA says it will result in a tight grain storage situation in some sections of the country.

\* \* \*

Here's a fencing tip from John Neetzel, forestry researcher at the University of Minnesota: Never drive staples tight. The wire should always be free to move through the staple. Tight stapling damages the wire at point of contact. It also limits seasonal expansion and contraction of wire between posts.

\* \* \*

Thirty-five percent of the total U. S. soybean production in 1957 was exported, according to Luther Pickrel, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. This is only one example of the importance of foreign trade to agriculture, he points out.

\* \* \*

Since 1954, there has been a steady decline in number of milk cows kept for milk on U. S. farms, according to W. H. Dankers and F. L. Olson, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota. On January 1, 1958, the number was 22.4 million -- the lowest since 1928.

\* \* \*

Tree wounds caused by trimming this spring should be treated with asphalt paint, lanolin dressing, or both, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \*

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 6 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
May 12 or later

ADVICE GIVEN  
FOR SPRAYING  
WITH SIMAZIN

If you plan to use simazin for weed control this year, you may need to give your spraying equipment a second look.

Simazin was recently cleared for use in corn fields.

Unlike most anti-weed chemicals, simazin is available only as wettable powder. This raises some problems with field spraying equipment, says L. A. Liljedahl, U. S. Department of Agriculture engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Whenever you use a wettable powder in solution, your spray pump will wear faster. The "carrier" material in the powder is usually abrasive to metal.

Gear pumps are most affected by this abrasive action, so try to avoid them if you use wettable powder, Liljedahl advises. Roller pumps are all right, but use one that has 2 - 2 1/2 times the rated capacity you actually need.

Here's why this is necessary: Tests show that after 40 hours of operation with wettable powder, roller pumps will be worn to the point where their capacity is about cut in half. After this, the capacity decreases slowly and the pump will perform satisfactorily, but at the lower capacity.

A centrifugal pump is all right, but if used with power take-off, it must operate fast enough to get the desired pressure -- usually 30-40 pounds. This means the pulley on the PTO shaft must be 5-6 times as large as the one on the pump.

Here are some other points to watch when using wettable powders:

1. Be certain the actual pump capacity is high enough so the by-pass liquid is enough to agitate the suspension in the tank.
2. Use either ceramic or carbide nozzles, if possible. If you use brass ones, check them frequently for wear. They may need to be replaced frequently.
3. Avoid extremely large hoses or booms between the pump and nozzle, to avoid letting the suspension settle out.

# # #

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 6 1958

ATT: 4-H AGENT

For use week of

May 12 or after

AWARDS FOR 4-H  
GRAIN PROGRAM  
ANNOUNCED

\_\_\_\_\_ county 4-H'ers have many opportunities to win individual, county or state awards through the 1958 4-H Grain Sanitation Program, announces 4-H Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

A trophy will be awarded to the \_\_\_\_\_ county club doing outstanding work in this activity and cash awards will go to top demonstrators in grain sanitation at the \_\_\_\_\_ county Achievement Day. Four-H'ers are encouraged to enter the activity as a club, said \_\_\_\_\_, but individual members can also participate by doing farm surveys. These would include inspection for possible methods of rodent, bird and insect control and checking condition of storage buildings and grain processing equipment. They can also give demonstrations before 4-H and community groups that stress grain sanitation practices.

The aim of the program is to reduce losses occurring in storage of small grain and corn, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. Clubs in \_\_\_\_\_ county can create community-wide interest in grain sanitation through newspaper and radio publicity, through demonstrations and talks at farm meetings, schools or achievement days and through a program of individual farm inspections.

In state competition, cash awards will be given to the top three clubs and to top individual and group demonstrators at the State Fair. All-expense paid trips to Minneapolis to study grain marketing facilities will be awarded to 12 4-H members, six local leaders and three county agents.

The grain sanitation program is sponsored again this year by the F. H. Peavy Company of Minneapolis and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 6 1958

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For use week of  
May 12 or later

PUSH AWAY  
FROM TABLE  
TO LOSE WEIGHT

Cutting calories is the only sure way to lose weight.

Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ says that "pushing yourself away from the table" at the right time is a surer way of controlling weight over a long time than trying fad diets.

Grace Brill, extension nutritionist from the University of Minnesota has some suggestions about how to lose weight safely and yet get the best results.

If you cut the number of calories your body needs by 500 each day, you should lose a pound a week, she says. Activity, age and climate influence your calorie needs. Men at rest but sitting most of the day need 2000-2200 calories a day; women, 1600-1800. For work while sitting, men require 2200-2700 and women need 1900-2200. Work chiefly done standing or walking requires 2800-3000 for men and 2300-2500 for women. Work developing muscular strength needs 3100-3500 for men and 2600-3000 for women. Determine the amount you need, suggests Miss Brill, and then cut it down by 500 calories.

To count calories you'll need to get a calorie "counter" which gives the number of calories for specific amounts of foods. These are available in booklet form in many stores and on most newstands.

Plan your diet wisely to include the nutrients that will keep your body healthy. Plenty of milk, fruits and vegetables will supply needed calcium and ascorbic acid without adding many calories.

If you eat the following basic foods daily, you will get the proteins, minerals, vitamins and energy food you need, says Miss Brill.

- . 1 pint milk. This might be skim milk or buttermilk.
- . 3 servings high protein food (meat, fish, cheese or eggs)
- . 3 servings cereal (breads or cereals)
- . 2 servings green vegetables (cooked or in salads)
- . 2 servings fruit (usually one fruit high in vitamin C)
- . 3 small pats butter, or 3 tablespoons salad oil or shortening.

Remember these rules also; eat fewer pastries and other desserts, eat smaller servings of all foods, eat an adequate breakfast, use less fat and seasoning and cut out snacks.

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 6 1958

To all counties

For use week of  
May 12 or later

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

NEMATODES HIT  
ALL PARTS OF  
GOPHER STATE

Nematodes haven't missed a single area of Minnesota.

These tiny, worm-like plant parasites are present in soil around the state, reports Donald Taylor nematologist at the University of Minnesota.

In a survey of more than 350 soils samples during the last two years, Taylor found that every major crop in the state is suffering nematode damage.

Nematodes are not new. Actually, they've been around for hundreds of years, but only recently have they been thought of as a farming problem. Taylor's survey, done in cooperation with county agents and other agricultural workers, was the first to show the general importance of nematodes in this state.

Taylor identified some 40 species of nematodes. Of these, there are five major types in Minnesota -- the dagger, stilet, pin, spiral, root-lesion and lance nematodes. These pests leave tiny holes in plant roots. Feeding by itself, damages crops, and the holes may be pathways for disease organisms.

In recent field trials, pea yields were increased 21 percent by experimentally killing nematodes with soil fumigation. This doesn't mean that fumigation is practical for the average farmer -- it's too expensive for widespread use except on crops high in per acre value. But it does show how much damage nematodes can cause. It would vary from crop to crop, though.

Nematodes multiply rapidly. Taylor put 500 nematodes on a plant in sterile soil in one test and recovered 130,000 six months later.

So far, the most practical approach to nematode control seems to be in developing crop varieties with resistance to the pests.

While nematodes are faintly visible, they are almost impossible to see in the soil or on plant roots. So if you suspect nematode damage in a field where crop growth is stunted, you can have a sample of soil tested at the University. Take a pint of soil from around the roots of growing plants, seal it in a jar labeled "Nematode analysis" and ask your county agent to send it to the University for analysis.

# # #

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 6 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
May 12 or later

FARMERS CAN GET  
FINANCING HELP  
FOR STORAGE

An expected shortage of storage space for Government-owned grain stocks this year means that many Minnesota farmers might well consider resealing corn, wheat, or other grain now being held under the loan program on their farms.

The tight storage situation is the result of a tremendous carry-over of grain stocks, according to Harold Pederson, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

While Minnesota is not listed among the states where shortage of space is expected to be critical, the situation could be tight in some counties.

Farmers who wish to reseal grain after the delivery date and need additional bins or cribs can get Government farm storage loans at 4 percent interest. These loans can be used to expand present facilities or to replace worn-out or unsatisfactory structures.

Costs are not great, when compared to the advantages of adequate storage, Pederson points out. And through the reseal program alone, storage payments of 12 cents a year for oats and 16 cents for wheat, barley or corn can cover most of costs for the additional storage space in two or three years.

Pederson says a new storage structure is a good investment if you're reasonably sure to use it at or near capacity for many years. For emergency, short-time periods, though, temporary, semi-permanent or dual purpose storage facilities are often more economical than permanent ones. A temporary structure also helps keep the permanent type used at full capacity.

For details on the reseal and special storage loan programs, farmers can contact the local Agricultural Stabilization Committee office.

# # #

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 6, 1958

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

A look at enrollment goals in Stearns county 4-H club work is taken here by Russell Krech, Stearns county 4-H agent, and Betty Elliott, state 4-H club agent at the University of Minnesota.

Krech is a native of Dakota county, was a 4-H club member there himself for several years. He is a 1954 agricultural graduate of the University, where he was active in several student organizations. He has held his present position since July, 1954.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 7, 1958

Immediate release

## GUIDES TO SELECTING FLOOR COVERINGS

What kind of floor covering shall I choose for the kitchen? Will rubber tile be satisfactory for the bathroom? Which material will wear the longest?

These are only a few of the questions that confront consumers who are planning to install new floor coverings in various rooms in the home.

Answers to these questions and many others are given in a new University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service publication, "Smooth Surface Floor Coverings." Authors are Elizabeth A. Rivers, home economist, and Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University. Copies of the bulletin are available free of charge from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

Among guides consumers should keep in mind in selecting a floor covering the authors give these:

- . For kitchen and laundry, select a floor covering that "gives" and one resistant to alkalis, grease, household acids and stains.

- . For the bedroom or a room where you rest or read, choose a quiet floor covering.

- . For heavy traffic areas, select a floor material that will not scuff or show dirt easily and will clean readily. Floors will show less soil if they are neither very light nor very dark.

Miss Rivers and Mrs. Zabel recommend the following floor coverings as materials which can be used for various rooms: for the kitchen - linoleum, vinyl, grease-resistant asphalt, vinyl asbestos, printed vinyl and printed enamel; laundry and bathroom - linoleum, vinyl, vinyl asbestos, rubber, grease-resistant asphalt; bedroom or hallway - linoleum, asphalt, vinyl, vinyl asbestos, cork, rubber; basement rooms - asphalt, vinyl asbestos. Characteristics of each type of covering are given in the bulletin.

Medium-cost materials include grease-proof asphalt tile, standard linoleum and linoleum tile, vinyl asbestos tile. Least expensive are light-weight inlaid linoleum, printed vinyl, printed enameled covering and asphalt tile. Cork, rubber and vinyl tile and special linoleum tile are highest cost.

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B-1982-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 7, 1958

Immediate release

#### FFA AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Winners in 18 contests held during the annual Minnesota Future Farmers of America convention this week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota were announced today.

First place in the public speaking contest went to Robert Lee, Annandale, who talked on "The New Era." Second place was won by Charles Rheingren, Plainview, and third place winner was Mervin Dick, Mountain Lake.

Robert Lee received a gold watch from the Minnesota Farm Bureau federation and \$100 cash from the National FFA foundation. He will compete in a regional contest this fall.

The Faribault high school FFA chapter took first place in the parliamentary procedure contest, Mountain Lake took second and Barnum placed third. The top team received a plaque from the University's Agricultural Education club.

Winners in the judging contests, in which 1350 individuals competed, were:

CROPS--Team: Halstad chapter, first; Barnesville, second; Blooming Prairie, third. High individual: Warren Olson, Halstad.

DAIRY CATTLE--Team: Cyrus, first; Bemidji, second; Albert Lea, third. High individual: Bill Hanson, Albert Lea.

DAIRY PRODUCTS--Team: Pine City, first; Hitterdal, second; Middle River, third. High individual: David Miller, Pine City.

FARM MANAGEMENT--Team: Danube, first; Albert Lea, second; Winona, third. High individual: Leonard Knoll, Danube.

FARM MECHANICS--Team: Redwood Falls, first; Hector, second; Barnum, third. High individual: Michael Keltgen, Olivia.

FORESTRY--Team: Bagley, first; Hinckley, second; Hastings, third. High individual: Loren Morey, Motley.

(more)

add 1 contest winners

GENERAL LIVESTOCK--Team: Fosston, first; Alden, second; Lake Crystal, third.

High individual: Gaylan Larson, Halstad.

HORTICULTURE--Team: Pine City, first; Climax, second; Rush City, third.

High individual: Albert Wanous, Pine City.

MEATS--Team: Willmar, first; Bemidji, second; Marshall, third. High

individual: Larry Hanson, Willmar.

POULTRY--Team: Pine City, first; Ortonville, second; Luverne, third. High

individual: Danny Erhart, Pine City.

SOILS--Team: Worthington, first; Bemidji, second; St. James, third. High

individual: Jerry Perkins, Worthington.

WILDLIFE--Team: Garden City, first; Halstad, second; Pine City, third.

High individual: Dale Webster, Garden City.

BEEF SHOWMANSHIP--Individuals: Sheldon Hultgren, Kerkhoven, first; Jerry Zeller, Alden, second; Donald Scherer, Okabena, third.

DAIRY SHOWMANSHIP--Individuals: Marlin Petermann, Evansville, first; Marlow Herksel, Watertown, second; James Tremmil, Faribault, third.

SHEEP SHOWMANSHIP--Individuals: Gerald Backer, Pipestone, first; Steven Scheppmann, Okabena, second; Kenneth Farrell, Belle Plaine, third.

SWINE SHOWMANSHIP--Individuals: Richard Steele, Alden, first; Harlam Jopp, Watertown, second; James Paulson, Alden, third.

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B-1983-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 7, 1958

Immediate release

#### NEW FFA OFFICERS ANNOUNCED

John Skogberg, 17, Sacred Heart, was named 1958 president of the Minnesota Future Farmers of America, during the state FFA convention this week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

In partnership with his father, Lester Skogberg, John operates a 280-acre farm, has a fourth share of 40 hogs, an eighth share in 16 head of dairy cows and has been an officer of his Sacred Heart high school FFA chapter for the past three years. Last year, he was president of his FFA district.

He has been a leader in the Clean Grain program, the Crippled Children's Drive, chapter radio broadcasts, 4-H, athletics, church and other activities in his home area.

Other officers named were Robert F. Lee, 18, Annandale, secretary; Ronald Johnson, 18, Rush City, treasurer; Roger Stoehr, 17, Ortonville, reporter and Ewald Pagel, 22, Marshall, sentinel.

Eight district vice presidents were named. They are: Robert Morken, Climax, District 1; Leo Wirth, Bertha, District 2; Ardell Tepfer, Danube, District 3; Robert Luther, St. James, District 4; Michael Fogarty, Belle Plaine, District 5; Fred Radloff, Austin, District 6; Donald Jackson, Brainerd, District 7 and Alan Finifrock, Barnum, District 8.

State adviser is G. R. Cochran, state supervisor of agricultural education. W. J. Kortesmaki, assistant state supervisor, is executive secretary and J. F. Malinski, also an assistant state supervisor, is executive treasurer.

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B-1984-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
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Immediate release

#### HOMEMADE COMPOST WILL IMPROVE GARDEN SOIL

Garden and landscape plants thrive better in good soil with plenty of organic matter to help it hold air, moisture and plant food and give it a loose structure that permits roots to develop naturally.

With a little effort, home gardeners can have such soil in flower beds, vegetable plots and around their landscape plants, according to Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. In fact, he points out that many home owners struggling with heavy clay or very sandy soil are constantly throwing away materials that could be used to improve it. Grass clippings, leaves, weeds, even vegetable parings and fruit peels from the kitchen will decompose into material suitable for addition to the soil.

In city and suburban gardens where large quantities of manure are difficult to obtain, a compost pile can supply much of the organic material needed for growing shrubs, flowers and vegetables, Turnquist says.

To make compost, it's necessary to build up alternate layers of soil and organic waste materials. Over a 5- or 6-inch layer of clippings, leaves or other wastes, throw a few handfuls of a complete fertilizer such as 6-10-4 or 5-10-5, to hasten decomposition. Then add 1 or 2 inches of soil. Continue to build the pile in this manner, with alternate layers, beginning and ending with soil. The sides of the pile can be kept vertical with temporary wire fencing. Keeping a slight depression in the center will catch rain water. In dry seasons, sprinkle the pile to keep it moist.

Turning and mixing the compost will help the decomposition process.

The compost built this year will be ready for use next year, the University horticulturist says. For a constant supply, many gardeners find it convenient to keep two piles--one to build upon while the other is being used.

In using compost in the garden, mix it with additional soil or with sand and soil. For most plants, additional fertilizer will be necessary.

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<sup>85</sup>  
B-1921-jbn

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 7, 1958

ATT: Agricultural Agent  
Home Agent  
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR MAY By O. C. Turnquist C. Gustav Hard Extension Horticulturists
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### Vegetables

1. Tomato, pepper and egg plant transplants should not be set out until Memorial Day after the soil temperatures are warmer and frost danger is past.
2. Use a starter solution when transplanting. One half cup of any complete fertilizer in one gallon of water can be used. Apply one-half cup of this solution to each plant when it is transplanted.
3. Sow seeds of warm-season vegetables this month. Seeds of tomato, sweet corn, beans, cucumbers, melons, and squash can be sown directly in the garden in mid-May.
4. When planting corn, remember to plant several short rows adjacent to each other in the form of a square block to assure better pollination rather than one long continuous row.
5. To conserve space, set tomato plants out 2 feet apart in the row of lettuce, radish, kohlrabi or other early crops. After the early crop is harvested there will be plenty of room for the tomatoes.
6. Tomatoes growing close together should be pruned and staked to conserve space. Prune to two or three stems and support these by stakes.
7. Don't be afraid to plant cucumbers next to melons. They will not cross and affect the flavor of melons.
8. Sow succession plantings of beans and sweet corn to assure a continuous harvest of vegetables. Plant seeds every 7-10 days.

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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, 1941.

## Fruits

1. To prevent poor quality fruits on strawberries, try treating the plants for cyclamen mite control. Use 2 tablespoons of the 18½ percent wettable powder of Kelthane per gallon of water. Apply before the plants begin to flower this spring.
2. Follow a good spray program on apples for clean fruit. When three-fourths of the petals have fallen from apple blossoms, spray the trees with methoxychlor, malathion and ferbam or captan. Follow directions on the container as to how much of each to use. Spray until the trees are dripping with spray.
3. Remove flower buds as they appear on newly set plants this month. On everbearers remove them up to July 1, but on June bearing varieties remove them during the entire first year.
4. Space runner plants on June bearing varieties as they develop. Keep them spaced about 8 inches apart. Keep the rows 18-24 inches wide during the growing period.
5. On newly planted raspberries cut the new canes off 6 inches above the ground line to encourage new cane growth this year and a good crop next year.
6. Spray raspberry canes with ferbam this month to control anthracnose and spur blight.
7. If you are planning on setting out new fruit trees, make sure you get recommended varieties from local nurseries. Consult Extension Bulletin 224 on "Fruit Varieties for Minnesota".

## Ornamentals

1. Most perennials should be divided and fed this month. For example, perennial asters, delphinium, shasta daisy, painted daisy, garden phlox should be divided. Do not divide peonies, day lilies, gas plant, iris, balloon flower or Oriental poppy at this time. Rework beds or borders

before planting the divided plants this spring. Incorporation of organic matter or fertilizer will give more blooms this summer. Work the soil depth to approximately 18 inches to provide better drainage and a deeper root bed for the perennials. Add about 2 inches of well rotted manure to the soil along with 3 pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer per 100 square feet and work well into the soil.

2. To prevent diseases on peonies and garden phlox, remove and burn the old tops before new shoots appear. Start spraying with ferbam when the shoots are 3 to 4 inches tall. Generally three or four sprayings will kill most of the germinating spores.
3. Prune hybrid tea, floribunda and polyantha roses as soon as the new growth appears. Remove all weak wood and cut out dead wood down to the first good strong bud. Generally, four or five buds per shoot will be sufficient to get many blooms.
4. Plant such tender annuals as zinnias, marigolds, nasturtiums late this month after danger of frost is past. Seedlings started indoors can be set in the garden after or about Memorial Day. Tender house plants, dahlias and tender bulbs can be planted safely out of doors late this month.
5. When you pick tulips, be sure to leave the two largest leaves at the base of the plant to help achieve good flowering next year. Remove all the old flower heads after the petals have fallen. Keep the foliage growing as long as possible to insure sufficient food manufacture for good results next year. The flowering period for tulips and other spring flowering bulbs can be enhanced and extended by frequent watering during the flowering period.
6. Small chrysanthemums can be set in the garden now in the southern part of the state. In northern Minnesota, planting should be delayed until after the 15th of May. Pinch mums about every three weeks up to the first of July.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 9, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* CONFIDENTIAL: Hold for release \*  
\* until 3:30 p.m. Sunday, May 11 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

HOME ECONOMICS INSTRUCTOR HONORED

Lois Lund, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota, was honored with the title of "Miss Betty" during Minnesota Royal activities on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus today (Sunday, May 11).

University home economics students conferred the award on Miss Lund following a style show given this (Sunday) afternoon on the Mall as one of the events of Minnesota Royal, annual fun fest for the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Veterinary Medicine. Miss Lund received a replica of the Betty lamp, which inspired the title "Miss Betty." The Betty lamp was used by pioneer women and is now the official symbol of the American Home Economics association.

This marks the eighth year members of the Home Economics association, University student organization, have selected, by vote, a staff member they wish to honor with the name "Miss Betty." The person selected is judged on the basis of classroom teaching, interest in students and enthusiasm for her field of work. She must also set an example of what a good home economist should be.

Miss Lund is faculty adviser of the University chapter of Omicron Nu, national honorary home economics society and of the University Home Economics association. She is a member of the American Home Economics association, Sigma Delta Epsilon, graduate women's scientific fraternity and Pi Lambda Theta, national honor society for women in education.

She was graduated from the University of Minnesota with distinction and holds a master's degree from the University. Her major fields are foods and foods research. Since 1955 she has been an instructor in the University's School of Home Economics. She taught at the State University of Iowa from 1951-1955.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Lund, Thief River Falls.

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May 9, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### RUTFORD TO LEAD NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN AUGUST

Skuli Rutford, director of the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Minnesota, will be chairman for the 1958 annual summer conference of the American Institute of Cooperation, August 24-27, at University Park, Pa.

The conference, which will be attended by some 3,000 youths and adults from around the nation, will meet on the Pennsylvania State university campus.

Theme for the event will be "Cooperatives--Progress in the Space Age." This conference is regarded as one of the largest and most important regular meetings on farm business principles and practices.

Rutford is also chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 13, 1958

SPECIAL

Immediate release

#### FAMOUS POTATO BREEDER DIES

Fred A. Krantz, 67, professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota and internationally known potato breeder, died Sunday afternoon (3:30 p.m.), May 11, at his home at 2195 Carter avenue, St. Paul.

Krantz had been a member of the University staff since 1919 and was in charge of potato breeding work during most of that time. Under his leadership the University introduced and developed seven new varieties of potatoes, including Warba and Red Warba now grown extensively throughout the Midwest. He was in charge of one of the few outdoor potato hybridizing laboratories in the nation, located on Minnesota's North Shore near Castle Danger.

In 1953 he was given one of the highest honors accorded potato breeders in the nation - honorary life membership in the Potato Association of America. In 1955 he received a certificate of merit from the Vegetable Growers' Association of America for his contributions to the vegetable industry. He was awarded the bronze medal of the Minnesota State Horticultural society in 1943 for his development of new potato varieties and potato breeding methods.

As a teacher, Krantz advised and guided many graduate students from all over the world to advanced degrees in horticulture. As the author of various publications and scientific papers, he made valuable contributions to the potato industry.

He was a past president of the Potato Association of America, a member of the American Society for Horticultural Science and a member of the national honor and professional societies, Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta.

A native of Westphalia, Iowa, Krantz received his B. S., M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Minnesota.

Surviving are his wife, Katherine; 19 grandchildren; and seven children, Katherine, Mrs. Francis Stevens, Owatonna; Fred A., Jr., Merchantville, N.J.; Mary, Mrs. George E. Smith, Ellsworth, Wis.; Margaret, Mrs. Joseph P. Biniek, St. Paul; Alice, Mrs. Paul A. Linnerooth, St. Paul; Ann and Josephine Krantz, St. Paul. Two sisters also survive: Mrs. Arthur Nuese, Escondido, Calif., and Mrs. Joseph L. Balkenol, Lismore, Minn.

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News  
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Immediate release

#### DALAPON APPROVED FOR USE ON FLAX

Dalapon has been approved by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration for use as an annual grass weed control in flax.

In Minnesota tests, one pound of this chemical per acre killed green, yellow and giant foxtail in young flax.

Bill Hueg and Harley Otto, extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota, warn farmers, however, not to use more than one pound of actual dalapon per acre.

For best results apply the chemical when the flax is at least two inches tall and the weeds less than two inches, the agronomists advise.

Dalapon can be applied in mixture with one-quarter pound of MCPA or one-quarter pound of 2,4-D amine to kill susceptible grass or non-grass weeds with one application.

Spray must be applied before early bud development on flax.

The agronomists warn that where flax is undersown to a mixture of legumes and grasses, dalapon will probably kill the planted grasses. However, tests show that dalapon often results in less injury to alfalfa and sweet clover than TCA, another chemical. In addition, tests show that TCA has severely injured or killed red clover, alsike clover and planted grasses.

At the one-pound per acre rate for dalapon, cost per acre will be less than when TCA is used at its recommended five-pound rate.

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B-1987-jrm

University Farm & Home News  
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To all counties  
For use week of  
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### FARM FILLERS

The U. S. Food and Drug Administration had approved dalapon for use as an annual grass weed control measure in flax. Bill Hueg and Harley Otto, extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota, advise farmers not to use more than one pound of actual dalapon per acre. For best results, apply dalapon when the flax is at least two inches tall and the weeds less than two inches.

\* \* \*

Leaves of many trees and shrubs are showing injury from the severe freeze of April 28 and 29. Some leaves or parts of leaves have died and turned brown. But this is no cause for alarm, says Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. He says most of the leaves are undergoing normal development.

\* \* \*

According to studies at the Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, there seems to be some advantage in pelleting a barley-oats grain mixture for beef steers. Eight steers fed pelleted grain rations of 70 percent barley and 30 percent oats outgained and returned about \$5.40 more profit per head than steers fed the same mixture in non-pelleted form.

\* \* \*

Minnesota has 19 percent fewer farms now than it had 20 years ago, according to George Pond, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \*

The number of heifers/1-2 years old being raised for milk production has decreased in the U. S. during the past three years, according to W. H. Dankers and F. L. Olson, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota. Also, number of heifer calves under a year old on January 1, 1958, was down slightly from the same day in 1957.

# # #

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Immediate release

#### IFYE FROM SWEDEN TO MINNESOTA

A young woman from Sweden, Britt Gustawson, 30, will arrive in the Twin Cities May 16 to spend two months under the International Farm Youth Exchange program learning about rural life in Minnesota.

Miss Gustawson, who comes from Tvillingstaskolan, Ornskoldsvik, Sweden, is a teacher of farm management. She has studied farm management and home economics in college and is particularly interested in observing the teaching of agriculture and home economics.

From May 17 to June 27 she will live with the Willis Kohnen family, Route 1, Hamel, and the Walter Hawkins family, Route 1, Rogers. From Hennepin county she will go to East Otter Tail county where she will live with farm families for a month. She will attend the State 4-H Junior Leadership conference on the St. Paul campus at the University of Minnesota June 10-13.

After leaving Minnesota, Miss Gustawson will attend a conference for IFYE exchangees at the University of Illinois and then will go to Mississippi to spend several months living with farm families.

Miss Gustawson is the second International Farm Youth exchangee to come to Minnesota this summer. Earlier this week Armando Madail arrived from Portugal and is now living with the Norman Adams family in Wadena county.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Federal Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Object of the program is to further world peace by increasing understanding among peoples at the grass roots level.

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B-1988-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
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University of Minnesota  
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May 13, 1958

Immediate release

#### RURAL SOCIOLOGISTS STUDY "HUMAN ELEMENT" IN NORTHERN WILDERNESS

Who are the vacationers who venture into the border waters and wilderness areas of northern Minnesota and southern Canada every summer?

Where do they come from and why do they go there?

Rural sociologists from the University of Minnesota will take to canoes and the backwoods trails north of Ely this summer to help answer such questions. A team of interviewers will interview about 200 campers, enough to give a cross-section of wilderness canoeists and campers in the Quetico-Superior forest area.

Heading up the study will be Marvin J. Taves and Gregory P. Stone, rural sociologists at the University of Minnesota. The information they gain will be important to resort workers, guides, forest officials and others concerned with this area.

They already have some information to go on. In June, 1956, rural sociologists interviewed 36 persons in 20 different vacationing parties who used a portage into Basswood Lake north of Ely. They also queried by mail nine members of an American Forestry association group which camped in the area that summer.

This "pilot" study showed that these wilderness campers are mostly metropolitan people and represent a large area of the nation. Almost 60 percent lived within 40 miles of cities with a half million or more population. Most of them were from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, but there were some from both the East and West coasts.

The campers included 20 percent "professional" people, 22 percent engineers or other technicians, 11 percent business executives, 9 percent each of housewives and college students, 7 percent high school students and 22 percent other occupations.

These canoeists weren't as young as many resort people would think. Age of persons interviewed ranged from 15 to the early sixties. Average age was about 35.

None of these campers was traveling alone, and the average duration of the camping trip was about a week. The study also showed that persons with previous experience in the Quetico-Superior area tended to stay on more extended camping trips than did inexperienced campers. ###

B-1989-pjt

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

WEED PROBLEM  
NOT MEASURED  
BY "NUMBERS"

You can't necessarily gauge severity of a weed problem according to the number of weed plants in a field.

At least, that's the indication from recent field tests conducted by Thor Kommedahl, agricultural botanist at the University of Minnesota.

He found there were only half as many yellow foxtail plants per square yard in flax following flax as was true in flax following oats.

Yet, when measured on a "dry-weight" basis, the foxtail in flax-after-flax actually weighed as much per square yard as did foxtail in flax-after oats. Also, despite the smaller number of foxtail plants, flax plots which had raised flax the year before actually appeared weedier than where flax followed oats. This was because the foxtail plants were bigger in the flax-after-flax plots and outgrew the flax.

Flax following oats also yielded about 3 bushels per acre more than flax following flax. Fertilizer applications on the two sets of plots were the same. The only difference was in the cropping sequence.

The weed problem wasn't necessarily the only thing affecting differences in yields, Kommedahl points out. It's also possible, for example, that plant diseases were more of a problem in flax fields planted to the same crop during the previous year.

However, this experiment did help confirm the recommendation that flax be planted in fields that raised some crop other than flax the year before.

# # #

University Farm & Home News  
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ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of

May 19 or after

HELP CHILDREN  
FORM GOOD  
EATING HABITS

\_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers can establish good eating habits in children by starting with the pre-schoolers, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Look at serving and preparation of food from the pre-school child's point of view and it will be easier to take positive action about eating habits, Mrs. Naurine Higgins, nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests.

Servings should be small enough (even though only one teaspoon), so a child will eat all the food on his plate. The sense of satisfaction and accomplishment a child gets from finishing goes a long way in helping to establish good eating habits.

Also remember that children easily become bored with the monotony of food. This means variety is important. Variety in food and food combinations, color and texture will keep a child's interest and enthusiasm for food high.

Parents have a big responsibility in setting a good example, reminds Miss Higgins. All children should make a concentrated effort to learn to eat most foods, but when parents refuse certain foods, children learn to do the same.

Children also learn from others the importance of certain kinds of foods. Children are not particularly interested in desserts until they hear their parents say, "Eat all your food, or you can't have any dessert." How much better it would be to emphasize the desirability of carrots rather than desserts, Mrs. Higgins adds.

Youngsters like finger-foods particularly, that is, foods they can pick up and eat in their fingers. They also like foods with noticeable texture, such as raw fruits and vegetables, crackers, dry toast -- chose foods that give them some exercise in chewing.

Since children are more sensitive to temperature than adults, they enjoy foods served at room temperature.

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To all counties  
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MILK QUALITY  
STAYS HIGH WITH  
BETTER PRACTICES

Top level production from the dairy herd can be to no avail if the farmer doesn't keep an eye on milk quality.

J. H. Gholson and J. C. Olson Jr., dairy products specialists at the University of Minnesota, say high milk quality calls for careful milk handling and quick cooling to at least 50 degrees. Forty degrees is even better.

They explain milk quality control in detail in recently-revised Extension Folder 106, "Better Milk Through Improved Practices," a University Agricultural Extension publication. You can get a copy from the county agent's office.

Their advice is, keep the barn clean. Use ground limestone on floors. Avoid dust by not handling hay or bedding just before milking. Keep the cows clean too, and wash the udders just before milking.

Check for mastitis with a strip cup. Draw at least 2 gallons of a sanitizing solution through the milker just before each milking. Keep the teat cups of the milker off the floor.

Cool the milk quickly, to 55 or even 50 degrees within an hour after milking.

Rinse the milker, after milking, with clean water. Then rinse with a cleaning solution. This makes final cleaning easier. Completely disassemble the machine and brush all parts thoroughly. Store the machine parts in an inverted position. The rubber parts need to be soaked in boiling hot water every week or 10 days. Put an ounce of lye in a gallon of water for this soaking. This keeps the rubber in good condition.

If you have a bulk tank, it also needs a thorough cleaning after every pickup.

# # #

University Farm & Home News  
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To all counties  
For use week of  
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ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

APPLICATIONS  
AVAILABLE FOR  
4-H KEY AWARDS

Four-H members interested in the 4-H key awards for leadership should get application forms from the \_\_\_\_\_ county extension office, announces 4-H Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Key awards are presented to outstanding older 4-H members who have been active in their local clubs for a number of years. To be eligible for consideration for this year's key award, a 4-H member must have completed three years of active junior leadership, five years of 4-H club work and have passed his 16th birthday by January 1.

The key award program encourages growth of 4-H members in their projects, broadens their experiences and develops their leadership abilities and citizenship responsibilities. Awards are on the basis of project work, demonstrating, holding office, exhibiting and other 4-H activities.

More than 2,500 4-H'ers in Minnesota have received the award in the five years the program has been in effect. In \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ club mem-  
(no.)  
bers have earned the award. The program is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Cities Service Oil Company.

Minnesota key award winners will be guests at a luncheon on August 26 in Coffman Union, University of Minnesota.

-rlr-

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To all counties  
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### RATION-A-DAY PLAN STRETCHES PASTURE

No dairy farmer would throw down enough hay in a single winter day to feed the cows for a month.

But it's equally wasteful to let the dairy herd run over the entire pasture acreage the first time you let them out, says Raiph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

The bovine is a mighty wasteful creature when she isn't managed properly. Left to graze a large area, she will eat off the fresh growth and trample the rest.

So to get the most mileage from pasture, you need to give it to the cows in daily portions -- just as you do with the winter hay supply. This means, wherever possible, "ration-a-day" grazing. You can do it this way:

Divide the pasture, with electric fences, into six or seven strips. Then divide the strips with a cross wire, so the cows get a fourth or a third of a strip daily.

You can determine the exact size of the daily lot according to how much the cows need to get filled up. Watch them closely for the first three or four days, and you'll be able to judge it quite accurately from then on.

Here are some more tips on pasturing. Don't turn the cows out too early. But, on the other hand, don't let bluegrass get too much of a start. If you have both bluegrass and legume pasture, put the cows on bluegrass first. Once this grass goes to seed, you can practically cross it off as far as pasture value is concerned unless it is heavily fertilized and has plenty of rain.

Be prepared to give the cows extra hay and silage if there is a prolonged dry spell later in the summer. You can't afford not to feed good cows well; once they slip in milk production, you're losing heavily.

# # #

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SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Minnesota's vast woodlands can play an important role in her future--as important as timber was during the first 100 years. A veteran "woodsman," Parker Anderson, right, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, makes that point here to a pair of extension workers from Pine county. They are Donald Vollman, left, Pine county agent, and Lansin Hamilton, center, forestry agent there. Hamilton, one of four county extension foresters in Minnesota, has held his present position since 1954; Vollman has been in the county since 1956.

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University Farm & Home News  
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May 15 1958

## 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:

Painting Tips to Ease Job  
Packaging for Frozen Foods  
Temperature for Frozen Foods  
Let Your Freezer Help Pack Lunches

Hot Potato Salad  
Cooking Method for Pork Chops  
The Chemise is Modified  
A Chemise is Not a Sack  
When and Where to Wear Hats and Gloves

### Home Improvement

#### Painting Tips to Ease Job

If you plan to do some painting to spruce up your home, here are a few tips from Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota:

- \* If you need paints which dry fast and you want to avoid bad paint odors, investigate the new paints on the market. Often you can apply a second coat immediately with the new paints. They are practically odorless.
- \* Keep paint off window panes by putting masking tape or strips of wet newspaper around the edges of the glass.
- \* Paint a mark on your can of paint to show exactly how much is left before you store it. This will eliminate guessing or opening of paint cans later.
- \* Don't apply enamels and varnish when the humidity is high because they won't dry well.
- \* Basement floors will not hold paint if they are damp. To test for dampness place a magazine on the concrete for 48 to 56 hours. If no moisture shows, the floor may be painted.
- \* Pour a small amount of turpentine over the top of oil and enamel paints

before storing so they will keep better. - sah -

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.

FROZEN FOODSPackaging for Frozen Foods

Many excellent packaging materials protect frozen foods from contamination, loss of moisture and contact with air. A good wrapping material easily pays for itself in the added protection it gives food, says J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture in charge of the food processing laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

Polyethylene bags and other plastic films give good protection from loss of moisture, so are satisfactory for chickens, turkeys, bread, sponge cake, asparagus and strawberries. Glass jars, though, retain the quality of strawberries slightly better than polyethylene bags.

Other foods such as beef, pork and fish need better protection from contact with air. Beef can be kept for 4 to 5 months in polyethylene bags, but for longer storage periods Winter recommends saran-type materials, aluminum foil and laminated papers (saran and paper, cellophane and paper) as good barriers to both air and moisture.

