

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

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Tips on Cutting Roses
Clothes Should be Bleached
Check Amount of Water for Machine
Hot Water for Cottons

Perspiration Stains Can Be Removed
Cool Water May be Safest for Fruit Stains
Frozen Orange Juice for Vitamin C
Sources of Vitamin C

GARDENING

Tips on Cutting Roses

When you gather roses from those prized rose bushes in your garden, there's more to consider than how long a stem or how much foliage will make an attractive bouquet. Consider what's best for the rose bush itself. Here are some tips on cutting roses from Richard E. Widmer, floriculturist at the University of Minnesota:

- . Always cut roses with a sharp knife or sharp garden shears to avoid injuring the bush.
- . When cutting hybrid tea roses, be sure to leave a spray of five leaflets between the cut and the main stem. Hybrid teas usually have three leaflets at the top of the rose stem and below that five leaflets. Remember that removing too many leaves will weaken the bush. If the growth is weak, it's a good idea to pinch out the flower bud when it's first visible to strengthen the plant.
- . For best keeping and best color, cut roses in the late afternoon. You'll enjoy your roses more if you cut them just as the first petals start to unfold.

-jbn-

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

HOME LAUNDERING

Clothes Should Be Bleached

Use bleach about every two or three times you wash.

The careful and restrained use of bleach together with good washing procedure is more likely to produce brightly washed articles than good washing alone, according to Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

But be careful how you use chlorine or chlorine-type bleaches. They must not be used on cottons treated with a resin finish. These include most of the new drip-dry cottons. The chlorine will react with the resin and turn the fabric yellow.

* * *

Check Amount of Water for Washing Machine

Before you invest in a washing machine, check the amount of water the machine uses. Ask your dealer how much water it takes to fill the tub of a non-automatic or semi-automatic machine, -- or ask how much an automatic washer uses in its washing cycle.

If water is scarce, expensive or difficult to pump on the farm -- or if heating water is inconvenient or expensive, the amount of water the machine requires may be very important and affect your selection.

* * *

Hot Water for Cottons

Use hot water to launder cottons if you want them to come out white and sparkling.

A wash water temperature of 140 degrees washes cottons cleaner than one of 120 degrees, explains Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

For Dacron and nylon, a temperature of about 135 degrees is better than lukewarm or cold water. Lukewarm water will not usually get man-made fabrics as clean as hot water will. But cool wash water will leave less wrinkles.

STAIN REMOVAL

Perspiration Stains Can Be Removed

Perspiration stains can often be removed successfully if treated when they are fresh, says Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Don't press a stain. Pressing may set the stain and cause more discoloration. Wash the stain in warm water, rubbing soap or synthetic detergent into it. Sponging a fresh stain with a little vinegar and water solution or an older stain with a little ammonia and water may restore color. Then rinse thoroughly.

* * *

Cool Water May Be Safest For Fruit Stains

Fresh fruit stains are a perennial summertime problem.

Laying the stained fabric over a bowl and then pouring boiling water on the stain is a fast and effective way of getting rid of fruit stains. But boiling water can't be used on all fabrics. It will harm special finishes on cotton, shrink Dynel and some wools and may fade or affect the texture of silk.

Cool water may be used safely on any fabric that will not water spot. If the stain is mostly on the surface, you may be able to sponge it off with a damp cloth. Or, lay the stained fabric, face down, on a pad of cleansing tissues or on an absorbent cloth and force water through the stain with an eye dropper or small syringe to prevent as much as possible of the surrounding fabric from getting wet.

If the fabric is washable, soak it overnight in cool water. After soaking, rub soap or synthetic detergent on the stain, wash it and then rinse thoroughly. It may be necessary to use a bleach diluted in water if some stains remain. But avoid chlorine bleach if there is a chance that the fabric has a resin finish, as many "wash and wear" cottons have.

#

Frozen Orange Juice for Vitamin C

Most frozen orange juices are excellent sources of vitamin C. Some brands are considerably better than others, however, and there are also differences between cans of the same brand.

Jane Leichsenring, professor of nutrition at the University of Minnesota says there is no accurate way of knowing how much vitamin each can has. She suggests you buy the brand that tastes the most like fresh juice and trust you are getting a good source of ascorbic acid.

* * *

Sources of Vitamin C

There are many sources of the important vitamin ascorbic acid or vitamin C other than the commonly known citrus fruits. Strawberries, cantaloupe, tomatoes and tomato juice are other dependable sources. Tomato juice contains about half as much vitamin C as an equal amount of orange juice.

All the members of the cabbage family including Brussels sprouts, broccoli, cauliflower and kale are good sources, too. Be careful, however, when preparing these vegetables, cautions Jane Leichsenring, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Long cooking and using a large amount of water speeds loss of the vitamin. Shredded vegetables lose more vitamin C than those left in larger pieces.

New potatoes are quite a good source of vitamin C, too. But they lose the vitamin during storage -- whether they're cooked or uncooked. Laboratory experiments show that if potatoes are not overcooked, and if they're served promptly, the cooking does not cause much loss in the vitamin. Potatoes held for some time before serving, or stored over-night in a refrigerator have considerably less vitamin C than when they have just been prepared.

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

* * * * *
* FOR RELEASE: *
* at noon, Wednesday, July 2 *
* * * * *

CONTINUOUS CORN FEASIBLE IN MINNESOTA, FIELD DAY TOLD

ROSEMOUNT--Corn raised 5 or 10 continuous years on the same field--that's possible in many areas of Minnesota, Field Day visitors at the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment station here were told today.

W. P. Martin, head of the University soils department, said "continuous" corn raising, as the practice is called, can be a big help to farmers shifting to more intensive livestock production. But it must be limited to low, level fields where there is little erosion danger, he added.

He showed research plots which have raised nothing but corn since 1953. Yields, he said, have been as high as 133 bushels per acre.

Continuous corn has been a major question in Minnesota recently. Farmers keeping greater livestock numbers often need more corn than they get from normal crop rotations--those with several years of legumes.

One objection to continuous corn is that it doesn't keep up soil organic matter. Martin said, however, that with heavy fertilizing, corn stalks can supply nearly as much organic matter as will legumes. He said continuous corn calls for:

- * Heavy fertilizer rates--up to 800 pounds of complete fertilizer per acre in the spring, a 200-pound treatment at planting time, and sidedressing.

- * High corn plant population--18-20,000 plants per acre.

- * Chemical weed control.

- * Treatment with soil insecticides to prevent an insect build-up in the field.

- * Minimum tillage and careful cultivation, to protect soil structure.

Crop rotations including several years of forages are still best on rolling land, Martin pointed out. But on level fields, a farmer can fit continuous corn raising in as an integral part of his overall farm plan.

Laddie J. Elling, University agronomist, told field day visitors that to be most certain of alfalfa production, recommended, certified seed is best.

(more)

add 1, Continuous Corn

He said in trials where alfalfa varieties were compared directly, recommended varieties Ranger and Vernal suffered only 5 and 3 percent winterkill, respectively. Some non-recommended varieties winterkilled up to 35 and 47 percent.

If necessary to control erosion, a field can be left in alfalfa for as long as 7 or 8 years, Soils Scientist J. M. MacGregor said. He showed station plots which had been in alfalfa since 1950.

Such long-time alfalfa establishment requires heavy fertilizing, MacGregor said. The most effective fertilizer treatment was 300 pounds of 0-20-20 applied the spring before seeding and 200 pounds of the same fertilizer every spring from then on. This treatment resulted in average hay yields of more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre for 7 years.

Adding higher rates, applying at different times of the year, and adding nitrogen didn't increase yields, according to MacGregor.