\* \* \*

Temperature for Your Frozen Foods

Temperature makes a big difference in the time your frozen foods will keep, according to findings in the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory. Foods kept at  $-15^{\circ}\text{F}$ . are superior to foods stored at  $0^{\circ}\text{F}$ . even when the latter are wrapped well. If you want to keep foods longer than 3 or 4 months, be sure that storage temperature is  $0^{\circ}\text{F}$ . or lower.

\* \* \*

Let Your Freezer Help Pack Lunches

If you find the lunch packing ritual too time consuming, try freezing sandwiches as a time saver when you pack lunches.

Many types of sandwiches can be made in quantity ahead of time and frozen. Fillings that freeze well include meat, poultry, and cheese spreads of all kinds, and hard cooked egg yolk mixture. Cooked egg whites are likely to toughen in freezing. Spread both sides of the bread generously with butter to avoid soginess. Then wrap tightly in moisture-vapor-proof wrapping. - rlr -

HOME MANAGEMENTProtect Washable Woolens from Moths

Since moths are attracted to soil and food stains, you'll want to launder your washable wool garments and blankets before putting them away. An easy way to protect them against clothes moths and carpet beetles is to add some EQ-53 to the wash water.

EQ-53 is a liquid product developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture entomologists for mothproofing wool during hand or machine laundering. It sells under various trade names, but you'll see EQ-53 in prominent print on most containers.

Add EQ-53 directly to the wash or rinse water in the washing machine. A few spoonfuls in the water will leave a minute invisible quantity of DDT in the wool to ward off insects. Treatment with EQ-53 will protect washable woolens in storage for a year or more. However, it's necessary to re-treat with each washing or dry cleaning.

\* \* \*

Blanket-Washing Time

If you've had trouble with shrinkage when you wash your wool blankets, try the easy soak method of getting them clean this year.

Research findings show that woolens shrink chiefly because of the agitation of wool in water. Here are tips from research home economists on how to wash blankets to prevent shrinkage:

Soak the blanket for 15 to 20 minutes in the washer. Use moderately warm water and a synthetic detergent. Turn the blanket over two or three times by hand, but don't run the washer. Put through the wringer or spin off the water. Next, soak-rinse the blanket 5 minutes in clear, warm water, again turning the blanket two or three times. Put through the wringer or spin off the water and repeat the process for a second soak-rinse.

After the final spinning or wringing, stretch the blanket to its original size. It's easier to stretch the blanket if two people pull it from opposite ends, but be sure not to distort its shape by tugging only at corners. Hang the blanket across two lines to distribute weight and turn end for end several times to avoid line marks. To dry in a dryer, preheat dry bath towels and "mix" the blanket with them. After 15 minutes at high heat, remove the blanket and stretch it. Brush the blanket on both sides with a nylon or a wire pet brush to raise the nap. Steam press bindings on both sides.

CLOTHINGThe Chemise Is Modified

You can have the new look without wearing a true chemise, says Mary E. Carlson, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Many of the modifications don't appear quite so strange and are easier to wear. The chemise look is present in dresses with broken lines that give a two-piece effect. Details such as flat bows indicating waistline placement change the true chemise. Chemises can be worn completely belted, belted in front only or unbelted. Dresses with bloused tops over slender skirts are another modification of the chemise.

\* \* \*

A Chemise is Not a Sack

The better chemises do have to fit especially at the shoulder, bust and hip, according to Mary E. Carlson, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. The ease should be in the waistline area. The fit is achieved by seaming, cut and dart placement. One designer recently said that 15 to 18 fittings are necessary for a well-made chemise.

\* \* \*

When and Where to Wear Hats and Gloves

Though we often go without a hat or gloves for casual wear there are certain occasions which require them, says Mrs. Charlotte Baumgartner, associate professor at the University of Minnesota.

During the daylight hours, it is correct to wear a hat and gloves to formal social events or public functions such as church, teas, luncheons and weddings.

For gatherings after five o'clock, hats are optional and are frequently not worn. If the after-five occasion is formal, though, adds Mrs. Baumgartner, it is correct to wear long white gloves.

# # #

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 15, 1958

Immediate release

## CUT CALORIES TO LOSE

What's the best way to lose weight?

The simple device of pushing yourself away from the table at the right time is a surer way of controlling weight over a long period than trying some fad diet, according to Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Cutting calories, she points out, is the only sure way to lose weight. Thus if you cut the number of calories your body needs by 500 each day, you should lose a pound a week.

Activity, age and climate influence calorie needs. For example, men doing work requiring muscular strength need 3100-3500 calories, women doing heavy work need 2600-3000 calories. Other calorie requirements include: work done standing or walking, for men, 2800-3000, for women, 2300-2500; work done while sitting, men, 2200-2700, women 1900-2200. Men at rest but sitting most of the day need 2000-2200 calories, women, 1600-1800.

Determine the number of calories you need and then reduce that number by 500 calories, Miss Brill suggests. Counting calories of the foods you eat every day is an essential step in weight reduction.

Even though you are counting calories, you can plan your diet wisely to include the nutrients needed for health. If you eat the following basic foods daily, you will get the protein, minerals, vitamins and energy you need, Miss Brill says: 1 pint whole, skim or buttermilk; 3 servings high protein foods such as meat, fish, cheese or eggs; 3 servings of bread or cereals; 2 servings vegetables; 2 servings fruit, with one high in vitamin C; at least 1 tablespoon butter or other fat.

Here are some additional tips for dieters: eat fewer pastries and other desserts, eliminate snacks, eat smaller servings of all foods, use less fat and seasoning but always eat an adequate breakfast.

###

B-1993-jbn

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 20 1958

To all counties for use week  
of May 26 or later

CAPTION FOR MAT: Bill Hueg, University agronomist, demonstrates a plastic cover correctly placed over silage in a bunker silo. Sides are firmly held down with sandbags. This makes the cover completely air-tight--an important point in preventing spoilage.

PLASTIC COVER  
REDUCES LOSS  
IN BUNKER SILO

An inexpensive sheet of plastic over your bunker or trench silo this summer can easily save up to \$100 worth of silage.

Bill Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says this saving comes in preventing surface spoilage that would otherwise occur in such a silo.

Grass silage may easily suffer a 15-20 percent loss in uncovered trench or bunker silos. Research shows that much of the surface spoilage can be eliminated by covering the silo with a plastic sheet after filling.

In a silo with 200 tons capacity, even ten percent spoilage would mean losing 20 tons. If you figure the silage is worth \$5 per ton, preventing this spoilage would have saved \$100. And this is a conservative estimate.

Besides, preventing spoilage also gives more feed production per acre, plus lower storage costs per ton.

A plastic cover is also a good investment in an upright silo. While surface spoilage there isn't as great as in a trench or bunker silo with more exposed surface, it's still great enough to make a cover pay.

Hueg emphasizes, though, that a plastic silo cover does no good unless it seals the top tightly and keeps all air out. This means that you need at least 6 or 8 mil (thickness) plastic. The material to use is a polyvinyl plastic, either green or black.

The plastic must be held down firmly around the edges. You can put sandbags, soil, or anything that holds it tightly without leaving places where air can get under the cover.

With good care, a sheet of plastic will usually last for two years.

# # #

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 20 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
May 26 or later

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

PELLETED GRAIN  
HAS ADVANTAGES  
FOR STEERS

There seems to be some advantage in pelleting a barley-oats grain mixture for beef steers.

Eight steers fed pelleted grain rations of 70 percent barley and 30 percent oats outgained and returned about \$5.40 more profit per head than steers fed the same mixture in non-pelleted form.

These results are from 1957-58 trials at the University of Minnesota's Northwest Experiment Station Crookston. The tests were conducted by Diedrich Reimer and E. C. Frederick, research workers there.

Steers fed the pelleted grain ate about the same amount of grain per day. However, they consumed 88 pounds less total feed for the entire feeding period and they gained 2.49 pounds daily. Those on ground grain averaged 2.32 pounds daily gain.

The faster gain meant that feed cost was about \$1.30 per hundred pounds less for the pelleted grain group. There was no difference between market grade for the two different rations, but the lower feed cost resulted in \$5.42 increased margin over feed costs for steers fed pelleted grain.

Reimer and Frederick used yearling steers in this trial. They weighed about 780 pounds at the start and were fed to more than 1100 pounds. Except for the pelleting, the rations fed the two groups were the same.

The difference in gain was apparently due to more efficient utilization of the pelleted grain, the researchers say. Neither ration contained any feed additives.

More studies on pelleted grain rations will be conducted in the future.

# # #

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 15, 1958

Immediate release

#### CONTROL LAWN WEEDS NOW

A knapsack sprayer is the best weapon to use in fighting dandelions and the mouse-eared chickweed that are pests in so many home lawns.

So says R. J. Stadtherr, horticulturist in charge of turf research at the University of Minnesota.

A combination spray of 2,4-D and disodium methyl arsonate with a wetting agent is effective against mouse-eared chickweed, which appears to be particularly troublesome in lawns this year.

Most effective chemical in combatting dandelions is 2,4-D, which will kill other broadleaved weeds such as plantain and purslane. Stadtherr emphasizes the importance of using the amine form of 2,4-D or a product recommended for lawns, since the ester form, often used for field weeds, is highly volatile and will injure nearby flowers and shrubs.

Apply the spray on a still, sunny day when the temperature is between 60 and 75°F. and when the weeds are actively growing. When temperatures are above 75°, 2,4-D becomes very volatile and is likely to cause damage to ornamentals. Use the spray according to manufacturer's directions, being careful that it does not drift to flowers or nearby shrubs. Holding the sprayer close to the ground will reduce chances of drift.

Dry weather has made dandelions somewhat less susceptible than usual to 2,4-D. For that reason, a second application in about two weeks may be necessary. To be sure that enough of the chemical will be absorbed into the weeds to kill them, Stadtherr recommends adding a wetting agent to the 2,4-D. Wetting agents are available from garden supply stores, or a small amount of household detergent -- about a teaspoonful to 2 gallons of spray--will serve the purpose.

Be sure to wait 24 hours before watering the lawn after spraying weeds, the University horticulturist cautions. Otherwise the herbicide will be washed off the leaves and will not be absorbed into the plant system.

In University experiments various dry materials--a dry form of 2,4-D and combinations of fertilizer, insecticides and herbicides--have also been successful in controlling dandelions and other broad-leaves weeds.

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B-1990-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 15, 1958

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* A FARM AND HOME \*  
\* RESEARCH FEATURE \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

Immediate release

#### SCIENTISTS REPORT ADVANCES IN "OVA TRANSFER" STUDIES

Although they haven't yet solved the "egg transfer" problem in dairy cattle, University of Minnesota scientists studying it have uncovered some important basic information.

For one thing, the scientists have found that injecting abnormally high amounts of "gonadotrophic" hormones into cows can cause them to "superovulate." This means producing a dozen or more eggs during ovulation, instead of just one or two as is normally the case. The hormones used this way are the same as which normally stimulate ovulation in the animal.

This finding has major implications, report P. J. Dziuk, J. D. Donker, J. R. Nichols and W. E. Petersen, former and present dairy physiologists at the University. It means that if there were ways to keep these eggs alive and transfer them to the uteri of other cows, cattle breeders could raise many more calves from their better cows.

So far, no one has developed a practical way to make this egg--or "ova"--transfer. In other states, the transfer has been successfully completed in a few cases, resulting in live calves. But each time, it called for major surgery and resulted in death of the "donor" animal.

The Minnesota scientists are searching for a non-surgical method for making this transfer. Although such a technique is not in sight, they have made some important advances, in addition to the finding on "superovulation." They have found that:

\* "Superovulation" can be repeated several times in the same cow, without hurting her. Many researchers in the past thought superovulation might be possible only once in any one animal.

(more)

add 1 ova transfer

\* Putting small quantities of fluid from the uterus of one cow into the uterus of another won't kill a fetus, if one is present, in the "recipient" cow. This fluid transfer is what would be necessary in a non-surgical egg transplant method.

\* A "biopsy" technique can be used for studying live tissue in the uterus. The scientists designed an instrument which will remove the tissue without operating and without injuring the animal. Otherwise, the only way this tissue can be studied is by slaughtering the cow and then removing it.

\* Techniques for recovering live eggs from live "donor" cows are possible. However, they also found, as have researchers elsewhere, that some of the eggs will die. Ways to save all of them have not yet been perfected.

But important as these findings are, there are still many hurdles to pass before successful egg transfers can be accomplished.

One of the problems is in perfecting egg collection techniques. Another lies in the fact that a "recipient" cow at transfer time would need to be in the same stage of the estrous cycle as the donor cow is when the eggs are collected. This means scientists must either find ways to "synchronize" the estrous cycles of the two cows or they must develop methods for keeping the eggs alive during storage.

If ever perfected, the transfer technique will have two important results, say the scientists. First, it will mean more calves from genetically-better cows. Second, it will be an important research tool for studying causes of embryonic mortality (early abortions) in dairy cows.

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B-1991-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 15, 1958

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* A FARM AND HOME \*  
\* RESEARCH REPORT \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

Immediate release

#### RED PINE MAKES MOST GROWTH ON LEVEL SITES

Red pine trees make more annual growth in height on level sites, such as upland or terraces, than they do on slopes.

D. H. Scott and D. P. Duncan, forestry researchers at the University of Minnesota, make this conclusion after recent studies in six southeastern Minnesota counties.

They studied plantations set out by the Civilian Conservation corps between 1935 and 1942 and measured height growth during the last seven years.

The studies also showed a tendency for more red pine height growth on upland and upper slope locations than on bottomland or lower slopes. And there was more annual height growth on soils having high silt and clay content than on soil with lower silt and clay contents. All soils studied were somewhat sandy in texture.

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B-1992-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 15, 1958

Immediate release

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B-1993-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 15, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### RABEHL RECEIVES \$500 SEARS AWARD

George J. Rabehl, 20, Rochester, agriculture sophomore at the University of Minnesota, has been named to receive a \$500 advanced scholarship from the Sears Roebuck Foundation for the 1958-59 school year.

Only two awards of this amount are given in the nation by the foundation. Rabehl also received a Sears scholarship during his freshman year at the University.

Rabehl has one of the highest scholastic rankings in his collegiate class, is a former 4-H member in his home community and was an active Future Farmers of America member in the Rochester chapter.

He is a former state 4-H club president and has been especially active in safety work. He developed a safety demonstration which he presented around the state while still in high school.

He is active in several St. Paul campus organizations at the University.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 15, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### RECOGNITION ASSEMBLY SCHEDULED

Eighty-eight students will be honored during the annual Recognition Assembly Wednesday evening, May 21, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The assembly is sponsored by the Student Council of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Presentations will include \$4,608 in scholarships and other awards, four medals and 52 book awards.

Honors will be announced by A. A. Dowell, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and W. T. S. Thorp, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

The event will be in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 16, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* For release at 6 p.m. \*  
\* Monday, May 19 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

## 29 SENIORS ADMITTED TO AGRICULTURAL HONOR SOCIETY

Twenty-nine seniors in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota this evening were named members of Gamma Sigma Delta, an honor society of agriculture.

The students were initiated into the society at a banquet held Luther hall near the St. Paul campus.

Membership in Gamma Sigma Delta is based on high scholastic attainment. To be admitted, seniors must have an "honor point ratio" of 2.1 or higher--3 is perfect--and must be within the upper 15 percent of the graduating class.

The new student members and their major fields of study are:

Charles Krebs, fishery and wildlife management, St. Louis, Mo.; Myron E. Dammann, animal husbandry, Elkton; M. Jane P. McKinnon, landscaping, White Bear Lake; Richard W. Schneider, forestry management, Cloquet; Erling T. Jacobson, soils, Brandt, S. D.; Willard C. Nauman, agricultural education, Faribault.

Benjamin L. Hart, veterinary medicine, Minneapolis; Frederick Metzger, forestry management, Chicago, Ill.; Harold J. Kurtz, veterinary medicine, Bushnell, S. D.; David B. Thorud, forestry management, St. Paul; Harley Moon, veterinary medicine, Balaton; Erling M. Severtson, animal husbandry, Luverne; Clayton J. Torbert, veterinary medicine, Hector; James W. Nordstrom, agricultural education, Eagle Bend.

Charles E. Blackburn, veterinary medicine, Milwaukee, Wis.; Donald W. Calkins, soils, Guckeen; Ivan E. Berg, veterinary medicine, Fargo, N. D.; Wesley E. Suhr, forestry management, St. Paul; Michael R. Behr, agricultural economics, Paynesville; Norman D. Bosch, animal husbandry, Montevideo; Donald A. Ellis, veterinary medicine, Chamberlin, S. D.; John W. Schiefelbein, science specialization, Minneapolis; Glenn S. Ryberg, animal husbandry, Farmington; David P. Olson, veterinary medicine, Rush City.

Bruce W. Gutzmann, veterinary medicine, St. Paul; Don K. Garber, animal husbandry, Dent; Donald P. Penner, agricultural education, Mountain Lake; Jerome W. Hammond, agricultural business administration, Sandstone; Peter Ffolliot, forestry management, St. Charles, Ill.

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-pjt-

From: Jo Nelson  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minn.  
May 16, 1958

Special to: PCA FARMING

*IS Food Preservation Worth  
The Effort?*

A well stocked freezer and shelves lined with jars of home-canned fruits and vegetables will pay off in handsome dividends. They make a well balanced, varied diet possible for the family, at a substantial saving on the food budget — the extent of saving depending, of course, on how much of the food is home produced or purchased when market prices are lowest.

Yet it's impossible to measure in dollars and cents the convenience and satisfaction of having a good supply of home-preserved food. It reduces trips to market, saves shopping time, assures out-of-season products for the tables. Studies by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show, too, that families who can or freeze foods are likely to have better diets than those who do no home food preservation.

Price-wise and usually quality-wise, you'll get your best buys for canning and freezing if you buy both shipped-in and locally grown fruits and vegetables when they are at the peak of their supply.

Dates when locally grown produce is in peak supply will vary from one area to another, depending on climate. However, you can watch food ads and local market reports to keep informed about the best time to buy. Keeping a chart from year to year of dates when you found the best buys in certain fruits and vegetables will serve as a helpful reminder and will give you a clue as to when to expect the peak supply, even though seasons may vary.

#### Best Time to Buy Fruit, Vegetables

Given below are the months in which various fruits and vegetables are in peak supply and likely to be the best buys:

April - fresh pineapple. May - fresh pineapple, asparagus, rhubarb, greens. June - asparagus, peas, best greens, green beans, strawberries, cherries,

gooseberries, currants. July - peas, green beans, cauliflower, broccoli, beets, Brussels sprouts, lima beans, sweet corn, cantaloupe, cherries, apricots, currants, raspberries, plums. August - beets, snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, apples, apricots, blackberries, blueberries, peaches, pears, plums, raspberries, grapes. September - broccoli, Brussels sprouts, beets, carrots, cauliflower, green pepper, squash, sweet corn, apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, table grapes. October - Brussels sprouts, broccoli, cauliflower, lima beans, ~~kumquats~~ pumpkin, winter squash, melons, apples. November - cranberries.

#### How Much Does it Cost to Can?

But what about the cost of canning and freezing? Is it actually worth the time and effort it takes?

An answer may be found in ~~research~~ ~~published~~ by Department of Agriculture. According to USDA studies, life of a glass fruit jar averages eight years; therefore costs were estimated on an eight-year basis. Cost of canning a quart jar, including cost of glass jar, dome lid, band and fuel amounted to approximately 3 cents. This amount, however, does not take into consideration initial cost and depreciation of the range used in canning — though in the case of freezing costs, price of freezer and depreciation are included.

To figure cost of the fruit or vegetable canned, divide price of the produce by the yield. Adding the 3 cents for each quart canned will then give you cost per jar.

For example, the yield for tomatoes is approximately 15 quarts per bushel. At \$1.50 a bushel, a jar of tomatoes would be 10 cents. Add to this the 3-cent cost of jar, closure and fuel, and a quart of home-canned tomatoes would cost 13 cents.

Comparing the cost of a jar of home-canned food with the cost of the same amount of commercially canned product will give you a fairly accurate

estimate of what can be saved at home. Thus you would compare cost of a quart of home-canned food with two #303 cans or the equivalent of four cups.

Quality of the product should also be compared, of course. Quality may be either a bonus or a liability, depending on how skillfully the canning is done.

#### How Much Does it Cost to Freeze Food?

Freezing is more expensive than canning — but many homemakers will argue that it is worth the extra cost because of the convenience and quality of frozen foods.

Costs of owning and operating a 12-cubic-foot home freezer may range from 11 to 25 cents a pound of food, depending on rate of turnover, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As quantity of food frozen and turnover increase, freezing costs decrease. Costs will average somewhat higher for a freezer smaller than 12 cubic feet. This cost of 11 to 25 cents a pound includes electricity used, costs of packaging materials, repairs and average freezer cost (price of freezer and depreciation) distributed over 12 years. It does not include cost of food, which can be estimated in the same way as for home-canned food.

While the 11 to 25 cents a pound for food in the freezer seems very high compared to the 3-cent cost of jar, closure and fuel for canning, the costs are not really comparable because initial price of range and range depreciation are not included, as price and depreciation of the freezer are included in freezing costs.

Storage in a commercial locker plant costs less than in a home freezer. The locker offers the least expensive method of frozen food preservation, but many find it's not nearly so convenient as a home freezer — particularly if the locker plant is some distance from home. Whether you rent a locker or use a home freezer, you get most economical storage when using the space to capacity.

#### Take Advantage of Good Buys in Commercially Processed Food

To supplement your own supply of home-canned and frozen food, you can make substantial savings by taking advantage of specials on commercially canned and frozen foods — and store them on your shelves and in your freezer. You're likely to find good buys in many processed fruits and vegetables before the harvest of a new crop.

Home food preservation is by no means a thing of the past. According to a nationwide food consumption survey in 1955, 87 percent of rural farm families did some canning, 62 percent did some freezing. If the consumption of this home-preserved food were spread evenly throughout the year, it would add about 12 pounds a week to the food supply of the average farm household. While jams and jellies were put up by more households than any other food, tomatoes, peaches and beans were the individual foods canned most often. Corn, beans, peas, berries and peaches were the most common fruits and vegetables frozen.

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University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 19 1958

**TIMELY TIPS, for June 7 issue of THE FARMER**

Gates leading from a permanent pasture should be located along the side of the pasture rather than in or near a corner. Corner gates restrict the paths of the animals to a very limited area and result in severe soil compaction. Gates on the side of the pasture permit these paths to fan out into a much larger area.

--John R. Neetsel

If you've been considering irrigation, make certain you have a water source that will furnish a sufficient supply at all times. Under Minnesota conditions you should allow about 10 gallons per minute for each acre of land to be irrigated, if you plan to irrigate 16 hours per day. You must also obtain a legal permit from the State Conservation department before using water for irrigation. Avoid using water containing harmful salts which might injure your crops.

--E. H. Allred

For the best control of fowl paralysis and leukosis in your chicks, raise them completely separated from the old flock.

--Cora Cooke

Soybeans probably will give little response to fertilizer if your soil tests show more than 15 pounds of available phosphorus or 125 pounds of available potassium per acre. If you use row-application when fertilizing soybeans, use no more than 150 pounds per acre to avoid fertilizer burn. High yields of soybeans can be obtained only on well-limed soils.

--Curtis Overdahl

Ration-a-day grazing will give you less waste and more production per acre from your pasture. This system allows a strip of pasture, enough for one day of grazing. Grazing pressure may be as high as 25-50 animal units or more per acre, depending upon the stage and amount of growth. Clip coarse material

and spread droppings when necessary. Additions of fertilizer may insure greater production throughout the pasture season.

--Harley Otto

To control fruit rot in strawberries, apply captan as a spray or dust between the bud stage and harvest. This captan application will also give some control of leaf spots in the strawberry plants.

--Herbert Johnson

If you want to know, from day to day, how much rain falls and how fast it comes, put up your own rain gauge. Many farm supply dealers give away rain gauges. Extension Bulletin B-27, "4-H Soil and Water Conservation," tells how to make your own gauge and mount it.

--Roger Harris

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 19 1958

To all counties

For use immediately

#### FARM FILLERS

Soybeans need well-limed soil for high yields. But they will probably show little response to fertilizer if soil tests show more than 15 pounds of available phosphorus or 125 pounds of available potassium per acre, says Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. He advises farmers using row fertilizer applications for soybeans to use no more than 150 pounds per acre, to avoid fertilizer burn. \* \* \*

If you watch closely, your apple trees will give you foolproof clues for the best times to spray for controlling scab, rust and other diseases. Pink, blossom and petal fall stages are important times for applying fungicides, says Herbert G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. It's also wise to apply cover sprays at 7 to 10 day intervals during the growing season and after heavy rains. Johnson suggests captan and glyodin for scab control and ferbam and zineb for rust. \* \* \*

Grazing woodland is a three-way error, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. First, it hurts the woodland. Second, cattle can't get enough to eat in forests. Third, poisonous plants in the woods may mean you're inviting disaster by letting cattle graze there. While cattle usually ignore poisonous plants, they sometimes will eat certain ones if they don't have plenty of good forage to eat--which might be the case in the woods. \* \* \*

Dalapon gives best control of annual grass weeds in flax if applied when the flax is at least two inches tall and when the weeds are less than two inches high. Extension Agronomists Bill Hueg and Harley Otto at the University of Minnesota say tests show a pound of this chemical per acre can kill green, yellow and giant fox-tail in flax. \* \* \*

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 19 1958

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of May 26

### SCALD ASPARAGUS BEFORE FREEZING

After you've satisfied the family's craving for asparagus from the garden, you'll want to can or freeze some for next winter, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Freezing is a favorite method of preserving asparagus, since frozen asparagus retains both the texture and quality of the fresh vegetable.

If you plan to can asparagus, be sure to use the pressure cooker. Directions for canning asparagus are given in Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," available from the county extension office.

Since asparagus becomes woody and loses vitamins rapidly after it is cut, plan to can or freeze it immediately after picking, urges \_\_\_\_\_.

One of the important steps to successful freezing of asparagus is scalding it before freezing, according to J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory. They report that tests in the laboratory show that asparagus which has not been scalded before freezing loses flavor, texture and color.

Here are their directions for freezing asparagus:

After discarding all woody and blemished stalks, break off fibrous ends and wash the asparagus thoroughly in running water. If asparagus is especially sandy, remove scales with a sharp knife.

Sort asparagus into medium and large stalks and either cut the stalks into 1- or 2-inch lengths or leave them whole.

Place stalks in a wire basket or large cheesecloth bag and submerge in a kettle of boiling water. Allow one gallon of water for each pound of vegetable to be scalded. Have the water boiling rapidly when you put the vegetable in, and count scalding time from the moment you put the vegetable into the boiling water. Keep the kettle covered during the scalding period and have the heat on high. Scald medium stalks 3 minutes, large stalks 4 minutes. The same water may be used for scalding all the vegetable, but keep the water level up.

Chill in iced or cold running water for at least 3 or 4 minutes or until the vegetable is cold. Drain and package in moisture-vapor-proof containers or in cellophane or polyethylene bags.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 20, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITIES OUTLETS

Immediate release

"PRE-COMPLETION" TOUR SCHEDULED FOR ST. PAUL CAMPUS STUDENT CENTER

Students on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota are holding an "open house" in their new student center this week, even though the building won't be completed until next October.

At 3 p. m. Thursday, May 22, a coffee hour will be held on the lawn outside the building. Following brief addresses by Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture and A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul campus, a 400-pound date stone will be laid in the wall along the entranceway to the building.

To climax the informal ceremony, students, faculty members and their guests will take a tour of the partially completed interior of the structure.

This event will be part of the student phase of the fund drive for completing the building. According to Paul Larson, director of the center, only \$50,000 is needed to finish the \$1,200,000 structure. It is being built at no cost whatever to taxpayers. The fund has been raised through student union earnings and from donations by students and faculty members, alumni groups, business firms and farm organizations.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 20, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITIES OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### EXTENSION WORKERS RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

Three extension agents and a member of the state 4-H club staff at the University of Minnesota have been awarded scholarships for summer school work, Skuli Rutford, director of the University Agricultural Extension Service, has announced.

Donna Sutton, Hubbard county home agent, will receive a \$100 scholarship from the Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc., West Springfield, Mass. She will attend a special three-weeks' extension summer school session at Colorado State university, Fort Collins.

Richard E. Swanson, Anoka county agricultural agent, and Loyal Hoseck, Dodge county agricultural agent, have been awarded scholarships in public agricultural policy by the Farm Foundation, Chicago. Both will attend Colorado State university to take courses in public agricultural policy.

Loretta Schell, state 4-H club agent, will receive a \$200 scholarship to attend a national workshop in human development and human relations at Cornell university this summer. The scholarship is provided through the National 4-H club foundation by a grant from the Sears-Roebuck foundation.

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 20, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* For release at 10:00 p.m. \*  
\* Wednesday, May 21 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AT RECOGNITION ASSEMBLY

More than \$4,000 in scholarships and other awards this evening went to students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Minnesota.

The awards were presented during the annual recognition assembly on the St. Paul campus.

Scholarship and other award winners were:

Caleb Dorr Freshman Scholarships: \$150 each--Rachel Stensland Rustad, Minneapolis;  
Robert A. Megraw, Rochester. \$40--William T. Burke, Lakefield.

Caleb Dorr Sophomore Scholarships: \$150 each--Lois E. Ratz, Detroit Lakes;  
George J. Rabehl, Rochester. \$58--Barbara J. Persson, St. Paul.

Caleb Dorr Junior Scholarships: \$150 each--Constance R. Nord, Minneapolis;  
Leo R. Abrahamsen, St. Paul. \$75--William P. Rogers, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Johnson Foundation Scholarship: \$150--Joan L. Whitney, St. Paul.

Alpha Zeta Traveling Scholarships: \$75 each--Leo R. Abrahamsen, St. Paul;  
Donald J. Benning, Browerville; Harold E. Mindermann, Frazee; Dale M. Ripley,  
Winnebago. \$37.50 each--Roger J. Forbord, Danvers; Richard J. Kluzak, East Grand  
Forks.

Agricultural Faculty Women's Club Scholarship: \$150--Juanita Hanson, Anoka.

Chicago Farmers Scholarship: \$200--Dale M. Ripley, Winnebago.

Dean E. M. Freeman Scholarships: \$60 each--Barbara J. Barnes, Pipstone;  
Susan M. Wadd, Janesville.

Fribourg Foundation Scholarship: \$500--Anthony J. Eggert, St. Paul.

Home Economics Association Scholarship: \$50--Eunice C. Paulson, Atwater.

(more)

add 1 scholarships

Hoo Hoo Immortals Memorial Scholarships: \$150 each--Richard A. Fylstra, Milaca;

Robert M. Hillis, Hugo.

Minneapolis Gas Company Service Scholarship: \$500--Lois M. Westafer, Honkins.

Phi Upsilon Omicron Scholarships: \$100 each--Ann H. Engel, Minneapolis;

Mary J. Powelson, St. Cloud.

Ralston Purina Scholarship: \$500--William G. Bursch, Minneapolis.

Women's Auxilliary to the American Veterinary Medical Association Award: \$50--

Donald H. Hastings, Felton.

Women's Auxilliary to the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society Award:

\$25--William P. Rogers, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society Award: \$25--Harold J. Kurtz, St. Paul.

Charles Lathrop Pack Essay Contest in Forestry: \$60--Gilbert B. Churchill, Austin. \$30--Timothy D. Lang, Glenville.

#### RHETORIC SERVICE AWARDS:

##### Effective Listening

First Prize, \$25-- Doyle E. Larkin, Lewisville.

Second Prize, \$15-- Michael P. Berry, Appleton.

Third Prize, \$10-- Eugene E. Bieraugel, Lafayette.

##### Efficient Reading

First Prize, \$25-- Richard R. Day, Appleton.

Second Prize, \$15-- Harold R. Kelly, International Falls.

Third Prize, \$10-- Estrid A. Baldwin, McGregor.

##### Extempore Speaking

First Prize, \$25-- John R. Morris, Lafayette.

Second Prize, \$15-- Caren I. Costello, Blackduck.

Third Prize, \$10-- Dale E. Sauer, New Ulm.

##### Original Oratory

First Prize, \$25-- Peter J. A. Balfe, Kilkenny

Second Prize, \$15-- Judy H. Kamins, Minot, S. D.

Third Prize, \$10-- Victor Jorges, Jr., Madison.

##### Poetry Reading

First Prize, \$25-- Marjorie Carr, Robbbinsdale.

Second Prize, \$15-- Richard L. Sim, Rushford.

Third Prize, \$10-- Coral S. Manni, Kettle River.

##### Lansing Awards for Writing:

###### Informative Writing

First Prize, \$25-- Rachel S. Rustad, Minneapolis.

Second Prize, \$15-- Constance R. Nord, Minneapolis.

###### Creative Writing

First Prize, \$25-- Anne E. Hammill, Minneapolis.

Second Prize, \$15-- Robert E. Lucas, Madison, S. D.

Caleb Dorr Senior Gold medals went to Nancy A. Steiner, St. Paul; Richard W. Schneider, Cloquet; and Darrel D. Joel, Wood Lake. Schneider also won a Samuel B. Green Scholarship medal. Caleb Dorr book prizes for high scholarship were presented to 51 students. The Oscar L. Mather Book Award went to David Thorud, St. Paul.

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 20 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
May 26 or later

TRADE PROGRAM  
IMPORTANT TO  
LOCAL FARMERS

Should Minnesota farmers be concerned about trade with other nations?

Definitely, says Luther Pickrel, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

In a recent publication, "Trade and Agriculture," Pickrel lists several points farmers may want to consider in making up their minds about trade programs. The publication is from the University Agricultural Extension Service.

These points are:

\* In thinking of trade policies, do you think of both consumers and producers? Remember that farm people are both.

\* Do proposed or current programs provide long-term solutions to agricultural problems? Or do they merely prolong the ills and make adjustment more difficult?

\* Are our domestic policies consistent with our foreign policy and our need for foreign markets?

\* Will the trade policy or program contribute to good relations with nations friendly to the U. S. and in whose good will we have a big stake? Or will it handicap those relations?

Foreign trade is not something which farm people can ignore, Pickrel points out. For example, exports in 1956-57 accounted for about one of every five acres of U.S. farm production. About 35 percent of the soybeans harvested in those years were sold abroad.

Also, through foreign trade, the U.S. obtains from other countries many goods which are either unavailable here or can be bought only at prohibitive costs.

One particular nation with which U. S. farmers "trade" extensively is Canada. In 1955, Pickrel explains, we bought from Canada \$157 million worth of agricultural goods and sold to her \$282 million worth.

Persons wanting more information can get a copy of "Agricultural Trade" from the county extension office.

# # #

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 20 1958

To all counties  
ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS  
For use week of  
May 26 or later

COUNTY 4-H'ERS  
TO DISTRICT AND  
STATE 4-H MEETS

\_\_\_\_\_ delegates from \_\_\_\_\_ county will attend the State 4-H  
(no. - write out)

Junior Leadership conference June 10-13, announces 4-H Club Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The conference formerly known as State 4-H Club Week, will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota with 4-H'ers from all over Minnesota participating.

The delegates are: (list names and addresses, with name of club).

\_\_\_\_\_ will represent the county at the annual State 4-H Club Federation meeting held during the conference. Officers for the coming year will be elected at that time.

\_\_\_\_\_ county will have \_\_\_\_\_ 4-H members attending the district 4-H Club week at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ (dates). Classes and training in agriculture and homemaking, help in project work and activities, plus social events will be presented during these meetings.

Tuesday, June 10, marks the opening of the State 4-H Junior Leadership conference with registration and tours of the University campuses in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Classes in home economics and agriculture will be conducted by resident staff members of the University. Leadership training will be stressed at a series of workshops dealing with such topics as grooming, recreation, music and junior leadership and career opportunities.

Minnesota's four outstanding 4-H alumni for 1957 will be presented with plaques on Wednesday evening. They are Carrol R. Plager, manager livestock extension, George A. Hormel and Co., Austin; Stanley D. Sahlstrom, assistant to the president, St. Cloud State college, St. Cloud; Mrs. Robert G. Reiser, homemaker, Pine City; and Mrs. Amos Hovde, homemaker, Hanska.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 20, 1958

Immediate release

#### WEED SPECIALIST TO RETIRE IN JUNE

A leader in the Minnesota farmer's fight against weeds in recent years will retire in June after 37 years on the University of Minnesota staff.

He is Prof. Ray S. Dunham, well-known teacher of agronomy and weed control specialist.

Dunham helped other research workers in the nation usher in the "age of chemicals" in weed control. This development has meant millions of dollars in savings to farmers.

It was Dunham and his graduate students, for example, who pioneered use of 2,4-D for weed control in flax. "Until 1947," Dunham recalls, "everyone agreed that 2,4-D could not possibly be sprayed on flax fields. We thought it would kill the flax as well as the weeds. But our tests showed that at proper rates, it could be practical for controlling weeds in flax."

Dunham was born in Binghamton, N. Y., in April, 1890. He studied agronomy both at the University of Illinois, where he received a B. S. in 1914, and at the University of Minnesota, where he earned his M. S. in 1933.

After military service in World War I and holding several other positions, he joined the University staff in 1921 as an agronomist at the Northwest School and Experiment station, Crookston. He taught and conducted general research in agronomy there until coming to the St. Paul campus in 1945.

"Cultural practices and the 'inorganic' chemicals made up most of what we knew about weed control in the early years," according to Dunham. But he says there has been a big change in weed control since.

The first major break-through came in World War II, when U. S. Army chemists developed 2,4-D and British researchers developed MCP, two chemicals which since have

(more)

add 1 Dunham

become bywords on many farms. Dunham and his co-workers led the research work on use of these new chemicals on field crops in Minnesota.

The second major development in weed control was the grass killers--TCA and dalapon, both now widely used. Third big development was Radox, the first chemical which was recommended as a "pre-emergence" spray in Minnesota. That means it can be applied after the seed is planted, but before it germinates.

In extensive field research, Dunham found in recent years that Radox used as a pre-emergence spray and at recommended rates doesn't hurt either corn or soybeans. But it's the best answer farmers have today against foxtail and other annual grass weeds in these two crops.