Ray Dunham, University agronomist who retires this week, showed grain sorghum plots in which foxtail weeds had been effectively controlled chemically. The chemical that did the work was Radox, at 4-6 pounds per acre. It was applied just after the sorghum emerged from the soil this spring. The same chemical also gave good foxtail control in soybeans, Dunham said. In that crop, the chemical was applied as a "pre-emergence" spray at planting time.

###

B-2039-pjt

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

Immediate release

PEACHES, ICE CREAM PLENTIFUL

Peaches and ice cream are the "big two" featured on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for July, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

The peach crop potential in nine southern states is described as a "whopper." The biggest peach crop in more than 10 years is expected to come to market in July. Forecast for the southern states is 53 percent above the 10-year average and 44 percent above 1957.

Ice cream, America's most popular dessert, will be plentiful all month as milk supplies remain at high levels. All other dairy products will be abundant, too.

The July list of plentiful foods was not chosen with picnics in mind, but nearly all the items on the list make good picnic fare, Mrs. Loomis says. Among the abundant foods she suggests for July picnics are sweet corn for roasting, potatoes for baking in foil, head lettuce and other vegetables for salad, watermelon for dessert and lemons for lemonade.

Watermelon growers in the South have increased their melon patches by about 10 percent. Supplies on local markets are large and melons are reasonably priced.

California lemon growers report a crop as big as last year's and about a fourth larger than average. Fresh lemons and canned lemon juice should be plentiful.

Supplies of potatoes will increase during July because growers in the early producing states have larger acreages than last year. Harvest of the spring crop is late and will overlap harvest in the states producing summer potatoes.

Lettuce, cabbage, snap beans, onions, radishes, sweet corn and tomatoes are among the favorite vegetables that will be available in generous amounts from home and market gardens during the month.

Vegetable shortening and salad oils complete the list of July plentifuls.

###

B-2040-jbn

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

Immediate release

PASTURE DEMONSTRATIONS UNDERWAY IN MINNESOTA

Bluegrass--popular for lawns but often lowly-regarded on farms--is getting a thorough test as a pasture crop in southeastern and northeastern Minnesota this summer.

Eighteen farmers, in cooperation with county agents and University of Minnesota extension specialists, are studying the value of fertilizer and intensive management on their own permanent grass pastures.

The farmers are comparing results of fertilizing and "ration-a-day" grazing with pastures receiving no fertilizer. They are keeping records on grazing period, milk produced, additional feed required and weight of cows at beginning and end of the demonstration. This will allow them to compute the amount of "milk produced per acre" and the feed value the cows are getting from the pasture.

A similar study is under way at the North Central Experiment station, Grand Rapids. Last summer, extension workers and Grand Rapids station researchers found it was possible for permanent grasses to yield in total feed value what would amount to 5 tons hay per acre annually. Nitrogen fertilizer and intensive grazing turned the trick.

Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist, Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economist and William Hueg, extension agronomist, are heading up the demonstration this year. They point out there are some 150,000 acres of permanent open grass pasture in Goodhue, Wabasha, Winona, Fillmore and Houston counties. At present, these pastures produce less than a half ton forage per acre annually. Besides, lack of poor cover has resulted in severe erosion in many such pastures.

###

B-2041-pjt

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

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

The press camera is becoming an increasingly popular tool among county extension agents. Helen Matheis, right, Rock county home agent, here gets some pointers on camera use from Ralph Herreid, photo-hobbyist and owner of a photography shop in Luverne. Herreid is explaining camera settings with the help of a "mock-up" of the front of a speed graphic camera.

###

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 2, 1958

Special to dailies
and radio stations in
Southwestern Minnesota

SOUTHWESTERN FIELD DAY TO BE JULY 14 AT MINNEOTA

Research trials involving some 200 different crop varieties will be featured during the Southwestern Minnesota Field Day here Monday, July 14.

Farmers attending the event can get first-hand information on the tests, which include varieties of rye, winter wheat, barley, oats, spring wheat, flax, field peas, soybeans, grain sorghum, navy beans, mung beans, sunflowers and dwarf corn.

Also shown at the event will be alfalfa "interseeded" in these trials involve three different corn row spacings—40, 60 and 78 inches. This is the first time such experiments have been conducted in this part of the state.

The Southwest Minnesota Crop Improvement Association will hold its annual meeting at the field day site during the morning. Tours will be conducted from 1-3 p.m.

The event will be held on a 10-acre area at the southeast edge of Minneota on Highway 68. Ray Maxwell, Lyon county agent and Leo Hennen, president of the Southwestern Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, are in charge.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 3, 1958

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

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
Sept. 1 Swine Feeders Day, St. Paul campus.
Sept. 11-14 State 4-H Conservation Camp, Itasca State Park.
Sept. 12-13 Plowville, Martin Leline farm, Sanborn.
Sept. 14-17 State 4-H Health Camp, Itasca State Park.
Sept. 15-20 DHIA Supervisors Training School, St. Paul campus.
Sept. 24 Beef-Grassland Field Day, Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

For more information, contact the Information Service, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

###

B-2042-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 3, 1958

Immediate release

EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGIST NAMED

John A. Lofgren, Brookings, S. D., this week took up duties as extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

He will work with county agricultural agents, other extension specialists and Minnesota residents in insect and other pest control.

Lofgren has been an extension entomologist at South Dakota State college since 1951. In that post, he has been active in the "Clean Grain" program, in controlling cattle grubs in the state and in other aspects of insect control.

He did all his college work at South Dakota State, earning his B. S. in 1947 and his M. S. in 1950. He served in the U. S. Army from 1942-46, part of which time he spent in Europe.

Lofgren is married and has four children.

###

B-2043-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 3, 1958

Immediate release

DISTRICT 4-H SHARE THE FUN FESTIVALS SCHEDULED

Six district 4-H Share the Fun festivals have been scheduled for the months of July and August, Earl Bergerud, district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota announced today.

Festivals will be held July 22 at Dodge Center, high school auditorium; July 23 at Granite Falls, high school auditorium; July 24 at St. Peter, Central grade school auditorium; July 30 at Little Falls, Lindberg grade school auditorium; July 31 at Walker, high school auditorium; August 1 at Thief River Falls, City auditorium.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Cargill, Inc., are sponsoring the Share the Fun program again this year. Acts will be selected from the district festival for the statewide festival to be held during the Minnesota State Fair.

Events are open to the public.

###

B-2044-rlr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 3, 1958

Immediate release

HOW TO CONTROL ANTS

Having ant trouble?

Chlordane or lindane, either in the form of a dust or spray, will control ants successfully in the house, garden or lawn, according to A. C. Hodson, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota.

For use inside the house, the University entomologist recommends an emulsion concentrate of either chlordane or lindane, diluted with water according to manufacturer's directions. Confine the spray to door and window sills and to the ants' path of travel. To prevent drifting mist, you can brush the liquid on the area with a small paint brush. Chlordane or lindane will control any type of ant found in the house, including the small grease ants. However, Hodson cautions against using either insecticide where there is danger of contact with food or food utensils.

To control ants in the lawn or garden, Hodson suggest chlordane dust. Apply the dust directly to and around ant hills, repeating the application when necessary.

Chlordane and lindane may be purchased under various trade names. Check the label for the list of ingredients in the product to be sure chlordane or lindane is included.

"How to Control Ants," Extension Folder 54, gives further information on control measures. Copies are available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

###

B-2045-jbn

IRRIGATION CAN
BOOST CROP YIELDS

Although Minnesota growing seasons are usually quite favorable, there have been years when irrigation would have boosted crop yields.