Fourth and most recent contribution to weed control is the "butyrics." These are 2,4-DB and MCPB, which have a type of selectivity different from any previous herbicides. Dunham's tests show the butyrics don't hurt small-seeded legumes, such as alfalfa, clover and birdsfoot trefoil, but will kill many weeds common in these crops.

In addition to his work in weed control, Dunham has been active in general agronomy. He is author of a textbook "Introduction to Agronomy," used by college students around the nation.

He is a long-time member of the North Central Weed Control conference and has been secretary-treasurer and president of the organization. In 1956, he received a citation for "outstanding work in weed control" from the conference.

That same year, he visited weed research centers throughout Europe, gathering information on weed control. Also in 1956, he received All-University recognition for his teaching in agronomy.

Dunham is a member of Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta, professional honorary fraternities.

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B-1994-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 20, 1958

Immediate release

DATES FOR 1958 FIELD DAYS ANNOUNCED

Dates for seven field days in Minnesota this summer were announced today by I. H. Fenske, associate dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

First of the field events will be July 2 at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

Other field days are scheduled as follows:

Southern Experiment station, Waseca, July 8; West Central Experiment station, Morris, July 10; Northwest Experiment station, Crookston, July 16; North Central Experiment station, Grand Rapids, July 24; Northeast Experiment station, Duluth, July 25.

The Southwestern Minnesota Field Day will be held near Minnesota July 14.

At each event visitors tour field plots and livestock research areas and here research workers explain agricultural experiments and up-to-date farm practices.

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B-1995-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 20, 1958

Immediate release

#### NOTES IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE TO AGRICULTURE

Soybeans from a third of the acreage planted to this crop in the U. S. last year were sold in foreign countries.

This is one example of how important foreign trade is to Minnesota agriculture, says Luther Pickrel, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

He makes this point in a recently-issued publication, "Trade and Agriculture," from the University's Agricultural Extension Service. Pickrel says in the publication that exports of wheat--another important crop in Minnesota--made up almost 54 percent of the nation's total wheat crop last year.

Importance of foreign trade to agriculture goes beyond what farmers sell abroad. The U. S. economy in part depends on large foreign markets for industrial goods as well as for farm products, Pickrel explains. Therefore, keeping foreign markets helps insure buying power of industrial workers--"number one" consumers of agricultural goods.

But to sell to countries, we must buy from them, too, Pickrel states. Many nations depend on exports for their very existence. Chile sends the U. S. two-thirds of her total copper production. Cuba sells us half her sugar and Bolivia, half her tin.

Some nations buy more from the U. S. than this country buys from them. In 1955, the U. S. sold Canada \$282 million worth of farm goods and bought only \$157 million worth. Yet, agricultural exports are as important to Canada as they are to the U. S. Pickrel points out that despite frequent comments about imports of Canadian grain, this country exported to Canada about half as much as we bought.

These points must be kept in mind in deciding whether tariffs should be imposed on agricultural imports.

Pickrel says it's sometimes argued that tariff protection increases the amount of work available for American labor. But this argument overlooks the fact that stopping imports reduces the work available in export industries. In this way, tariffs can actually be harmful to the American public.

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B-1996-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 20, 1958

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

As important as agricultural research itself are the publications which get this research information to Minnesota farmers who can put it to use. Some of the latest extension and agricultural experiment station publications from the University of Minnesota are being "previewed" here by Clarence O. Quis, left, Dakota county agent. Showing him the bulletins is Harold Swanson, agricultural extension editor at the University. Quis has been an extension worker since 1941 and has been in Dakota county since 1946. He is a 1954 winner of the distinguished service award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
May 21, 1958

Special to Cottonwood County

NEW 4-H ASSISTANT  
FOR COUNTY

Ione Bolstad, Cloquet, has been appointed 4-H assistant for Cottonwood county during the summer months.

She will assume her duties \_\_\_\_\_.  
(date)

She is now a junior at St. Olaf college, Northfield, where she is active in the Home Economics club and the Skating club.

As club assistant, Miss Bolstad will work with other members of the extension staff on the summer 4-H program.

Miss Bolstad is well trained in 4-H club work. As a 4-H member for 11 years, she took a variety of home economics projects, gardening and poultry, and the health and safety activities. She won six trips to the State Fair on her demonstrations. For four years she was a county winner in the 4-H radio speaking contest and one year competed in the state contest.

She has been active in Girl Scout work and in church youth organizations.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Bolstad of Cloquet.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 22, 1958

Immediate release

#### LEADING RURAL SOCIOLOGIST TO RETIRE

Lowry Nelson, one of the world's foremost rural sociologists, will retire June 30 after 21 years on the University of Minnesota staff.

Nelson is a professor of sociology and head of a section of rural sociologists on the St. Paul campus. He is internationally known as a specialist and researcher in rural community organization and population trends and problems. In recent years, he has been particularly concerned with sociological studies in the northern Minnesota forested area.

Born in 1893 at Ferron, Utah, Nelson graduated from Utah State Agricultural college in 1916. He later attended the University of Wisconsin, where he earned an M. S. in 1924 and his Ph. D. in 1929.

He was secretary to the president at Utah State in 1916-17 and was assistant state county agent leader there from 1917-18. He then was agricultural agent in Utah's Sanpete county until 1921, was editor of the UTAH FARMER from 1921-23, was director of the extension division at Brigham Young university, Provo, Utah, 1923-34 and was dean of the College of Applied Sciences at Brigham Young from 1929-34.

In 1934, Nelson organized the social welfare division of the Utah Emergency Relief administration. During the next year, he was regional advisor for the rural rehabilitation division of the Federal Emergency Relief administration in Utah, Nevada, California and Arizona. He was assistant director of the Rural Rehabilitation division in Washington, D. C. in 1935-36, then returned to Utah State college where he was director of the Agricultural Experiment station until coming to the University of Minnesota in 1937.

He was a member of President Roosevelt's Farm Tenancy committee in 1936, which drafted the recommendation that Congress create the Farm Security administration.

(more)

add 1 Lowry Nelson

while at the University.

Nelson has had many overseas assignments/ He was U. S. representative to the first meeting, in Geneva, Switzerland, of the Permanent Agricultural committee of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and attended conferences of this committee again in 1947 and 1949.

As rural sociologist for the U. S. State Department, Nelson in 1946 made a study of Caribbean rural life. In 1954 and 1955, he studied Italian rural life under a Fulbright Research award.

In 1952, he was a consultant for the Ford Foundation, to study the problem of evaluating technical assistance in Latin America.

Nelson has led a number of sociological research projects in Minnesota, has been a widely-known teacher and is author of several books: Rural Sociology, a textbook first published in 1948, revised in 1955; Rural Cuba, 1950; The Mormon Village, 1952; and American Farm Life, 1954.

He is a member of several honorary and professional groups. These include: Rural Sociological society (former president); American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow and former vice president); American Sociological society; Utah Academy of Science, Literature and the Arts (former president); the Minnesota Academy of Science; the Population Association of America and the Midwest Sociological society.

In March, 1957, Nelson received a Distinguished Service award from Utah State Agricultural college.

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B-1997-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 22, 1958

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* A FARM AND HOME \*  
\* RESEARCH FEATURE \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Immediate release

#### CHEMICAL SPRAYS INCREASE "BROWSE" FOR DEER

A chemical widely used by farmers for battling weeds may turn benefactor for deer in Minnesota's vast north country.

Scientists at the University of Minnesota have found that 2,4-D sprayed on mountain maple will stimulate close-to-the-ground regrowth. This makes ideal "browse" for deer to munch on during subsequent winters.

Mountain maple is a common shrub in many areas of northern Minnesota.

So promising is the spraying method that the scientists say it could provide the best solution yet for deer feeding problems wherever the mountain maple grows.

Reporting this research are L. W. Krefting, biologist for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife service and H. L. Hansen, University forestry researcher.

It's been common knowledge for years that the whitetails like mountain maple. The trouble is, however, that when the shrub matures the leaves are too high for even the tallest buck to reach.

The obvious way to solve the problem is to get the shrub to produce new "shoots" or "suckers" at the base of the stump, or directly from the roots. Foresters learned 20 years ago that it is possible to stimulate this shoot regrowth by top-killing the mountain maple. Until recently, though, there was no cheap way to do this. Cutting wouldn't be feasible for a large area.

In woodland experiments in northern Minnesota, the scientists tried spraying the topgrowth of mountain maple with 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T--two chemical herbicides. They also compared chemical treatment with burning and cutting but found that 2,4-D alone did the job best at least cost.

Spraying with 2,4-D at breast height in spring tripled the amount of regrowth, compared to untreated mountain maple. Checks the following winter even showed that deer liked the shoots from chemically-treated trees.

It took a concentration of 12 pounds of actual 2,4-D in a hundred gallons of oil to do the job effectively. The scientists sprayed from the ground, but see no reason why aerial spraying might not be practical in large areas.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 22, 1958

Immediate release

#### DATES SET FOR 4-H DISTRICT CLUB WEEKS AND JUNIOR LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Four-H district club weeks and the State 4-H Junior Leadership conference will be held in June for 4-H'ers throughout the state, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The State 4-H Junior Leadership conference will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, June 10-13. The conference is for older 4-H members, with emphasis on training junior leaders.

Dates for the district 4-H club weeks are June 2-6. Sessions will be held at the West Central School and Experiment station, Morris; North Central School and Experiment station, Grand Rapids; and Northwest School and Experiment station, Crookston.

District club weeks will feature special classes in agriculture and homemaking, help in project work and a variety of social events. The Junior Leadership conference will include tours of the University campuses, the State Federation business meeting and election of the 1958-59 officers, special assemblies and leadership workshops.

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B-1999-rlr

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 22, 1958

Immediate release

ROSE GROWERS' DAY JUNE 20

Friday, June 20, has been set as the date for Rose Growers' Day on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The morning program in Coffey hall auditorium will be devoted to discussions on rose growing and rose research. A tour of rose gardens in St. Paul is planned for the afternoon.

Rose Growers' Day is sponsored by the University of Minnesota department of horticulture in cooperation with the Minnesota Rose society and the Minneapolis and St. Paul Park boards.

R. A. Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture at the University, is chairman of the program committee.

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B-2000-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
May 23, 1958

Special to Nobles County

(with mat)

COUNTY TO HAVE  
4-H ASSISTANT

Virginia Walters of Garvin, Minn., has been appointed 4-H club assistant for Nobles county for the summer months, County Agent Ross Huntsinger announced today.

She will assume her duties June 16.

As club assistant she will work with other members of the extension staff on the 4-H program.

Miss Walters, who is a junior in home economics education at the University of Minnesota, is well trained in 4-H work. For 11 years while a 4-H club member in Lyon county, she carried a variety of home economics projects, health, safety and conservation activities, and was active in demonstration work.

While at the University she has been active in the college Home Economics association, Lutheran Students' association, Clovia, 4-H sorority, and the St. Paul campus Union.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Walters, live on a farm in Lyon county.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
May 23, 1958

Special to Lincoln County  
(with mats)

COUNTY TO HAVE  
4-H ASSISTANT

Julie Ann Staber, Wyndmere, North Dakota, has been appointed 4-H club assistant for the summer months for Lincoln county.

She will assume her duties June 2.

As club assistant, she will work with County Agent Arnold Claassen on the summer 4-H program.

Miss Staber is well trained in 4-H work. As a 4-H club member for eight years in Richland county, North Dakota, she took a variety of home economics projects, as well as gardening, livestock and poultry. She was also a junior leader.

At present Miss Staber is a student at North Dakota State college, Fargo, where she is majoring in foods and nutrition. She is a member of Tryota, home economics club, has been corresponding secretary for the Newman club, has been vice president of Sigma Alpha Iota, honorary music sorority and is on the staff of the Spectrum, college newspaper.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Staber, who farm near Wyndmere, North Dakota.

-jbn- ###

University Farm and Home News  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
May 23, 1958

Special to Nobles County

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT  
JULY 1

Beverly Ann Latzke, Le Sueur, will take over the duties of home agent for Nobles county on July 1.

Mrs. Aldyne Robinson, who has been home agent since July, 1955, has resigned effective June 30 to devote full time to homemaking.

Miss Latzke will receive her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in June, with a major in home economics. For six weeks this winter she served as a junior assistant in the Nobles county extension office, receiving training in extension work.

As a 4-H club member in Sibley county for 12 years, she was active in project work, demonstrations and served as secretary, reporter and music leader in her local club. Her achievements in the food preparation project won her a scholarship in 1954.

Miss Latzke has been a member of Future Homemakers of America. While at the University she has been active in the college Home Economics association, the Pilgrim foundation, United Campus Christian fellowship and Clovia, 4-H sorority.

She grew up on a 640-acre farm in Sibley county. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. William J. H. Latzke, Le Sueur.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 23, 1958

ATT: HOME OR AGRICULTURAL AGENT

*To: copy of Mrs. Woods, Koocheking,  
Cotton, Hubbard, Cass, Brown, Kings,  
Cotton, Carlton, Stanton, Princeton*

WOMEN INVITED  
TO GRAND  
RAPIDS CAMP

Four days of recreation and inspiration are in store for \_\_\_\_\_ county women who attend the annual Homemakers' camp at the North Central School of Agriculture June 9-12, says Home (County) Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Crafts classes, tours, and nature study, along with inspirational and educational talks will comprise the major part of the program for the four days, according to \_\_\_\_\_.

The camp will open Monday afternoon, June 9, with registration scheduled from 1 to 3 p.m.

Among featured speakers during the camp will be Ralph Grant, superintendent, Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth, and Eldred Hunt, secretary, Minnesota State Horticultural society. Hunt will show slides and talk on Itasca State Park.

A part of each afternoon will be given over to crafts classes. Richard Aakre, assistant professor at the North Central School, will teach classes in wood and Mrs. A. J. Regelin, Grand Rapids, will have charge of knitting classes. A demonstration on rug making will be given Wednesday morning, June 11, by Mrs. William Watson and Mrs. G. L. Dodge, Bemidji, and Mrs. Ralph Gobel, Nevis.

Tours of the North Central School and Experiment Station and the radar station, nature study, 4-H demonstrations and the showing of the Centennial film will be included on the program. Lois Gildermeister, Grand Rapids, will lead group singing each day.

For further information about the camp, contact the county extension office.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 26, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* For release at 9:30 a.m. \*  
\* Tuesday, May 27 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

EXTENSION DAIRYMAN RECEIVES USDA AWARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.--Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, this morning received the Superior Service award from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Wayne was recognized for his outstanding record as an educator and for organizing, developing and carrying through several "pioneer" programs of benefit to Minnesota people.

The Superior Service award is the highest honor the USDA can give to one of its employees.

In one of his most recent projects, Wayne led the educational work in eradicating brucellosis from Minnesota cattle herds. He worked closely with the State Livestock Sanitary board, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, county agricultural agents and farmers in this program. Minnesota received "modified-certified" brucellosis-free status in May 1957. It was the seventh state to do so.

During the early 1950s, Wayne helped agents and local agricultural leaders in non-certified counties organize full-scale education campaigns. Through local newspapers, radio programs, meetings and other educational media, farmers were told of the economic loss of themselves through brucellosis, the danger to humans from undulant fever and possible loss of dairy markets where brucellosis was not eradicated.

Wayne was born and reared on a Freeborn county farm. He attended Carleton college in 1924-25, spent a year and a half working on farms, then entered the University of Minnesota in 1927 and received his B. S. "with distinction" in 1929. In 1931, he earned an M. S. in dairy husbandry and agricultural biochemistry.

While a graduate student, Wayne conducted the first research ever done on different methods of "drying off" dairy cows. His findings have since been universally accepted as practical procedure on dairy farms.

(more)

add 1 Ralph Wayne

He spent the 1931-32 academic year at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural college in Copenhagen, Denmark and studying agriculture in 8 other countries. For the next 10 years, he was agricultural agent at Litchfield, in Meeker county, and from 1942-45 was public relations director and worked in production development for Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc.

While Meeker county agent, Wayne helped organize and develop the first Rural Electrification association cooperative in the state. He also helped Meeker become the first county in the nation to have all the people of the county check for tuberculosis with the Mantoux test.

He took his present position in 1945 and during part of the next year took a leave of absence to serve as agricultural representative for the U. S. Foreign Economic Administration mission to Denmark.

In addition to his work on brucellosis eradication, Wayne has been active in other phases of dairy production. He has worked closely with other extension dairymen on the Dairy Herd Improvement program in Minnesota.

Wayne in 1949 was director of a "Dairy Caravan" project, an educational dairy and poultry "road show" that was exhibited in 49 Minnesota towns and was seen by more than 75,000 people.

Wayne has written or helped write several University bulletins on dairy production, and is author of a 1946 report on the livestock industry of Denmark.

He is a member of Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, Gamma Alpha and Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary fraternities. He is a Fellow of the American-Scandinavian foundation and is a life member of the Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark.

Ralph and Mrs. Wayne and their family reside at 2300 Carter, St. Paul.

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-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 26, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* For release at 9 p.m. \*  
\* Tuesday, May 27 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

GEDDES RECEIVES NICHOLAS APPERT AWARD

CHICAGO--William F. Geddes, head of the department of agricultural biochemistry at the University of Minnesota, this evening received the Nicholas Appert medal and \$1,000 award for "outstanding achievement in food technology."

The award was presented by the Institute of Food Technologists at its annual meeting here.

Geddes, one of the leading cereal chemists in the U. S., has been at the University since 1938 and has held his present position since 1945.

Along with other biochemists and plant pathologists at the University, he has played a key role in recent years in studies on spoilage in stored wheat, and how this spoilage can be avoided. Findings from this work have meant important benefits to the nation's grain industry.

Born in Ontario, Canada, Geddes graduated from the Ontario Agricultural college, later received master's degrees both from the University of Toronto and Minnesota, and earned his Ph. D. at the University of Minnesota in 1929.

He was an explosives chemist during World War I, was connected with the Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Manitoba, Canada, from 1919-1933, and was chemist-in-charge of the Grain Research Laboratory, Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, from 1933-38. He received the King George VI Coronation Medal in 1936.

Since 1943, he has been editor of Cereal Chemistry, the official research journal of the American Association of Cereal Chemists. In 1950, this association awarded him the Thomas Burr Osborne medal for his distinguished contributions to the field.

The Appert medal has been presented annually since 1942, but this is the first year it has included the \$1,000 cash award. C. H. Bailey, retired dean of the University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, received the Appert medal in 1946.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 27, 1958

SPECIAL  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* For release at 10:30 a.m. \*  
\* Wednesday, May 28 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

GOOD PACKAGING IMPORTANT FOR LONG STORAGE

CHICAGO--The palatability of all samples of ground pork packaged in polyethylene film, frozen and stored at about 10° F. remained good for the first four months, according to studies by J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantabella of the food processing laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

Winter spoke today (Wednesday, May 28) at the annual convention of the Institute of Food Technologists, reporting on Minnesota studies on "The Effect of Packaging on Palatability and Weight Loss of Frozen Ground Pork and Beef."

After seven months in storage, the thicker the polyethylene film, within the range of 1½ to 5 mils, the better were the palatability scores for ground pork. No freezer burn occurred on any of the ground beef and pork packaged in polyethylene.

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-jbn-

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 27 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
June 2 or later

### FARM FILLERS

You can cut down on pasture waste and get more "milk per acre" by using the ration-a-day grazing system, says Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. This means giving the cows only as large a strip of pasture as will give them a day's feed. Clip the coarse material and spread the droppings when necessary. You may need to apply additional fertilizer to insure maximum production throughout the pasture season.

\* \* \*

Scientists at the University of Minnesota have found that 2, 4-D sprayed on mountain maple will stimulate close-to-the-ground regrowth. This makes ideal "browse" for deer during subsequent winters.

\* \* \*

Farmers planning to irrigate must first make sure they have a good water supply. In Minnesota, it takes about 10 gallons per minute for each acre of land to be irrigated, if the farmer intends to irrigate 16 hours daily, says E. R. Allred, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer.

\* \* \*

This is the best time in years to get rid of the lowest-producing cows in your herd, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. He points out that in relation to the price of milk and feed, cull cows are bringing more "over the scales" than they have for a long time.

\* \* \*

Good silage can be made in all types of silos. The important thing is to eliminate air and provide for proper fermentation, says Rodney Briggs, agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \*

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 27, 1958

Immediate release

#### SCHOOL LUNCH WORKSHOPS ANNOUNCED

Three school lunch workshops will be given in Crookston, Morris and Waseca this summer for cook managers and others concerned with the school lunch program.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota, announced dates for the workshops as follows: Crookston, at Northwest School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, July 30-Aug. 1; Morris, West Central School and Experiment Station, Aug. 5-7; Waseca, Southern School and Experiment Station, Aug. 12-14.

The workshops are given by the University of Minnesota in cooperation with the Community School Lunch section, State Department of Education. Mrs. Margaret Dayton, nutritionist for the Hennepin county chapter of the American Red Cross, is coordinator and program chairman.

The three-day workshops will highlight a problem clinic and discussions on such subjects as spending the school lunch dollar wisely and techniques in quantity food preparation. Demonstrations will be given on small equipment and short cuts to kitchen efficiency. A separate one-day session for administrators will be held at each workshop.

Since each workshop will be limited to 75 persons, Christianson urges that registration be made early. Applications will be accepted according to dates registration blanks are received.

Information on the workshops may be obtained from Director, Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-2001-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 27, 1958

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* A FARM AND HOME \*  
\* RESEARCH REPORT \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Immediate release

#### CROPPING SEQUENCES AFFECT WEEDS, TOO.

"Cropping sequences"--known for years to affect yields of many crops--may also have a pronounced effect on weeds.

Thor Kommedahl, agricultural botanist at the University of Minnesota, found this true in recent field tests. Flax in fields planted to the same crop the year before had about half as many yellow foxtail plants per square yard as was true in flax following oats.

Yet, despite the numbers, the weed problem in flax-after-flax was actually worse than in flax-after-oats. This was because weeds grew higher in flax fields that raised flax the year before. When measured on a "dry-weight" basis, foxtail in flax following flax weighed as much per square yard as it did in the other plots.

Also, flax following oats yielded about 3 bushels per acre more than flax-after-flax. But Kommedahl adds that the weed problem wasn't necessarily the only thing causing the yield difference. Plant diseases, for example, could have been more of a problem in the fields planted to the same crop the year before.

This study supported the standing recommendation that flax be planted in fields that raised some other crop during the previous year.

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B-2002-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 27, 1958

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* A MINNESOTA \*  
\* FARM FEATURE \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Immediate release

"INTERSEEDING" LEGUMES SUCCESSFUL ON TWO FARMS

ANOKA--Seeding alfalfa between wide corn rows could well become a popular field practice of the future.

- Morris Titterud and Allen Sorteberg, two Anoka county farmers, tried this practice last summer and say they have better legume stands as a result.

Called "interseeding" this method is still in the experimental stage. University of Minnesota research has shown it can work out well in years when there is sufficient soil moisture.

After talking it over with County Agent Dick Swanson last year, Titterud and Sorteberg decided to give "interseeding" a whirl.

Titterud, a member of the Board of Supervisors for the Anoka Soil Conservation district, figured the practice might help avoid wind erosion. Ordinarily, many farmers in this area seed legumes in mid-summer with no companion crop at all. While this can give good stands, it means leaving the field without cover--and exposed to blowing winds--during several weeks of hot, dry weather.

Some farmers use oats as a companion crop, but oats are a notoriously low yielding crop in this area.

When he planted his corn, Titterud used only one side of the planter, so the rows were 80 inches apart. He hitched the planter so it put the corn seed in the track of the tractor's front wheels. He planted on undisked soil.

He rented a 72-inch packer-type seeder, specifically designed for interseeding and seeded the alfalfa in early August. "It all certainly turned out well," he says. "Although wide rows meant lower-than-normal corn yields, I still got more use of the land than I would have by leaving it idle half the summer. Also--and this is especially important--the field was constantly protected from blowing. Finally, I believe I really have a better 'catch' this way than I used to get by seeding the conventional way."

add 1 Anoka county farmers

Titterud seeded 22 acres this way.

Like Titterud, Sorteberg says one of the big advantages of interseeding is in controlling wind erosion. On six acres, he spaced the corn rows 84 inches apart, and seeded the alfalfa July 10 with the same seeder Titterud used. At this time, Sorteberg's corn was still short enough so that he could straddle one corn row with the tractor. He offset the hitch enough so that the seeder ran between the rows.

Next to the field Sorteberg "interseeded" is another he seeded the old way, with no companion crop. The difference is striking. "Where I seeded between the corn rows, there's a much better stand," he says. "One reason is that by interseeding I sowed the alfalfa after thoroughly cultivating. That means there is less quackgrass in the "interseeded" field.

Like Titterud, Sorteberg had a lower corn yield per acre than where corn is spaced only 40 inches apart, but this is to be expected. Interseeding still gives a much higher return per acre than would oats or no companion crop.

Interseeding has some problems, Sorteberg and Titterud point out. One is, there are bare strips in the alfalfa fields this spring where the corn rows were last year. A second is that equipment for seeding this way is rather expensive. Third, unless the corn stalks are treated after the corn is harvested, they become a problem when the hay is cut. Sorteberg is getting around this by pasturing the field. Titterud flattened the stalks with a heavy field roller.

Results with interseeding on these two farms are in line with findings by University agronomists. The researchers also found it was possible to get good yields and less corn yield reduction by planting the rows 60 inches apart instead of 80. However, equipment for 60-inch rows is not being produced at present.

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B-2003-pjt

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 27 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
June 2 or later

TIPS GIVEN ON  
WHETHER TO BUY  
FARM EQUIPMENT

Should a farmer buy a new hay chopper, stalk cutter or a combine? Or should he depend on custom work?

Hal Routhe and Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, suggest one way to answer this question. They call it the "DIRT" formula. The formula includes Depreciation, Interest, Repair, Insurance and Shelter. It works this way:

Suppose you are considering whether to buy a \$2,000 combine to harvest 50 acres of grain. Figure the depreciation first. The annual rate of depreciation would be about 12 percent or \$240 for the combine.

Next, estimate the amount of interest that will have to be paid. The interest on a \$2,000 combine would probably be about \$50 per year.

Third, figure the cost of annual repairs. While the amount of repairs necessary varies from farm to farm, you can figure about 2.5% \$46 annually for a new combine.

Fourth, you can assume that shelter and insurance will average two percent of the purchase price. This means that the cost for the combine would be about \$40 per year.

Add it all up and the total fixed cost figured by using the "DIRT" formula would be \$360 annually.

The "variable" costs involved in owning the combine must also be considered. These are fuel, oil, lubrication, materials and labor used in operating the machine. These costs would be about \$62.50 for 50 acres of combining.

Add this figure to the total fixed cost, and you get \$438.50. By comparing this figure with the estimated cost of custom work, you can decide which would be best for your situation.

For example, if it would cost you \$200 to have the 50 acres of grain harvested by custom operators, buying the combine would cost you \$238.50 more.

Also, the factor of timeliness should be considered. By comparing the custom charge with the annual cost of ownership, you can see how much losses you can absorb due to untimeliness of less careful handling.

The costs needed to work this formula can be figured for any piece of equipment.

# # #

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 27 1958

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For use week of June 2

DAIRY PRODUCTS  
ARE JUNE  
PLENTIFULS

Milk and all the other dairy products will be abundant during June, which will again be observed as Dairy Month, reports Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Given favorable weather from now on, this should be the sixth successive year in which milk production has set a new record.

As the weather warms up, milk shakes and other chilled milk beverages will be especially appetizing, and ice cream can be counted on as a favorite family dessert. \_\_\_\_\_ reminds mothers to plan for an extra supply of milk when school is out, to replace what the children have had at school.

Many kinds of spring vegetables should be plentiful in June. Crops will depend on the weather, but forecasts now are for generous amounts of locally grown asparagus, radishes, spinach and leaf lettuce, along with corn, cucumbers, cabbage and carrots from the South.

Family meals in June may well feature fresh salads not only because of the variety of vegetables expected but also because of the big supply of salad oils and dressings due on markets. The heavy supply of fats and oils is a reflection of last fall's big crop of soybeans, the largest on record.

- jbn -

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 27 1958

ATT: 4-H AGENTS

For use week of

June 2 or after

USE MORE  
MILK DURING  
JUNE DAIRY MONTH

Dairy foods can spark up the daily diet in many ways, says Home Agent

---

Four-H'ers who are participating in food preparation projects, as well as other young people, should be sure to include milk in every meal, not only as a beverage but in a variety of interesting ways, she adds.

Nutritionists stress the importance of having milk every day, as it is the best source of calcium to build good teeth and strong bones and a good source of protein, described as the "building blocks" of the body. Teen-agers need more milk than any other age group, yet they are often lacking the milk they need for growth and proper body functioning. Teen-agers should have 4 or more 8-ounce glasses or its equivalent each day.

Other dairy foods can be used to fulfill the milk requirements. For one cup of milk you may substitute: 1 1/2-inch cube cheddar-type cheese, 1 1/4 cup cottage cheese or 1 1/2 cups ice cream. Evaporated milk, condensed milk, dry whole milk, or nonfat dry milk can also be substituted in the preparation of many foods.

Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests the following recipes for good summer eating and the addition of milk to the diet.

**SNOWBALLS:** Scoop out ball shaped servings of vanilla ice cream. Roll in crushed peppermint candy or coconut and replace in the freezer to keep for serving. Serve with chocolate sauce.

**CHILLED SOUP:** Dissolve a chicken bouillon cube in 1 cup of hot water in a mixing bowl. Add a 10-1/2 ounce can of condensed cream of asparagus soup and 1 cup (1/2 pint) of dairy sour cream. Beat with a rotary beater until blended and chill in the refrigerator until cold. Serve sprinkled with chopped chives.

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 27 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
June 2 or later

POOR ADJUSTMENT  
MEANS EXCESS  
MACHINERY COSTS

Keeping your tractor carburetor properly adjusted may save you \$40 or more in fuel costs every year.

D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, points out that the average American farmer spends \$418 per year for petroleum products.

Engineers estimate that 10 percent of petroleum fuel burned on the farm is wasted because of faulty carburetor adjustment. Yet, this adjustment is one you can make easily by following the operators' manual.

Another waste of power comes from operating machinery that isn't adjusted properly. Engineers say that 75 percent of all farm machinery is operated out of adjustment. Naturally, this boosts fuel and operating costs. Perhaps you've seen plowing demonstrations, in which a plow was out of adjustment and the tractor needed to operate in a lower gear than was true when the plow was properly alined.

Proper fuel storage can also mean savings. Missouri tests show there is less fuel loss when tanks were shaded than was true with unshaded tanks.

# # #

ELECTRIC POWER  
STUDY REPORTED

Agricultural engineers at the University of Minnesota are taking a close look at how farm families use electrical power.

Engineer Arnold M. Flikke reports that a recent study of power usage for 15 days during the winter on one Hennepin county farm showed that:

\* While total electrical power usage varied widely from one day to the next, the time of the "peak" load was always about the same.

\* It was difficult to determine which pieces of equipment were most responsible for "peak" electricity usage.

\* The highest usage that the farm meter showed for any one time was about a third of the "connected" load, or total possible usage.

In conducting this study, the engineers installed meters at different places and on certain pieces of equipment. Kilowatt usage for other items was determined simply by recording the length of time the piece of equipment was used each day. This way, the researchers kept track of how much electricity each item was using.

Total usage for the 15-day period was 1160 kilowatt hours. The total connected load for the farm was 45 kilowatts, but the highest usage during any peak period was 14 kilowatts. Peak loads occurred at about 8 a.m., 4:30 p.m., and again between 10 and 11 p.m. The time for the last peak, however, varied with the family habits.

Highest individual user of electricity for the 15 days was the water heater in the house, using 219 kilowatt hours. Next was the water heater in the milk house, with 206 kilowatt hours. Both were off-peak heaters, meaning they operated at times other than during times of peak electricity usage.

Equipment operating primarily during the peak periods, and kilowatt hour usage of each, included: bulk milk cooler, 105; barn lights, 18; milker, 23; pump, 30; kitchen range, 44; miscellaneous household appliances, 64.

*May 28, 1958*

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 28, 1958

#### FORESTRY STUDENTS WIN HOO-HOO SCHOLARSHIPS

Richard A. Fylstra, St. Paul, Minnesota and Robert M. Hillis, Hugo, Minnesota, juniors in the School of Forestry of the University of Minnesota, have been awarded \$150 Hoo-Hoo Immortals Memorial Scholarships. The awards were made at the annual Recognition Assembly on the St. Paul Campus of the University and at a May 22 luncheon of the Twin Cities Hoo Hoo Club by Secretary W. F. Gits in the absence of President George Senkler.

These awards have been made possible by establishment of endowment funds by Twin Cities Hoo-Hoo Club No. 12 and Thomas Murdock Partridge. The income from these funds provide the annual awards. The scholarship program is a memorial to a group of outstanding lumbermen who reactivated the organization and were especially interested in the training of young men for the industry.

Fylstra was born and raised at Milaca, Minnesota. He is presently employed by the Rilco Company while attending school. Hillis is presently in the Army but will return to the School of Forestry next fall.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 29, 1958

Immediate release

CORA COOKE, POULTRY SPECIALIST, TO RETIRE FROM U

One of the few women extension poultry specialists in this country will retire from the University of Minnesota June 30.

She is Cora Cooke, associate professor, who joined the University staff 37 years ago following her graduation from Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.

Through her travels over the state, her work with county agents and her farm visits she has helped thousands of Minnesota rural families with their poultry problems. She has reached thousands of others through the distribution of extension bulletins and folders which she has written.

Latest of these publications is "Raising Chicks for Flock Replacement," Extension Bulletin 285, published by the University Agricultural Extension Service this winter. Other publications of which Miss Cooke is the author include "Poultry Housing," "ABC of Chicks," "Now You Can Spot the Loafer Hen"--all of them used extensively in Minnesota as well as other states.

Miss Cooke has played an important part in helping establish Minnesota as a prominent poultry producing state which now ranks third in volume of eggs produced and whose poultry business is worth 105 million dollars.

She credits much of the steady growth of the poultry industry in Minnesota to the work of hundreds of volunteer women leaders who helped spread good management practices throughout most counties of the state. When she began her work as extension poultry specialist in 1921, Miss Cooke would meet with leaders of home demonstration groups to demonstrate good poultry techniques. The leaders, in turn, would attempt to get members of their local groups to adopt these practices. During her first 15 years as poultry specialist, she used this leader-training plan as the principal way of reaching large numbers of people with basic information on good practices in poultry feeding, housing, management and care.

(more)

add 1 Cora Cooke

With the cooperation of other agencies in the state, Miss Cooke has been responsible for important changes in poultry housing and management. In recent years she has emphasized production and marketing of high-quality eggs to keep Minnesota in its high-ranking position as a poultry state.

A participant in four world poultry congresses, she served as Minnesota delegate to the International Poultry congress in Copenhagen, Denmark. For 15 years she was secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Poultry Industry council. In 1950 she received the U. S. Department of Agriculture Superior Service award for outstanding service to the poultry industry and in 1951 she was given special recognition by the Minnesota Poultry Hatchery association.

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B-2004-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 29, 1958

A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate release

#### ANOTHER WAY FOUND TO HELP CONTROL OAK WILT

University of Minnesota scientists have found another way to help prevent oak wilt from spreading from one area to another.

Plant pathologists D. W. French and John Ohman have learned that sodium arsenite treatment on trees which start wilting in July or August will force these trees to produce wilt fungus spores in mid or late summer, when there is practically no danger of the disease spreading to other areas.

Also, this treating causes the trees to produce fewer spores.

Only trees which start wilting in either July or August will normally be producing spores during the "danger" period for infection the following spring.

The scientists warn, however, that sodium arsenite is toxic to animals and humans. It must be used with extreme caution.

In red oak trees--the species most frequently infected by oak wilt--the disease spreads in two ways: first, through natural root grafts between trees and, second, by spores which insects carry from infected trees to fresh wounds on healthy trees.

Sodium arsenite treatment prevents spread by the second method, not the first. But this could mean confining the disease to locations where it already exists. The principal way it normally enters new areas is via insect carriers.

To transmit the disease from one area to another, insects must first pick up the spores and then deposit them on fresh wounds of the healthy tree. Trees contract the disease this way only at certain times of the year--during all of May, late April and early June.

In three years of tests, French and Ohman studied several different treatments on trees which started wilting in July and August. Untreated trees wilting in these months all produced spores the following spring.

Sodium arsenite treatment confined the time of spore production to a 10-day period, which occurred shortly after treatment. The researchers removed a 6-inch cylinder of  
(more)

add 1 oak wilt

bark around the tree, close to the ground, then liberally painted the sodium arsenite on the exposed sapwood.

Deep girdling--cutting away a cylinder of bark and outer layers of the trunk, down to the heartwood--prevented the July-wilting trees from producing spores the following spring. However, girdling did not shorten the spore-production period for trees which started wilting in August. Other chemicals were also ineffective.

Sodium arsenite would be most useful, French and Ohman say, in treating large areas of infection. Where only a few trees are wilting, it may be better to cut and remove them.

The fungus which causes oak wilt grows in the outer sapwood of the trunk, just under the bark. It causes vessels which normally conduct food and water from the roots to upper parts of trees to plug up, resulting in death of the tree. The fungus may produce masses of spores on mats of "mycelium" under the bark. The so-called "pressure pad" in the center part of these mats forces out and ruptures the bark, exposing the fungus. Only red oaks produce these mats; white and bur oaks do not.

Since insects can transmit the spores only to freshly wounded areas of healthy trees, it's important that no oak trees be pruned this month--the main "danger" period. If oaks are cut or wounded in any way, the wound should be immediately treated with a dressing. An effective dressing, French and Ohman have found, is .1 percent phenyl mercury nitrate in gilsonite varnish. The varnish alone, or asphaltic varnish, may also prevent infection.

To prevent spread of wilt within already infected areas, both infected trees and those immediately surrounding them must be destroyed. By the time symptoms of wilt appear on one tree, the fungus may have already spread through root grafts to nearby trees. When trees are removed, the trunks should be poisoned with such chemicals as mixtures of 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T or sodium arsenite.

It's also possible to trench around an infected tree, to cut the roots and prevent the fungus from spreading through root grafts.