Even during wet years, short drouths may cut crop growth, especially on light soils, according to E. R. Allred and C. L. Larson, agricultural engineers, and G. R. Blake, soils researcher, at the University of Minnesota.

The researchers list the following benefits from irrigation in a recent University publication, Extension Bulletin 288, "Planning for Irrigation in Minnesota":

- * Drouth insurance -- most important for high value crops.
- * Increased production -- right amount of moisture at exactly the right time for top yields.
- * Early maturity -- speeds maturity of market fruits and vegetables enabling the grower to beat the flooded markets.
- * Improved quality -- brings higher returns by improving crop quality.
- * Frost protection -- especially useful for small areas of low-growing crops.

Before investing in an irrigation system, make certain your water source meets three important requirements. First, water must not contain harmful salts. Second, a legal permit must be obtained to use the water. Third, plenty of water must be available at all times.

In Minnesota, you'd need about 10 gallons per minute for each acre to be irrigated, if you plan to irrigate 16 hours per day. Greater flows would be necessary if shorter daily periods of operation are planned.

Sprinkler irrigation systems have several advantages for Minnesota use. They can be used on land that isn't perfectly level, require no land preparation and can be installed on short notice

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

LONG-TIME STANDS
ARE POSSIBLE
IN ALFALFA

If necessary to control erosion, many Minnesota farmers can keep fields in alfalfa for 6 or 7 years and still get good, high-quality forage yields.

University of Minnesota researchers have done it at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station. These long-time establishments called for plenty of phosphate and potash fertilizer, but extra nitrogen didn't pay.

According to J. M. MacGregor, University soils scientist, these fields were seeded in 1950. The researchers tried 30 different fertilizer treatments.

Most successful--and practical--was 300 pounds of 0-20-20 applied the spring before seeding, with annual spring applications of 200 pounds of the same fertilizer from then on. Plots fertilized this way averaged 4.7 tons forage per acre annually, for 7 years.

Boosting the initial fertilizer rate to 1,000 pounds brought no higher yields than did the 300-pound rate. Using nitrogen and trace elements in addition was no extra help, either.

Whether the fertilizer was applied in spring or in fall made little difference. But using a heavy initial fertilizer rate--1,000 pounds--and then applying 200 pounds every other year brought lower yields and profits than did a 300-pound rate followed by annual topdressing.

###

MILK NEEDS
RAPID COOLING
IN HOT WEATHER

Fast cooling to 50 degrees or lower in one hour is one of the secrets to keeping milk quality high.

So keep a close check on your milk cooler this summer, advises James H. Gholson, extension dairy products specialist at the University of Minnesota.

If you have a mechanical "immersion type" can cooler, make sure the water level is high enough to cover the shoulders of the milk cans. Check the water agitator; the water must move for rapid cooling.

If your can cooler is a front opening spray type, inspect the spray holes. They all need to be open. The water pump must operate or no cooling takes place.

Unless an ice bank is present in either type of a cooler, cooling can be delayed from 1-3 hours. If water agitators or pumps fail, cooling may be slowed by as much as 4 hours. And if both the ice bank and water agitation fail, cooling may take 8 to 10 hours. Result: poor quality milk.

Gholson points out that water in can coolers often gets dirty from soil and spilled milk. If allowed to go on for long, this can contaminate the milk. So check the water frequently. When it becomes dirty, clean and refill the tank.

For dairymen still using well water for cooling, the important thing is to keep the water flowing through the tank constantly until the milk is cooled.

* * * * *

FARM FILLERS

A current leveling-off in milk production may result in reduced dairy surpluses in the future, according to E. Fred Koller, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. He points out that U. S. milk production during the first 5 months of 1958 showed virtually no increase over 1957. Prices paid dairy farmers, though, are apt to stay about the same, except for a possible slight increase during the "short" production months this fall.

* * * * *

When you sharpen mower sickles, be careful. Those sharp blades cut fingers as easily as they cut hay, warns Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. It's wise to wear leather gloves. And be sure you have a firm grip on the sickle.

* * * * *

A new lighting system for poultry flocks has resulted in as much as a 20 percent increase in egg production. T. B. Kinney, poultry husbandman at the University of Minnesota, says the method was developed in Alabama. It involves controlling the light so that chicks get 6 hours light daily until 5 months old. Then the light is increased by 18 minutes per week until the end of the laying period.

* * * * *

Don't let other pressing chores cause you to neglect milk quality. Selling inferior milk reduces farm income, according to James H. Gholson, extension dairy products specialist at the University of Minnesota. Pay careful attention to equipment cleaning, sanitizing and milk cooling.

Grasses are "full" of valuable feed. If they can be harvested or grazed without losing their natural feed value, pasture alone should give as good results as a heavy grain ration, for cows producing about 45 pounds of milk daily. This point comes from Ermond Hartmans, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

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

Timely Tips for the July 19 issue

The purple color that may have appeared in your corn fields earlier this summer wasn't necessarily caused by phosphate shortage. It was mostly due to abnormally low air and soil temperature during the second and third weeks of June. Many such cases occurred on soil high in available phosphorus and where phosphorus fertilizer had been applied. Most discolored plants turned green again when the weather got warmer.

* * * --Curtis Overdahl and Lowell Hanson

On extremely hot days, cows spend less time grazing. This means they need more supplemental feed to keep production up. Give them a little extra hay. Also, let them get in the shade when they want to. If the cows can keep cool and comfortable, you're less likely to have a milk production slump.

* * * --Ralph Wayne.

Since milk represents a major source of income, don't neglect cleaning and sanitizing of equipment and cooling of milk because of other pressing chores. Selling inferior milk reduces farm income.

* * * --J. H. Gholson

Posts peeled early last spring and properly piled should now be dry enough to home treat. Be sure, though, that they haven't been exposed to rain for several days and are thoroughly dry on the surface before putting them in the treating tank.

* * * --J. R. Neetzel.

You can save up to \$30 per cow in feed costs this summer by moving the dairy herd from a poor pasture to a good one. Farm studies in Michigan have shown that to maintain good milk production from cows on poor grazing, the cows needed a ton of silage, 700 pounds of grain and 120 pounds protein supplement. This cost \$30. Cows on good pasture didn't need the extra feed but produced just as much milk.

* * * --Paul Hasbargen

Spider mites on trees or shrubs can be killed by either Kelthane, Ovex or Chlorobenzilate. Malathion will kill aphids and leaf-chewing insects can be stopped by methoxychlor or DDT. For any of these insects, follow the manufacturer's directions and spray as soon as you notice the damage.

* * * --A. C. Hodson

Top off your heavier hogs now and send them to market. A 200-pound hog sold now may bring more than he would 2 weeks from now weighing 230 pounds.

* * * --H. G. Zavoral

Make sure your combine is well-adjusted, so that it throws out as little grain as possible. Oats falling back onto the field may grow yet this fall and kill out a good deal of the seeding. And even if the field isn't undersown to a legume, cutting down on combine loss naturally means saving more of the grain crop.

* * * --Harley J. Otto

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

Immediate release

(with mat)

NEBRASKAN NAMED TO 4-H POST

Wayne Bath, Auburn, Nebraska, has been named district 4-H club leader for northwestern Minnesota, Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, has announced.

Bath has been acting state 4-H club leader at the University of Delaware during the past year and a half. He has been a county agricultural agent in Nebraska, and spent one summer as director of 4-H camps throughout Nebraska.

He received the master of education degree from the University of Maryland while on a fellowship with the National 4-H club foundation. He holds a B. S. in agriculture from the University of Nebraska.