In Minnesota, oak wilt is most prevalent south and east of the Twin Cities. It also occurs as far west as Mankato and north as far as St. Cloud and Taylors Falls.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 29, 1958

A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

#### CLOTHING RESEARCH GIVES CONSUMER HELP ON SUITINGS

When you buy a suit, which is a better choice - a blend or all wool?

Consumers who are puzzled by that question will find some answers in studies by home economists at the University of Minnesota and South Dakota Agricultural Experiment stations.

Cooperating in a study of all-wool and blended suitings were Suzanne Davison, professor of clothing and textiles, University of Minnesota; Lillian O. Lund, associate home economist, South Dakota State college, Brookings; and former University staff members Mary Ann Morris and Ethel L. Phelps.

Durability, ease of care and appearance--qualities of concern to the consumer--were all scientifically tested in the laboratory. Durability was measured by the breaking strength of the fabric and by its ability to withstand abrasive wear. Included in other laboratory tests given the fabrics was that of crease recovery, a measure of the recovery of cloth from creasing during normal wear.

Among the research findings which may be of help to consumers in their shopping are these:

- . Twills were more durable than plain weaves. In all the tests, twills were higher than the plain weaves in breaking strength and resistance to abrasion.

- . Adding to wool as much as 10 to 15 percent nylon strengthened suitings and gave them more resistance to abrasive-type wear, that is, rubbing along flat surfaces or along folded edges.

- . In resistance to edge wearing, wool-nylon blends ranked highest. Rayon-wool blends were next, followed in order by rayon-nylon and rayon-vicara.

- . In crease recovery, part-wool or all-wool fabrics were superior to the other combinations studied. In this respect the plain weave was as good as the twill weave or better.

In general appearance or esthetic value, fabrics containing the larger amounts of wool ranked highest.

The study is reported in the current issue of "Farm and Home Science," University Agricultural Experiment station publication.

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May 29, 1958

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* For release: \*  
\* Monday, June 2 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

EDITOR: Hay harvesting is one of the big profit-losers on Minnesota farms. Old-time methods simply don't salvage enough of the feed value that lush, green forage has when first cut. Following are four articles on how University of Minnesota specialists and state farmers say we can help solve this problem.

SPECIALISTS TELL WAYS TO SAVE MORE HAY FEED VALUE--First in a series of four articles.

Minnesota farmers are being robbed of a third of their hay--one of their most valuable crops.

The loss is in feed value, due to leaf shattering and poor curing.

The culprits are unpredictable weather and hay's peculiar way of drying.

How rain can spoil hay speaks for itself. But even in good weather, field-cured hay may lose up to 30 percent of its leaves and 28 percent of its protein, research shows. Rained-on hay put up by conventional methods can lose up to half of its feed value by the time it gets in the barn. Since about half of the hay gets wet the loss averages out to about a third of the feed value of the entire hay crop.

Most of the protein and much of the other feed value in hay is in the leaves. But when hay is left to cure in the field, the bulky stems dry at a much slower rate than the leaves. By the time the stems are dry enough for safe storage, the leaves are so brittle that many of them fall off during the harvesting process, regardless of whether the hay is chopped, baled or put up loose.

Can farmers shut the door on this loss? To a great extent, yes, say a pair of extension specialists at the University of Minnesota--agronomist William Hueg and economist Hal Routhe.

The ideal hay-making setup is one that would shorten the time hay must lay in the field after it's cut, say Hueg and Routhe. Either mow-drying equipment, a field "hay conditioner," or both used in combination, will cut hours off the field drying time. This, in turn, puts more feed value in the barn.

(more)

add 1 hay story # 1

A hay conditioner is a machine, either attached to the mower or used independently, which either crimps the hay stem or crushes it. This allows the stem to dry as rapidly as the leaves.

A mow drier, even used without heated air, will make it possible to put hay in at 35-40 percent moisture. Then the farmer runs the fan continuously until all the hay is down to about 15-17 percent moisture--just right for storage.

A conditioner, then, speeds up the field drying, while a barn drier makes it possible to put the hay in at a higher moisture content. Either way, the hay goes in the barn quicker and with less quality loss.

There's plenty of evidence, both from research and farmers' experience, of the value of conditioners and mow driers. Routh and Hueg figure that a mow drier can increase net income by \$550 per year for a farmer with a 30-cow herd.

Here's why: Without conditioning or barn drying, you're bound to lose about 30 percent of the feed value of your hay. But by putting the hay in at a higher moisture content and mow-drying it, research shows the average feed loss can be cut to 20 percent.

This reduction in feed loss pays off well. In 100 tons of hay, it means saving \$420 in grain and protein supplement that wouldn't need to be fed to the herd because of better hay quality. Also, a farmer using a drier would get 100 tons of good hay from 6 acres less land than would be needed to yield the same amount of feed in field-cured hay. Figuring 60 bushels of corn per acre, this "saved" acreage would produce \$360 worth of corn. This value, added to the feed saving, means a \$780 advantage for the drier.

Annual operating cost for a drier with a 42-inch fan and 7.5 h.p. motor--including depreciation, interest, insurance, repair and current--is about \$230 per year. Subtract this from the \$780 saving in feed and acres saved and you're still \$550 ahead.

Either a conditioner or a drier will normally cost somewhere between \$700 and \$1500, depending on the type a farmer buys, or, with driers, builds for himself.

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Tomorrow: What Should a Farmer Buy: Hay Drier, Field Conditioner, or Both?

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 29, 1958

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* For release: \*  
\* Tuesday, June 3 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

WHAT SHOULD FARMER USE--HAY "CONDITIONER," HAY DRIER, OR BOTH?--second in a series

What equipment should a farmer get to help save the hay crop--a field hay "conditioner," a mow drier, or both?

The answer depends on how much hay he intends to harvest, say William Hueg, extension agronomist, and Hal Routhe, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. The farmer must consider costs of the different equipment and how much each will reduce feed value losses.

Field losses average about 30 percent with a baler and about 40 percent with a chopper. A conditioner will reduce these losses to 20-25 percent and a drier cuts them to around 10 or 15 percent.

A conditioner is a machine which cracks the plant stem in the field. This quickens field curing and results in less feed value loss. With a drier in the hay mow, a farmer can put the hay in when "tough," or containing 35-40 percent moisture. Then the drier reduces the moisture to a safe storage level. Hueg and Routhe list some guides a farmer can follow in selecting hay harvesting equipment.

If a farmer already has a baler, it is questionable whether conditioner or drier will pay with less than 20 acres of hay. True, the extra equipment would improve hay quality, but the improvement on such a small amount of hay wouldn't be enough to make it profitable.

For farmers with 20-60 acres hay, a baler and a mow drier would be profitable, while above 60 acres, it would pay to have all three--baler, conditioner and mow drier. These estimates are based on hay yielding about 3 tons per acre annually.

However, using a baler and a mow drier in combination presents some problems. Bales, to be dried mechanically, must be carefully stacked to get a uniform flow of air. Also, the weight of only partially-dried bales presents a problem in handling. In actual practice, therefore, farmers with less than 60 acres hay may have a wider range of safety by using a conditioner instead of a mow drier, if the hay is baled.

(more)

add 1 hay story # 2

If a farmer already has a forage chopper, it's most economical to use it alone for about 10 acres or less. For 10-50 acres, a chopper and drier are both economical. The chopper, drier and conditioner combination will pay for itself on farms with more than 50 acres hay. Using the drier for other crops, of course, will make it pay on even smaller acreages.

There's a special advantage in using a chopper-drier combination. With this system, a farmer can put the hay in the barn at 35-40 percent moisture. This eliminates a big problem with a chopper--separation of stems and leaves when the chopper is used alone and the hay isn't put in the barn until dry. Without a drier, farmers using choppers lose much of their hay feed value.

Earl Zabel and son Thomas, Plainview, follow Hueg and Routhe's recommendation to the letter. They have 60 acres of hay and use a three-step haying method--conditioning, chopping and mechanical drying. They have a "crimper" type conditioner

These Wabasha county farmers call their haying system "weather insurance." Before they added the crimper to their setup, hay was too tough to haul mornings. Now they can chop earlier in the day and often can sneak the hay in before a rain blows up.

Zabels, who farm 240 acres and milk 24 cows, cut hay one morning and chop and haul the next, using a truck with a stock rack. They fill their entire 36 x 64-foot haymow with a blower at one end of the barn.

"Before we used the crimper, someone had to tend the blower. Now that the hay isn't so tough when we blow it in, we seldom have blower trouble," says Earl Zabel

"We figure the crimper is easily paying for itself," he adds.

The Zabels' mechanical<sup>hay</sup>/drier is a 36-inch fan, and is powered by a 7½ horsepower electric motor. Air moves through a wire-covered A-frame flue, 9 feet wide at the base and about 9 feet high.

"Since we began using the crimper and barn drier, we've never had any moldy hay," say the Zabels. They've used this system for 5 years.

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Tomorrow: Wabasha County Farmer Likes Mow-dried Hay.

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University Farm and Home News  
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\* \* \* \* \*  
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\* Wednesday, June 4 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

WABASHA COUNTY FARMER LIKES MOW-DRIED HAY--third in a series

PLAINVIEW--Kenneth Steffen, Wabasha county dairy farmer, saw his herd production jump from 370 to 450 pounds butterfat per cow during the year he began to feed alfalfa hay that had been dried mechanically in the haymow.

"I'm sure at least part of the credit is due to my hay drier," says Steffen.

Last year his cows produced more than 385,000 pounds of Grade A milk--all from a little more than 90 acres of tillable land on his 140-acre farm. He milks an average of 31 cows.

Steffen has met the hay-drying problem in a way used by many other Minnesota farmers--by mechanical drying. This is one of several hay-making procedures recommended by University of Minnesota extension specialists.

He makes his straight alfalfa hay crop with a neighbor with whom he owns an early model hay chopper. He likes to chop partially field-cured hay and dry it mechanically in the haymow because "it's easier and faster and produces better quality feed than conventional hay-making methods."

"We like to cut the hay at night. That way we can use the daylight hours for cultivating corn. Then we wait one whole day and chop the following day."

Steffen, his neighbor and a young boy have put up as much as 10 acres of heavy alfalfa hay in an afternoon. They use four tractors, the chopper, three self-unloading wagons and a blower. By putting the blower through the side of the barn, they can completely fill the haymow without changing the blower position on the ground.

Steffen figures his method is faster because he lets his mow drier do part of the job that used to be left up to the sun.

He installed his mow-drying system in 1953. Air is driven through a four-by-five foot rectangular flue by a 38-inch fan, which is powered by a  $7\frac{1}{2}$  horsepower electric motor. The haymow is 30 by 50 feet.

(more)

add 1 Steffen

Steffen's barn, one of the oldest in the area, has an extra-high haymow and several supporting posts near the center of the mow. He couldn't use the common A-frame flue because air would escape along the posts rather than through the hay. And to be sure of being able to dry the extra deep pile of hay, he needed more than a floor system.

To solve the latter problem, Steffen added four six-foot "chimneys" on the main flue.

Here's how the system works. A 10-inch false floor extends on both sides of the main flue to six feet from the outside wall. The false floor is made of 10-inch planks spaced at two inches. While drying the first 12 feet of hay, the four "chimneys" are closed off by special doors in the top of the main flue. The air can only go under the false floor.

"We have no trouble drying the outside six feet of hay, where there is no false floor. The main thing to remember is to spread the hay evenly as the mow is filled," says Steffen. "If you dig as much as a foot-deep hole in the surface of hay while the fan is running, you can feel the air escaping there rather than evenly through the hay."

When the first 12 feet of hay is in and dried--usually after the first cutting--Steffen opens up the "chimneys" and closes off the false floor. Then he lays out a portable vent set-up, much like two-foot strips of false floor, over the "chimneys" and haypile. The fan does the rest of the work--all the way to the old carrier track.

Steffen likes the "chimney" system. He figures too many farmers try to dry a "whole barnful at once." He also feels a big flue is absolutely necessary to get full use out of the fan.

Hay dries equally well at either end of the mow.

Actually, there are several different ways in which driers can be built. Farmers wanting information on different designs can contact the Extension Agricultural Engineering office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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Tomorrow: Farmers Say Conditioners Quicken Haying, Increase Quality.

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\* \* \* \* \*  
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\* Thursday, June 5 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

FARMERS SAY CONDITIONERS QUICKEN HAYING, INCREASE QUALITY--last in a series of four

Although a farmer can't force the sun to shine at haying time, he can make better use of the sunshine he does have.

Dairy farmers Herbert Neske and David Varner and son Norman, Buffalo, and Willard Bremer, Plainview, say that with hay conditioners they can whittle down field-curing time and put up leafier, greener hay at the same time.

Hay conditioners--machines that crack or crush stems of freshly-cut hay in the field--enable the sun to do a better job of field-curing the hay crop. A conditioner is one device, recommended by University of Minnesota <sup>extension</sup> specialists, to speed up field curing of hay, so that the hay in the barn is higher in quality.

"When I started feeding hay that had been conditioned, I got 150 to 200 pounds of milk per day more from the same number of cows than I did the previous season," says Bremer, who farms 240 acres near Lake City and milks 28 cows. "I'm sure the hay is responsible for part of the increase."

Stems and leaves of conditioned hay dry more nearly at the same rate, reducing loss of leaves--the portion of hay high in nutrients--at baling time.

Both Bremer and Neske mow and condition hay in one operation. Bremer pulls both the conditioner and mower behind the tractor, running the conditioner with a diagonal power-take-off hook-up. Neske uses a front-mounted mower.

"I've found that the conditioner cracks the stems better until about 10 a.m. I usually rake the hay the following morning and bale that afternoon," says Neske. "At any rate, I can usually save a day of field-curing time if the weather is right."

The first year Neske used his conditioner, he compared conditioned hay with regular hay. Hay made the regular way heated and spoiled in the bale because the stems had been tougher at baling time.

"During one period of exceptionally good haying weather, we cut and conditioned hay about noon one day and were able to bale by 11 a.m. the next day," say Varners. "The cows also seem to eat more hay since we began conditioning it."

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Special to Houston County  
(with mat)

4-H ASSISTANT  
TO COUNTY

Lois Ostermann of Henderson will join the Houston county extension staff June 9 as 4-H assistant for the summer months.

Miss Ostermann is a student at St. Olaf college, where she is majoring in home economics. She is active in the St. Olaf Home Economics club and is a member of Manitou Singers and National Collegiate Players.

For nine years she was a 4-H club member in Sibley county, where she grew up on a 180-acre farm.

As 4-H assistant Miss Ostermann will work with other members of the Houston county extension staff on the 4-H summer program.

-jbn-

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 1 1958

## HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

### June Dairy Month Issue

This special issue has been prepared to help you put increased emphasis on use of dairy foods in your newspaper and radio publicity during June, Dairy Month.

Mrs. Josephine B. Nelson  
Extension Assistant Editor

In this issue:

Milk Care: Easy But Necessary

Milk is a Daily Requirement

Milk is Important in the Diet

Butter-fried Chicken

Butter Frosting is Quick and Easy

Sour Cream For Garnishes

Sour Cream Salad Dressing is Easy to

Prepare

You Can Make Your Own Mixes with Dry

Milk

### Milk Care: Easy But Necessary

Milk needs special care at home so it doesn't lose quality cleanliness, flavor or food value.

To keep fresh milk at its best keep it clean, cold, covered and dark. Food value and flavor are best retained when the milk is cold. It's a good practice to take each new bottle or carton of milk straight to the sink, rinse it under cold water and dry it with a clean cloth. Then place the milk in the refrigerator. Milk stored near the freezing unit will retain good quality and flavor for three to four days or longer.

When milk in clear-glass containers stands in a sunny window or unprotected on a door step, it loses riboflavin and may develop a sunlight off-flavor in as short a time as half an hour. It pays to have an insulated milk box if the milk is delivered in clear-glass containers and can't be refrigerated promptly.

### Milk is a Daily Requirement

Everyone needs milk daily. Children need three to four cups; teenagers, four or more cups; adults, all ages, two or more cups; expectant mothers, four or more cups; nursing mothers, six or more cups. - sah-

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.

Milk is Important in the Diet

Milk is full to the brim with important nutrients for you. Four glasses of milk will give you all the calcium you need for one day. According to surveys, more than a fourth of the American people are not getting enough calcium, regardless of their income. When calcium is deficient, the blood and soft tissues take calcium from the bones. This causes bones to become brittle and may account for the number of broken bones in adults. Building bones and teeth, coagulation of the blood and regulation of heart action are but a few of the vital duties of calcium.

Butter-fried Chicken

There's nothing like butter to make food taste extra good. Here is a recipe for oven butter-fried chicken that will make everyone ask for seconds and thirds.

You will need:

1 chicken cut up for frying	1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 cup flour	1/4 pound butter
2 teaspoons salt	

Rinse the chicken in cold water and dry. Mix flour and seasonings in a paper bag. Melt butter in shallow baking pan. Shake three or four pieces of chicken in the bag at a time to coat thoroughly. Remove baking pan from oven and place chicken in a single layer, skin down. Bake in 425 degree oven for 30 minutes or longer. Turn chicken. Bake another 15 minutes or until tender and brown. If the chicken cannot be served at once, reduce heat and brush with more melted butter.

You can vary the seasoning according to your taste. A very little chopped fresh herbs or powdered dry herbs added to the butter will accent the flavor. Or add a little powdered mustard, a few drops of onion or lemon juice.

Butter Frosting is Quick and Easy

Butter rates an A when it comes to frosting. Butter frostings are creamy smooth and full flavored. And best of all they are easy to make. Here's what you need:

1/2 cup butter

1/8 teaspoon salt

1 1-lb. package confectioner's sugar 1 tablespoon milk or cream

1 fresh egg, unbeaten

Yield: 2 1/2 cups

1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift confectioner's sugar. Cream the butter until smooth. Add 1/3 of the sugar to the butter. Cream thoroughly until sugar and butter are well blended. Add the salt, milk and vanilla and blend. Add the unbeaten egg and beat smooth. Add remaining 2/3 of the sugar. Beat until smooth and fluffy. The more beating, the smoother and lighter the frosting will be. Add more milk or cream if you want the frosting a little thinner.

You can vary this basic recipe many ways. One variation is to brown the butter in a heavy skillet. Follow the basic recipe except add only 1 teaspoon milk.

To make a butter pecan variation, increase the salt to 1/4 teaspoon and brown 1/4 cup chopped pecans in 2 tablespoons butter. Cool. Add to frosting and blend.

Sour Cream For Garnishes

It's that special touch that makes the difference between a cook and a good cook. Sour cream garnishes give that special touch to many fish, meats, fruits and vegetables. The base is one-half pint of dairy sour cream. For vegetables, fish and meat, flavor with salt and pepper or chives or any flavoring that you like. Try serving a spoonful of whipped sour cream as a garnish on cream of pea, bean or beet soup. Baked potatoes served with 1 cup sour cream and 2 tablespoons of chives are mouth watering. Just split the hot baked potato and fill it generously with the sauce.

Sour Cream Salad Dressing is Easy to Prepare

Sour cream and blue cheese make a salad dressing that will bring you compliments galore. All you do is squeeze about half a tube of blue cheese spread into a bowl and add sour cream. Whip the two together with a fork. When it reaches the consistency you like, you have a perfect dressing. A few onion rings and thin cucumber slices may be added for extra flavor.

You Can Make Your Own Mixes With Dry Milk

Dry skim milk is a time and money saver for the modern homemaker. It's handy to store and carry. It keeps for several months if stored in a cool dry place in a tightly covered container.

A one-pound package makes four to five quarts of fluid milk. In any recipe calling for 1 cup of milk you can substitute four tablespoons of dry milk to the dry ingredients and 1 cup of water to the liquids. You can also make your own biscuit mix with dry milk:

8 cups sifted flour	2 teaspoons salt
1 cup nonfat dry milk	1 1/2 cups fat
4 tablespoons baking powder	

Sift the dry ingredients together three times, cut in the fat until thoroughly mixed. Store in glass or tin cans. Close tightly.

When you want to use the mix, add about 1/3 cup water or milk to 1 cup mix. Turn onto a lightly floured board or pastry cloth and knead slightly. Pat or roll to the desired thickness and cut into biscuits. Bake in a hot oven (450 F.) 12 to 15 minutes.

A Hot Weather Pie

Strawberry ice cream pie makes an easy and attractive hot weather dessert. First make a crumb crust by combining 1 cup of plain vanilla wafer crumbs, 2 tablespoons of sugar and 1/3 cup of melted butter. Press firmly into a 9-inch pie pan. Then crush and sweeten one pint of strawberries. Next, spoon one quart of ice cream into the crust, making a full and firm filling. Top with the crushed berries. Decorate the edge of the pie with whipped cream. This tasty pie will serve six.

Cottage Cheese Makes Hot Weather Salad

Do you want something for hot weather that's cool and pretty, yet tastes good and is nutritious? The answer is a Cottage Cheese-Fruit Salad. Place some cottage cheese in the center of a large plate and decorate with paprika. Then choose your favorite fruits and arrange them on lettuce leaves around the cottage cheese, varying the color and texture. Some suggestions for fruit are: grapefruit, oranges, red apple slices, avocados, peaches, pineapple or cantaloupe balls.

Cheese Sauce Adds Variety to Vegetables

Cheese sauce added to vegetables is a good way to get the family to eat more vegetables during June Dairy Month. Furthermore, cheese sauce adds color and flavor to your meal.

Melt 1 to 1 1/2 tablespoons of butter and blend in 1 to 1 1/2 tablespoons of flour. Add one cup of milk. Stir and cool until the sauce is thick and smooth; then cook about a minute longer. Add a dash of salt. Add 3/4 cup of grated cheese and remove from the heat. Stir until the cheese is melted.

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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 3, 1958

Immediate release

#### H. P. HANSON TO RETIRE FROM U. M. EXTENSION POST

H. P. "Pete" Hanson, veteran agricultural extension worker and authority on farm land use, will retire July 1 after 19 years with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Since 1946, Hanson has been an extension specialist in field studies. He has annually coordinated scores of surveys, involving other state extension workers and county agents, which have provided important information for Minnesota farmers. These studies have also been used as a basis for improving agricultural extension work in the state.

During the early and middle '40s, Hanson played a key role in land use planning for the Agricultural Extension Service in many areas of Minnesota. In Winona county, for example, in 1940, he helped a land use planning committee make a thorough study of the agricultural situation there -- including crops, livestock patterns, land values, credit situation, farm income, soil conservation needs and other aspects of agriculture in that county.

Hanson worked in a similar way with land use planning committees in Washington, Swift, Scott and Wabasha counties. Reports from studies made by these committees included recommendations for agricultural improvement -- how it could be done and which agencies and groups of local people could help do it. These recommendations set the pattern for agricultural extension work in these counties in later years.

Hanson was born near Hatton, North Dakota. He attended Iowa State College, where he received a B. S. in agriculture in 1914. He was a staff member at Iowa State until 1920. He took leave from Iowa State in 1917-19, when he served a year and a half with the U. S. Army. He was a county agent in Iowa from 1920-31, then came to the University of Minnesota where he received an M.S. in agricultural economics in 1933

(more)

add 1 Hanson

He then served on the loan committee of the Federal Land Bank, St. Paul, 1933-34 and was land planning consultant and assistant regional director, Resettlement Administration, 1934-36.

From 1936-39, Hanson was a staff agricultural economist at South Dakota State College, where he taught farm management and did research in the field. He returned to the University of Minnesota in 1939 and has been there since. He was an extension specialist in land use until 1946, when he was named to his present position.

During World War II, Hanson was assistant state supervisor of the Emergency Farm Labor Program. In autumn, 1955, he spent about three months in Norway, as a consultant to the Norwegian Agricultural Extension Service.

H. P. and Mrs. Hanson reside at 1411 Grantham St., St. Paul.

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University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 3 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
June 9 or later

### FARM FILLERS

Either a hay "conditioner" or a hay drier can be an important aid at hay-making time, say extension specialists at the University of Minnesota. A conditioner is a machine which either crimps or crushes the hay stem, thereby allowing the stem to dry faster. A barn drier makes it possible to put the hay in at a higher moisture content. Either way, the hay goes in the barn quicker and with less quality loss.

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Alfalfa cut for hay should average as near one-tenth in bloom as possible, say Ralph Wayne and Harold Searles, extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota. It will pay to start cutting in the bud stage. Research shows hay cut in the bud or early bloom stages is worth from a fourth to a third more in milk production than full bloom hay.

\* \* \*

Despite reports indicating an 8-10 percent increase in the fall pig crop, continued good prices for pork are expected for the next year or so, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture economists. But whether they continue good after that depends, in large part, on continued restraint among hog producers. If a rapid expansion occurs next year, sharp price declines are likely to follow, the economists say.

\* \* \*

Although Minnesota farmers have tripled their use of nitrogen fertilizer during the past 10 years, state soils are still being depleted of at least 250,000 tons of nitrogen annually. J. M. MacGregor, University of Minnesota soils scientist, says this amounts to about 7 times the annual consumption of nitrogen fertilizer now being applied.

\* \* \*

University of Minnesota plant pathologists have found another way to help prevent oak wilt from spreading from one area to another. They have learned that sodium arsenite treatment on trees which start wilting in July or August will force these trees to produce wilt fungus spores in mid or late summer. At this time, there is practically no danger of the disease spreading to other areas. However, sodium arsenite is toxic to animals and humans and must be used with extreme caution.

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Institute of Agriculture  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 3, 1958

Immediate release  
(with mat)

CUTLINE: Two of Minnesota's 1958 IFYE delegates, Alice Huber, Manchester, and Larry Adams, Verndale, study the map as they prepare to leave for their assignments overseas.

#### TWO IFYES FROM MINNESOTA TO EUROPE IN JUNE

Minnesota will send two young people as "grass roots ambassadors" to Europe this month.

Alice Huber, 20, Manchester, will go to France, and Larry Adams, 20, Verndale, will go to Portugal as delegates under the International Farm Youth exchange program. They will spend the week of June 9 in orientation in Washington, D. C. Included in their orientation program will be visits to the embassies of their host countries.

Miss Huber will sail from Montreal on the Arosa Star June 17 and Adams will leave June 18 from New York on the S. S. Saturnia. They will live and work on farms in the country to which they have been assigned, helping to further understanding at the grass roots level. They will return to the United States in November.

Miss Huber has completed her junior year at Iowa State college, Ames. She was an active 4-H club member in Freeborn county for five years and a Rural Youth member for three years. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Huber.

Adams is a junior at the University of Minnesota, where he is majoring in soil science. During 10 years as a 4-H club member in Wadena county he was president, vice president and treasurer of his local club. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Adams.

In the return phase of the IFYE program, four young farmers from Portugal, Burma and Australia and a young woman from Sweden are spending the summer on Minnesota farms. The IFYE program is conducted by the National 4-H club foundation in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service.

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B-2008-jbn

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To all counties  
ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS  
For use week of  
June 9 or after

BICYCLISTS  
SHOULD OBEY  
RULES OF ROAD

Summer is the time when bicycle owners, their parents and all motorists of \_\_\_\_\_ county should be keenly aware of the dangers to a child on a bicycle, says Club Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Ten were killed and 380 injured in the state in bicycle accidents last year. This is an increase over the previous year, reports Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, and should be the concern of all Minnesotans.

Bicycle riders can help prevent accidents by checking the condition of their bicycles and practicing the following suggestions for safer cycling:

- . Learn and obey the rules of the road as given in the Highway Driver's Manual. Bicycle riders and motorists are subject to the same regulations.
- . Keep bicycle in good condition, including brakes, lights and reflectors.
- . Ride single file on the right side of the road.
- . Don't carry passengers.
- . Don't perform stunts while riding a bicycle.
- . Keep off highways and streets after dark, if possible.
- . If you have to ride after dark, see that the bicycle has a white headlight and red rear lights or reflectors. They should be visible at a minimum of 500 feet.

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 3 1958

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of

June 9 or after

ACCESSORIES AND  
BEAUTY AND  
VERSATILITY

Use imagination and creativity when you choose and wear accessories,  
Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ suggests to \_\_\_\_\_ county women.

Accessories add beauty to your wardrobe and can also be an economic asset by adding versatility to many outfits.

Accessories include hats, shoes, purses, gloves, hosiery, jewelry, neckwear, scarves, flowers, belts and handkerchiefs.

Mrs. Charlotte Baumgartner, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota has the following suggestions to keep in mind when selecting accessories:

. If your budget requires you to decide between quality and quantity, make the choice on the basis of how hard the item will be used or how frequently it will be worn. Durability is essential for items like everyday shoes, but purely decorative pieces which do not get much wear may be less expensive and still give satisfactory service. Whatever the price of such pieces, they should be chosen with an eye for beauty.

. Accessories should be in scale with the wearer and should compensate for figure deviations. Tiny women should use small accessories, large women should use big accessories. A tall, thin woman can use bulky accessories to fill out her slimness.

. Be sure accessories do not create a spotty effect. Many repetitions of the same color contrast may cause this. In accenting a navy suit with red accessories, the effect will be spotty if all are red, since a bright color is repeated too often. If the red is limited to two items, for example, shoes and bag, the contrast won't be overdone. For other items like blouse and gloves, a neutral accent color such as white should be used. The costume may be completed with additional accessories in navy and white to give the ensemble a unified look.

. Accessories should be similar or harmonious in textures. The feeling conveyed by the textures of two different accessories should be the same. The smoothness of calfskin and polished metal go together, as do a chiffon scarf and soft suede gloves.

. Make sure that accessories are in keeping with the tone of the occasion and the other clothes of the outfit. The tone or mood of an occasion may usually be identified as casual, tailored or dressy, and the clothes and accessories must all fit this

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 3 1958

To all counties  
For immediate use

### SURVEY REPORTED ON CORN BORERS

Minnesota has a slightly higher over-wintering corn borer population this year than was true a year ago, according to a 1957 fall survey.

Biggest increase in the overwintering borer population was in the southwest counties, where the 1957 fall count was about twice as high as a year earlier.

Entomologists for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture and the University of Minnesota say most of the increase was in south central and southwestern counties.

Average borer numbers per 100 plants in the 1957 fall survey were: southwest counties, 208; south central, 121; southeast, 40; west central, 69; central, 48 and east central, 19.

Insecticide treatment for borers in field corn should, for the most part, be necessary only in the south central and southwestern counties. Treatment may be necessary on some individual farms in west central counties, but in other areas the infestation likely won't be severe enough to make spraying profitable.

Here's a guide for determining whether corn fields need treating for borers:

Check 20 plants in different parts of each field, after corn is 2 feet high. If 15 plants show leaf feeding by borers in the "whorl" near the stalk, the corn must be sprayed to prevent a serious yield decrease. Make this count regularly until the corn is too high for spraying with tractor-mounted equipment.

If spraying is necessary, use DDT at 1 1/2 pounds per acre. Spray with three overhead nozzles per row. Put one nozzle over the center of the row, and one nozzle on each side, pointed at a downward angle toward upper and central portions of the plants.

# # #

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 3 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
June 9 or later

### BREEDING PROBLEMS CAN BE REDUCED

Breeding troubles in cattle cost about \$200 per Minnesota farm every year.

For the state as a whole, this loss adds up to \$25-50 million, say Raimunds Zemjanis and Lester L. Larson, veterinary scientists at the University of Minnesota.

Fortunately, preventive measures can reduce these losses, the scientists say. They advise farmers to examine, or have examined by a veterinarian, these animals:

- \* Unbred heifers, 4-6 weeks before desired time of breeding, to detect potential causes of infertility.

- \* Cows, 30-60 days after calving. Examination at this time allows 4-6 weeks for treatment and recovery from any diseases detected, before rebreeding. Common problems at this time are cystic ovaries, inflammation of the uterus, "silent heat," and failure to show heat.

- \* Cows that have been bred and have not returned to heat. These should be examined about a week before the second expected heat, since about 15 percent of the animals not showing heat will actually be nonpregnant.

- \* Problem cows. These need special attention and may need to be culled.

- \* Animals in midpregnancy. This is especially important in herds where abortions or fetal deaths have occurred in the past.

- \* Herd bull. The sire should be examined whenever he may be suspected as the cause of breeding difficulties.

How many such examinations you make every year will depend on the herd size, the breeding practices, and the extent of breeding problems in the herd.

Ordinarily, it's enough to examine selected animals every 3-4 months.

Of course, beef herds don't require as continuous sexual health control as dairy herds, Zamjanis and Larson point out. One or two yearly examinations of all animals of breeding age in such a herd are usually sufficient.

# # #

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 3 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
June 9 or later

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

"CANTILEVER" BEST  
CONSTRUCTION TYPE  
FOR BUNKER SILO

If you plan to build a bunker silo, this year, the "cantilever" type construction seems to be the best method to use.

This type bunker silo has worked out well in studies at the University of Minnesota's North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, according to Rodney Briggs, agronomist, R. B. Aakre, agricultural engineer at the Grand Rapids station, and C. K. Otis, agricultural engineer.

Walls of a cantilever-type silo "deflected" (leaned over) a little after the first year of use, but showed little deflection after that.

This structure had posts set in a concrete floor, 4 feet apart, with no additional bracing. Such construction provides a neat appearance. Also, it's easy to go close to this structure with a mower or other implement, since no braces extend out from the upright posts.

Complete plans which farmers can follow in constructing this type bunker silo are available. You can get a copy from the county agent's office or from the Agricultural Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

The plans call for 10 foot posts, 6 inches in diameter at the top, with 4 feet in the ground, set through holes in the concrete floor. The posts need to be about 4 feet apart. The floor slopes 1 inch in every four feet from the center to the walls. This allows the juice to drain to the sides.

In the Grand Rapids studies, the research workers also left a 1-inch gap between the wall and floor. This allowed for good drainage and prevented development of high-moisture silage along the floor. The exposed juice and water along the walls attracted insects and resulted in an odor after filling time, but this problem was decreased by putting sand along the base of the wall.

# # #

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
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June 3, 1958

SPECIAL TO WILCOX  
County Agent Introduction

Soil gets "hungry" too—for the plant nutrients in fertilizers. But to find out which nutrients the soil needs, a farmer must first have the soil tested. Showing the correct way to take a soil sample here are Herman Vossen, left, Cottonwood county agent, and Lionel Reeves, Windom farmer. Vossen has been in his present position since 1943, earlier did extension work in Freeborn and Pope counties.

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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
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Special to weeklies  
For use week of June 9  
(with mat)

#### FOUR MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL CAMP

Four Minnesota young people will be among delegates from every state in the nation, Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico to attend the National 4-H conference June 14-20 in Washington, D. C.

They are, left to right; Rose Marie Thomas, 19, Lakeville; Evelyn Johnson, 19, Blue Earth; August Williams, 19, Rochester; and Ward Holasek, 20, Hopkins. They will receive the trips for their 4-H achievements.

The trips to National 4-H Conference each year are among the most cherished 4-H awards, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. Harkness and Mrs. Jeanette Bogue, Kandiyohi county home agent, will accompany the group to Washington.

The Minnesota Bankers' Association is providing funds for the trips for the eighth consecutive year.

Purpose of the conference is to help members prepare for more responsible citizenship and service in their communities. During the week of camp, delegates will learn about the functions of the federal government by visiting government departments and through hearing addresses by leading men and women in governmental positions. Theme of this year's camp will be "Focus on the Future."

Each of the Minnesota trip winners has been an active 4-H'er nine or 10 years and has served as a junior leader in the local club for five to seven years.

Miss Johnson is a sophomore in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics and Miss Thomas is a sophomore at the College of St. Benedict. Both girls have won trips to National 4-H Club congress in Chicago for their project achievements.

Holasek attended the School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota for two years and is now farming with his father near Hopkins. He has attended the State 4-H Conservation camp at Itasca State park and in 1955 was champion dairy showman at the Hennepin county fair. Williams is a sophomore at Rochester Junior college and has won trips to the State Fair, Junior Livestock show, 4-H Conservation camp and Camp Miniwanca, a leadership training camp in Michigan.

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

SPECIAL TO COUNTY AGENTS IN  
COMMERCIAL WHEAT AREAS

June 4, 1958

WHEAT GROWERS TO  
DECIDE ON QUOTAS  
AT REFERENDUM

Wheat growers in \_\_\_\_\_ county were reminded this week of the referendum, Friday, June 20, at which they can help decide whether wheat quotas will be in effect during 1959.

Farmers are eligible to vote in the referendum if they will share in the 1959 wheat crop from a farm in the commercial wheat area on which the wheat acreage to be harvested will be more than 15 acres. The voting place will be at \_\_\_\_\_.

Harold Pederson, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, says farmers have these choices in the voting:

If 1959 wheat marketing quotas are approved, they will be in effect in all 38 commercial wheat states. Price supports for complying growers will be available at a national average of not less than \$1.81 per bushel, or 75 percent of parity. In this case, a farmer who exceeds his acreage allotment will be subject to a quota penalty on his "excess" wheat. However, farmers with 15 acres wheat or less and compliers with feed wheat programs are exempted.

If growers do not approve wheat quotas, neither the marketing quotas nor the penalties will be in effect for the 1959 crop. Acreage allotments, however, would still remain in effect for the 1959 wheat crop as a condition for price supports. Growers complying with allotments would be eligible for price supports of about \$1.20 per bushel, or 50 percent of estimated parity.

For more information, farmers may contact either the County Agent's office or the local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office.

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University Farm and Home News  
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June 5, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### FORTY-FIVE SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Winners of 45 scholarships for the 1958-59 school year were announced today by the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

Wayne W. Marzolf, now a senior in Preston high school, will receive a Smith-Douglass Co., Inc. scholarship of \$300.

Ten men students will receive Minnesota Dairy Industry scholarships of \$300 each. They are: (beginning freshmen) John W. Fritsche, New Ulm; Milton E. Lawson, Wadena; David J. Craft, Cushing; and Ronald G. Goos, Roseau. (Presently-enrolled students) Guenther C. Behrens, Arlington, Ia., sophomore; Donald J. Benning, Browerville, senior; Richard Day, Appleton, sophomore; Wayne J. Kielty, Grove City, sophomore; Marvin A. Pulju, Menahga, freshman; and William H. Schulz, Robbinsdale, junior.

Winners of Sears-Roebuck Foundation Agricultural freshman scholarships are: Elwood E. Anderson, Rice; John W. Daly, Granada; Bruce A. Eklund, Isle; Richard A. Eltgroth, Sauk Centre; David Kosen, Wood Lake; Alden W. Lange, Mound; Florian Ledermann, Brandon; Kermit Lyngaas, Doran; Marlen F. Miller, Pine City; John L. Skogberg, Sacred Heart; Leo J. Wirth, Bertha.

Winners of Sears-Roebuck Foundation Home Economics freshman scholarships are: Bertha M. Soltau, LeRoy; Janice F. Calverley, Ellendale; Erna E. Barstad, Slavton.

Twenty-eight beginning freshman will receive Augustus L. Searle scholarships of \$300 each. They are:

Elaine J. Anderson, Mentor; Glenda M. Anderson, Braham; Nancy K. Anderson, Virginia; Arlene J. Bergh, St. Vincent; Bonita L. Boutain, Clontarf; Carolyn A. Christensen, Westbrook; Glenis Christopherson, 1978 Conway, St. Paul; R. Eloise Doney, Wood Lake; JoyceLyn A. Frank, Dent; Phyllis J. Gill, Moorhead; Joyce Gohmann, Clearwater; Gretchen Hagemeister, Robbinsdale; Joyce C. Hoff, 1100 E. Magnolia Ave., St. Paul; Dorothy A. Howard, Rochester; Mabel D. Jourdan, Northome; Elsie M.

add 1 scholarship winners

Klapperich, Aitkin; Roberta Kramer, Brainerd; Nancy A. Lind, Grand Marais; Lois A. Mueller, Stillwater; Diane Jean Palmer, 59 Barton Ave., S.E., Minneapolis; Irene P. Poepping, Melrose; Leanne K. Qualey, Morris; Joan Y. Reineke, Faribault; Carol A. Salmen, Sebeka; Carol M. Schmiesing, Blue Earth; J. Kathleen Ulku, 3813 N. 6th St., Minneapolis; Judith M. Unze, Henning; and Marie L. Freeman, Sauk Centre.

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SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### NEW SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

James B. Moe, Hayfield, has been named first winner of the newly-established \$1,000 scholarship from the Minnesota Future Farmers of America (FFA) Foundation.

James, who will graduate this spring from Hayfield high school, will enter the University of Minnesota next fall as a freshman in agricultural education. He will receive \$250 of the scholarship fund annually during each of his four years in college.

This scholarship will also be awarded to an entering freshman in agricultural education during fall quarters of 1959, 1960 and 1961.

According to Milo Peterson, head of the department of agricultural education at the University, the scholarship is designed to encourage and assist promising individuals in preparing for careers as agriculture instructors and community leaders.

"This program highlights the close working relationships in agricultural education between the high schools and the University," Peterson said.

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SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### VETERINARY COLLEGE TO HOLD RECOGNITION EXERCISES

Forty graduating seniors in the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine will receive the Veterinarian's Oath during special Recognition Exercises Friday evening, June 13, on the St. Paul campus.

Several individual awards will also be made at the event, according to W. T. S. Thorp, dean of the College.

The oaths will be administered by Dr. George G. Hartle, president of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical society.

Principal speaker will be Brig. Gen. Wayne O. Kester (ret.), Washington, D.C., executive vice president of Microbiological Associates. He will speak on "What is Ahead for the Veterinary Profession?"

Attending the dinner event will be parents and guests of the seniors and representatives from the local Veterinary Medical Societies of Minnesota.

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June 5, 1958

Immediate release

#### EIGHT HUNDRED AT 4-H JUNIOR LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Eight hundred 4-H club members and leaders will attend the State 4-H Junior Leadership conference to be held June 10-13 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The conference is planned for older 4-H members with emphasis on training them for junior leadership within the local clubs, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

A "Know Your University" program will kick off the four-day event on Tuesday. This will include tours of the St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses and a special program in Northrup auditorium.

Billy Bevan, Chisago City newsboy, will relate his experiences "Around the World in Less than 80 Days" at the evening assembly.

Classes in agriculture and home economics will be conducted by resident staff members on Wednesday and Thursday mornings. Further leadership training will be given in workshops on good grooming, recreation, music, stunts and skits, nature appreciation, demonstrations and careers.

Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will present the 1957 4-H alumni awards to four outstanding 4-H alumni during the Wednesday evening assembly.

Thursday the Keep Minnesota Green award will be presented by Floyd T. Ryan, executive director, Keep Minnesota Green, and Frank Kaufert, director of the University School of Forestry. Demonstrations and reports from the leadership workshops will also be presented at this time.

The Centennial address by T. H. Fenske, associate dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, and the installation of the new 4-H Federation officers are scheduled for the Thursday evening assembly.

The conference will close Friday noon after 4-H'ers spend the morning on a sight-seeing and industrial tour of the Twin Cities and seeing Cinerama.

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B-2009-rlr

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
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June 5, 1958

Immediate release

## TIME TO FREEZE, CAN ASPARAGUS

Minnesota-grown asparagus is in plentiful supply and of good quality for freezing and canning, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Recent rains and warmer temperatures are responsible for increasing supplies of asparagus.

Whether asparagus is to be canned or frozen, it is important to select bright-colored, brittle stalks with tight, compact tips and to process the vegetable as soon as possible after harvesting, Mrs. Loomis points out. Asparagus becomes woody and loses vitamins rapidly after it is cut.

For canning asparagus, use of the pressure cooker is recommended.

Since frozen asparagus retains both the texture and quality of the fresh vegetable, freezing is a favorite method of preserving asparagus.

Scalding asparagus before freezing is one of the important steps to success, according to J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory. They report that tests in the laboratory show that asparagus which has not been scalded before freezing loses flavor, texture and color.

Here are their directions for freezing asparagus:

After discarding all woody and blemished stalks, break off fibrous ends and wash the asparagus thoroughly in running water. If asparagus is especially sandy, remove scales with a sharp knife.

Sort asparagus into medium and large stalks and either cut the stalks into 1- or 2-inch lengths or leave them whole.

Place stalks in a wire basket or large cheesecloth bag and submerge in a kettle of boiling water. Allow one gallon of water for each pound of vegetable to be scalded. Have the water boiling rapidly when you put the vegetable in, and count scalding time from the moment you put the vegetable into the boiling water. Keep the kettle covered during the scalding period and have the heat on high. Scald medium stalks 3 minutes, large stalks 4 minutes. The same water may be used for scalding all the vegetable, but keep the water level up.

Chill in iced or cold running water for at least 3 or 4 minutes or until the vegetable is cold. Drain and package in moisture-vapor-proof containers or in cellophane or polyethylene bags.

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B-2010-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
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June 5, 1958

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

June 2-6 District 4-H Weeks--Morris, Crookston, Grand Rapids.  
June 10-13 4-H Junior Leadership Conference, St. Paul campus.  
June 14-20 National 4-H Club Conference, Washington, D. C.  
June 15-21 Boys' State.  
June 20 Rose Growers' Day, St. Paul campus.  
June 25-26 Bovine Mastitis Short Course, St. Paul campus.  
July 2 Field Day, Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.  
July 8 Field Day, Southern Experiment station, Waseca.  
July 10 Field Day, West Central Experiment station, Morris.  
July 7-11 Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Agents Short Course, St. Paul campus.  
July 14 Southwestern Minnesota Field Day, Minnesota.  
July 16 Field Day, Northwest Experiment station, Crookston.  
July 20-26 Farm Safety Week.  
July 24 Field Day, North Central Experiment station, Grand Rapids.  
July 25 Field Day, Northeast Experiment station, Duluth.  
July 30-Aug. 1 School Lunch Workshop, Northwest Experiment station, Crookston.  
July 30-Aug. 1 Great Plains Horticulture conference, St. Paul campus.  
Aug. 5-7 School Lunch Workshop, West Central Experiment station, Morris.  
Aug. 12-14 School Lunch Workshop, Southern Experiment station, Waseca.  
Aug. 12-15 National IFYE Alumni Conference, American Lutheran Camp, Onamia.  
Aug. 23-Sept. 1 State Fair.

For more information, contact the Information Service, Institute of  
Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-2011-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 5, 1958

A MINNESOTA  
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

#### UNUSUAL MACHINE USED IN ON-THE-FARM RESEARCH

WILLMAR--Farmers, county extension workers and University of Minnesota soils scientists are joining forces to help solve some perplexing soil fertility problems in west central Minnesota.

And in doing this research, they're using a strange-looking machine that does what most farmers would need a half dozen pieces of equipment to do.

This "mechanical wonder" is for experimental work only. It's being used in carefully-designed soil fertility projects on seven Kandiyohi county farms. Heading up this work are Bob Anderson, assistant Kandiyohi county agent and J. M. MacGregor, University soils researcher.

Purpose of this work is to find out whether corn on one kind of soil responds to different forms of fertilizer treatment in the same way as it will on another soil.

There are seven or more different soil types in Kandiyohi county alone. Research in the past on other soils has indicated that all forms of nitrogen fertilizer--liquid, solid, and anhydrous--give approximately equal results, pound for pound of nitrogen. The problem now is to find whether this holds true in the widely varying soils in this area.

The fertilizer research machine applies anhydrous ammonia, nitrogen in liquid solutions, as well as solid forms of nitrogen fertilizer. It can also be used to apply different forms of complete starter fertilizer mixtures--both liquid and solid forms--in the corn row. MacGregor says the device makes it possible to speed up this type of research, which has been more difficult in recent years with new types of fertilizers.

Although the machine presently has corn planting units attached, it can also be used for grain. Research workers simply remove the corn planter section and attach a grain drill in its place.

"With this device, we can compare any rate of these different forms of fertilizer," Anderson says. "These studies should give us enough information so that fertilizer recommendations in the future can be 'tailor-made' for the soil on each farm in the county."

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B-2012-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
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Immediate release

#### FIELD DAYS TO FEATURE CENTENNIAL THEMES

A century of progress in farming will be featured at seven field days around Minnesota in July, according to T. H. Fenske, associate dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture and chairman of the agricultural committee of the Minnesota Centennial Commission.

At each event--held at University branch experiment stations and on one private farm--visitors will see collections of farm machinery and household equipment used on farms during the past century. Also, a speaker at each field day will review the past 100 years in Minnesota agriculture.

During the field day July 2 at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, a steam engine and old-time threshing rig will be displayed and operated.

Other field days will be: Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, July 8; West Central Experiment Station, Morris, July 10; Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, July 16; North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, July 24; Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth, July 25 and on a farm near Minnesota, July 14.

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B-2013-pjt

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

Vegetables

1. A good pest control program using methoxychlor, malathion and zineb will be beneficial if applied at frequent intervals before any damage to the plants is observed. Follow directions on the container as to quantity to use.
2. Thin your vegetable plants if you wish good plant development. Carrots should be 1-2 inches apart, beets 2-3 inches, kohlrabi 3-4 inches, onions 2-4 inches, parsnips 3-4 inches, radishes 1 to 1 1/2 inches and turnips 3-4 inches.
3. Water tomato plants with a fertilizer solution to speed up development. Use 1/2 cup of a complete fertilizer in 1 gallon of water. Use a half cup per plant.
4. Shallow cultivation is desirable for weed control, but often gardeners cultivate too deep. Deep cultivation causes root injury and should be avoided.
5. Succession plantings should be made at weekly intervals with crops like beans and sweet corn to assure a more continuous harvest of good quality produce.
6. Cutworms have been troublesome this spring. These pests can be controlled with chlordane, dieldrin, or heptachlor following directions on the container. These same materials will control maggots in onions and root vegetables.
7. Plan to stop harvesting asparagus July 1. This will allow plenty of time for the plants to produce enough stored food for next spring's crop.
8. If tomatoes are closer than 3 feet apart they should be pruned to two or three stems and tied to some support. Remove all shoots that tend to develop between the stem and leaves.

## Fruits

1. Space runners that are developing on June-bearing strawberry plants. Keep them at least 8 inches apart and keep the matted row not over 24 inches wide.
2. Keep over ripe and damaged strawberries removed from the patch. These often spread mold and fruit rot and also attract insects.
3. Remove runners from everbearing strawberry varieties like Gem, Superfection, and Red Rich. This will assure a more productive fall crop.
4. Keep raspberries cultivated until picking time. This will eliminate sucker growth between the rows and will help keep the rows narrow.
5. If you are planting a new raspberry patch, get certified disease-free plants. Don't get them from a neighbor. They may be full of virus disease and production will be poor.
6. Keep young apple trees cultivated and free of weeds. After they have reached bearing age, a good sod mulch can be developed in the orchard.
7. All fruit plants should be sprayed for good-quality fruit. Use methoxychlor, malathion, and captan or ferbam for pest control. The proper timing and quantity of material to use is found in the home fruit spray guide, Extension Pamphlet 184.

## Ornamentals

1. If you want to avoid tall, leggy chrysanthemum plants, pinch them back. Pinching will make plants compact and will increase the number of blossoms.
2. Cut faded flowers from peonies, iris and tulips to improve the appearance of the plant and to increase its vigor by removing the drain of seed production.
3. Cut faded flower stems from delphiniums before they go to seed to provide more blossoms in the fall.
4. House plants can be safely planted in the border. Plants you wish to take into the house next fall should be left in the pots. Plants like geranium, coleus, amaryllis, etc., can be moved from their pots and set directly into the soil. Next fall make cuttings before frost of those you wish to repropagate. The amaryllis bulbs should be dug in the fall and given a rest period before re-potting. Take

care in moving house plants out into the flower border so that they do not become sunburned. Remember these plants have been growing in very low light and are now being placed into full sunlight. It is a good practice to put them into a shady location until they have become adapted to out-of-door conditions.

5. If you have been looking for some flowers for that shaded area on the north side of the house, try tuberous begonias or plantain lilies. The tuberous begonias do very well on the north side where they get early morning and late afternoon sun. Staking the tuberous begonias is a good practice to prevent wind damage.

6. June is a good month to prune the early spring-flowering shrubs and some of the evergreens. Cut out the old stems from your spring flowering shrubs just as soon as they finish flowering. This method of pruning keeps shrubs young and preserves the natural form of the plant. Pinch new growth of Mugho pines just as the buds are opening. Cut back some of the tip growth on upright junipers to keep them compact.

7. In pruning formal hedges, prune so that the top is narrower than the base. This lets the sunlight strike the base of the hedge and keeps it leafy all the way to the ground.

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To all counties  
For use week of  
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### FARM FILLERS

A new type of plastic-covered electric cable can be buried directly in the ground--without corroding from moisture and animal acids. The cable is available in several sizes and is designed specifically for farm use, according to Vernon Meyer, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \*

There's still time for sidedressing corn on fields which are still low in this nutrient, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. He says extra nitrogen is especially important on corn-following-corn.

\* \* \*

The chemical 2, 4-D gives the best weed control with the least damage to corn if spraying is done when the corn is 4-10 inches tall. Use a half pound per acre of the "amine" form of the chemical, advises Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \*

After you make the first cutting of alfalfa, it may pay you to fertilize the field with either phosphate or both phosphate and potash. Extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota say potash is more important on medium and sandy-textured soils.

Be especially careful at silo-filling time to avoid silo gas poisoning, warns Rodney Briggs, agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Ventilate the silo before entering. The danger may exist for 10 days after filling.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
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June 9, 1958

A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate release

## REAL ESTATE MARKET UNDERGOES "INSIDE" CHANGES

Despite their importance, higher land prices are only one part--and one symptom-- of a big overall change in the farm real estate market in Minnesota.

This conclusion comes from an analysis of real estate transfers in the state during 1957. The study was conducted by Philip M. Raup and Jerome E. Johnson, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

They report that the upward trend in land prices has continued since the middle thirties. Land values rose 9.5 percent from 1956 to 1957 in the state, for an average of \$12 per acre. Highest values were in southwest Minnesota, where they averaged \$230 per acre. Current trends show these values are likely to rise even more.

The steady increase in land values can't be explained by farmers' income earning potential, the economists state. While land values have risen by almost a third since 1953, net farm income in the state has declined. A large part--and perhaps the greatest--of land value increases in the last 10 years is due to sustained capital investments in land, both from public and private sources.

Another major reason for the increase in land values is that "investor" buyers--nonfarmers--bought more land than ever in 1957. They accounted for 19 percent of the total farm sales during the year, compared to 16 percent the year before, 14 percent in 1955 and 16 percent in 1954.

A third important reason for the land value upswing is the "farm expansion" buyers. For the state as a whole, persons expanding their present farms accounted for about 30 percent of 1957 farm sales. This was the same as a year earlier. Within certain areas, however, there were some changes. For example, "farm expansion" sales in the Red River Valley increased from 59 percent of all sales in 1956 to 64 percent last year.

"Investor" and "farm expansion" buyers together accounted for more than 50 percent of all sales in the western half of the state during the year. For the entire state, these buyers increased from 36 percent of all purchases in 1955 to 44 percent in 1957.

While the total rate of sales by "voluntary" (other than inheritance) transfer was not abnormally low, almost half of the voluntary sales were made either to

(more)

add 1 real estate market

"investor" or "farm expansion" buyers. This meant that the beginning farmer or renter in 1957 had only slightly better than a 50-50 chance of coming out as the successful bidder for a farm being sold by voluntary sale. In the northwestern counties, his chances were only 3 out of 10.

This, Raup and Johnson say, shows that the big advantage in today's land market-- particularly in western Minnesota--is held by buyers who either can draw on capital from outside agriculture or can pay for the land with earnings from an existing farm.

Raup and Johnson's analysis showed that the Soil Bank had little to do with raising farm land values. The current level is heavily weighted by high values in the southern part of the state, where there has been only minimum Soil Bank participation.

In their analysis, Raup and Johnson found that of all farm transfers in 1957, 30 percent were in some way connected with inheritance. This is the highest proportion of inheritance transfers in the state since 1926.

About 72 percent of all farm land sales in 1957 involved some financing. This was only 2 percent higher than 1956. But for the first time since 1926, the land contract or "contract for deed" was used to finance more farm sales than was the mortgage. Of the 1957 sales, 38 percent were financed by land contracts and 34 by mortgages.

The biggest increase in use of land contracts was in the southwestern and western areas of Minnesota. This shift, according to the economists, apparently results from a tighter credit market.

The study showed that "farm expansion" buyers are buying complete farms, not simply adjacent tracts or pieces of farms. Evidence to support this conclusion is that the average size unit bought by these buyers is about as large as the average size farm in each district concerned.

Finally, the economists found that both farm expansion and investor buyers weren't interested in buildings. More than half of all sales to these buyers involved land with either poor buildings or no buildings at all.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 9, 1958

A MINNESOTA  
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

#### NEW ANTI-WEED CHEMICAL GETS TRYOUT ON FARMS

WILLMAR--One of the newer weed-killing chemicals has already given a good account of itself on several west central Minnesota farms.

Simazin--the chemical--delivered a knock-out blow to annual grass and broad-leaved weeds in a demonstration last summer on the Marvin Behm farm near Atwater. Behm set up the demonstration in cooperation with Ronald McCamus, Kandiyohi county agent, and Robert Anderson, assistant agent.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently "cleared" Simazin for use on corn.

Behm compared Simazin with Radox, another chemical. He broadcast each chemical on a portion of his corn field at planting time. Present recommendations, however, call for "band spraying" these chemicals over the row, simply to reduce the cost.

Both Simazin and Radox reduced the weeds enough so that Behm could eliminate the first cultivation. Radox gave the best early-season weed control, but Simazin "took hold" later on and gave the best results in the long run, Behm says.

The Kandiyohi county agents and the county weed inspector had similar results in a cooperative demonstration on the Pioneer Corn Breeding farm near Willmar. In this demonstration, Simazin gave an estimated 95-100 percent control of annual grass weeds and even eliminated many of the Canada thistles.

Radox controlled 80-95 percent of the annual grass weeds, but didn't affect Canada thistles. This is to be expected; Radox is primarily intended for controlling annual grass weeds, not perennials like Canada thistle.

Each chemical was applied at 4 pounds of active ingredient per acre in these tests. University of Minnesota research shows, however, that Simazin will give just as good results at 3 pounds per acre.

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B-2015-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 9, 1958

Immediate release

#### WABASHA COUNTY BOY GETS FORESTRY AWARD

A Wabasha county 4-H boy who has planted 17,500 trees over the past eight  
(June 12)  
years will receive the Junior Forestry award Thursday/at a morning assembly (8 a.m.)  
during the state 4-H Junior Leadership conference on the University of Minnesota's  
St. Paul campus.

Bruce Bremer, 19, Lake City, will receive the award from Keep Minnesota  
Green, Inc., for his achievements in 4-H forestry projects. Frank Kaufert, director  
of the University School of Forestry, will present the plaque.

As state 4-H forestry winner in 1957, Bremer won a trip to the National 4-H  
Club congress in Chicago. He also won a trip to the State 4-H Conservation camp at  
Itasca State park last year for his conservation activities. In 1956 he was named  
state FFA farmer and star farmer of his local FFA chapter.

During the past two years, Bremer has sawed over 13,000 board feet of lumber  
from red and white oaks. This lumber is now being used for new buildings around  
his family's Wabasha county farmstead.

Bremer has given 10 demonstrations in various 4-H projects, including forestry  
demonstrations on "How to Start Pine Trees from Seed" and "How to Build and Put Out  
a Camp Fire." He has been a junior leader in 4-H for five years.

Some 800 4-H club members are attending the State 4-H Junior Leadership  
conference which continues until Friday noon. State 4-H Federation officers are to  
be elected Thursday afternoon and will be installed at an assembly Thursday evening.  
The 4-H'ers will spend Friday morning on sightseeing tours and seeing Cinerama.

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B-2016-rlr

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 9, 1958

Immediate release

#### 4-H ALUMNI RECEIVE AWARDS

Four Minnesota 4-H alumni will receive awards Wednesday evening (June 11) during the State 4-H Junior Leadership conference for their service to 4-H clubs.

Some 800 Minnesota 4-H members are attending the meeting this week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Carrol R. Plager,<sup>manager,</sup> livestock division of George A. Hormel and Co., Austin; Stanley D. Sahlstrom, assistant to the president, St. Cloud State college, St. Cloud; Mrs. Robert G. Reiser, homemaker, Pine City; and Mrs. Amos Hovde, homemaker, Hanska, will be awarded copper plaques as state winners in the national 4-H alumni recognition program.

Skuli Rutford, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, will present the plaques at an assembly at 7:30 p.m. in Erickson hall in the 4-H building on the State Fair grounds. Donor of the plaques is the Olin Mathieson Chemical corporation, Plant Food division, Little Rock, Arkansas.

The four are being honored for active leadership and support of 4-H activities as adults, for accomplishments in their careers and for effective community leadership.

Plager is an authority on the meat-type hog. He published the first showmanship manual in Minnesota, was a leader in establishing the National Barrow show at Austin and has been superintendent of the show each year. Plager was a 4-H member for seven years in Grundy county, Iowa, and was president of the Iowa Boys' 4-H club organization in 1924-25.

Sahlstrom was vocational agriculture teacher at Milaca and instructor at the University of Minnesota before taking his present position. As an adult leader, he has worked to stimulate 4-H conservation activities and judging teams. He is listed in "Who's Who in American Education," is a member of the Governor's Conference on Education and of the State Citizens' Committee on Public Education. Sahlstrom was a 4-H member for nine years in Mille Lacs county.

Mrs. Reiser was clerk of her school board for six years. She was 4-H adult leader for 11 years and was president, vice president and secretary of the 4-H council. As a Pine county 4-H member, she won demonstration trips to the State Fair and conservation camp and received the county award for junior leadership.

Mrs. Hovde, a former 4-H'er from Watonwan county, has coached 4-H radio speakers and has helped with many 4-H projects. She is active in church and community affairs, is a leader in her local home demonstration group and home councilor for Brown county.

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B-2017-rlr

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 10 1958

Timely Tips for the June 21 issue of THE FARMER

Phosphate or phosphate and potash broadcast after first cutting of alfalfa will usually give good yield increases for second and third cuttings. Potash is more important on medium and sandy-textured soils.

--Curtis Overdahl

This is the time to spray your corn fields with 2,4-D to control broad-leaved weeds. You'll get the best weed control with the least damage to corn if you spray when the corn is 4 to 10 inches tall and the weeds are seedlings. Use a half pound per acre of the amine form of the chemical.

--Harley J. Otto

You can check your corn population by counting the number of stalks in 66 feet. In a 40-inch row, this number multiplied by 200 will give the number of plants per acre. Optimum yields are usually obtained when you have 16,000 to 18,000 plants per acre.

--Lowell Hanson

Bloat may be a major problem when cattle are turned into lush, succulent, legume pasture. It is a many-sided problem; definite progress in prevention and treatment have been made. But until methods are found to positively prevent it, farmers will need to take steps to avoid the conditions of bloat. Observe animals closely when turning them out on new pasture and when pastures make fast regrowth after cool weather and increased rainfall. If the disease is noticed early, you may have sufficient time to remove the animals and call the veterinarian.

--R. B. Solac

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add timely tips

With the year's hottest weather ahead, your hogs need a good source of drinking water. They require either one automatic watering cup opening for each 20 pigs or one 25-gallon waterer daily for 10 pigs.

--H. G. Zavoral

A good preservative--used in proper amounts and well-mixed with the silage--is like an "insurance policy" for your grass silage. You can use grain, molasses or sodium metabisulfite; each will do the job.

--Rodney Briggs

Pot-bellied calves are usually the result of low-energy intake (underfeeding), not too much skim milk. Feed excellent hay and herd grain mix to supplement the skim milk.

--J. B. Williams

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 10, 1958

Immediate release

#### SOYBEAN OIL OUTDISTANCES MILKFAT PRODUCTION IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota farmers produce almost twice as much soybean oil as they do butterfat.

W. H. Dankers and F. L. Olson, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, say that in 1957, there were 1.83 pounds of soybean oil produced in the state for every pound of milkfat (butterfat).

This ratio is the result of a major change in Minnesota agriculture, the economists say. In 1955, there were about 1.5 pounds of soybean oil produced for every pound of milkfat. For the five preceding years 1950-54, the production of the two fat commodities was about equal. During the 1940-44 period, less than 20 years ago, Minnesota farmers were producing 10 times as much milkfat as soybean oil.

Minnesota has vaulted to the third ranking state in the nation in total soybean production, behind Illinois in first place and Iowa in second. During the past few years, Minnesota has produced more than 11 percent of all soybeans in the country.

Actual soybean oil production in Minnesota has risen from less than 2 million pounds in the late '30s to almost 500 million in 1955 and 616 million pounds last year. Another substantial increase is underway in 1958.

At the same time, milkfat production in the state remained at or near 300 million pounds from 1935-54, rose to 314 million in 1955 and totalled about 337 million pounds in 1957.

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B-2C13-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 10, 1958

A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

#### TENANT FARMERS WANT MORE LIVESTOCK, SURVEY SHOWS

If Nicollet county is any indication, many tenant farmers in Minnesota would like to have more livestock.

R. V. Elefson, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, draws that conclusion from a recent survey of 77 tenant farmers in Nicollet county. These farmers were asked what changes they would make if they owned the farm they were operating and had a mortgage on it for 40 percent of its value.

Two-thirds said they would increase their total number of livestock, if they owned their farms. None wanted to reduce one or more livestock enterprises without wishing to increase another one at the same time. Only 13 percent were satisfied with their present livestock arrangements.

As a group, these farmers wanted to expand their dairy herds more than any other single enterprise. Forty-nine percent wanted more dairy cows, while only 5 percent wanted fewer head.

Forty-two percent wanted to keep more brood sows, compared to 4 percent who wished to have a smaller number. About 30 percent said they'd like to handle more feeder cattle while none wanted to feed fewer cattle. As a whole, these farmers wanted to feed 695 more cattle, which would be an increase of 135 percent over their 1957 operations.

In poultry, 20 percent of the tenants would enlarge their laying flocks and 5 percent would reduce them. The net desired increase was 25 percent above the present levels.

As a group, these farmers also wanted to grow larger quantities of corn, oats, soybeans, wheat and legume hay.

This study, Elefson says, points out some of the areas of possible landlord-tenant disagreement. The information from the study could be helpful to farm management advisors and to farmers and farm owners themselves in developing better working relationships.

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B-2019-pjt

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 10, 1958

Immediate release

(with mat)

#### 4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL CAMP

Four Minnesota young people will be among delegates from every state in the nation, Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico to attend the National 4-H conference June 14-20 in Washington, D. C.

They are, left to right; Rose Marie Thomas, 19, Lakeville; Evelyn Johnson, 19, Blue Earth; August Williams, 19, Rochester; and Ward Holasek, 20, Hopkins. They will receive the trips for their 4-H achievements.

The trips to National 4-H Conference each year are among the most cherished 4-H awards, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. Harkness and Mrs. Jeanette Bogue, Kandiyohi county home agent, will accompany the group to Washington.

The Minnesota Bankers' association is providing funds for the trips for the eighth consecutive year.

Purpose of the conference is to help members prepare for more responsible citizenship and service in their communities. During the week, delegates will learn about the functions of the federal government by visiting government departments and through hearing addresses by leading men and women in governmental positions. Theme of this year's conference will be "Focus on the Future."

Each of the Minnesota trip winners has been an active 4-H'er nine or 10 years and has served as a junior leader in the local club for five to seven years.

Miss Johnson is a sophomore in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics and Miss Thomas is a sophomore at the College of St. Benedict. Both girls have won trips to National 4-H Club congress in Chicago for their project achievements.

Holasek attended the School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota for two years and is now farming with his father near Hopkins. He has attended the State 4-H Conservation camp at Itasca State park and in 1955 was champion dairy showman at the Hennepin county fair. Williams is a sophomore at Rochester Junior college and has won trips to the State Fair, Junior Livestock show, 4-H Conservation camp and Camp Miniwanca, a leadership training camp in Michigan.

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B-2020-rlr

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 10 1958

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of June 16 or after

**TRY SHORT CUTS  
FOR MORE LEISURE  
THIS SUMMER**

Easier housekeeping is a subject homemakers often discuss, but they do little about it.

Since everyone likes to have more leisure in summer, Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ suggests that this is a good time for homemakers to try short cuts and more efficient methods of doing housework to save both time and energy.

Home economics research shows which housekeeping motions are the greatest energy burners and which ones therefore should be avoided.

For example, reaching, stooping and bending consume a great deal of energy. Reaching at eye level takes 24 percent more energy than a relaxed, standing position. Reaching above the level of your head takes 50 percent more energy and stooping to a low cupboard takes 131 percent more energy than standing.

Frequent trips upstairs are energy burners. Walking upstairs consumes 1,336 percent more energy than resting. Standing up while doing work consumes more energy than working while sitting down.

Kathleen Jeary, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, urges homemakers to look for ways of avoiding the greatest energy-burning methods of doing housework. Here are a few suggestions from Miss Jeary:

- . Rearrange kitchen supplies, placing things you use every day at the point where you actually use them. Place items to be used first near the front of the cupboards. Put heavy pans and kettles on shelves at eye level rather than on shelves where you must reach or stoop for them. File pans instead of stacking them so you can reach them easily.

- . Select proper equipment. Use long-handled dust pans and mops. Use trays to set the table, or, better still, a service cart to save miles of walking per year. Use a high, back-saving basket in the laundry.

- . Watch body mechanics. Use leg muscles instead of back muscles in lifting heavy objects.

- . Use correct working methods. Make use of both hands in dusting and many other tasks. Work from right to left (if you are right handed) when washing dishes. Sit down when you iron.

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 10 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
June 16 or after

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

CALVES FED  
SKIM MILK  
NEED VITAMINS

Calves being fed fresh skim milk or dried skim milk powder need some extra vitamin A in their diets.

But for farmers selling cream, it doesn't pay to use a "milk replacer" instead of fresh skim milk.

These findings are reported in the recent issue of "Minnesota Farm and Home Science," a University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station publication, by J. B. Williams and W. A. Olson, dairy cattle researchers.

Williams and Olson found that calves fed skim milk powder without vitamin supplement gained .94 pounds daily for 84 days. Calves fed the same powder, but with codliver oil to supply extra vitamin A, gained 1.25 pounds during the same trial.

In another trial, calves on fresh skim milk gained 1.09 pounds daily and those on skim milk powder averaged 1.06 pounds per day -- both over an 84-day period. Both groups of calves in this comparison received extra vitamin A. While these gains were somewhat lower than in the first trial, these results are still entirely satisfactory and are better than could be expected for calves not getting the vitamin supplement, the dairymen say.

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University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 10 1958

ATT: 4-H AGENTS

For use week of

June 17 or later

COUNTY YOUTH  
IN MANITOBA  
EXCHANGE

\_\_\_\_\_, has been selected to represent \_\_\_\_\_ county in the Minnesota-Manitoba 4-H exchange program, \_\_\_\_\_ county 4-H Agent \_\_\_\_\_ has announced.

Dates of the exchange are June 28-July 8. One club member from each of 30 different Minnesota counties and one representative of the Minnesota 4-H Club federation will take part in the program.

The Minnesota 4-H'ers will spend a week living in farm homes of Canadian club members in eastern Manitoba. The heart of the program will be the actual living and working with 4-H'ers from Canada and observing typical farm conditions there.

A visit to the International Peace gardens, attendance at a Brandon 4-H club rally and a tour of Winnipeg will be other highlights of the trip. On July 9 the exchange delegates will meet on the St. Paul campus and will be guests of the Minneapolis Tribune at a noon luncheon.

A group of 4-H club members from Manitoba will visit the Minnesota State Fair in the return phase of the exchange.

The Minnesota and Manitoba Agricultural Extension Services are sponsoring the exchange program with financial support from the Minneapolis Tribune.

(Give some information about the local 4-H'er chosen to take part.)

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University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 10 1958

To all counties

For immediate use

YELLOW ROCKET  
CAN BE LICKED  
WITH CHEMICALS

Either 2, 4-D or a chemical called MCP will control "Yellow Rocket" if this bothersome weed shows up in your grain or corn fields this summer.

But don't use either chemical in legume fields; crop injury may result, say Harley Otto and William Hueg, extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota.

Yellow Rocket is a "recent arrival" in most areas of Minnesota. It looks much like yellow mustard, and is actually one type of mustard itself. It has yellow flowers at the top. Leaves near the bottom of the plant have large "lobes" at the end.

In alfalfa or other legumes, the only time it can be controlled chemically is when the crop is dormant, in early spring.

For this time of year, the agronomists make these recommendations for controlling the weed: In corn, barley, or wheat, spray with a half pound of 2, 4-D per acre. Use the amine form of the chemical. In flax, use MCP at 1/2 pound per acre.

In oats, you can use either chemical at the half pound rate, but MCP is better because it's less likely to injure the crop.

Where a grain crop is undersown to alfalfa or other legumes, use only 1/4 pound of chemical per acre. Wait until the yellow rocket is higher than the legume before spraying, or there may be some legume injury. Use as little water as possible and make sure the spray is uniform. Also, keep the pressure down to no more than 30 pounds. In oats, apply the spray before the "boot" stage.

If yellow rocket is a serious problem in hay fields, cut the first crop for silage or pasture it, to keep the weed from going to seed. This is likely to give you a higher quality feed than you would have by putting the crop up as hay.

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University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 10 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
June 16 or later

### FENCE CONTROLLERS CAN BE DANGEROUS

Electric fences are made to confine animals, not to kill.

But to make sure they do only what they're intended for, electric fence controllers must be carefully selected and used, say Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist, and Vernon Meyer, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

They rule out all home-made fence controllers. Use only models which have been approved by the Underwriters Laboratories or by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. Unapproved controllers are responsible for the loss of several lives each year and in a few cases have started farm building fires.

The controller should be sealed in a tamper-proof box, and current should be limited to 10 milliamperes or one-one hundredth of an ampere. The duration of the charge should be not more than one-tenth of a second.

Approved controllers are designed so that the circuit breaking device can't stop in a closed position, and therefore keep a constant charge in the wire.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully when installing a fence controller, say Prickett and Meyer. Housing and non-conducting parts of the controller must be grounded. The fence must have lightning arrestors to prevent loss of property and livestock.

Finally, avoid putting electric fences where the charged wire may be touched when in contact with a pipe line, stock tank, farm pond, ditch or other normally wet ground. Keep the wire at least 10 feet from such objects or areas.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 10, 1958

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Ralph Wayne, left, now an extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, and long-time agricultural agent in Meeker county, is shown receiving the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Superior Service award. Making the presentation is Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson, during a recent ceremony in Washington, D. C. (May 26, 1958). Wayne was in Meeker county from 1932-42, where he helped organize and develop the first Rural Electrification association cooperative in the state. He has held his present post since 1945.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 11, 1958

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES

Immediate release

TELLS OPPORTUNITIES  
IN AG TRAINING AT  
U OF MINNESOTA

Job opportunities for college graduates in agriculture, forestry and home economics have been holding up well again this year.

This point comes from A. A. Dowell, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

He says rural sociologists estimate that about 60 percent of the Minnesota farm youths graduating from high schools this spring will leave the farms. However, these young people can still enter professions in agriculture, if they prefer. There are many more people in industrial and commercial phases of agriculture than on farms themselves.

Also, farming itself calls for more training than ever before. College training in agriculture will be very helpful to those who intend to return to farms later.

Job opportunities also have been good for city youths specializing in agriculture, forestry and home economics. The number of agriculture-related opportunities has been increasing with the rapid development in science.

The College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics on the St. Paul campus offers complete undergraduate training in 17 fields. These include: Agricultural Education, Agronomy, Agricultural Engineering, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry and Dairy Industry, Poultry Husbandry, Plant Pathology, Soils, Agricultural Economics, Entomology, Home Economics, Forestry, Rural Sociology, Agricultural Journalism, Agricultural Biochemistry and Horticulture.

Facilities for students on the St. Paul campus during the 1958-59 school year will be better than ever, according to Dowell. The new Student Center will be completed about the time the fall quarter begins. Also open will be the new dormitory building, which will house 150 men and 150 women students.

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NEWS RELEASE

Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 11, 1958

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"I would personally like to invite all of the graduates, former students, prospective students and friends of the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota who reside in southwestern Minnesota to attend the reunion to be held at Flandrau State Park in New Ulm on Sunday, June 22" says Dr. Henry Schwermann, New Ulm, President, Southwestern Minnesota Reunion group.