In 1951 Bath was an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to northern Ireland from Nebraska.

###

B-2046-jbn

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

Immediate release

HOG MARKET FAVORABLE, BUT GROWERS CAUTIONED

Hog prices should hold up well until late fall, but producers can look for a drop in 1959--especially if there's a big increase in farrowing later this year.

Paul Hasbargen, extension farm management specialist, and Kenneth Egertson, extension livestock marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, base that statement on the spring pig crop summary from the U. S. Crop Reporting board.

The hog market this year is much more favorable than was expected last fall. The reason is, the U. S. spring pig crop was only 2 percent higher than a year earlier. A 6 percent jump had been expected.

The increase that did occur was confined to pigs farrowed between last December and February, 1958. This, Hasbargen and Egertson point out, should result in more even distribution of sales through the late summer and fall months.

Pork supplies will be larger during the late summer months but may be somewhat lower during October and November. Therefore, hog prices may start declining somewhat earlier than in 1957, but shouldn't go down as far as last year's low, the specialists say. However, they add that after the market low this fall, it won't strengthen again as rapidly as it did last winter.

A nation-wide survey of breeders' intentions shows that the fall, 1958 pig crop will be about 13 percent higher than last year. In Minnesota and Iowa, the expected increase will be about 20 percent. Since fall farrowings account for almost half the total annual pig crop, the specialists say the breeders' intentions should be a warning against over-enthusiasm.

###

B-2047-pjt

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

* * * * *
* For release at noon, *
* Tuesday, July 8 *
* * * * *

WASECA TESTS SHOW VALUE OF CORN FERTILIZING

WASECA--Moderate doses of nitrogen fertilizer can sometimes double yields on land raising corn for the third straight year, Field Day visitors at the Southern School of Agriculture and Experiment station were told today.

A. R. Schmid, University of Minnesota agronomist, drew that conclusion from Waseca station experiments.

On third-year corn in a field that raised grain in 1954, Schmid said researchers boosted yields from 40.8 bushels per acre on a "no-nitrogen" plot to 89.5 bushels where they added 80 pounds nitrogen per acre. On corn following grass, the 80-pound nitrogen rate raised yields from 46.6 to 99.8 bushels per acre.

These tests were conducted in cooperation with R. E. Hodgson, station superintendent, and John Thompson, station agronomist, Schmid said. This particular land had received plenty of phosphate and potash fertilizer, regardless of whether nitrogen was used.

Schmid said the biggest yields, both with and without extra nitrogen, was in third-year corn following alfalfa. Here, the no-nitrogen plots yielded 52.7 bushels per acre and the 80 pound nitrogen rate kicked it up to 112.6 bushels. This increase was probably due to a combination of the nitrogen and the improved physical structure where the field had been in alfalfa, Schmid stated.

Contrary to what many people think, it still makes sense to fertilize corn land that produces bumper yields without extra plant food, visitors were told at another research field at the station. Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist from the University, showed a field that produced 138 bushels of corn per acre where no fertilizer was used.

(more)

add 1 Waseca

But on a different part of the same field, 80 pounds nitrogen and 80 pounds phosphate per acre boosted yields by 21 bushels, for a net gain in profit of \$13 per acre. This was land in corn for the second straight year. For the 25 years before being plowed in 1955, it was permanent pasture.

How changing times have "face-lifted" agriculture in southern Minnesota was told at the field day by T. H. Fenske, associate dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

In an agricultural centennial review, Fenske pointed out that farms in the Southeast Farm Management Service, for example, have grown 42 percent in size in the past 30 years alone. Records summarized by George Pond, retired University economist, show that 141 farms in the association are making some shifts in enterprises.

While all association farms had dairy cows in 1928, only 81 percent had dairies herds last year. Number of pig litters has doubled on these farms. Egg production per hen doubled, too, Fenske said.

On the mechanization side, Fenske stated that the association farms now average more than two tractors each, compared to less than one per farm 30 years ago.

###

B-2048-pjt

UNIVERSITY FARM AND HOME NEWS
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
JULY 7, 1958

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

INVITATION ISSUED FOR SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE REUNION

A special invitation was issued this week for all area graduates, former and prospective students and friends of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture to attend a reunion Sunday, July 20 at Municipal Park in Sauk Rapids.

The invitation comes from Reuben Schumann, President, Rice, Minnesota.

The reunion is for persons from 21 northern Minnesota counties. It will provide an opportunity for classmates to get together for informal visiting. The School of Agriculture Alumni Association is urging all alumni and prospective students to attend.

Officers of the reunion 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.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 8 1958

To all counties
For use week of
July 14 or later

FARM FILLERS

Give calves hay and grain immediately after birth--and certainly within four days of age, advises Jesse B. Williams, dairy husbandman at the University of Minnesota. These feeds are excellent supplements to any liquid feeding system.

* * *

Prices paid to dairy farmers are apt to stay the same for some time--except for a possible slight increase during the "short" production months this fall. E. Fred Koller, University of Minnesota agricultural economist says, however, that dairy surpluses may be reduced. Milk production in the first 5 months of 1958 was virtually no higher than the same period in 1957.

* * *

Raising corn for 5 or 10 consecutive years on the same field is possible in many parts of Minnesota. But it must be limited to low, level fields where there is little erosion danger, according to W. P. Martin, head of the University of Minnesota soils department. This practice can be a big help to farmers shifting to more intensive livestock production.

* * *

If necessary to control erosion, a field can be left in alfalfa for 7 or 8 years. University soils scientists have done it successfully at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station. With proper fertilizing, such long-time alfalfa stands yielded more than 4 1/2 tons per acre for 7 years.

* * *

Spider mites on trees or shrubs can be controlled by either Kelthane, Ovex, or Chlorobenzilate, according to A. C. Hodson, University of Minnesota entomologist. For aphids, use malathion. For leaf-chewing insects, DDT or methoxychlor will do the job. The Lecanium scale insect can be killed with malathion. Spray for aphids or mites whenever you notice damage. Scale insects, however, can be killed only during their hatching period, which is underway in most areas now.

#

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 8 1958

To all counties

For use week of July 14
or later

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

RANDOX KILLS
FOXTAIL IN
GRAIN SORGHUM

Randox--a proven chemical for killing weeds in corn and soybeans--does a good job in grain sorghum, too.

In trials this spring at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station, Randox eliminated giantfoxtail in sorghum plots. Foxtail is one of the most bothersome weeds in Minnesota.

According to R. G. Robinson, University agronomist, the best time to apply Randox on sorghum fields was when the sorghum came up but not later than the "two-leaf" stage. This gave good foxtail control, but didn't hurt the sorghum. Application rate was 4-6 pounds of Randox per acre.

Applying the chemical at planting time, as a "pre-emergence" spray also killed the weeds, but that treatment resulted in slight sorghum injury.

#

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 8 1958

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENT
For immediate release

FALLS, MAJOR HOME ACCIDENT

Home is not the safest place in the world. Minnesota had 328 deaths due to falls in the home last year.

Home Agent _____ points out that during National Farm Safety Week, July 20-26, two days have been set aside to emphasize the importance of safety in the home. Monday, July 21, is Home Safety Day. Wednesday, July 23, is the day set aside to stress the danger from falls and to encourage homemakers to take steps to prevent them.

Since 282 of the fatal accidents from falls in Minnesota last year involved people over 65, be especially careful if you have older people in your home, warns Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension safety specialist. He gives these tips to make homes safer from falls:

Recognize the danger before the accident occurs. Have handrails installed on stairs and porches.