The officers of District Reunion No. 2 of the School of Agriculture consist of Dr. Henry Schwermann, New Ulm, President, Class of 1926; Ernard Miller, Hanska, Vice President, Class of 1926; Mrs. Porter Olstad, (Adelia Schmiesing), Hanska, Secretary, Class of 1930; and Norman E. Sauer, New Ulm, Treasurer, Class of 1950.

County chairmen for each of the twenty-four counties in southwestern Minnesota are also cooperating in making arrangements for this reunion. They are as follows: - Myron M. Ward, Mapleton, Blue Earth County; Porter Olstad, Hanska, Brown County; Harley Cederstrom, Watertown, Carver County; Peter Hoff, Milan, Chippewa County; Spencer H. Peterson, Windom, Cottonwood County; Ralph T. Wood, Delavan, Faribault County; Dr. Fred Gehrman, Minneapolis, Hennepin County; Harlow Meium, Jackson, Jackson County; Otis E. Clark, Madison, Lac qui Parle County; Francis J. Gibbs, Kilkenny, LeSueur County; Carl Whingelby, Tyler, Lincoln County; Theodore Stark, Russell, Lyon County; Francis Bulfer, Fairmont, Martin County; Vincent P. Dooley, Hutchinson, McLeod County; Mrs. Roman Henkels, Fulda, Murray County; Martin Annexstad, St. Peter, Nicollet County; Rodney Langseth, Worthington, Nobles County; Donald Gewecke, Jasper, Pipestone County; William Paulson, Redwood Falls, Redwood County; Lester Skogberg, Sacred Heart, Renville County; Vernon Wiese, Ellsworth, Rock County; Clarence M. Lind, Winthrop, Sibley County; Obert Jacobson, Madelia, Watonwan County; Orville I. Berkvam, Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County.

The day's activities will start with a pot-luck dinner at 12:30 and the program will start at 2:00 p.m. Faculty members of the School and representatives of the Alumni Association will be present.

(Over)

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 12, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* For release at 9 p.m. \*  
\* Friday, June 13 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

IMPORTANCE OF VETERINARY RESEARCH NOTED

If man ever reaches the moon, it will be partly because of knowledge gained through veterinary research, 40 graduating seniors in the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine were told this evening.

Brig. Gen. Wayne O. Kester (ret.), Washington, D. C. said "It's perfectly natural that veterinary medicine should go hand in hand with human medicine as we go probing into the wonders of space and what lies beyond."

Kester, who is executive vice president of Microbiological Associates and a past president of the American Veterinary Medical association, spoke on the St. Paul campus during recognition exercises for the veterinary seniors.

Much of the knowledge necessary to insure safety to those engaged in nuclear research, aviation and space flight has been developed through veterinary medicine, Gen. Kester pointed out.

Veterinary medicine has made many vital--but little known--contributions to human health, Gen. Kester explained. For example, he said, "Dr. Maurice Hall, veterinarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, showed that carbon tetrachloride was a practical treatment for hookworm in man. This treatment is now used the world over to save the lives of millions of people.

"Dr. Frank Schofield, of Ontario Veterinary college, discovered the anti-coagulant Dicumerol, now one of the life-saving drugs used in heart disease." Gen. Kester also pointed to veterinary research contributions in eliminating bovine tuberculosis, a disease dangerous to both animals and humans, and in dealing with several other human ailments.

Gen. Kester said that if the 20,000 doctors of veterinary medicine in North America were suddenly to cease functioning, "no group of comparable size would be more greatly missed in the economic life of this country. It is they, through

(more)

add 1 Kester

the practice of clinical veterinary medicine, who make it possible for the American public to have the best good supplies in the world."

Actually, only two-thirds of all veterinarians in the nation serve the dairyman, cattleman, poultryman and other livestock owners, he pointed out. The rest are engaged in research, industrial production, public health, teaching, meat inspection, disease regulatory control and other work.

"It is unfortunate," Gen. Kester said, "that the fact is not better understood that sound application of clinical veterinary medicine is the foundation for a healthy livestock industry. We are in a day of quick treatment and miracle remedies; we have lost sight of prevention," he said. "Livestock men and poultrymen have been trending towards spending their own profits on useless and needless antibiotics, growth stimulants, protective gimmicks and medicinal curealls." This, he said, means "gullibly grasping at straws, hoping to buy a quick, easy route of sound preventive medicine measures."

Fortunately, Gen. Kester added, "the one thing a veterinarian has always dispensed, and continues to dispense freely, is sound preventive medicine."

Also during the recognition exercises, the veterinarian's oath was conferred on the 40 seniors by Dr. George G. Hartle, president of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical society.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 12, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### BEST BUYS SERVICE STARTS MONDAY

For the 18th successive summer, consumers in the Twin Cities area will get daily information on good buys in fresh fruits and vegetables.

The Best Buys program of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service will be resumed Monday, June 16.

Purpose of the program is to alert homemakers to the time when supplies of fruits and vegetables are at their peak for freezing and canning, as well as to give information on the daily good buys in Minnesota-grown and shipped-in fruit and vegetables. Another objective of the service is to help market growers and retailers by moving produce.

S. H. Sevier, federal-state market news reporter, will compile the report on Minnesota-grown and shipped-in fruits and vegetables each morning, giving information on supply, quality and budget rating. The report will be telephoned to Twin Cities newspapers and radio stations by the Information Service on the University's St. Paul campus.

Twin Cities newspapers and radio stations will carry the Best Buys report until the service is discontinued about the middle of September.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 12, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* For release at 6:30 p.m. \*  
\* Friday, June 13 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

#### RECOGNITION DINNER HELD FOR VETERINARY MEDICINE SENIORS

The Veterinarian's Oath was taken this evening by 40 graduating seniors in the College of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Minnesota.

The ceremony was conducted during Recognition Exercises on the St. Paul campus.

Five of the seniors received special honors. Harold Kurtz, 1439 Ashland Ave. St. Paul, was named to receive the \$25 Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society award. A \$50 award from the Women's Auxiliary to the American Veterinary Medical association went to Donald Hastings, Felton.

Darrell Joel, Wood Lake,<sup>was recognized for having</sup> received the Caleb Dorr medal at the Recognition Assembly on the St. Paul campus on May 21; Wenzel Armstrong, Good Thunder, was presented with the Merck and Company Veterinary Manual award.

A \$300 Twin City Obedience Training scholarship was presented to Keith Breyer, Dale, Wis.

Named members of Phi Zeta, national honorary veterinary medical fraternity, were: Armstrong; Breyer; Donald A. Ellis, 2192 Como Ave., St. Paul; Gary P. Higgins, Niagara, Wis.; Oscar A. Hildebrandt, Jr., Elkhart Lake, Wis.; Claring R. Huff, Glenwood; Joel; Kurtz; Howard T. Legried, Oakland; LeRoy D. Olson, Guckeen; Lester H. Swanson, 2127 F W. Hoyt Ave., St. Paul; Clayton J. Torbert, Hector; Richard B. Wescott, 1486 W. Larpenteur, St. Paul; and Roger E. Wilsnack, Sheboygan, Wis.

Graduating seniors receiving the Veterinarian's Oath at the event were: Gerald W. Albright, Lafayette; Burton E. Anderson, Chisago City; Armstrong; George K. Bacon, Stevens Point, Wis.; Breyer; James V. Bundy, Fertile; Richard E. Carlson, Sandstone; George H. Drewry, 3508 39th Ave. So., Minneapolis.

(more)

add 1 Veterinary Medicine seniors

Ellis; Lawrence W. Ferrigan, 3240 Owasso Hts., St. Paul; Maurice M. Hanify, Belle Fourche, So. Dak.; Donald H. Hastings, Felton; Paul N. Henstein, Montevideo; Higgins; Hildebrandt; Ann Brocke Holt, 7033 Newton Ave. So., Minneapolis; Charles R. Horsens, 2137 E Hoyt Ave. W., St. Paul; Huff; Joel.

P. John Komarek, New Prague; Kurtz; Jack A. Lambert, Hibbing; Legried; Thomas E. Lucas, Edgerton; George P. Morgan, Olivia; Robert L. Northrup, 1234 Rose Vista Ct., St. Paul; Warren R. Nystrom, Worthington; Olson.

James R. Piotrowski, 8818 Blisswood Rd., Minneapolis; John C. Raforth, 2070 Buford Ave., St. Paul; Jack Rooney, 820 Como Ave., St. Paul; James L. Schaefer, Park Rapids; L. Kern Schwartz, Sleepy Eye; Philip E. Sorge, 1437 N. Cleveland, St. Paul; Roderick S. Stenzel, Easton; John A. Strache, Howard Lake; Swanson; Torbert; Wescott; Wilsnack.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
June 12, 1958

Special to Blue Earth County  
(with mat)

COUNTY TO HAVE  
NEW HOME AGENT  
JULY 1

Jane Bergene of Adams, Minn., will assume the duties of home agent for Blue Earth county July 1.

She succeeds Mrs. Kathleen Bjerum, who has resigned effective June 30 to devote full time to homemaking.

Miss Bergene received her bachelor of arts degree from St. Olaf college this month, with a major in home economics.

While in college she was president of the Home Economics club, was a member of the Lutheran Daughters of the Reformation and was senior class representative on the Women's senate. For two years she was laboratory assistant in the home economics department.

For eight years she was an active 4-H club member in Mower county, served as president of her local club and as treasurer of the County Junior Leaders' council. In 1954 she was state 4-H dress revue queen and won a trip to the National 4-H club congress in Chicago. She has received the 4-H key award, has been county health queen, county dress revue queen twice and county champion in clothing construction.

She has attended Girls' State three times, last year serving as a counselor.

As home agent Miss Bergene will work closely with home extension groups and with 4-H clubs, particularly on the home economics phases of the 4-H program.

##-jbn-##

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 12 1958

To counties in northeastern  
Minnesota

For immediate use

BORON "SHORTAGE"  
MAY OCCUR IN  
ALFALFA FIELDS

Many farmers on the more acid, light-colored soils in \_\_\_\_\_ county may need to add boron to their alfalfa fields this year, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Boron deficiency has been noted this summer on many sandy soils in Minnesota according to Curtis Overdahl and Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota.

They say the shortage most often occurs during dry weather. Look for stunted growing tips which later turn yellow. Flowers may be stunted or absent altogether.

Also, since boron is an important element in the growing parts of plants, a shortage of it in the soil will stop growth at the "growing tips" of plants. Later, side stems grow from lower down on the main stem and the alfalfa plant takes on an "umbrella" appearance.

Mild boron deficiency will show up in single plants or in small spots in a field. When it's more severe, there will be stunted growth across the field, with many yellow or reddish tops and few blossoms.

Don't confuse boron deficiency with a potash shortage, the specialists warn. If there's a lack of potash, leaves will be yellow and spotted. The umbrella appearance, however, is almost a sure sign of a shortage of boron.

You can correct boron deficiency by adding borax or fertilizer borate, any time between now and fall. These soils may also need some phosphate and potash. In that case, you can apply 300-600 pounds per acre of a fertilizer mixture containing borax, such as 0-9-27B. Fertilizer dealers may not have it in stock, but it can be ordered.

If you apply borax or fertilizer borate, use 30-40 pounds per acre. Don't apply too much, though. Excessive amounts of this material can be toxic to alfalfa. Also, fertilizers containing boron shouldn't be used for corn or small grains. These crops are more sensitive to boron toxicity.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 12, 1958

Special

Local Women To Home Ec Fraternity Meeting

A charter member of a national home economics fraternity which was organized at the University of Minnesota will give one of the main addresses at the 50th anniversary celebration and biennial conclave of Phi Upsilon Omicron at North Dakota State college, Fargo, June 20.

She is Bess Rowe, 438 Otis ave., St. Paul. She will speak on "A Look to the Future."

Eight founders and charter members of Phi Upsilon Omicron will attend the conclave: Mrs. Hugh Ritchie, 2275 Hillside ave., St. Paul; Mrs. Elliott Magraw, 2290 St. Clair ave., St. Paul; Mrs. Lyman Presnall, Glen Lake; Mrs. Edmund Field, Excelsior; Mrs. Norman Christie, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Madge Castle, Stillwater; Mrs. Joseph Jackson, Milwaukee; and Miss Rowe.

Among other Phi Upsilon Omicron members who will attend from the Twin Cities area are 12 University of Minnesota students and 21 alumnae members.

Eleanor Howe, editor of "What's New in Home Economics, " is to be a speaker at the anniversary celebration which begins June 16th and continues through June 20th.

The fraternity was established at the University of Minnesota in February , 1909 to advance and promote the profession of home economics. There are now 42 active chapters with a membership of more than 14,000.

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NOTE: For more information, contact Juliette Myren, M1 6-4616, Ext. 478 (or School of Home Economics).

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 12, 1958

A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

## SPICES AFFECT KEEPING QUALITY OF FOOD

Spices that add an exotic flavor to foods may also have definite effects on their keeping quality.

Recent studies by the University of Minnesota's Hormel Institute at Austin on the ways these spices influence keeping quality of different foods are of particular interest to homemakers and people in the food industry. University researchers studied the effect of 32 different spices on the development of rancidity in fats and fatty foods.

J. R. Chipault, associate professor in the Hormel Institute, reports results of the research in the current issue of "Farm and Home Science," University Agricultural Experiment station publication.

Though some spices actually speed up fat deterioration in certain products, in general, the findings show, spices tend to delay development of rancidity in fats and fatty foods.

Since spices are widely used in meats and salad dressing, the researchers tested the effect of spices on the keeping quality of fresh sausage, mayonnaise and French dressing, mixing the spice with the food and measuring the time necessary for the food to become rancid. They also studied the effect of spices on lard and pastry.

Allspice, cloves, rosemary, sage and a spice mixture were outstanding in preventing development of rancidity in ground pork. Cloves, rosemary, sage and thyme doubled the stability of mayonnaise. Most effective spice in mayonnaise was oregano. Mayonnaise containing oregano kept for nearly six months before becoming rancid, compared with a sample of mayonnaise containing no spice which was rancid at the end of three weeks. None of the spices was very effective in French dressing.

Oregano, rosemary and sage were quite effective in preventing rancidity in all the foods in which they were tested. Cloves and allspice, though very good in sausage were relatively weak in other food products.

Among spices which speeded up rancidity in piecrust were cardamom, cassia, cinnamon, coriander, cumin, dill and fennel.

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B-2021-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 12, 1958

Immediate release

#### HOW TO WIN BATTLE AGAINST CLOTHES MOTHS

The woolen clothing you've temporarily discarded for cooler garments will be safe from moths over the summer months if you take some precautionary measures against these destructive pests.

Neglect in taking such measures is responsible for millions of dollars worth of damage by clothes moths and carpet beetles in American homes each year, according to L. K. Cutkomp, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota.

Cutkomp has these suggestions on how to win the battle against clothes moths and carpet beetles:

1. Be sure all winter clothing is clean before storing it. Moths are attracted to soil and food stains but will not live long on perfectly clean clothes.

2. Use a moth preventive such as moth flakes, a spray or EQ-53, a liquid product containing DDT. Use moth flakes generously--at least a pound between layers of clothing in a trunk-size container. As these chemicals evaporate, they produce a vapor that will kill moths and carpet beetles if it is sufficiently concentrated.

If you prefer to protect clothing with a spray, use a 5 percent DDT or a mixture of 3-5 percent DDT and 2-3 percent chlordane in a refined oil. Or use one of the mothproofers put up in an aerosol bomb, holding it about 18 inches from clothing to avoid staining. Be careful not to overspray.

Washing or rinsing washable woolens in water containing a few spoonfuls of the pestproofing EQ-53 will leave a minute, invisible quantity of DDT on the garments and will protect them against moths for a year. The treatment should be repeated each time the wool clothes are washed.

3. Seal the storage space tightly after using a moth preventive.

Once moths and carpet beetles have invaded the home, getting rid of them depends on a combination of good housekeeping and use of insect-killing chemicals, the University entomologist says. Thorough cleaning of closets and drawers, using the radiator cleaning attachment of the vacuum sweeper over cracks and behind baseboards will remove the lint and hair on which insects depend for food. After cleaning, spray closet walls and floors and cracks behind baseboards.

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B-20-22-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 12, 1958

Immediate release

#### ROSE GROWERS TO GET REPORT ON RESEARCH

Rose growers will hear about new rose growing methods and research on winter protection at the seventeenth annual Rose Growers' Day Friday, June 20, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. in Coffey hall. The program is scheduled for 9 a.m. in Coffey hall auditorium.

Richard J. Stadtherr, instructor in horticulture, will report on rose research at the University. Donald Baker, University instructor in soils, will speak on soils and fertilizers for roses. Earl Thomas, accredited rose judge, Des Moines, Iowa, will explain how a rose should be judged, and Richard S. Wilcox, 1917 Pinehurst ave., St. Paul, rosarian and past president of the Minnesota Rose society, will talk on 55 years of rose growing in Minnesota.

Carl J. Holst, assistant horticulturist, Minneapolis Park board, will moderate a panel of rose growers who will answer questions on rose growing.

A tour of rose gardens in St. Paul is on the afternoon program.

Rose Growers' Day is sponsored by the University of Minnesota department of horticulture, the Minnesota Rose society, Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners and the St. Paul Park department. Robert A. Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture at the University, is program chairman for the event.

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B-2023-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 12, 1958

Immediate release

#### MANY DAIRY OPERATIONS NEED "SECOND LOOK"

Declining milk prices mean that many farmers in Minnesota may need to give their dairy operations a close second look.

Dairy farming in the Gopher state at present is bringing less profit to farmer in relation to other livestock enterprises, than it has at any time during the past 28 years.

Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, makes this point in the recent issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes," an Agricultural Extension Service publication.

Hartmans points out that in the early '30s, 354 pounds of milk brought the same sale price as a hundred pounds of beef. Ten years later, however, it was 464 pounds of milk, and, in 1957, it took about 600 pounds of milk to equal a hundred pounds of beef in sale price.

This means Minnesota dairymen must be highly efficient producers to keep their operations competitive, Hartmans states. A carefully-managed herd averaging 350 pounds butterfat per cow annually should be considered a minimum--even in a grade A market--he says. To reach such a level, a farmer must give close attention to everything affecting level of production. He must improve the producing potential through record-keeping, better breeding, good management and care.

Hartmans feels that some farmers may want to consider shifting to other livestock enterprises, such as feeder cattle, sheep and hogs. This is particularly true for farmers with more than 160 acres of fairly level cropland and fairly good corn yields.

There are a number of reasons for the present situation in dairying, Hartmans explains. One is the shift from butter to margarine since early in World War II. A

(more)

add 1 dairy situation

strong demand for non-fat solids during the war is another. Both helped lead Minnesota into manufactured milk production.

Also, grade B (for manufacturing) milk generally brings less than grade A (fluid) milk.

Average price received for milk in Minnesota last year was \$3.21 per hundred, which was lower than for any other state. National average was \$4.20. Next lowest, after Minnesota, was Wisconsin--the leading dairy state--with \$3.37. From there, it ranged upward to \$5.40 per hundred for the New England states and \$6.85 in Florida.

In general, the average milk price for a state is lower when the percentage used for manufacturing increases. Where there is a large proportion of milk used for manufacturing products, the milk price is more likely to approach the support level. That's what is happening in Minnesota: a drop in milk price supports almost certainly means a corresponding drop in milk prices received by farmers.

Distance from markets and transportation costs also work against the Minnesota dairyman.

Lower average prices don't necessarily put a producer in a less advantageous position, Hartmans adds. Lower costs of production and marketing could offset the lower price received. In Minnesota, though, the lower milk prices have put dairying in a poorer profit position in comparison with other types of livestock.

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B-2024-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 13, 1958

Special to home town papers  
For immediate release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Eugene L. Anderson, Route 1, Box 108, Rush City, Minnesota, a Freshman at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Treasurer of the Lutheran Student's Association.

Anderson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Anderson, Rush City, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

Lutheran Students Association provides a religious and social program for Lutheran students on the St. Paul Campus.

This student group is one of many such organization on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Anderson will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the fall, 1958 quarter. He is also active in the Agricultural Education Club and other all-college activities.

*1. Rush City Post  
" " , Minn.*

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
June 13, 1958

Special to home town papers  
For immediate release

LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Robert Bodine, 522½ South Minnesota, New Ulm, Minnesota, a Junior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been elected Treasurer of the St. Paul Campus Student Council, Treasurer of Alpha Zeta Fraternity, and President of Xi Sigma Pi Fraternity.

Bodine is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bodine, Sr., New Ulm, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new positions during the spring quarter at the University.

The Student Council is the highest student government board on the St. Paul Campus. It legislates on matters of student organization, student events and some academic matters such as the honor system.

Alpha Zeta is an honorary agriculture fraternity which recognizes superior scholastic achievement and discusses critical problems of the agricultural profession.

Xi Sigma Pi is a honorary forestry fraternity which recognizes superior scholarship and encourages professional forestry interests.

These student groups are three of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

1. New Ulm Daily Journal  
" " , Minn.
2. " " Review  
" " , Minn.

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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 13, 1958

Special to home town papers

For immediate release

#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Constance Brooks, 1502 Madison Street N. E., Minneapolis, Minnesota, a Junior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Treasurer of the Wesley Foundation.

Miss Brooks is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newton E. Brooks, 1502 Madison St. N.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

She has taken up duties in her new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Wesley Foundation offers a religious and social program to Wesley Foundation students on the St. Paul Campus.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Miss Brooks will hold her present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the spring, 1959 quarter.

Miss Brooks is active in Punchinello players, a dramatic organization which presents stage plays, and the Home Economics Association. She also works part-time in the Admissions and Records Office on the St. Paul Campus.

*1. Princeton Union  
, Minn*

University Farm and Home News  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 13, 1958

Special to home town papers

For immediate release

#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Richard Day, 136 North Haven, Appleton, Minnesota, a Junior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been elected President of the Wesley Foundation, and Vice President of Punchinello Players

Day is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Day, 136 North Haven, Appleton, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new positions during the spring quarter at the University.

The Wesley Foundation offers a religious and social program to Wesley Foundation students on the St. Paul Campus.

Punchinello players is a dramatic organization which presents stage plays for University and College of Agriculture audiences.

These student groups are two of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

1. Appleton Press  
" , Minn

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June 13, 1958

Special to home town papers  
For immediate release

#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

George F. Derscheid, Kenyon, Minnesota, a Freshman at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Vice President of Student Council of Religions.

Derscheid is a son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Derscheid, Kenyon, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Student Council of Religions was created by the religious organizations at the University of Minnesota for purposes of implementing, coordinating and stimulating religious activities, and for promoting religious consciousness and inter-religious and inter-denominational understanding.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Derscheid will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the spring, 1959 quarter.

1. Kenyon Leader  
Kenyon, Minn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 13, 1958

Special to home town papers  
For immediate release

#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Lois Erickson, Badger Minnesota, a Freshman at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been elected Vice President of the Home Economics Association, and Secretary of the Lutheran Student Association.

Miss Erickson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Erickson, Badger, Minnesota.

She has taken up duties in her new positions during the spring quarter at the University.

The purpose of the Home Economics Association is to encourage professional interests of its members, to develop leadership skills and to furnish opportunities for social life.

Lutheran Students Association provides a religious and social program for Lutheran students on the St. Paul Campus.

These student groups are two of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. Miss Erickson is also active in Gamma Omicron Beta, a social sorority, and other all campus activities.

1. Badger Enterprise  
" , Minn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 13, 1958

Special to home town papers  
For immediate release

#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Conrad Fiskness, Osakis, Minnesota, a Sophomore at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Treasurer of the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship.

Fiskness is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fiskness, Osakis, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship is an organization which provides a religious educational program for students.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Fiskness will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the spring, 1959 quarter. He is also active in Block and Bridle, a club for students interested in animal production, and Alpha Zeta, a fraternity which recognizes superior scholastic achievement.

*1. Osakis Review*  
*Minneapolis*

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 13, 1958

Special to home town papers

For immediate release

#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

John Flynn, Route #5, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, a Freshman at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named President of the Pre-Veterinary Medicine Club.

Flynn is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Flynn, Route #5, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Pre-Veterinary Medicine Club is an organization to obtain information and encourage discussion about the Veterinary Medical Profession among Pre-Veterinary students.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Flynn will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the winter, 1959 quarter.

1. Eau Claire Leader and  
Telegram  
Eau Claire, Wis.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 13, 1958

Special to home town papers

For immediate release

#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Roger Forbord, Danvers, Minnesota, a Senior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Secretary and Treasurer of the Agricultural Economics and Business Club.

Forbord is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Forbord, Danvers, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Agricultural Economics and Business club provides an opportunity for discussion of professional and business topics, and as a source of employment information for members.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Forbord will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the spring, 1959 quarter.

Forbord has received an Alpha Zeta traveling scholarship to attend the annual meeting of the American Farm Economics Association, August 19 -22, 1958 at Winnipeg-Canada.

1. Swift County Monitor - News  
Benson, Minn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 13, 1958

Special to home town papers  
For immediate release

#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Robert F. Griffith, 2345 Upton North, Minneapolis, Minnesota, a Senior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Secretary of the Agricultural Education Club.

Griffith is a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Griffith, 2345 Upton North, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Agricultural Education club designed to familiarize future agricultural teachers with the responsibilities and problems of the agricultural education profession.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Griffith will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the fall, 1958 quarter.

1. Pope County Tribune  
Helenwood, Minn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 13, 1958

Special to home town papers  
For immediate release

#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Carol Jepsen, Worthington, Minnesota, a Junior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Vice President of the Wesley Foundation, St. Paul Campus.

Miss Jepsen is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jepsen, Worthington, Minn. She has taken up duties in her new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Wesley Foundation is an organization to help student's achieve a christian philosophy of life, to enrich their University experience through a vital christian program, and to train them for forward-looking christian leadership in the life of their communities.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Miss Jepsen will hold her present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the spring, 1959 quarter. In addition to all-campus religious activities, Miss Jepsen is also active in Beta of Gamma, academic society for female L-H girls and works part-time in the state L-H club office.

1. Worthington Daily Globe  
Minn.



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June 13, 1958

Special to home town papers

For immediate release

#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Gary Robert Lindell, Litchfield, Minnesota, a Sophomore at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Secretary of the Forestry Club.

Lindell is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lindell, Litchfield, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Forestry Club discusses critical issues related to the profession of forestry and sponsors a number of all campus events, including Foresters Day.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Lindell will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the winter, 1959 quarter.

*1. Independent Review  
Litchfield, Minn*

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For immediate release

#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Jerome L. Malone, Wadena, Minnesota, a Junior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Treasurer of the Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity.

Malone is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Malone, Wadena, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

Alpha Gamma Rho is a professional agricultural fraternity.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Malone will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the spring, 1959 quarter. He is also a delegate to the National Convention of Alpha Gamma Rho to be held August 22 - 25, 1958, at Gainesville, Florida.

1. Wadena Pioneer Journal  
" , Minn

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For immediate release

#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Janean Meyer, Sanborn, Minnesota, a Junior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Vice President of Phi Upsilon Omicron Sorority.

Miss Meyer is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alton Meyer, Sanborn, Minnesota.

She has taken up duties in her new position during the spring quarter at the University.

Phi Upsilon Omicron is a professional home economics sorority.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Miss Meyer will hold her present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the spring, 1959 quarter. Miss Meyer is also active in the Student Council, Lutheran Student Association, and other student organizations.

1. Sanborn Sentinel  
" , Union

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#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Richard Lee Meyer, Welch, Minnesota, a Sophomore at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named President of the Lutheran Student Association, St. Paul Campus.

Meyer is a son of Mrs. Ralph Hickey, Welch, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Lutheran Student Association provides a religious and social program for Lutheran students on the St. Paul Campus.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Meyer will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the spring, 1959 quarter. He is also a member of Silver Spur, honorary men's fraternity, and Farm House Fraternity, a professional and social agricultural fraternity.

1. Daily Republican Eagle  
Red Wing, Minn

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Special to home town papers  
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#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Robert Munter, Dassel, Minnesota, a Junior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Secretary of the Plant Industry Club.

Munter is a son of Mrs. Anna Munter, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Plant Industry Club is an educational organization of students interested in agronomy and soils.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Munter will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election spring, 1959 quarter. Munter also served as a member of the University of Minnesota's first Intercollegiate Soil Judging team which competed at Manhattan, Kansas, recently. He placed second high in the contest among individuals who were not residents of Kansas. Familiarity with home soil being an important factor in a contest of this nature.

He is also active in the Lutheran Student Association.

*1. Dassel Dispatch  
' ' , Minn*

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#### LOCAT STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Robert J. Newell, Belle Plaine, Minnesota a Sophomore at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been elected Secretary of Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity, and Treasurer of Block and Bridle Club.

Newell is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Newell, Belle Plaine, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new positions during the spring quarter at the University.

Alpha Gamma Rho is a professional agricultural fraternity.

Block and Bridle club is an organization of students interested in animal production. It develops professional interests in animal husbandry by discussion of critical issues related to the livestock industry.

These student groups are two of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry, and home economics.

1. Belle Plaine Herald  
" " , Minn

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#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Constance Rae Nord, 5615 Elliot Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minnesota, a Junior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been elected Vice President of Chimes, and Treasurer of Phi Upsilon Omicron Sorority.

Miss Nord is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond V. Nord, 5615 Elliot Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

She has been serving as Vice President for Chimes this present year, and has been elected Treasurer for Phi Upsilon Omicron Sorority for the coming year.

Chimes is an organization to honor those junior women who have shown loyalty to their college or university by giving service and leadership to the advancement of its interests, welfare, and unity, and by stimulating scholarship and extra-curricular activities.

Phi Upsilon Omicron is a professional home economics sorority.

These student groups are two of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Miss Nord also holds membership in other honorary organizations recognizing leadership, scholarship and service.

*Mpls Star*

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#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Anne Marie Plihal, Hutchinson, Minnesota, a Sophomore at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Secretary of Student Council, and Business Manager of Clovia Sorority.

Miss Plihal is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred F. Plihal, Hutchinson, Minn.

She has taken up duties in her new positions during the spring quarter at the University.

The Student Council is the highest student government board on the St. Paul Campus. It legislates on matters of student organization, student events and some academic matters such as the honor system.

Clovia is a social and residential organization of girl students who are or were 4-H club members.

These student groups are two of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Miss Plihal is also active in United Campus Christian Fellowship, and the Home Economics Association.

*1. Hutchinson Leader  
" " , Minn*

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#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

George A. Poch, Rural Route 2, Faribault, Minnesota, a Senior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named President of the Toastmasters Club, St. Paul Campus.

Poch is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Poch, Rural Route 2, Faribault, Minn.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The St. Paul Campus Toastmasters club develops public speaking skills in meetings at which members speak, listen and criticize each others efforts.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Poch will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the spring, 1959, quarter. He is also a member of Lutheran Student Association and the Plant Industry Club.

*1. Faribault Daily News  
' ' , Minn*

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#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Eugene Reddemann, LeCenter, Minnesota, a Sophomore at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named President of the St. Paul Campus Student Council.

Reddemann is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Reddemann, LeCenter, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Student Council is the highest student government board on the St. Paul Campus. It legislates on matters of student organization, student events and some academic matters such as the honor system.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Reddemann will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the spring, 1959 quarter.

Reddemann is also serving as President of the Minnesota United Student Fellowship, a state-wide organization of college-age youth group for the Congregational Church and the Evangelical and Reform Church. He is also active in the Agricultural Education Club, United Campus Christian Fellowship and Silver Spur, an organization honoring leadership.

1. Le Sueur News Herald  
" " , Minn
2. Le Center Leader  
" " , Minn

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#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

George Schwartz, LeSueur, Minnesota, a Junior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Treasurer of the United Campus Christian Fellowship.

Schwartz is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Schwartz, LeSueur, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

United Christian Fellowship is designed to help its members discover God's will for their lives and to help them carry out this will which, is being done through a program of christian worship, study, and fellowship.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Schwartz will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the spring, 1959 quarter. He is also active in Block and Bridle, a professional organization for animal husbandry majors.

1. Le Sueur News Herald  
" " , Minn.



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#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Dwain Vangness, Kenyon, Minnesota a Senior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been serving as Vice President spring quarter, 1958, and was elected President of the Agricultural Education Club.

Vangness is a son of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Vangness, Kenyon, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Agricultural Education club designed to familiarise future agricultural teachers with the responsibilities and problems of the agricultural education profession.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Vangness will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the winter, 1959 quarter. He is also a member of Alpha Zeta, a honorary agriculture fraternity.

*1. Kenyon Leader  
" , Minn*

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#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Britt Caroline Wedin, 4330 James Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minnesota, a Freshman at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Historian of the St. Paul Campus Student Council.

Miss Wedin is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wedin, 4330 James Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

She has taken up duties in her new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Student Council is the highest student government board on the St. Paul Campus. It legislates on matters such as the honor system.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Miss Wedin will hold her present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the spring, 1959 quarter.

Miss Wedin is also active in the Home Economics Association, Lutheran Student Association and Brewster Hall Dormitory Council.

1. North Mpls Post  
2. Mpls Star & Tribune  
Booth of Mpls

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#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Raymond Weiss, Annandale, Minnesota a Freshman at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been named Vice President of the Pre-Veterinary Medicine Club.

Weiss is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman A. Weiss, Annandale, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new position during the spring quarter at the University.

The Pre-Veterinary Medicine Club is an organization to obtain information and encourage discussion about the Veterinary Medical Profession among Pre-Veterinary students.

This student group is one of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which, in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics.

Weiss will hold his present position in the organization until it holds its next election during the spring, 1959 quarter. He is also a member of Punchinello Players, a dramatic organization which presents stage plays.

*1. Annandale Advocate  
" ) Minn*

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Special to home town papers  
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#### LOCAL STUDENT NAMED OFFICER OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Marvin Ziner, R. R. 5, Owatonna, Minnesota, a Junior at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, has been elected Historian of Farm House Fraternity, and Secretary of Toastmasters Club.

Ziner is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ziner, R. R. 5, Owatonna, Minnesota.

He has taken up duties in his new positions during the spring quarter at the University.

Farm House is a professional and social agricultural fraternity.

The St. Paul Campus Toastmasters club develops public speaking skills in meetings at which members speak, listen and criticize each others efforts.

These student groups are two of many such organizations on the St. Paul campus which in addition to regular course work, help students prepare for future careers in professional and vocational fields of agriculture, forestry and home economics. He is also active in the Lutheran Student Association.

1. Daily People's Press
  2. Photo News
- Both of Owatonna, Minn.

**POPE COUNTY HOME  
AGENT PROMOTED**

Mrs. Olive Opp, Pope county home agent, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, Skuli Rutford, director of the University Agricultural Extension Service, has announced.

The promotion will not affect Mrs. Opp's position in the county. She is employed locally and will continue to work from the county extension office in Glenwood. She is a joint employee of Pope county and the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Opp received the promotion to assistant professor in recognition of her experience and record as home agent and the contributions she has made to the University's extension home program.

She was the first home agent in Pope county, a post which she assumed in February, 1949. Since she has been in the county she has developed a strong rural leadership program among women in extension home groups and among 4-H clubs. The home program has been well rounded, touching many phases of home and family living.

Through her work with the women enrolled in the Pope county extension home program, she has done much to help families find greater satisfactions in rural living, according to Dorothy Simmons, state leader, and Margaret Jacobson, district supervisor of the extension home program at the University of Minnesota.

Under Mrs. Opp's guidance, the extension home economics program has grown to include approximately 565 women in 43 groups.

Before coming to Pope county, Mrs. Opp was home agent in Traill county, North Dakota, and assistant to the state home management specialist in North Dakota. She has taught home economics in Medina, Dazey and Bottineau, North Dakota, and has been dietitian in veterans' hospitals in Helena, Montana, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She is a graduate of North Dakota State College, Fargo.

- 100 -

In commending Mrs. Opp for her work as home agent, Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture had this to say: "Mrs. Opp has made an important contribution to improvement of home and family living by bringing to home-makers and Pope County groups the results of scientific research at the University, its outlying experiment stations, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and elsewhere." The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

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University Farm & Home News  
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June 15 1958

HFLPS FOR HOME AGENTS  
(These shorts are intended as fillers  
for your newspaper columns. Adapt  
them to fit your needs.)

In this issue:

Home-made Mixes For Ease And Saving Time  
Ways To Save Time When Frying Chicken  
Tips To Save You Time In Baking Rolls  
Hot Potato Salad

Cooking Method For Pork Chops  
Floor Covering Care  
Floor Covering Life  
Type of Floor Covering Is Your Choice

#### TIME SAVERS

##### Homemade Mixes for Ease and Saving Time

Have you ever tried to pre-mix dry ingredients for sauces, rolls or pie crust? It saves both time and energy. Utensils for measuring are removed from the cupboard once instead of four or five times and will need to be washed just once.

Keep in the refrigerator fat and flour blended together for thickening white sauce or gravies, or the dry ingredients all mixed together for biscuits or muffins or pie crust. It's just as easy to mix 5 or 6 cups of flour or even more depending on the size of your family as it is 1 or 2 cups.

No one home would perhaps have each of these on hand at one time. It depends on your specific needs and how frequently you make each product.

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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.

HOME MANAGEMENTWays to Save Time When Frying Chicken

Here are some tips on short cuts in frying chicken from Mrs. Esther Trammell, assistant professor of home economics, at the University of Minnesota.

If the chicken is already cut up when it reaches your kitchen, it must be inspected and washed. Do these two things at one time. Do all the work necessary with the knife on each piece at once - picking the last pin feathers, removing the oil bag and doing any other necessary cleaning.

Shake several pieces of chicken with flour in a brown paper sack at one time rather than flouring each individually in a dish (which would later require washing). Use a deep pan to eliminate spattering while frying. This will shorten cleaning time.

Perhaps you'd like to try French frying the chicken. Using a thermometer and basket makes this method much easier. Using the oven is another possibility - a very shallow baking pan will give the best results. You can also pre-roast the chicken pieces at a temperature of 300-350°F. and then brown them under the broiler for a short time at the end.

\* \* \*

Tips to Save You Time in Baking Rolls

Use both hands to work the dough when shaping rolls. Educating your left hand to be of more help to you can save much time. Use the thumb and index finger of your left hand to pinch off the amount of dough you expect to use in each roll, then with your right hand shape it, keeping your fingers curved over the dough as you roll it on the board.