Throw rugs invite falls if they are not attached to the floor in some way. A quick and easy way to retard slipping is to place the rugs on a rubber corrugated mat.

An orderly house denotes a safe house. Keep clutter off the floors and stairs. There should be a place for everything and everything should be in its place.

Don't climb on make-shift ladders. A sturdy step-stool for the kitchen is a good investment.

When you're cooking a meal, wipe up any spills immediately or that little spill might turn into a big one.

Falls are costly, especially since the majority of them could have been avoided. During National Farm Safety Week and during every other week in the year, Prickett urges you to make a special effort to remove dangers before the accident occurs.

TELLS REASONS WHY FAT TESTS VARY

Why do butterfat tests vary from one time to the next?

There are several reasons--some known and some not yet determined-- says Harold Searles, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

He lists these causes of fat test variation:

* Differences between breeds and between individual cows. These are due to inheritance. Common feeds have little effect on such variations.

* Stage of lactation. Tests tend to rise as milk production decreases.

* Condition of flesh. There is a tendency for high tests for a short time after freshening, if the cow carries considerably extra flesh.

* Temperature. Test usually drops in hot weather and when cows go to pasture. Throughout the summer, tests usually average lower than for the rest of the year.

* Completeness of milking. The first milk drawn at milking time is low in fat; the strippings are high. Incomplete milking can mean lower test.

* Feed. In the long run, feed has practically no effect on test. Ground soybeans, though, may raise the test .1 to .2 percent and small amounts of cod liver oil may depress tests. Ground hay also tends to lower tests.

* Milk fluctuations. A sudden drop in milk flow may result in higher test and an especially big milking may lower it somewhat.

* Udder infections. A mild mastitis attack may cause a reduction in test.

* Unknown causes. Both milk production and test vary from day to day for no apparent reason. But such variation is normal.

Searles points out that the herd average will vary less than will individual cows, but it, too, will fluctuate from day to day and week to week. This means there will be some differences between DHIA average tests and milk plant tests.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 8 1958

To all counties
ATT: 4-H AGENTS

WATER SAFETY
ALWAYS PAYS OFF

Danger often lurks in two of Minnesota's favorite summer pastimes, swimming and boating, says 4-H Club Agent _____. But observing some water safety rules should enable everyone to enjoy these two sports.

Safe swimming practices always pay off, according to Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension safety specialist. Know the beach. Use the buddy system when you go swimming. Never swim beyond your limit. And don't go into deep water until you can swim. If you dive, first be sure to check the depth of the water, he urges.

Water manners also are important to remember. Don't ski or speed near swimmers or near fishing boats.

When you go boating, observe the regulations on number of passengers. It's dangerous to overload your boat. Don't overpower your boat. And don't stand up or change places in the boat. If high winds come up, head for shore. The biggest step toward safety is recognizing the danger before the accident occurs.

Stock watering tanks are a constant threat to the lives of little ones. Young people can help by teaching younger brothers and sisters the danger of water tanks and by doing their part in trying to keep the tanks covered.

-sah-

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 8 1958

To all counties

FLOCK CARE MEANS
HIGHER EGG QUALITY

Egg handling methods are really only half the story where egg quality is concerned. General flock management is equally important.

Milo Swanson, poultry scientist at the University of Minnesota, says "grade A" production is something to remember when buying chicks. Some strains produce higher quality eggs than others.

The birds must be "cooped up" the year-around for uniform quality and yolk color. They need a balanced ration. It's also important to keep the male birds out of the flock. Fertile eggs don't stand up well in quality.

Keep only hens less than 18 to 20 months of age, Swanson advises. Older ones don't produce the best eggs. And if there's been any trouble with respiratory diseases in your previous flocks, follow a vaccination program.

Once you have top quality eggs produced, it's up to your handling procedures to make sure you market that quality. With floor birds, gather the eggs three times daily. With caged birds, gather at least twice each day.

Put the eggs in wire or open baskets and cool them as rapidly as possible, to below 60 degrees. Mechanical cooling is almost a must for uniform quality. Pack the eggs in pre-cooled cases. For best results, keep the relative humidity of the storage area at 75-80 percent. You can help maintain higher quality eggs by spraying them with processing oil. Deliver eggs at least twice weekly.

It's best to keep eggs so clean they need no washing at all. But if they must be washed, keep the water at 110-120 degrees and use a sanitizer-detergent. Change the water often; dirty water can sharply reduce egg quality. After washing, dry the eggs quickly and thoroughly, and cool before casing.

#

University Farm and Home News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minn.
July 8, 1958

Special to Lac qui Parle County

With mat

NEW HOME AGENT
IS NORTH DAKOTAN

Margaret S. Callsen, Ypsilanti, North Dakota, will join the Lac qui Parle county extension staff August 1 as home agent.

For the past two years Miss Callsen has taught home economics in the junior high school in Virginia. Previous to that time she taught home economics for two years in the high school in Osakis.

Miss Callsen holds a bachelor of arts degree from Concordia College, Moorhead, with a major in home economics. She has also taken summer school work at North Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo.

During four years as a 4-H club member, she carried projects in foods, clothing, home improvement and gardening. She grew up on a 2500-acre wheat and cattle farm in Stutsman county, North Dakota.

Miss Callsen will work with County Agent George Gehant, Jr., in carrying out an expanded extension program for this county, with emphasis on the extension home program and the home economics phases of 4-H work. Before coming to Lac qui Parle county, she will spend the period from July 14 to August 1 in training in extension methods in Lyon county.

##-jbn-##

Special

July 8, 1958

Special

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The University of Minnesota's service to farmers and agricultural industry will be greatly boosted from a series of new buildings and building improvements on the St. Paul campus.

The new structures and improvements are for expanded teaching and research and improved living facilities for students in the Institute of Agriculture and the College of Veterinary Medicine. Much of the construction has already been completed, some is underway now and more is planned for the near future.

Buildings recently completed or to be finished within the next few months and their approximate costs include:

* Soils building. Four stories, 26 offices, facilities for about 30 graduate students, two large lecture rooms with glass walls overlooking the experimental fields. Includes research laboratories and facilities for soil physics, microbiology, soil testing and radioactive research. Costs \$1,000,000.

* First unit of new dairy building--A 200 X 94-foot dairy ~~building~~ research and teaching plant. Features a large center milk processing area with equipment for research and teaching in connection with ice cream, concentrated and dry milk, butter, cheese and other ~~subproducts~~ dairy products. The building has a "pilot plant" section for research, ample storage areas on both floors and a second-floor observation balcony overlooking the principal processing area. Costs ~~\$1,000,000~~ 1,200,000.

* Student dormitory--An L-shaped four-story structure with one area for 150 men students and another for 150 women. Has a lounge and recreation room between the two areas. To be open for the fall, 1958 quarter, will eventually be connected to the new dining hall and the new student center. Cost to be paid from room earnings: \$1,200,000.

Student Center—Features lounges, hobby shops, game room, billiard room, grill, two small dining rooms, a large ballroom and office space for student organizations. Measures 150 X 82 feet, three stories high. Total cost \$1,200,000. Funded entirely without cost to taxpayers. Students, faculty, staff, parents, students, faculty members, alumni, business firms, ~~and~~ ~~are~~ ~~paying~~ for the structure.

Student Center—Serves the entire St. Paul campus, replacing the old ~~center~~ ~~building~~.

Division of Veterinary Medicine Science Building—New ~~building~~ ~~provides~~ ~~classroom~~ and laboratory space for veterinary anatomy and physiology, provides space for teaching large animal pharmacology and ~~other~~ ~~subjects~~. Measures 185 X 67 feet, is a two-story addition to the south end of the main veterinary building. Cost: \$600,000.

Expansion being planned for the near future, for which funds have been ~~set~~ ~~aside~~. Includes:

Diagnostic and research laboratory and x-ray isolation building

Diagnostic and research laboratory—These three buildings and the expansion of the main science building are part of the overall master plan for the ~~university~~ ~~required~~ teaching, research and service program of the ~~university~~.

Completion of the three new units is expected to be completed during the next ~~year~~ ~~or~~ ~~two~~. Total cost \$1,200,000, of which \$600,000 was appropriated by the ~~university~~ ~~and~~ ~~made~~ available by the National Institute of Health ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~Army~~ ~~and~~ ~~Navy~~ ~~Services~~.

Additional ~~building~~ ~~is~~ ~~being~~ ~~planned~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~located~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~west~~ ~~side~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Student~~ ~~Center~~ ~~and~~ ~~also~~ ~~connected~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~building~~ ~~by~~ ~~a~~ ~~new~~ ~~walkway~~ ~~and~~ ~~dining~~ ~~room~~. ~~Measures~~ ~~150~~ ~~X~~ ~~60~~ ~~feet~~. ~~Cost~~ ~~\$400,000~~.

~~Construction of new dairy building--will cost, \$1,200,000.~~

~~Construction of dairy section of the department of dairy products~~

is devoted to new dairy plant unit now completed. Cost: \$900,000.

~~Food products building--A three-story structure, housing offices, research laboratories, a timber testing room, timber conditioning room and several research and teaching laboratories. Measures 72 X 46 feet. Construction to be completed within the coming year. Cost: \$300,000.~~

~~Greenhouses--To be built during coming year. Cost: \$150,000.~~

~~Plumbing and piping--To serve new and present buildings~~

at St. Paul. Cost: \$330,000.

~~Science field building--To be built in coming year. Cost: \$100,000.~~

~~General rehabilitation of existing buildings--To be started soon. Cost:~~

~~Green Hall, \$114,000; Haacker Hall, \$91,000; Green Hall, \$100,000.~~

At the St. Paul campus, 13 married student housing units, including

units for 100 families, were first occupied last January and February.

A series of these units, for 125 families, are being constructed

at the 15th street, cost \$1,200,000 and the new ones will cost \$1,000,000.

These units are for students from both the St. Paul and the Minneapolis campuses

of the university. All of the cost of the first 13 units and 70 percent of the

cost of the new married student housing units will be paid for by rentals.

###

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1958

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

"FACE-LIFTING" FARM ENTERPRISE ADDS TO PROFIT

NEW PRAGUE--Colorful egg cartons stamped "grade A" have become profitable replacements for milk cans on a small farm here in Scott county.

The Leonard Kubes (pronounced "Cube'-esh") family has found that shifting from small-scale dairying to a 2,500-hen laying flock was the answer to their low income problem.

A few years ago, the Kubes' faced a two-horned dilemma. As Leonard tells it: "Our herd of a dozen or so milk cows was too small to make a good profit. Second, we would have needed a completely new barn, milkhouse and bulk milk system to keep more cows and sell on a grade A milk market."

At the time, Leonard and Mrs. Kubes were cooperating in a "Farm and Home Development" project with Arnold Sandager, Scott county agent. Farm and Home Development is one aspect of Agricultural Extension work in Minnesota. It involves intensive work between agents, specialists and individual farm families, as a demonstration of what thorough farm and home planning can accomplish.

The Kubes family pondered its problem. Should they make the dairy expansion? That would be quite an expense. Other livestock? No-beef cattle or an expanded hog operation would call for more feed than their 100 crop acres could furnish.

Poultry--which also fit the Kubes' personal preferences--seemed the best choice. They started the change two years ago and finally sold off the dairy herd last fall. They kept some hogs before and still raise about 100 pigs annually, in addition to the poultry.

From timber on a back forty, Kubes cut enough logs to supply the framework for a two-story, 84 X 40-foot poultry house which he built in 1956. Total cost of the structure: less than \$9,000. A first-rate set-up for a 25-cow dairy herd would have cost even more.

Although the Kubes' so far have only 2,500 hens, the building is designed to

(more)

add 1, Kubes farm

hold 1,500 laying hens on each floor at full capacity. Yet, Leonard says "I figure these hens are making as much profit as would 25 or more milk cows."

Only an intensive feeding program and careful egg quality control make such an income possible for the Kubes family.

The building itself features dropping pits in the center of the laying floors, feed storage on the top floor for easy handling, roll-away nests, automatic waterers and built-up litter on floors that need only one cleaning per year.

The laying hens get an all-mash ration, made up from home-grown corn and oats and a commercial supplement.

In a "sub-basement" area of the building, Kubes has an egg-processing and storage room. Here, he has an automatic egg washer in which he cleans the eggs after gathering--three times a day. After washing, the eggs go into the storage compartment where they are cooled to about 55 degrees.

A day or two after gathering, Kubes candles and grades the eggs, packs them in grocery store cartons and stores them in the cooler again until hauling them to market. For following such intensive "quality control," Kubes usually receives a premium from the nearby store buying his eggs.

How do the Kubes' like their new style of farming? "Fine," they say. "While a poultry operation like this keeps us busy, we personally like the schedule better than we did dairying. We've eliminated the early morning and late evening chores, and the manure-cleaning problem in winter."

Naturally, such a total change brings some other problems, but Kubes has a way to deal with each. "Without dairy cows, the land doesn't get the benefit it used to from manure. Chicken manure is all right, but we have much less of it. Also, there's a big change in our crop rotation; chickens can't use forage crops."

To make up for the manure loss, Kubes is turning to heavier fertilizer rates. To help maintain soil organic matter, he plans to annually plow down several acres of alfalfa undersown in his oats. He figures that with a good fertilizer program, he can raise corn year after year on the same land--at least on the most level fields on the farm.

###

B-2049-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1958

Immediate release

FARMERS URGED TO WATCH OUT FOR SILO GAS

While silo gas is definitely a danger at filling time, it shouldn't stop anyone from making silage.

Rodney Briggs, University of Minnesota agronomist, says a few simple rules will eliminate danger from silo gas poisoning:

1. Watch for irritating yellow or brown fumes in or near the silo during filling operations. If you notice such fumes, stay away.
2. Don't enter the silo without first operating the blower for 10 or 15 minutes. This will ventilate the silo, chute and silo room. Follow this procedure whenever entering the silo for the first 7 or 10 days after filling.
3. Leave the top chute door of the silo open to prevent accumulation of gases on the surface of the silage.
4. Make sure there's a way to ventilate the silo room or area near the base of the silo. The gas is heavier than air and settles downward.
5. Keep children and animals away from the silo for the 7-10 day period after filling.

Silo gas is nitrogen dioxide. It's extremely poisonous to both animals and humans if very much is inhaled. Briggs says it seems to be most common when there's a combination of dry and hot weather and vigorously growing, then stunted plants. The gas is given off when these plants are chopped for silage.

Last summer, a detailed survey of 218 farms in 4 Minnesota counties showed there was silo gas present in 37 percent of the silos. Type of silage made little difference; grass, oats and corn silage all produced the gas.

Briggs says more needs to be learned about silo gas. He urges farmers noticing such gas to write him at the Department of Agronomy, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

###

B-2050-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1958

Immediate release

FREEZE EARLY ELBERTA PEACHES FOR QUALITY

The Early or July Elberta peaches now on the market are among the best peach varieties for freezing.

So say Shirley Trantanella and J. D. Winter of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory. In experiments in the University laboratory the Early Elbertas rated better than most peach varieties available in this area. They also scored high when packed in glass jars either with or without ascorbic acid.