Instead of cloverleaf rolls, Mrs. Esther Trammell, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, suggests making twin rolls of two little balls of dough. They are just as interesting and take less time to make. Or for a more simple meal, place the rolls on a baking sheet, close together for tea biscuits or farther apart if you desire more crust. This saves washing individual muffin tins.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONHot Potato Salad

Some like their potato salad hot, some like it cold. The hot is made differently from the familiar cold salad and appetizing way to serve potatoes. Here's a U. S. Department of Agriculture recipe that offers five or six servings of half cup each.

Ingredients: 3 cups diced raw potatoes; 4 slices bacon; 1/4 cup finely chopped onion; 1 tablespoon flour; 1 teaspoon powdered dry mustard; 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon sugar; 1/2 cup water; 1 egg, beaten; 1/4 cup vinegar.

To make: Cook potatoes in a small amount of boiling salted water until tender. Drain. Cook bacon in fry pan until crisp, then remove from the pan and chop. Using 2 tablespoons of the bacon fat, cook onions until golden brown.

Blend flour, mustard, salt and sugar into the fat. Stir in the water and boil for 2 minutes. Add about 2 tablespoons of the hot mixture to the beaten egg, then stir this into the rest of the mixture. Add vinegar and reheat.

Pour the hot dressing over the hot diced potatoes. Mix in the chopped bacon. Serve hot.

\* \* \*

Cooking Method for Pork Chops

One of the difficulties in preparing pork chops is that of trying to cook the pork thoroughly. Fresh pork must be cooked to the well done stage to ensure safety. A parasite may occur in pork which is capable of producing trichinosis in the human when it is ingested. This organism is destroyed only by complete and thorough cooking.

Cooking pork thoroughly, however, doesn't mean cooking it until it's dry and hard. Lois Lund, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota, suggests that you brown the pork chop well on each side, then braise it until done. Little or no water need be added. Merely cover the heavy frying pan with a tight cover and cook slowly until the meat is tender and well-done.

FLOOR COVERINGSFloor Covering Care

To insure the long life of floor coverings, it's necessary to keep your floors in good condition. After a new floor is laid, be sure to wait until the adhesive is thoroughly set before you wash the floor. This is at least four or five days after laying. Wash the floor only when needed. Avoid using strong syndets, soaps or abrasives. Avoid using solvents or oil mops on waxed surfaces or on asphalt and rubber. Be sure the floor is dry before waxing. Put on a thin coat of wax, using the type recommended by the manufacturer. Use only liquid self-polishing wax on rubber and asphalt. Do not use varnish, shellac or lacquer on any smooth floor coverings.

\* \* \*

Floor Covering Life

The life of a smooth floor covering depends on the thickness of the wear layer, the kind of material and the type and thickness of the backing. The amount and kind of traffic has its effect also. A thin gauge covering will be satisfactory if properly cared for, but a thicker gauge will add to the quietness and comfort. The life of printed material is shorter than that of other resilient floor coverings.

\* \* \*

Type of Floor Covering is Your Choice

There's no definite answer to the question which is better - tile or sheet floor coverings. Your choice will depend on what you are looking for. If you are a do-it-yourself fan, tile floor covering can be self-installed successfully. But it's best to have an experienced workman install sheet materials. It's easier to replace damaged tiles than it is to repair a damaged portion of sheet floor covering. One advantage of the sheet type of smooth floor material is that it can be coved where the floor material meets the wall.

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To all counties  
For use week of  
June 23 or later

### FARM FILLERS

Warm weather makes liquid fuels more dangerous than ever, warns Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. He explains that gaseous fumes--which make the fuel explosive--are heavier than air and tend to drop to lower levels. Whenever there is a certain mixture of gas fumes and air, the slightest spark will ignite them. So shut off motors and allow them to cool before refueling. Keep lighted cigarettes and pipes away from the fueling area.

\* \* \*

Skim-milk-fed calves are deficient in vitamin A unless they are fed codliver oil or excellent legume hay, says Jesse B. Williams, dairy husbandman at the University of Minnesota. He explains that the vitamin A is taken away with the butterfat.

\* \* \*

If an all-mash grower is fed to your pullets, it should contain 16 percent protein, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. But if you feed grain in addition to the mash, use a 20 percent protein mixture.

\* \* \*

Prices received by Minnesota farmers for livestock in May reached their highest level since June, 1952. Average May, 1958 hog prices for example, were \$21.20 per hundred. This is compared to \$17.20 in the same month of 1957.

\* \* \*

Of all Minnesota farm transfers in 1957, 30 percent were in some way connected with inheritance. University of Minnesota agricultural economists Philip M. Raup and Jerome E. Johnson say this is the highest proportion of inheritance transfers in the state since 1926.

\* \* \*

In 1957, there were about 1.83 pounds of soybean oil produced in Minnesota for every pound of butterfat.

\* \* \*

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June 15 1958

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

PELLETS DON'T  
INCREASE GAINS  
IN DAIRY CALVES

It apparently doesn't pay to feed a pelleted forage-grain mixture to dairy calves, say J. B. Williams and W. A. Olson, University of Minnesota dairy cattle scientists.

In recent feeding trials at the University of Minnesota, calves fed a calf starter ration in meal form gained 1.18 pounds per day, while pellet-fed calves gained .97 pounds.

Both groups of calves received the same ration; the only difference was in the form in which it was fed. The starter contained alfalfa hay, beet pulp, shelled corn, molasses, wheat bran, soybean oil, trace mineral salt, steamed bone meal and supplemental vitamin A and D.

The same forage-grain formula was compared in a second trial with a simple grain mix and long hay. This time, all calves received fresh skim milk and vitamin A. Calves fed forage-grain pellets gained .97 pounds daily, those getting it in meal form gained 1.18 pounds and calves on long hay and grain averaged 1.43 pounds per day.

Williams and Olson explain that long hay seems to help the rumen start functioning better than will the forage-grain formula used in these tests. They recommend that calves be fed long hay, grain and fresh water within a week after birth. This helps the calf get an early start toward development and use of its four stomach compartments.

To supplement any liquid feeding system, they advise farmers to use leafy, green hay, along with a simple grain mix of 40 pounds coarse ground ear corn, 30 pounds ground oats, 20 pounds wheat bran, 10 pounds soybean oil meal, 1 pound trace-mineralized salt and a pound of steamed bone meal.

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To all counties

For immediate use

OAT SILAGE NEEDS  
PRESERVATIVE IF  
CUT TOO EARLY

How you can best handle your oat silage this year depends on when it's cut.

On most farms, the most practical way is to cut in the "mid-dough" stage. At this time, you can put the material in the silo without wilting and without using a preservative, say William Hueg and Rodney Briggs, agronomists at the University of Minnesota.

But if cut it earlier, the moisture content is so high that you need to manage it carefully to make high quality silage. There's a tendency to cut the oats too early, which often results in sour silage unless the material is properly wilted and a preservative is used.

Hueg and Briggs give these pointers for cutting oats for silage at different stages:

1. Early-cut, before or at early flowering. Oats silage at this stage is extremely high in moisture. For conventional storage, wilt until moisture is below 70 percent. Use a preservative--either 8 pounds sodium metabisulfite, 150 pounds of ground grain, 200 pounds corn and cob meal or 80 pounds of molasses per ton. With the last three, don't reduce moisture so far that it becomes difficult to pack the silage and exclude air.

2. Late milk or early dough stage. Even at this stage, the moisture content is still high and the silage may sour if put in conventional silos. If cut at this time, wilt the oats to 62-68 percent moisture or use three-fourths as much preservative as you would have with early-cut oats.

3. Mid-dough stage. This is best for all-around results. You can wilt the oats for a very short time or even "direct cut" the crop and put it up with no wilting. No preservatives are needed. Chop as short as possible--1/4 to 1/2 inch --to make sure the material packs well.

# # #

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 15 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
June 23 or later

SEVERAL CHEMICALS  
CLEARED FOR USE  
IN FLY CONTROL

There's a good choice of chemicals for killing flies in dairy barns this summer.

But there are some restrictions on how some of these chemicals can be used, says L. K. Cutkomp, entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

Cleared for use as "residual" sprays are Diazinon, malathion, and Korlan. Of these, Diazinon seems most effective for killing houseflies or stable flies in the barn or around manure areas in the yard. None of these materials may be applied directly to milk cows, but may be used as "bait" applications. Malathion can be used directly on beef animals for horn fly or lice control, or on non-milking dairy animals over a month old.

Methoxychlor can also be used as a residual spray and the wettable powder, used in dry form, can be dusted on animals. This will give long-time horn fly control. Cutkomp adds, however, that this chemical won't kill DDT-resistant house flies. No liquid methoxychlor may be applied to cattle.

For spraying cattle, the best choice among chemicals cleared for this use is pyrethrins, either used alone or mixed with a repellent, such as Tabutrex, R-11 or R-326. Such mixtures are available and are usually sold in oil form. Pyrethrins in oils can be used in barn "foggers." There are also pyrethrins emulsions which can be mixed with water.

Cutkomp recommends these application rates for the chemicals:

\* Diazinon -- For residual sprays, mix 2 quarts of 25 percent emulsion or 4 pounds wettable powder in 25 gallons water. Spray a gallon on each 350-375 square feet of walls and ceiling. For a bait-type spray, mix a pint of emulsion or a pound of the powder with a pound of sugar in 2 1/2 gallons water. Apply to doorways, around windows and other areas. For liquid bait applications, you can mix

add 1 fly control

either 4 ounces of emulsion or a pound of powder with a pound of sugar in 5 gallons water. Sprinkle lightly over the floor.

\* Malathion--For residual sprays, put a pint of 50-55 percent emulsifiable solution or 2 1/2 pounds of 25 percent powder in 6 gallons water. For bait applications, mix a cup of 50 percent malathion emulsion with 1 1/2 cups sugar. There is also a 1 percent malathion powder and a flaked form of the material which can be used dry. For direct use on beef or non-milking dairy cows, use a pint of the emulsion to 12 1/2 gallons water.

\* Korlan--Mix a gallon of 12 percent emulsion in 12 gallons of water for use as a residual spray. If used as a bait, mix a pint of Korlan with 4 ounces of sugar in 3 quarts of water. There is also a 25 percent wettable powder of Korlan available. With this form, 8 pounds mixed in 25 gallons of water can be used as a residual spray.

\* Methoxychlor--For use as a residual spray, mix 2 pounds of 50 percent wettable powder in 5 gallons water. The wettable powder--if used dry-- can be applied to animals as a dust. Use one heaping tablespoonful per animal. Sprinkle it on the backs and upper sides of the cows. This treatment can be repeated every 3 weeks if necessary.

\* Pyrethrins--Use as directed, either directly on animals or in a fogger.

\* \* \*

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 16 1958

Special to Weeklies in  
Southeastern Minnesota

FARM MANAGEMENT  
GROUP TO CONDUCT  
ANNUAL TOUR

What would you do with a 160-acre farm in southern Minnesota?

Keep a dairy herd? Or change to other livestock enterprises?

Members of the Southeast Minnesota Farm Management Service can give their own views on these questions for one specific farm during the organization's annual tour July 1. The group will visit the Arnold Abbe farm near Owatonna.

A panel of farmers and other speakers will discuss different ways the farm could be organized. The Abbe farm at present is stocked with 17 dairy cows, 19 litters of pigs and 230 hens.

Speaking during the tour will be George Pond, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, and J. Russell Gute, Steele county agent. Pond, who retires July 1, helped form the Southeast Management Service 30 years ago.

All members of the Southeast Farm Management Service are invited to attend, according to Harvey Bjerke, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist and fieldman for the organization. The tour starts at 11 a.m.

# # #

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 16, 1958

SPECIAL  
Immediate Release

#### NEW OFFICERS OF STATE 4-H FEDERATION NAMED

Joanne Thomas, 18, Lakeville, was named president of the Minnesota 4-H Federation for the coming year, during the State 4-H Junior Leadership conference this week (June 10-13) on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Other officers elected were: Darrell Klukow, 19, Albert Lea, vice president; Mary Beth Larson, 18, Braham, secretary; and Harvey Nelson, 20, Canon Falls, treasurer.

Named advisors were Bernard Beadle and Arleen Barkeim, state 4-H club district leaders at the University.

The 4-H Federation is an advisory organization of club members, with one representative from each county. The Federation officers work with state 4-H club staff members in general program development and represent the 4-H members of the state in a public relations capacity.

Four persons were named "Friends of 4-H" during the conference. They were D. K. Baldwin, St. Paul, secretary of the Minnesota State Fair; John Haw, St. Paul, director of the agricultural development department for Northern Pacific Railways; E. N. Duncan, director of the industrial and agricultural development for Great Northern Railways; and Claude Ebling, general agricultural agent for the Soo Line railroad. Each received a plaque and were made honorary members of the Minnesota 4-H Key Club.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 16, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

MINN. DAIRY INDUSTRY SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

Leroy C. Iverson, Mabel, senior in dairy industry at the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, was this week named winner of a \$100 Minnesota Dairy Industry scholarship for 1958.

Ten other student winners of this scholarship were announced recently.

Iverson will graduate at the end of the 1958 fall quarter.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 16, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS  
Immediate Release

#### TWO STAFF MEMBERS APPOINTED TO INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

Two new staff members have been appointed to the Institute of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

They are Harald R. Jensen, Lafayette, Ind., professor of agricultural economics, and Richard Behrens, College Station, Texas, associate professor of agronomy. The appointments were approved by the University Board of Regents during their recent meeting.

Jensen was named to fill the position left vacant by the retirement of George Pond and Behrens will replace Ray S. Dunham who is also retiring.

Jensen has been an associate professor at Purdue university for the past year. He was born in Dannebrog, Nebraska, received his B. A. degree from Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Ia., in 1938, his M. S. from Iowa State college in 1942 and his Ph. D. from Iowa State in 1950. He was a staff member at Iowa State from 1949-57.

He is married and has three children.

Behrens is originally from Zenda, Wis. He earned his B. S. in 1949, his M. S. in 1950 and his Ph. D. in 1952--all from the University of Wisconsin. Since 1952, he has been with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working on the brush control research program in Texas.

He is married and has two children.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 16, 1958

To Chisago county papers

For immediate release

SCHRADER NAMED  
COUNTY AGENT

Duane R. Schrader, Lake Wilson, has been named Chisago county agricultural agent.

He will take up his duties here July 1, replacing George Larson who is retiring June 30.

Schrader has an extensive background in dairying and general farming. He was born near Aberdeen, South Dakota, where he was raised on a 320-acre dairy farm. He attended South Dakota State college from 1949-51 and again in 1956-57, when he earned a bachelor of science degree in agronomy.

As a farm youth, Schrader was a 4-H club member for 6 years. He was particularly active in livestock projects, was a county 4-H president and a junior leader.

At South Dakota State college, he was active in several agricultural organizations and worked part time for the horticulture, pathology and economics departments there. He spent his summers during college working on his home farm.

During the past year, Schrader has been a veterans agriculture instructor at Lake Wilson.

He served in the U. S. Air Force from 1952-56.

# # #

June 17, 1958

**WILSON RECEIVES  
NEW UNIVERSITY RANK**

Duane Wilson, Sibley county agent, has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Wilson's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Skuli Rutford, state agricultural extension director, and A. B. Hagen, southwest district extension supervisor, the promotion recognizes Wilson's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Rutford and Hagen said that "Wilson's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to Sibley county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Wilson has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done this by bringing to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Wilson grew up on a Pipestone county farm and is a 1943 graduate of the University of Minnesota. He was named Sibley county agent in 1946, where he has remained since.

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

Special to Koochiching  
county papers

June 17, 1958

**PETMAN RECEIVES  
NEW UNIVERSITY RANK**

Donald Petman, Koochiching county agent, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Petman's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Skull Rutford, state agricultural extension director, and Glenn McCleary, northeast district extension supervisor, the promotion recognizes Petman's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Rutford and McCleary said that "Petman's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to Koochiching county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Petman has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done this by bringing to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Reared on a 200-acre farm near Cook, Minnesota, Petman graduated from the University in 1950. He was a veteran's agricultural instructor at Fairfax until taking the Koochiching county position in 1952.

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June 19, 1957

PILGRAM RECEIVES  
NEW UNIVERSITY RANK

Eugene F. Pilgram, Chippewa county agent, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Pilgram's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Skull Rutford, state agricultural extension director, and A. B. Hagen, southwest district extension supervisor, the promotion recognizes Pilgram's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Rutford and Hagen said that "Pilgram's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to Chippewa county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Pilgram has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done this by bringing to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Pilgram was raised on a 150-acre farm near Watertown, Minnesota and received his bachelor's degree in 1949 from the University. He has been Chippewa county agent since 1953.

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

Special to South St. Louis  
county papers

June 17, 1958

#### HERMAN RECEIVES NEW UNIVERSITY RANK

Richard Herman, South St. Louis county agent, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Herman's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Skuli Rutford, state agricultural extension director, and Glenn McCleary, northeast district extension supervisor, the promotion recognizes Herman's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Rutford and McCleary said that "Herman's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to South St. Louis county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Herman has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done this by bringing to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Herman is a 1951 graduate of the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. He was Kanabec county agent before going to South St. Louis county in 1956.

Before entering college, Herman was a Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) supervisor in Dakota, Meeker and Stearns counties.

June 17, 1958

**KUNKEL RECEIVES  
NEW UNIVERSITY RANK**

Paul W. Kunkel, Brown county agent, has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Kunkel's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Stull Rufford, state agricultural extension director, and A. H. Hagen, southwest district extension supervisor, the promotion recognizes Kunkel's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Rufford and Hagen said that "Kunkel's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to Brown county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Kunkel has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done this by bringing to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Kunkel has been Brown county agent for 29 years. Before that, he taught agriculture at Lytton, Ia., and at Adams, Minn. He is a 1923 graduate of the University of Minnesota.

In 1951, Kunkel spent some time in Germany, helping the Displaced Persons Commission.

June 17, 1958

ANKENY RECEIVES  
NEW UNIVERSITY RANK

John Ankeny, Watoman county agent, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Ankeny's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Skuli Rutford, state agricultural extension director, and A. B. Hagen, southwest district extension supervisor, the promotion recognizes Ankeny's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Rutford and Hagen said that "Ankeny's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to Watoman county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Ankeny has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done this by bringing to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Ankeny grew up in rural Faribault county and graduated from the University in 1951. He served briefly as assistant Watoman county agent before being named agent there during the same year.

June 17, 1958

**MANDT RECEIVES  
NEW UNIVERSITY RANK**

Sherman Mandt, East Otter Tail county agent, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Mandt's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Skuli Rutford, state agricultural extension director, the promotion recognizes Mandt's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Rutford said that "Mandt's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to East Otter Tail county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold May of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Mandt has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done this by bringing to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its supplying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Mandt has been East Otter Tail county agent since 1951. He was reared on a 320-acre farm in Polk county and received his bachelor's degree from North Dakota Agricultural College, where he majored in animal husbandry and education.

June 17, 1958

BRAND RECEIVES  
NEW UNIVERSITY RANK

Richard W. Brand, Todd county agent, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Brand's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Skuli Rutferd, state agricultural extension director, the promotion recognizes Brand's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Rutferd said that "Brand's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to Todd county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Brand has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done this by bringing to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Brand, reared on a farm near Oyatonna, received a bachelor of science degree with distinction from the University in 1949, and became Todd county agent in 1951, after serving as Carlton county agent for two years.

In 1956 and '57, Brand took sabbatical leave to attend the University again, where he received a master of science degree in agricultural economics.

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

To Wadena county papers  
for immediate release

June 17, 1958

ROME RECEIVES  
NEW RANK FROM  
U. OF MINNESOTA

Miles G. Rowe, Wadena county agent, has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Rowe's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and county staff position.

According to Skull Rutford, state agricultural extension director, the promotion recognized Rowe's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University. Rowe has held this post since 1934.

Rutford said that "Rowe's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to Wadena county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Rowe has made an important contribution to farm progress. He has brought to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Rowe was born in Illinois, grew up in Minnesota's Martin county, and is a graduate of the School of Agriculture at the University. He received a bachelor of science degree from the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics in 1938.

He started as an "emergency county agent" in Wadena county in 1934, after brief service with the Federal Land Bank. He helped launch the Wadena county REA in 1939 and has been active in developing dairy herd improvement programs.

In 1951, he received the Distinguished Service award from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. He is president of the Minnesota County Agricultural Agents' association.

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

Special to Anoka  
county papers

June 17, 1951

SWANSON RECEIVES  
NEW UNIVERSITY RANK

Richard Swanson, Anoka county agent, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Swanson's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Skuli Rutford, state agricultural extension director, and Glenn McCleary, northwest district extension supervisor, the promotion recognizes Swanson's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Rutford and McCleary said that "Swanson's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to Anoka county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Swanson has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done this by bringing to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Swanson has been in Anoka county since 1953. He is a native of Little Falls and is a 1951 graduate of the University.

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June 17, 1958

**SENSKE RECEIVES  
NEW UNIVERSITY RANK**

Eldon Senske, Freeborn county agent, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Senske's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Skuli Ratford, state agricultural extension director, and Art Engbretson, southeast district extension supervisor, the promotion recognizes Senske's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Ratford and Engbretson said that "Senske's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to Freeborn county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Senske has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done this by bringing to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Senske grew up on a 240-acre farm in Otter Tail county, and graduated from the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics in 1950.

He taught vocational agriculture at Warren for three years and was Becker county agent for two years before taking his present post in 1955.

June 17, 1958

**NORRGARD RECEIVES  
NEW UNIVERSITY RANK**

Raymond S. Norrgard, Crow Wing county agent, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Norrgard's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Skuli Rutford, state agricultural extension director, and Glenn McGleary, northwest district extension supervisor, the promotion recognizes Norrgard's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Rutford and McGleary said that "Norrgard's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to Crow Wing county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold Masy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Norrgard has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done this by bringing to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Norrgard has held his present position since 1953 and is a 1953 graduate of the University of Minnesota. He was born and reared on a farm near Mille Lacs, and operated a dairy farm in Mille Lacs county before entering the University.

June 17, 1958

**HOSSECK RECEIVES  
NEW UNIVERSITY RANK**

Loyal Hosseck, Dodge county agent, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Hosseck's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Skali Ratford, state agricultural extension director, and Art Engbretsen, southeast district extension supervisor, the promotion recognizes Hosseck's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Ratford and Engbretsen said that "Hosseck's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to Dodge county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold Nasy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Hosseck has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done this by bringing to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Hosseck, a native of Yellow Medicine county, came to Dodge county in 1953. He is a 1950 graduate of South Dakota State college and organized and supervised a veterans' agriculture department in the Adria, Minnesota, high school before taking his present post.

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

Special to Wabasha  
county papers

June 17, 1958

**METZ RECEIVES  
NEW UNIVERSITY RANK**

Matthias P. Metz, Wabasha county agent, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Metz's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Skuli Rulford, state agricultural extension director, and Art Engbretsen, southeast district extension supervisor, the promotion recognizes Metz's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Rulford and Engbretsen said that "Metz's judgment and understanding of farm production problems have been helpful to Wabasha county agriculture. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities."

Dean Harold Macy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mrs Metz has made important contributions to farm progress. He has done this by bringing to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a part of the Institute of Agriculture.

Metz grew up on a farm in Murray county and is a 1950 graduate of South Dakota State College. He was veterans' agriculture instructor in Murray county for three years before taking the Wabasha county post in 1953.

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

To Hennepin  
county papers

June 17, 1958

ROADFELDT RECEIVES  
NEW UNIVERSITY RANK

George W. Roadfeldt, Hennepin county agent, has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor on the University of Minnesota staff.

The promotion will not affect Roadfeldt's position as county agent. He will continue to work locally from the county extension office. The county agent post is recognized as both a University and a county staff position.

According to Skuli Rutford, state agricultural extension director, and Art Engebretson, southeast district extension supervisor, the promotion recognizes Roadfeldt's work as county agent and his contributions to objectives of the University.

Rutford and Engebretson said that "Roadfeldt's work has been particularly helpful to general agriculture and horticulture in Hennepin county. He maintains excellent working relationships with individuals, community groups and local industries and has been a strong promoter of extension youth activities.

Dean Harold Masy of the University's Institute of Agriculture said "Mr. Roadfeldt has made an important contribution to farm progress. He has brought to farmers and rural groups the results of scientific research at the University and its outlying experiment stations, other states, industry, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

Roadfeldt was born on a farm in Roseau county, and holds both a B. S. in horticulture with "high distinction" and an M. S. in agronomy from the University of Minnesota. He was named Isanti county agent in 1941, and remained there until taking the Hennepin county post ten years later.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
June 17, 1938

Special to dailies and radio stations  
in southeastern Minnesota

#### SOUTHEAST FARM MANAGEMENT TOUR SET FOR JULY 1

How one particular farm might be reorganized for better profit will be explained during the annual Southeast Minnesota Farm Management Service tour July 1 on the Arnold Abbe farm near Coonville.

Theme of the tour will be "What would you do if this were your farm?" A panel of local farmers and two speakers will discuss this question for the Abbe farm, according to Harvey Ejerke, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist and fieldman for the Service.

The Abbe farm at present has 17 dairy cows, 19 litters of pigs and a 230-hen laying flock. Abbe is now considering reorganization.

Speaking during the tour will be George Pond, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, and J. Russell Gato, Steele county agent. Pond, who retires this year, helped form the Southeast Farm Management Service 30 years ago.

The tour starts at 11 a.m. All members of the Service are invited to attend.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 17, 1958

Immediate release

#### FARMERS WARNED AGAINST "MIRACLE" FERTILIZER CLAIMS

Minnesota farmers today were warned against paying exorbitant prices for so-called "miracle" fertilizers.

Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, said there have been several reports of salesmen selling liquid fertilizer, which is claimed to bring fantastic results when sprayed on the leaves.

In many cases, 2 or 3 pounds or gallons of the material is said to be equal to a hundred pounds of conventional fertilizer. But don't believe it, Overdahl warns. A pound of actual plant food in liquid form is no better than a pound in a dry mixture. At the price often asked for such material, it usually costs, pound for pound of actual plant food, three or four times as much as ordinary fertilizer.

Overdahl urges farmers to stick to the known fertilizer products. "Magic" fertilizers simply don't exist.

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B-2025-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 17, 1958

Immediate release

#### EGERTSON NAMED EXTENSION LIVESTOCK MARKETING SPECIALIST

Kenneth E. Egertson, formerly of Jackson, Minn., has been named extension livestock marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Now in the position on a half-time basis, Egertson will go on the staff full-time July 1. He will work with other extension specialists, county agricultural agents and farmers on livestock marketing problems and marketing information.

Egertson received his B. S. with distinction in agricultural economics in 1956 and earned his M. S. in March of this year--both from the University.

From 1949-51, he attended Waldorf college in Forest City, Iowa, and served in the U. S. Army from 1952-54.

In his home community, Egertson was active in livestock projects, both in the local 4-H club and in the Future Farmers of America chapter there.

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B-2026-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 17, 1958

Immediate release

#### MINNESOTA YOUTHS NAMED FOR MINNESOTA-MANITOBA 4-H EXCHANGE

Thirty-one Minnesota 4-H club members will participate in a Minnesota-Manitoba exchange program this summer, Elizabeth Elliott, state 4-H club agent at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

They will include a delegate from each of 30 counties and a representative of the State 4-H federation.

Dates of the exchange are June 28 to July 8. Club members will spend a week living in farm homes of Canadian club members in eastern Manitoba observing typical farm conditions there.

Enroute they will visit the International Peace gardens and attend a 4-H club rally at Brandon, Canada. Before leaving Canada they will tour Winnipeg. On July 9 the exchange delegates will meet on the University's St. Paul campus and will be guests of the Minneapolis Tribune at a noon luncheon.

Club members selected to take part in the exchange are Lewis Larson, Westbrook, representative of the State 4-H federation; Paul Case, Garden City; Ronald Kral, Sleepy Eye; Muriel Brink, Sturgeon Lake; Roger Bukkila, Brandon; Carolyn Niemand, Montevideo; Rueben Tangren, Lindstrom; John Zeller, West Concord; Deanna Lichty, Wykoff; Dennis Breamer, Albert Lea; Duane Bouchie, Grand Rapids; Ralph Lewis, Manitou; Sharon Peterson, Madison; Phyllis Magedanz, Le Sueur.

Gerald Freitag, Litchfield; LaVonne Wilcox, Princeton; Phyllis Miller, Lake Wilson; Jerry Kuehn, St. Peter; Micheal Skalsky, Ada; Joyce Benike, Elgin; Karen Thompson, Frazee; Maurice Overgaard, Dalton; Lorene Jensen, Brooten; Charles Fluegel, 2016 East Larpenter ave., St. Paul; Rose Ann Feucht, Hills; Emilie Miller, Roseau; John Gohl, Lake City; Gary Schimpp, Staples; Charlotte Cords, Eagle Lake; Ronald Perrier, Stillwater; Joan Chandler, Balaton.

On the return phase of this second annual exchange, 4-H club members from Manitoba will visit the Minnesota State Fair.

The exchange is sponsored by the Minnesota and Manitoba Agricultural Extension Services and the Minneapolis Tribune.

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B-2027-rlr

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 17 1958

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use the week of  
June 23 or after

USE DRY MILK  
TO ADD VALUE  
TO DIET

If you want to step up the use of milk for your family, you can do it at minimum cost with nonfat dry milk, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

For travel or camping this summer, too, dry milk is the answer to problems of expensive milk or uncertainty about the source of milk you are purchasing.

Nonfat dry milk has all the nourishment of fresh skim milk -- calcium and other minerals, B vitamins, natural sugar and protein. It lacks only the fat and vitamin A value of whole milk.

Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota suggests three ways to use nonfat dry milk.

. Mix it as fluid milk and use as a beverage. Usually four tablespoons of dry milk with 1 cup of water is equivalent to 1 cup of fluid skim milk. However, follow the instructions on each package.

. Substitute it for fluid milk in recipes. If the recipe calls for whole milk and you are using nonfat dry milk, add a little table fat to the recipe - about 2 teaspoons for each cup.

. Add extra dry milk to recipes using fluid milk to get more milk into the diet. Four tablespoons of dry milk added to one cup of fluid milk makes it twice as rich in milk value.

Store dry milk in a cool dry place, preferably not warmer than 75°F. Be sure to keep the container tightly covered since milk powder gets lumpy if exposed to air.

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 17 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
June 23 or after

ATT: 4-H AGENTS

HERE'S HOW TO  
MAKE PRIZE  
WINNING PIE

What makes a prize-winning apple pie?

That question is frequently asked by 4-H club members who compete in 4-H pie baking contests, as well as by many homemakers.

In 4-H pie baking contests, says Club Agent \_\_\_\_\_, a club member is judged on both the finished product and the demonstration.

Appearance of the pie is important, as well as flavor. The color should be an even golden brown, the surface smooth, neither wrinkled nor cracked. High rims interfere with browning, while thin rims, such as those made with a fork, brown too rapidly.

The crust should be flavorful, tender, flaky and crisp, not soggy or doughy. Since there must be enough crust to judge, Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests using a recipe for a two-crust pie which calls for 1 1/2 cups of flour. Sugaring or spreading the crust with cream or milk makes it difficult to judge flakiness of the crust, particularly if the crust is too thin.

Long slashes in the top crust are unsightly. For that reason, Miss Mikesh suggests cutting short gashes in the top after the crust is laid on the filling and sealed.

Apple pie filling should not be excessively sweet, should be well cooked, neither too dry nor too juicy. Stirring the sliced apples with the mixed dry ingredients helps insure an even distribution throughout the pie.

Since pie baking requires skill in handling ingredients and utensils, club members are wise to practice at home before entering a pie baking contest. Accuracy of measurements, technique and sequence of work are points which the judge checks carefully in each demonstration.

Miss Mikesh suggests that 4-H members combine pastry ingredients first, letting the balls of dough rest on the canvas while the filling is prepared. There is less danger of the rolled dough sticking to the canvas or to itself if this procedure is used, particularly on a hot day.

Good grooming from top to toe gives a club member confidence and impresses those watching. Uniforms are appropriate only if they are immaculate and fit well. An attractive, clean, crisp, well fitting dress with matching or contrasting apron may be more suitable than a uniform, at least for a younger girl. Have hair under control, but avoid the ugly heavy net. With a short bob, a headband may be all that is necessary.

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 17 1958

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENT

For use week of June 23 or after

PLAN A SAFE  
CAMPING TRIP

When you start off on that family camping trip this summer, keep safety in mind.

Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ passes on some safety pointers for campers from Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

. Be sure the car is in good condition before starting the trip. Do you have proper accident insurance?

. Plan to drive when the traffic is lightest. Observe speed limits and other rules of the road.

. Choose a campsite free from treacherous cliffs and free from poison ivy and poison oak. Check on the beach and be sure there is a life guard on duty.

. Use the "buddy system" when swimming. Check for adequate depth of water before diving.

. When boating, don't overload and don't stand up in the boat to exchange places. Don't venture out on the water on days when the wind and waves are high. If a storm comes up when you are on the water, get to shore as soon as possible.

. When fishing, cast away from others in the boat or on the dock.

. Use protective pads in handling cooking utensils over an open fire.

. Be sure to put campfires out completely before leaving them.

Practicing safety can go a long way toward filling a camping trip with pleasant experiences. Needless accidents can bring only sorrow, Prickett points out.

- jbn -

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 17, 1958

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Close cooperation between agriculture teachers and county extension workers spells better services for local farmers. Eugene Orsberg, left, assistant agricultural agent in Nobles county, supplies Vernon Paulson, vocational agriculture instructor in Worthington, with a collection of farm and home bulletins. Orsberg is a North Dakota native, is a former 4-H member and a graduate of North Dakota State Agricultural college, Fargo.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 18 1958

Special to Carlton county  
agent

For immediate use

BORICH NAMED  
AG AGENT IN  
CARLTON COUNTY

Patrick J. Borich, a native of Alborn, Minnesota, has been named agricultural agent in Carlton county.

He will take the position July 1, replacing Sigmund Restad, who resigned to become manager of an experiment station at the University of Alaska.

Borich was raised on a 160-acre dairy farm in St. Louis county, where he was active in 4-H and FFA project work. He entered the University of Minnesota in 1951 and received a bachelor of science degree with honors in agricultural education in 1955.

During the following year, Borich taught vocational agricultural at Butterfield, Minnesota, then returned to the University to do graduate work in plant pathology. He will receive his master of science degree this month.

He is married and has one child.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 12, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### FORESTRY STUDENTS WIN HOO-HOO SCHOLARSHIPS

Richard A. Fylstra, 3118 Grand Ave. So., Minneapolis, and Robert M. Hillis, Hugo, juniors in the School of Forestry of the University of Minnesota, have been awarded \$150 Hoo-Hoo Immortals Memorial scholarships.

The awards were made at the recent annual Recognition Assembly on the St. Paul campus and at a recent luncheon of the Twin Cities Hoo Hoo club.

These awards have been made possible by establishment of endowment funds by Twin Cities Hoo-Hoo Club No. 12 and Thomas Murdock Partridge. The income from these funds provide the annual awards. The scholarship program is a memorial to a group of outstanding lumbermen who reactivated the organization and were especially interested in the training of young men for the industry.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 19, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### RUSH CITY YOUTH TO ATTEND NATIONAL LEADERSHIP SEMINAR

Karle J. Erickson, 19, Rush City, is one of 125 young adults from the U. S. and other nations who will attend the 1958 Encampment for Citizenship, June 29 in New York, N. Y.

According to Wilfred C. Leland, Jr., Chairman of the Minnesota Sponsoring Committee for the Encampment, the event is a leadership-training program and a "workshop in democracy."

A sophomore at St. Olaf college, Northfield, Karle has been active in 4-H club work for 11 years. He was 1957-58 president of the Minnesota State 4-H Federation.

Encampment students are selected for leadership qualities and for community or civic interest. The group represents a cross-section from different economic, racial, regional and religious groups.

The program at the encampment will focus on major current issues, including U. S. foreign policy, the United Nations, civil rights and economic problems.

Karle's attendance at the Encampment is also partly sponsored by the Minnesota 4-H Federation and the Minnesota Jewish Council.

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-pjt- 11

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 19, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### NEW MINNESOTA SWINE EVALUATION STATION TO BE DEDICATED

NEW ULM--The new Minnesota Swine Evaluation Station here will be formally dedicated after a public "open house" session Wednesday evening, July 9.

The program was announced today by R. J. Meade, University of Minnesota animal husbandman and secretary for the Minnesota Swine Producers association.

Speakers at the dedication will be State Senators P. J. Holand, Austin, and John Zwach, Walnut Grove; State Representative John Hartle, Owatonna; Harold Macy, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture and E. H. Frahm, president of the New Ulm Chamber of Commerce. The station "open house" will be at 5 p.m. and the dedication starts at 7 p.m.

The station was made possible by a \$60,000 appropriation to the Minnesota Swine Producers association from the last session of the Minnesota State Legislature. It is located on a 4-acre site  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of New Ulm on U. S. 14. Construction of the station was started in February, 1958, and completed in May. The first pigs were taken in to the station during April. At present, there are about 85 pens of pigs on test there.

Meade explains that the testing program is designed as a means of locating superior lines of breeding stock among purebred breeds for speeding up production of the "meat type" hog. It also has an educational role; through results of the program, both breeders and commercial producers can learn the value of careful breeding practices, Meade says. He points out that the program should benefit the entire swine industry, through production of a superior product.

Performance characteristics for which pigs are tested at the station include backfat thickness at 200 pounds; feed efficiency; rate of gain; and carcass yield. Boars passing the test at the station are sold at auction.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 19, 1958

Immediate release

#### BARBECUE CHICKEN FOR REAL TREAT

Crusty, golden brown chicken, barbecued out of doors, is a taste treat that will tempt appetites of young and old.

But there are techniques to follow for a successful barbecue.

Be sure to start with tender chicken, cautions Milo Swanson, associate professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota. It's best to select 9- to 12-week-old ready-to-cook broilers or fryers weighing from 1-3/4 to 2 1/2 pounds. Be sure the birds are well meated, top quality and uniform in size. Have the birds cut in halves or quarters so they are ready for the grill.

Here are Swanson's directions for barbecuing chicken:

Place quarters or halves of chicken on the grill with skin side up, close together so there is a minimum loss of heat. Baste the pieces with barbecue sauce immediately. A clean, new dish mop with a wooden handle is ideal for this purpose. A fiber brush may also be used.

Turn the birds every five or six minutes and baste after each turning. Use tongs or a pair of clean white canvas gloves to turn the pieces. A fork will pierce the skin and permit juices to run out.

Key to successful barbecuing is long, slow cooking, Swanson says. Allow at least an hour and a quarter or an hour and a half of cooking time for chicken broilers. The chicken is done when the drumstick can be easily turned loose from the meat.

Generally one layer of briquettes is sufficient to cook one batch of birds.

Families who are barbecuing for the first time may want to try a mild barbecue sauce of 1 cup water, 2 cups vinegar, 1/2 pound butter and 2 tablespoons salt. Bring sauce to a boil and keep hot on the grill. This amount is sufficient for 10 halves of chicken.

Swanson has<sup>a</sup> further tip: Serve the chicken piping hot and keep the rest of the meal simple so the accent is on the barbecued chicken.

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B-2028-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 19, 1958

Immediate release

#### MAKE BACKYARD BARBECUE PIT

A backyard barbecue pit is a good investment for the family who enjoys outdoor meals. Constructing such a pit is also a good do-it-yourself project for the handyman.

For a barbecue with family and a few friends, the equipment can be simple. The necessary cinder blocks and wire for a grill need cost no more than \$5, according to Milo Swanson, associate professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota. This equipment is portable and can be carried in the trunk of the car to a picnic site away from home.

Swanson recommends cinder blocks 6 inches x 8 inches x 16 inches for any size barbecue pit. They are merely stacked in courses without being cemented together. Avoid using cement blocks, Swanson cautions, since they are heavy to transport and are subject to cracking from heat.

Swanson gives these directions for constructing the pit:

For a family-size barbecue, 18 blocks will make a pit large enough to cook 10 chicken halves. Select a level site and stack the blocks 2 blocks wide, 2 blocks long and 3 courses high. This will provide a cooking area enclosed on three sides. The grill for this pit can be a 2-foot x 3-foot piece of 1-inch x 1-inch or 1-inch by 2-inch welded wire supported by three 2-foot welding rods.

Complete directions for constructing a barbecue pit, along with suggestions on cooking, are given in Extension Folder 200, "Barbecuing Poultry." Copies are available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-2029-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 19, 1958

A MINNESOTA  
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

#### CHEMICAL STOPS PESKY WEED IN CORN

BELLE PLAINE--Visitors to the Mahlon Schwartz farm here in Scott county this summer can learn the best way yet to get rid of troublesome weeds in corn fields.

In a "show window" field demonstration, Schwartz has completely licked giant foxtail with two different chemical treatments--one is a mixture of Radox and 2,4-D "ester" and the other is Simazin.

"Foxtail is one of the worst weeds ever to get in our corn," Schwartz explains. "I've sprayed with 2,4-D in the past for other weeds, but that chemical alone won't stop foxtail." This is because foxtail is a grass with narrow leaves; 2,4-D kills only broad-leaved weeds.

With help from Arnold Sandager, Scott county agent, Schwartz this spring set up a weed control demonstration in a 10-acre corn field. He compared five different chemical treatments--all applied as "pre-emergence" sprays in a band over the corn row at planting time.

Across the field, he sprayed alternate groups of corn rows with different chemicals, leaving several rows in between each treatment as unsprayed "checks."

The results are striking. "Where I sprayed with the Radox-2,4-D mixture, you can hardly find a weed in the row," Schwartz says. "But the untreated rows nearby are 'full' of foxtail." He had applied this mixture at 5 pounds Radox and 1 pound 2,4-D ester per acre.

"Simazin gave practically as good control of foxtail," according to Schwartz, "but I still prefer the other mixture." The reason, he explains, is that Simazin is available only in powder form, and is a bit difficult to use in spraying equipment that doesn't have mechanical agitation. The Radox-2,4-D mixture comes in emulsion form and is less of a problem as far as spraying is concerned.

Both applications should make it possible to eliminate at least one cultivation, Schwartz says.

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B-2030-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 19, 1958

Immediate release

#### FEMALE STOCK OF MINN. NO. 3 HOG BREED TO BE RELEASED

A limited number of female Minnesota No. 3 hogs will be sold to commercial hog breeders after Aug. 1, the University of Minnesota announced today.

The Minnesota No. 3 is one of three hog breeds developed by the University in recent years. Herds of the first two breeds--Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2--are already being raised on farms in Minnesota and elsewhere in the nation.

According to Ralph Comstock and William Rempel, University livestock scientists, registrations and inspections connected with release of the Minnesota No. 3 stock will be handled by the Inbred Livestock Registry association. This is the first time female stock of the breed has been released for establishing herds. A number of No. 3 boars, however, have been sold to commercial hog producers in recent years.

Release of the animals will be on a conditional basis, because of considerable variability still present in the breed and to promote performance testing of breeding stock.

The Minnesota No. 3 breed is an inbred line developed from 12 other breeds--about 60 percent of which are from English origin. Most of the pigs are black-and-red spotted but the color has not been completely fixed. The breed has gone through 7 generations since the original crosses were made.

Purpose in developing the breed was to get a fast-growing hog with a more acceptable carcass. University records on both performance and carcass composition have been very promising for the breed so far. Boars of the breed have been well accepted for crossbreeding in commercial herds.

Breeders buying these animals will be required, at present, to use herd sires from the University. This procedure, say Comstock and Rempel, will make more breeding stock available at this time and will still insure future uniformity of the breed.

(more)

add 1 release of Minn. No. 3 breeding stock

Each breeder buying this stock will be required to take at least 10 females. Price will be based on \$150 each for open stock. The first sows available can be bred to farrow their second litters in late October or early November.

Other conditions of release are:

1. Only pigs sired by boars from the University will be eligible for registration, unless a University representative has previously given written acceptance of a breeder-raised boar.

2. Breeders must litter-test their whole herds to have pigs eligible for registration. Testing must include litter size at birth and weaning, individual weights at weaning and within 7 days of 154 days of age, and feed cost per 100 pounds gain on a litter basis. Boars must be live-probed at market weight.

3. The testing procedure must meet approval of the Inbred Livestock Registry association. Performance records are subject to inspection. Testing methods and herds will be inspected twice each year by a representative of the association. Breeders must agree to pay an inspection fee of not less than \$50 per visit per herd and expenses.

4. Applications for establishment of a herd will be made directly to the Inbred Livestock Registry association and will be processed by the association and a University of Minnesota representative. Applicants will be selected according to their apparent capabilities to carry out a successful improvement program.

5. Breeders may sell approved registered gilts for establishment of new herds. Breeders must acquaint buyers with rules of eligibility for registration of Minnesota No. 3 hogs at the time of sale.

These rules, except for the limitation on number of head originally bought, will also apply to new herds established from stock which originates from private breeders.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 23, 1958

(special)

*Mpls. Star  
St. P. Daily*

**U of MINN. STAFF TO NATIONAL MEETING**

Four University of Minnesota faculty women and two students will attend the American Home Economics association (AHEA) meeting in Philadelphia, June 24-27.

Faculty members are Hedda Kafka, assistant professor of home economics education; Florence Ehrenkrans, professor of home economics; Helen Ludwig, associate professor of home economics and Susanne Davison, professor of home economics.

Miss Ludwig is chairman of the art section of the AHEA.

Students representing the University Home Economics association will be Marlene Salmela, agriculture senior and Karen Graupmann, agriculture junior.

A special University of Minnesota luncheon will be held Wednesday noon, Katherine Smith, director of the consumer service division of the National Cannery association, Washington, is chairman of the luncheon.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 23 1958

Timely Tips for the July 5 issue of THE FARMER

A late fall pasture that does a good job of fattening lambs is rye, which you can seed in the middle of August. This is also the best as well as the earliest spring pasture for next year. Rye seeded this August can be grazed by lambs from the middle of next April until the alfalfa-brome is ready for grazing.

--R. M. Jordan

\* \* \*

Early-maturing soybean varieties, seeded before July 15, are one of many possibilities for emergency planting in southern and south central Minnesota. And if you want the crop for hay or silage, any variety can be planted up to July 15, if there's plenty of moisture. They may be seeded in rows or broadcast.

--Rodney Briggs

\* \* \*

Diazinon, malathion, korlan and methoxychlor are insecticides which have been cleared for use as "residual" sprays for fly control in the dairy barn. None can be used as sprays directly on milk cows, but malathion can be used on non-milking dairy animals over a month old or on beef animals for horn fly and lice control. The wettable powder form of methoxychlor--if used dry--can be applied to animals as a dust. Of all chemicals cleared for use directly on milk cows, the best so far is pyrethrins, either used alone or mixed with a repellent, such as Tabutrex, R-11 or R-326. "Knock-down" sprays which may also be used on cattle are the thiocyanates.

--L. K. Cutkomp

\* \* \*

add 1 timely tips

It's a good idea to carry an approved type of fire extinguisher on a tractor, in case of fire. Suggested types are dry powder and carbon dioxide under pressure or the evaporating liquid pump type. Remember, soil and sand can be used to smother flash fires. Water, however, tends to spread a liquid fuel fire.

--Glenn Prickett

\* \* \*

Don't expect two-month old heifer calves to make normal growth on just pasture. Offer them 2 or 3 pounds of hay and 2-3 pounds of herd grain mix as pasture supplements.

--Jesse B. Williams

\* \* \*

Fortunately enough, poison ivy can be controlled. You can grub it out by the roots or by spraying stems and leaves with ammonium sulfamate or with a combination of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T-brush killer. Spray the plants at least three times at 2-6 week intervals.

--Parker Anderson

\* \* \*

It's dangerous to use electric fences near "grounding" devices, such as stock watering tanks, pumps, and pipelines. To be on the safe side, keep a good distance between them.

--John R. Neetzel

\* \* \*

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 23 1958

Special to Radio Stations

ROSEMOUNT FIELD  
DAY SHORTS

Farmers can take a close look at a "model" milking parlor during the Field Day next Wednesday, July 2, at the University of Minnesota Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dairy scientists will show visitors the complete automatic set-up in the parlor, which handles four cows at a time. The parlor is a type which can be used by farmers in their own operations.

The Field Day will also feature modern haying methods, crop varietal trials, pasture and fertilizer research and erosion control studies. All interested persons are invited to attend.

. . .

The era of the huge steam engine and threshing machine will return to Minnesota briefly next week.

At the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station Field Day Wednesday, July 2, University of Minnesota workers will operate a 40-year-old engine and threshing rig. They will also display an assortment of old-time farm machinery and household equipment.

This is all part of the Minnesota Centennial observance. The Field Day will also feature the Centennial movie "Minnesota Agriculture." The featured speaker will be A. W. Mason, superintendent of the West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris. He will discuss "100 years of Agriculture in Minnesota."

. . .

add 1 radio shorts, Rosemount Field day

A new method that could someday replace the traditional butterfat test for milk will be demonstrated during the Field Day next Wednesday, July 2, at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

University of Minnesota researchers will demonstrate an experimental kit for testing solids-not-fat in milk. This test is gaining widespread interest as a possible basis for pricing milk.

This demonstration will be at the station's dairy research center, where a "model" milking parlor will also be shown to visitors. Other features of the field day will include crops, fertilizer, pasture and forage research.

. . .

How long can corn be raised year after year on the same field?

Some answers to that question will be given to farmers attending the Field Day next Wednesday at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. Soils workers will show visitors fields which have been in continuous corn for 5 years. Researchers will also discuss fertilizer needs for corn raised this way.

Tours of other features at the station will start at 10 a.m. during the Field Day and will continue until noon. They will be conducted again from 2 to 4 p.m. A noon lunch will be sold at Field Day headquarters and coffee will be free. Everyone is invited.

. . .

The most effective weed control chemicals yet developed will show their stuff to farmers during the Field Day next Wednesday at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

University of Minnesota agronomists will show visitors plots in which some 25 different chemical mixtures are being compared in weed control. The plots include weed control in soybeans, grain sorghum, flax and seedling legumes.

Tours at the Field Day will be conducted from 10 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m. All interested persons are invited.

. . .

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 23 1958

To all counties  
ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of  
June 30 or after

JULY PLENTIFULS  
INCLUDE PEACHES,  
ICE CREAM

Peaches and ice cream, watermelons and lemons are among the foods expected in large supply in July, reports Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Potatoes and the vegetables, vegetable fats and oils are also on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for July.

According to present forecasts, the peach crop will be about 45 percent larger than a year ago, the biggest crop since 1947. Most of the increase will come in the southern states which supply peaches to the Midwest during July.

Ice cream will be available in almost unlimited supply, because of the record amount of milk being produced by the nation's cows, much of it in this part of the country.

Watermelon growers in the southern states, which produce most of the early summer melons, have planted more acres than last year.

The lemon crop in California is about one-fourth larger than average, and prices are reported to be lower than a year ago.

Increasing supplies of homegrown vegetables will help to add variety to summer meals.

-jbn-

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 23 1958

To all counties  
ATT: 4-H AGENTS

For use the week of  
June 30 or after

BABY SITTING  
MEANS  
RESPONSIBILITY

How good a baby sitter are you?

Teen-agers who do baby sitting as a profitable part-time job or as part of the 4-H home assistance project have three major responsibilities, 4-H Agent \_\_\_\_\_ points out: to protect the child, to care for his physical needs and to keep him happy and secure till his parents return.

Charles Martin, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota, has the following suggestions for baby sitters to help them fulfill these responsibilities.

- . Be sure you know your way around the house, where the children's food is kept, how the furnace operates, and where the telephone and light switches are.

- . Be clear about business arrangements when you are hired -- time of arrival, length of assignment, getting home, amount to be paid, and tasks to do, use of radio, TV and telephone.

- . Know where the parents may be reached by phone.

- . Have the doctor's name to use in case of emergency, and know the telephone number of the fire department.

- . Do not let strangers into the house.

- . Let your own parents know in advance where you will be working, your telephone number, and how and when you will return home.

At bed-time, tell children they have 10 or 15 minutes before getting ready for bed, to give them time to finish what they are doing. Plan for a quiet playtime before bed to bridge the gap between activity and sleep. Be sure to look in on the child every half hour to see that he is covered and breathing properly.

Make meal time a pleasant, relaxed time. Serve the child small quantities of food and do not force or coax him to eat. After eating, help the child wash his hands and face and encourage him to play quietly for awhile or tuck him in for a nap, depending on the age of the child.

### SPRAYING METHOD HOLDS EGG QUALITY

A simple spraying process that costs less than a nickel for each 30-dozen case of eggs can mean a big boost in a poultryman's income.

Many farmers now averaging only 65-70 percent grade A eggs might easily boost this to 85 percent or more by spraying the eggs with an egg-processing oil, according to Milo Swanson, University of Minnesota poultry scientist.

All one needs to do is place the eggs small-end-down in the "filler flats" as they are packed and spray them with a hand-operated sprayer. The egg-processing oil is also available in pressurized containers.

Oiling prevents natural carbon dioxide in eggs from escaping. Carbon dioxide keeps the albumen and yolk more stable, meaning that if the gas isn't lost, the eggs stay fresh longer. To accomplish this, eggs must be oiled on the farm within a few hours of laying.

In his most recent tests on this method, Swanson found that oil-sprayed eggs were still grade A in quality after being stored for 10 days at room temperature-70-75 degrees. Unsprayed eggs were down to grade B quality after the same storage period.

Dipping eggs in oil is a well-known practice. Many egg-processing plants have for years treated eggs going into cold storage. But only recently has such shell treatment been considered for use on farms and for eggs being marketed for immediate consumption. The spray process, which is simple and sanitary, has made this possible at the farm level where the treatment is much more effective than when delayed until the eggs reach the first or second handler.

So far, Swanson says there have been no indications of consumer complaints about oil-sprayed eggs. However, any farmer thinking of oiling his eggs should first check with his local buyer.

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 24 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
June 30 or later

### MASTITIS HAS MANY CAUSES

Mastitis--a major health problem in dairy herds--has no single cause.

Actually, "mastitis" means any inflammation of the udder, say K. I. Loken and H. H. Hoyt, veterinary scientists at the University of Minnesota. They point out there will never be a single "cure" for all cases of this ailment.

Mastitis is caused by a number of different microorganisms. Some microorganisms, but not all, infect the udder only when its resistance to infection is lowered. Some things that can lower this resistance include injuries, high production, poor milking procedures, chilling, poor sanitation and poor udder conformation. Also, udders seem to be more susceptible to infection shortly after the cow freshens.

With acute mastitis, one or more quarters of the udder are hot and swollen and the milk appears abnormal. This form develops quickly and may kill the cows. Milder, or chronic forms, however, may show up only as small flakes or clots in the milk. Chemical and bacteriological tests are often needed to detect chronic infection.

Important as it is, herd management alone won't control mastitis. Treatment won't stop all cases either, but there are some guides farmers can follow. For one thing, it's wise to examine the entire herd when there is evidence of mastitis. Some cows may show no signs of it, but may nevertheless be mastitis "carriers."

Farmers can usually reduce spread of mastitis within the herd by milking young cows first and older ones last. This is because more older cows carry chronic infections. The milker should be kept repaired and properly adjusted. Cows should be milked out as rapidly as possible.

It's also important to keep the barn clean, use proper bedding, have large enough stalls, and use a strip cup every day to detect mastitis.

Loken and Hoyt say future veterinary research will no doubt show better ways to help control mastitis. For the present, though, farmers can reduce loss due to the problem by applying practices already known.

\* \* \*

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 24 1958

To all counties  
(with mat)

For use week of  
June 30 or later

FIFTY-NINE DIE IN  
EQUIPMENT MISHAPS  
ON MINNESOTA FARMS

Unless treated with respect, a farm tractor can be a ruthless killer.

The same holds true with other pieces of farm equipment, says Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

He points out that 59 persons died on Minnesota farms as a result of machinery accidents in 1957. And for every person killed, you can figure about 50 persons were injured in similar mishaps. Prickett urges rural people to keep these figures in mind during Farm Safety Week, July 20-26.

Rarely can such accidents be blamed on the machine itself. Prickett says all these deaths--and nonfatal accidents as well--could have been avoided had the persons operating the machines been more safety-minded.

Of the 59 deaths, 14 were children under 14 years.

Tractors alone accounted for 31 of the deaths. Trucks killed 6. Combines and revolving shafts each killed four and balers accounted for 3 deaths. Two died in corn picker accidents and a wagon, potato digger, field chopper, pump-jack, corn drier, portable elevator and a hay rake were each involved in one accidental death.

Suffering and anguish are only part of the effects from these accidents, Prickett points out. Farm mishaps for the state as a whole add up to thousands--perhaps millions--of dollars in work time lost and medical expenses.

The slogan for Farm Safety Week this year is "Work for Safety--and Safety Works for You." Prickett says this applies to the entire family on every Minnesota farm.

\* \* \*

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 24 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
June 30 or later

### FARM FILLERS

For greater stability in yard or lawn, fence posts are sometimes set in concrete. But John Neetzel, forestry researcher at the University of Minnesota, points out that a somewhat larger and longer post, not set in concrete, will usually give the same stability--and at less cost. Besides, when posts set in concrete fail, the concrete must be dug out before a replacement can be set.

\* \* \*

Spraying, either with ammonium sulfamate or with a combination of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T brush killer will knock out poison ivy. Spray the stems and leaves at least three times at 2-6 week intervals, advises Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \*

Sudangrass has high value as a supplemental or emergency crop, says Rodney Briggs, agronomist at the University of Minnesota. With good weather, it will yield well when seeded as late as August 1. Seed broadcast or drill solid at 25-30 pounds per acre. Use the Piper variety; it is low in prussic acid content and makes good yields. When used for pasture, let it grow to 18 inches before grazing.

\* \* \*

Low cost dried skim milk powder, supplemented with cod liver oil, is an excellent replacement for whole milk when raising dairy herd replacement calves. This tip comes from Jesse B. Williams, dairy husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \*

Keep all gas lines from tractor tanks to carburetors tight, advises Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. This will save fuel and cut down on the fire danger.

\* \* \*

Feed is the largest single item of cost for all classes of livestock. Agricultural economists point out that feed accounts for about 45 percent of the total costs of maintaining dairy cattle and poultry, 50 percent for a farm flock of sheep, and 75-90 percent for hogs, feeder cattle and feeder lambs.

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University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 24 1958

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES IN  
SOUTHWESTERN MINNESOTA

For Use Week of June 30

FIELD DAY SET  
FOR JULY 14  
AT MINNEOTA

What crop varieties are best for southwestern Minnesota? Can alfalfa be seeded in corn rows in this part of the state?

Farmers can get some answers to both of these questions at the Southwestern Minnesota Field Day, July 14, at Minneota. The event will be held on a 10-acre area on the outskirts of Minneota on Highway 68.

About 200 different crop varieties are being tested in research plots there. The trials include rye, winter wheat, barley, oats, spring wheat, flax, field peas, soybeans, grain sorghum, navy beans, mung beans, sunflowers, and dwarf corn.

University of Minnesota researchers will show other plots where alfalfa has been seeded in corn fields. This test is being conducted in plots where corn rows are 40, 60 and 78 inches apart.

This is the first time "interseeding," as the practice is called, has been tried in this part of the state. Earlier research has shown it can work out well in eastern areas of Minnesota, when there is plenty of rainfall.

Tours of the plots will be held from 1-3 p.m. during the field day. The Southwestern Minnesota Crop Improvement association will hold its annual meeting during the morning.

Ray Newell, Marshall, Lyon county agent, and Leo Hennen, president of the Southwestern Crop Improvement association, are in charge of the event. All interested persons are invited.

# # #

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 24, 1958

Immediate release

#### MODERN FARMING TO BE DEMONSTRATED AT ROSEMOUNT FIELD DAY

A modern milking parlor, up-to-date hay-making equipment, "continuous" corn production and new ideas in pasture research--these are features of the Field Day July 2 at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

According to A. C. Heine, superintendent of the station, visitors will tour several of the more than 75 agricultural research projects there. Tours will begin from the station agronomy farm at 10 a.m.

At the station's dairy research center, visitors can view a 2-year-old milking parlor, designed as a "model" which farmers can follow in building their own. The parlor handles 4 cows at one time. Every part of the milking procedure is automatic except putting the teat cups on the cows.

Also at the milking parlor, dairy researchers will demonstrate an experimental device for testing solids-not-fat in milk. There is a good deal of interest in such a test; it could someday replace the butterfat test as a basis for setting milk prices.

Agricultural engineers will display three types of hay conditioners--devices used to speed up field curing of hay. They will also report recent experiments on the influence of mechanical treatment on field drying.

In soils research plots, scientists will show visitors "continuous" corn--raised for 5 successive years on the same field. More intensive livestock farming in recent years has raised many questions among Minnesota farmers on how long corn can be raised this way without soil erosion or a severe reduction in fertility. Research workers will give this entire problem a thorough airing at the Field Day.

Whether 100 percent grass mixtures are as good for dairy pastures as legume-grass mixtures is featured in another experiment which Field Day visitors will view.

Agronomists and dairymen are comparing three pastures--a mixture of alfalfa, ladino, brome and orchardgrass; brome and orchardgrass alone with extra nitrogen; and a mixture of 9 different grasses and legumes.

(more)

add. 1 Rosemount field day

In a sheep pasture study, the scientists are comparing three different supplementary annual forage crops for lamb pasture. One purpose of the experiment is to see if any mixture of annual forage crops all seeded at one time, can supply pasture for lambs for an entire summer.

Other Field Day attractions will include plant disease studies, crop varietal trials, fertilizer studies and other research. Heine says the program will be widely diversified, with several features that should interest women visitors.

Visitors can buy a box lunch during the noon hour at the Field Day headquarters at the agronomy farm. Coffee will be free. A line-up of old-time farm machinery, including a steam engine and thresher rig, will be on display there. A film on 100 years in agriculture will be shown during both the morning and afternoon.

Field Day speaker will be A. W. Edson, superintendent at the West Central School and Experiment station, Morris. He will talk on "100 Years of Minnesota Agriculture." Tours will continue from 10-12 a.m. and 2-4 p.m.

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B-2032-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 24, 1958

Immediate release

#### GREAT PLAINS HORTICULTURAL MEETING AT U

The annual summer meeting for the Great Plains Region of the American Society for Horticultural Science will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus July 30-Aug. 1.

Horticulturists from eight states and three Canadian provinces are expected to attend the meeting.

Highlights of the three-day program will be visits to vegetable, ornamental and fruit research plots on the St. Paul campus and at the University Fruit Breeding farm, tours of the landscape arboretum and Northrup King trial grounds and a trip to Cedar Creek forest and to potato breeding plots at Castle Danger on the North Shore.

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B-2033-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 24, 1958

Immediate release

#### FLOCK SELECTING, PULLORUM TESTING AGENTS COURSE SET

About 70 persons are expected to attend a short course for flock selecting and pullorum testing agents, July 7-11 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The course was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. T. B. Kinney, instructor in the University's poultry department, is program chairman for the event.

Pullorum is a major disease in turkeys and chickens in Minnesota. It can be controlled, however, through testing and eliminating infected birds.

A ruling of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food and the state Livestock Sanitary Board states that to qualify as a flock selecting or pullorum testing agent, a person must attend this short course for at least two years and pass at least two examinations.

Topics at the event will include random sample tests, eradication of pullorum-typhoid, pullorum testing, selection standards, sanitation and disease control, internal parasites in poultry, and other aspects of agent work, flock management and disease prevention.

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

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B-2034-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 24, 1958

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

The 4-H sign that Norman Cleverings, right, 16, Jasper, will put up in his farm home driveway is given to him by Gregory Luehr, Rock county agent. Norman is president of the Rock county 4-H federation. This year, he is raising three beef calves in a "commercial" project. His calves are not being raised for the show ring; instead, he will keep careful records to show exactly how much profit he makes from the operation when the calves are marketed.

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-pjt-

UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS  
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA  
June 25, 1958

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE REUNION TO BE HELD AT ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER - Graduates, former and prospective students and friends of the University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture will hold a reunion at Silver Lake Park here Sunday, July 13.

The event will be for persons from District 1, including 16 counties in this area, according to James Dose, Lake City, vice-president of the South-eastern Minnesota Reunion group.

A potluck dinner will be served at 12:30 p.m., with a program beginning at 2. Faculty members from the School of Agriculture and representatives of the Alumni Association will be present.

Officers of the Reunion are: James Dose, Vice-President, Class of 1948, Lake City, Minnesota and Mrs. Laverne Vangness, Secretary-Treasurer, Class of 1949, Kenyon, Minnesota.

A chairman from each of the 16 participating counties is also helping with the reunion arrangements.

The reunion committee urges all former and prospective School of Agriculture students to attend. Since Silver Lake is a Rochester city park, no state park sticker is required there.

Other School of Agriculture Alumni Association activities for the summer include the District 3 Reunion July 20 at Sauk Rapids and maintaining the School of Agriculture Alumni headquarters during the State Fair, August 23-September 1.

UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS  
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA  
JUNE 25, 1958

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

#### SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE REUNION SET FOR SAUK RAPIDS

SAUK RAPIDS - Northern Minnesota graduates and former students of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture will hold a reunion here Sunday, July 20.

The reunion will include District No. 3, made up of 21 counties. It will be held at the Sauk Rapids Municipal Park. A pot-luck dinner will be served at 12:30 and an entertainment program begins at 2.

The officers for District No. 3 are: Reuben Schumann, President, Class of 1938, Rice, Minnesota; Gerald Weyrens, Vice-President, Class of 1952, St. Cloud, Minnesota and Clarence Koep, Secretary-Treasurer, Class of 1938, Sauk Rapids, Minnesota.

Staff Members from the School of Agriculture, Institute of Agriculture and representatives of the Alumni Association will be present.

Prospective as well as former students and friends of the School of Agriculture are invited.

Persons attending are asked to bring their own picnic dinner. No state stickers are required to enter Municipal Park.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 26, 1958

Special - ST. Paul P.M.P.  
- Mpls - Trib.  
- Reporter, So. St. Paul  
- Richfield News  
- Mpls. Suburban Newspaper.

#### TIME TO FREEZE HOMEGROWN STRAWBERRIES

June-bearing strawberries in the Twin Cities area will be in plentiful supply for freezing and canning if the weatherman brings a few warm days, according to S. H. Sevier, federal-state market news reporter.

Homemakers who are planning to freeze strawberries should be sure they are fully ripe. For best flavor in frozen strawberries J. B. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory, recommend slicing the berries and packing them in sugar. More of the full strawberry flavor is retained in sliced berries, they say, because there is more sugar penetration.

Use 1 pound of sugar to 4 or 5 pounds of fruit, depending on sweetness of the berries. This is equivalent to 1 cup sugar to 8 or 9 cups of hulled strawberries.

To freeze strawberries whole, pack them in a sugar sirup, using 3 to 4 cups of sugar to 1 quart of water.

Strawberries may be frozen without sugar, but they are much less flavorful. They will freeze more successfully without sugar if they are mashed or chopped.

Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables," gives detailed directions on freezing strawberries. Copies are available from 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  
June 26, 1958

Immediate release

#### IFYE CELEBRATES ITS 10TH ANNIVERSARY

A step forward will be taken toward greater international understanding as some 200 farm youths meet at a national conference in Minnesota this summer to celebrate the 10th birthday of the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program.

The meeting will be held at the American Lutheran Memorial camp near Onamia, Aug. 12-15. Delegates will include former IFYEs to 25 countries.

The conference will be the seventh in the 10-year history of IFYE. After the 1951 group of delegates returned from their host countries, the alumni organized the first national conference.

This year's conference will provide an opportunity for discussing ways of furthering the influence of IFYE and the IFYE program. The theme is "Past Accomplishments-Our Future Challenge."

Mrs. Marlene Stoehr, 2501 Lowry ave., N. E., Minneapolis, is the host state coordinator for the conference. She was an IFYE to Finland in 1953.

The IFYE program enables farm youths from this country and about 50 other nations to spend four to six months as exchangeees. They live and work with farm families and participate in community affairs. Delegates must be between 20 and 30<sup>years old,</sup> have a farm background, a secondary education and have a sincere desire to know and understand other people.

During the past 10 years 894 American farm youths have traveled to about 50 countries while 1,032 foreign youths have visited the United States.

The goal of the IFYE program is to further world peace by increasing international understanding at the grass-roots level.

The program is sponsored in the United States by the National 4-H foundation, the Cooperative Extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges and universities.

Business and industry together with 4-H members, civic groups, private foundations and individuals voluntarily finance the entire program.

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B-2035-sah

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 26, 1958

Immediate release

#### BYGONE FARM RELICS TO BE FEATURED AT ROSEMOUNT FIELD EVENT

The shrill whistle of a 40-year-old steam engine will bring a nostalgic reminder of early 20th century farming to the Field Day, July 2, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

The mammoth steel machine--symbol of a bygone era in the Midwest--will be used to operate a threshing machine as part of the Centennial observance during the event.

Visitors will also see a display of other types of "antique" machinery and household furniture and equipment.

The Centennial film "Minnesota Agriculture" will be shown. Noon speaker will be A. W. Edson, superintendent of the West Central School and Experiment station, Morris. He will talk on "100 Years of Agriculture in Minnesota."

Also at the field day, visitors will tour field plots and other experimental areas of the station. They will see demonstrations on ways of handling forage crops, crop varietal demonstrations, fertilizer trials and pasture management research. They will also be shown the remodeled "milking parlor" in the dairy research barn at the station.

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B-2036-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 26, 1958

Immediate release

#### 4-H BOYS WIN FARM ACCOUNTS AWARDS

Three Minnesota 4-H club boys have won awards for keeping accounts of their families' farm business for a 12-month period.

Jay Strom, Worthington, will receive a \$25 bond for winning first place in the 4-H farm accounts project, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced. Second prize of \$10 goes to Dennis Breamer, Albert Lea and third prize of \$5 to Lee Beach, Alden.

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B-2037-sah

#### MILK SURPLUS MAY DECLINE, ECONOMIST SAYS

A national slow-down in milk production means dairy surpluses may be reduced somewhat in the future, according to a University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

He adds, however, that prices paid dairy farmers are apt to stay about the same, except for a possible slight increase during the "short" production months this fall.

E. Fred Koller points out that U. S. milk production during the first 5 months of 1958 showed virtually no increase over 1957. This indicates milk supplies are starting to level out and may be less of a burden in the future.

There was some increase in milk production in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but this was offset by sharp reductions in southeastern areas and other midwestern states.

Koller says it's too early to see whether reduced government support prices have had any effect on milk production. But one important factor is that many midwestern farmers have either cut down on milk cows or left dairying entirely, because of better opportunities in hog and beef farming.

While milk production levels out, the picture is bright for consumption. Average total milk use is about 700 pounds per capita. With an annual population increase of about 3 million people, Koller says, it takes about 2 billion pounds of extra milk each year to meet the national demand.

The economist also sees good possibilities for expanding dairy consumption. Already, consumption of cheddar, Swiss and other hard cheeses has increased from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 pounds per capita since before World War II. Each American ate four times as much cottage cheese last year as in the 1930's. Also, per capita consumption of fresh whole milk went from 264 to 309 pounds between 1940 and '57. Use of frozen dairy products doubled in the same period.

Present production and consumption trends may continue for the rest of the year,

(more)

add. 1, Koller dairy outlook

If they do, Koller says government purchases of dairy products could decline to 4-5 billion pounds, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent of the total supply. This would be the lowest level since 1952.

From April 1 of this year until present, the government bought less butter, powder and cheese than it did in the same months of 1957.

Present support prices are set to give farmers an average return of \$2.75 per hundred pounds for manufacturing milk averaging 3.5 percent butterfat. This is 14 cents lower than last year's supports. Most Minnesota farmers are actually getting between \$2.80 and \$3 per hundred for 3.5 percent manufacturing milk. In general, these prices are running from 14-20 cents a hundred under 1957 levels.

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B-2038-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
June 30, 1958

Special to Mille Lacs Co.

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT  
FOR COUNTY

New home agent for Mille Lacs county is Mrs. Susan Booker Olson, who assumed her duties July 1.

Mrs. Olson received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch, with a major in home economics, in June.

Last summer she served as 4-H assistant in Mille Lacs county and during the summer of 1956 she was 4-H assistant in Lake of the Woods county.

For nine years she was a 4-H club member. During that time she carried most of the home economics projects, as well as gardening, soil conservation and dairying. She was also an active junior leader.

Mrs. Olson's husband Glenn will be a senior at the University of Minnesota, Duluth branch, next year.

-##-jbr-##

University Farm and Home News  
University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June, 1958

SPECIAL TC:  
Waseca County Agent

#### CHRISTENSON NAMED TO REPLACE PALAN ON EXTENSION STAFF

Lawrence Christenson, Lakefield, has been named to replace Ralph Palan as farm and home development agent in Waseca county, starting July 1.

Palan is taking a teaching position, which will make it possible for him to continue graduate work at the University of Minnesota.

Christenson is thoroughly experienced as a farm management specialist. Since 1948, he has been a veteran's agriculture instructor at Lakefield, in Jackson county. There he worked with a group of young farm families on intensive farm and home improvement. This work was very similar to the program he will supervise in Waseca county.

He was raised on a farm near Plaza, N. D. He attended North Dakota Agricultural college for a year, then transferred to the University of Minnesota, where he received a bachelor of science degree in agronomy in 1948.

He was in military service for five years during World War II.

In the Waseca county position, Christenson will work with 55 families, all members of the Waseca County Farm and Home Management association. This is an experimental organization, first organized in 1954.

Families in this association pay part of the cost for the agent and the agent visits each family once every eight weeks.

Purposes of the program are to help farm families: analyze their farm and home operations and find areas for possible improvement; find the best way to organize their resources for better family living; arrange a crop and livestock program to fit their situation; and plan a homemaking and family development program.

Also, the program is designed to help family members fit adequately into neighborhood and community life.

The first work of this type in the county was actually done in 1951, when County Agent Cletus Murphy and extension specialists from the University of Minnesota started work with seven families. There were 11 the next year and 17 by 1953.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 30, 1958

To all counties  
ATT: 4-H AGENTS  
For use week of  
July 7 or after

DISTRICT 4-H  
FUN FESTIVAL  
ANNOUNCED

The District 4-H Share the Fun festival will be held in \_\_\_\_\_ on  
(date) \_\_\_\_\_, 4-H Agent \_\_\_\_\_ has announced.  
(place)  
\_\_\_\_\_ acts were chosen from \_\_\_\_\_ county to be in the  
(No. write out)  
district festival. (Describe the acts from your county and name the people who are  
participating.)

Six district auditions will be held throughout the state in July and August.  
Twelve to 20 acts will be chosen from these district auditions for the state Share  
the Fun festival at the Minnesota State Fair in August.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Cargill, Inc.  
are sponsoring the Share the Fun program.

Events are open to the public.

-rlr-

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 30, 1958

ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For use week of  
July 7 or after

FAMILIES HAVE  
RESPONSIBILITIES  
TO SITTERS

Don't depend on your baby sitter alone to do a good job. \_\_\_\_\_ county families must be aware of their own responsibilities when they hire a baby sitter, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The efficiency of a baby sitter's work often depends on the attitude of the family and the help given to her. Accurate and complete information and acquaintance with the home and children can help her do a better, more satisfying job.

Charles Martin, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests the following as responsibilities of families hiring baby sitters:

. Introduce the baby sitter to the physical set-up of your home. Show her how to lock and unlock the doors, where to find the light switches and the telephone, how to regulate the furnace, and where to find the child's food, clothing, equipment, and playthings.

. Acquaint her with the schedule of your particular household. Give her information about mealtime, where the child plays, what time he goes to bed, whether he says prayers. Tell her if the bedroom needs ventilation and whether a light should be left on for the child in the bedroom or hall.

. Have an understanding about the use of your home -- whether or not she may have guests and whom, whether she may use the telephone, radio and television.

. Tell her where you may be reached and when you expect to return.

. Tell a responsible neighbor that you are to be away and would like her to help in case of an emergency that the sitter cannot handle. Give this phone number to the sitter.

. Make arrangements for her safe return home.