Liberal supplies of Early Elbertas from California are now being shipped to Minnesota. This variety comes on the market about 10 days to two weeks earlier than the regular Elberta peach and is superior to the latter for freezing. Early Elbertas from Colorado are usually in Minnesota markets during the first half of August.

For best results, peaches for freezing should be well ripened--slightly riper than for canning. But if peaches are not entirely ripe when purchased, the University frozen foods specialists suggest allowing time for the fruits to ripen at temperatures between 65 and 75 degrees F., if possible. Peaches that ripen at warmer temperatures have poorer flavor and color, are more subject to browning and decay and are hard to peel.

The Early Elbertas will keep well in the freezer if they are packed in a sugar syrup in glass jars. If containers other than glass jars are used, it is advisable to add ascorbic acid to the sugar syrup. For other varieties of peaches available in this area, Miss Trantanella and Winter recommend adding ascorbic acid to the sugar syrup to prevent peaches from darkening as well as to preserve the natural flavor of the fruit.

Here are their directions for preparing peaches for freezing:

Dissolve 3 cups of sugar in a quart of cold water and let the syrup stand until clear. When you are ready to prepare the fruit, mix $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of pure ascorbid acid in a small quantity of water and add it to the syrup, mixing thoroughly. Dip only three or four peaches at a time into boiling water until the skins loosen; chill quickly in iced cold water. Peel. Pack the halves or slices directly into the prepared syrup. Work quickly to prevent fruit from darkening from exposure to the air. Completely cover the fruit with syrup, but leave about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for expansion. Keep top slices submerged in the sYrup by placing a generous wad of crumpled locker paper under the lid.

When using commercial preparations containing ascorbic acid, follow the directions on the package.

###

B-2051-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1958

SPECIAL TO WILOOX

County Agent Introduction

Colored slides tell many a farmer attending local extension meetings how improved practices can pay in more efficient crop or livestock production. Selecting a series of slides from a well-organized cabinet here is Ross Huntsinger, Nobles county agent. Huntsinger has been in his present post for 14 years, first entered extension work in 1934, when he became Jackson county agent. He later was fieldman for the Southwestern Minnesota Farm Management association and was a county agent in Iowa before coming to Nobles county.

###

-pjt-

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

Immediate release

GREEN BEANS PLENTIFUL FOR CANNING, FREEZING

Be sure the green beans you can or freeze are young, tender, firm and crisp if you don't want to be disappointed in your product.

Harvesting beans at the proper stage--before they are overmature--and processing them as soon as possible after harvesting are two steps to success in freezing and canning this vegetable, now plentiful in local markets and gardens. When picked in extremely hot and dry weather, green beans tend to be tough.

Variety is also important in freezing beans, say J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory. Among varieties they recommend for freezing are Improved Tendergreen, Topcrop, Stringless Green Pod and Wade.

Scalding is another step to success in freezing green beans. In fact, scalding is a "must" to prevent loss of quality and to preserve color and vitamin content of beans and most other vegetables, judging from tests in the University food processing laboratory.

Here are the suggestions the University freezing foods experts give for preparing beans for freezing:

Wash, trim and cut the beans. Place about a pound of vegetable in a wire basket or large cheesecloth bag and submerge in a kettle of boiling water. Allow a gallon of water for each pound of vegetable to be scalded at one time. The same water may be used in scalding the entire batch of beans. Keep the kettle covered during the scalding period, with the heat on high. Count scalding time from the moment the vegetable is put into boiling water. Scald beans $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Chill in iced or cold water, drain, package and freeze immediately.

Beans to be canned should be processed in the pressure canner, since they are a low-acid food, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. They recommend using the raw pack method, which saves time and energy, gives a fresher flavor and better color.

To can beans by the raw pack method, follow these directions:

Wash, trim and cut beans into 1-inch pieces. Pack raw beans tightly into the jar to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the top. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt to pints, 1 teaspoon to quarts. Cover with boiling water, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ inch space at top of jar. Adjust jar lids and process in pressure canner at 10 pounds pressure, 20 minutes for pints, 25 minutes for quarts. As soon as you remove jars from canner, complete seals if closures are not self sealing.

###

R-2052-4hr

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

Immediate release

CHEMICALS, GRUBBING, STOP POISON IVY--

Man has some good weapons to defend himself from poison ivy--that age-old enemy of woodland vacationers and picnickers.

If there are just a few ivy plants around the house or farmyard, you can put on a pair of gloves and grub the plants out by the roots, according to Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

For larger patches of the weed, you can spray with one of several chemicals. These include amino triazole, 2,4,5-T, 2,4-D or a mixture of the last two. Ammonium sulfamate can also be used.

Do the spraying either in early morning or late afternoon when the air is cool. One spray application alone won't kill all the roots, so spray the plants at least three times at 2-6 week intervals, Anderson advises. Use application rates on the chemical container.

Every part of the ivy plant is poisonous, so be careful when working around it. If you pull the plant and burn it, keep a safe distance from the fire. Even the smoke contains oil poisonous to the skin.

Poison ivy has three parted leaves and may grow either as a shrub, bush or tree. Don't confuse it with the Virginia Creeper; the latter plant has 5 leaves and is soft.

###

B-2053-pjt

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

* * * * *
* FOR RELEASE: *
* at noon, Thurs., July 10 *
* * * * *

FERTILIZER RETURNS IN SOYBEANS CITED AT FIELD DAY

MORRIS--Four dollars' worth of phosphate fertilizer can boost net profit from soybeans by as much as \$12 per acre in west central Minnesota.

That statement was made today by A. C. Caldwell, University of Minnesota soils scientist, during the annual Field Day at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris.

This gain from fertilizing, Caldwell said, was possible in Morris station experiments despite high yields where no fertilizer was used. He said soybeans without fertilizer yeilded 36 bushels per acre in recent field tests. But adding 40 pounds phosphate per acre increased the yield by 7.3 bushels.

The phosphate fertilizer cost about \$4 and the 7.3 extra bushels of soybeans were worth almost \$16. This left an increased net return of \$12 per acre.

These tests had been conducted in cooperation with Roy Thompson, station agronomist.

Similar experiments showed phosphate was also the most important nutrient needed for alfalfa in this region, according to Caldwell. Eighty pounds of phosphate per acre boosted first cutting alfalfa yields last year by .72 tons per acre. Adding either nitrogen or potash alone to alfalfa actually reduced yields in this area.

As phosphate was most important for legumes, so was nitrogen most important on corn in Morris tests. Caldwell said 160 pounds nitrogen alone per acre on continuous corn boosted yields by 32 bushels per acre in 1957. Adding potash and phosphate in addition to nitrogen was even better. Fields receiving a "complete" fertilizer produced almost 50 bushels per acre more than did unfertilized fields.

Arny flax, a new variety recently released jointly by the University of

(more)

add 1, fertilizer returns

Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has yielded well in varietal tests at the Morris station, visitors were told.

V. E. Comstock, U. S. Department of Agriculture agronomist at the University, said Arny flax averaged 17.8 bushels of seed per acre in three years of tests. This compared well with other recommended varieties. Arny also averaged more than 38 percent oil content--about the same as Redwood, Marine, Bolley and B-5128.

Arny is the only late flax variety with good resistance to Pasm disease. It also has a type of resistance to rust which is not present in any other recommended flax variety.

###

B-2054-pjt

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

Special to Waseca county agent

For immediate use

July 9 1958

MILAN REED NAMED
ASSISTANT AGENT
IN WASECA COUNTY

Milan Reed, formerly from Dodgeville, Wisconsin has been named assistant agricultural agent in Waseca county.

He will assist County Agent Cletus Murphy in the overall extension program.

Reed last month earned his master's degree in animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota. He earlier attended Platteville State College in Wisconsin from 1947 - 48 and attended the University of Wisconsin, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1951.

Reed has some wide experience in livestock and dairy farming and in 4-H work. He was raised on a 160-acre farm in southwestern Wisconsin and was a 4-H club member for three years. He was an assistant agricultural agent in that state from December, 1953, until June, 1955.

While at the University of Wisconsin, Reed worked weekends at a dairy research center.

Two years ago, he was a summer 4-H assistant in Minnesota's Rice county.

Reed's other experience includes a year with an implement company in Minneapolis and two years in the U. S. Army.

He is married and has three children.

† † † †

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

SPECIAL TCO AND SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

Immediate release

APPLE MAGGOT FLIES HAVE EMERGED

Apple maggot flies have appeared on trees in southern Minnesota and in the Twin Cities area, according to entomologists at the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

The entomologists say that where the maggots appear, the first spray should be applied not later than July 12 in southern counties and not later than July 15 in the Twin Cities. A second spray should be applied 10 days after the first. A third and even a fourth application may be necessary for late varieties.

Recommended insecticides are DDT 50 percent wettable powder, methoxychlor 50 percent wettable powder or lead arsenate.

For home orchardists, the dosage recommendation for any one of the three insecticides is 2 tablespoons of the powder in a gallon of water or a cup in 5 gallons water. For larger amounts, figure 3/4 pound in 25 gallons of water. It's all right to use a mixture containing both malathion and methoxychlor, but follow carefully the directions on the label. Mixtures containing both insecticides and fungicides can also be used, if directions are followed closely.

Apple maggots are the most severe of insect pests in Minnesota apple trees. They overwinter as pupae in the upper few inches of soil and the adult flies emerge about this time of year. About 10 days after emerging, the female flies start laying their eggs just underneath the skin of the apples. However, neither the place where the eggs are laid nor the tunnels made by maggots within the apples can be seen without cutting the apple open. This means spraying must be done before the eggs are laid; once the maggots have hatched, it's too late.

###

-pjt-

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 10, 1958

Special to Martin and Stearns counties
(mat)

ARGENTINIAN IFYE TO COUNTY

A young woman from Argentina will spend about two months in Martin and Stearns counties learning about rural life in the United States as an International Farm Youth exchangee.

Elsa San Vicente, 24, Puerto General San Martin, Argentina, will arrive in Minnesota Aug. 4. She will live and work with farm families in Martin county Aug. 4-30. She will stay with the Robert Powers family, Granada, whose son will be an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Argentina this fall. Miss San Vicente will attend the State Fair and then be in Stearns county, Sept. 1- Oct. 9. During her stay in Stearns county, she will attend the State 4-H Health camp at Itasca State Park, Sept. 14-17.

While in Stearns county, the young woman will live with _____
_____. (Names and addresses of host families.)

Miss San Vicente is a member of a rural youth group and lives on a dairy farm in Argentina.

While in the United States she is interested in learning about dairy production and rural life.

The young woman from Argentina is one of nine rural young people who will spend some time in Minnesota as IFYEs this year. In the return phase of the program, two Minnesota rural youths have gone abroad this summer and one will go this fall.

Objective of the International Farm Youth Exchange program is to further world peace by increasing understanding among peoples at the grass-roots level. Delegates have the opportunity to learn through personal experience about the rural problems and attitudes in other countries of the world.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the ^{Cooperative} ~~Federal Extension~~ Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with financial assistance in Argentina from the Williams Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 10 1958

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JULY

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

Vegetables

1. Hand weed the rows of carrots, beets, and onions and thin out the plants at the same time. Space carrots 1-2 inches, beets 2-3 inches and onions 2-4 inches for good development of the roots and bulbs.
2. Abnormally cool weather has caused some of the vegetable crops to develop seedstalks prematurely. This has been observed in cauliflower, carrot, beet, and celery.
3. Continue control of garden pests. Use methoxychlor for chewing insects and malathion for aphids. Do not harvest vegetables you have sprayed until 6 days after the application was made.
4. Tomatoes and potatoes should be sprayed with zineb (Parzate or Dithane) for blight control. Don't wait until the leaves start to turn yellow and drop before you start control measures.
5. Don't cultivate too deep, especially around tomato plants. A good mulch of ground corn cobs, marsh hay, straw, or sawdust may be applied around the plants now to smother weeds, conserve moisture and keep vegetables clean. Many tomato troubles can be attributed to root pruning by deep cultivation.
6. Stop harvesting asparagus and rhubarb to allow top growth for food for next year's crop.
7. Use broccoli before the yellow flowers appear. Don't remove the entire plant because smaller clusters will develop in the axils of leaves.

8. Prune and stake tomatoes if they are planted closer than 3 feet apart. Prune off all shoots except one or two that develop between the leaf and the main stem. Tie the two or three stems that develop to a stake or support.

Fruits

1. Watch for warnings from the press and radio regarding the apple maggot flies which will be emerging early this month. Use 2 tablespoons of methoxychlor or DDT 50% wettable powder per gallon of water. Repeat again every 10 days.
2. Renovate your June-bearing strawberries now. Cut off the foliage and rake out the straw with the cut leaves. Narrow the rows to eight inches, using a plow or hoe. Thin out the narrow band of plants remaining so plants stand 12 to 18 inches apart. Fertilize with one pound of a complete fertilizer per 25 feet of row.
3. If your apples appear to cluster and develop poor size and color, thin the fruit now. Space fruit like Haralson 6 inches apart and leave only one apple in a cluster.
4. Remove all sprouts growing up from the base of the apple tree. Allowing these to grow not only spoils the appearance of the tree but also robs the rest of the tree of needed food and water.
5. Stop cultivating raspberries after harvest. Be sure that new cane growth is confined to the narrow row. Keep rows 12-18 inches wide.
6. Keep newly planted fruit trees cultivated and free of weeds. When apple trees begin to fruit, sow a good cover crop like bluegrass around the fruit trees.
7. If the tips of your apple tree branches turn downward like a shepherd's crook and the leaves turn brown and dry up, it probably means an infection of fire blight disease. Pruning can spread the bacteria, so wait until next spring before cutting off diseased wood.

Ornamentals

1. Iris can be divided and transplanted this month. Check rhizomes (roots) for root borer. If present, remove infected part or discard. Replant in a well drained, sunny location. Cut leaves back to about six inches. Plant so that the rhizome is just below the soil surface. Plant in groups of three with the fleshy part toward the inside.
2. Pansies should be mulched for longer bloom. Use such materials as ground corn cobs, sawdust, lawn clippings, peat moss, or leaf mold. Keep old flowers picked off to extend bloom.
3. Delphiniums may be cut back after they bloom so they will flower again this season.
4. Remove seed pods or heads from plants that have finished blooming to increase plant vigor for another year and materially improve the appearance of the plants this season.
5. Don't give up on crabgrass. Repeated applications with potassium cyanate or phenol mercuric acetate will assist in its control.
6. July is red spider time. Spray with Ovex or malathion. Look for red spider on your evergreens, phlox, pansies, and mums.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 11, 1958

Special

To ...
+ Dietetics

DIIETETIC WORKSHOP AT THE U OF MINN.

Thirteen dietitians from varied locations ranging from Alabama to Newfoundland, Canada, attended the workshop in diet therapy given at the University of Minnesota, June 23- July 3.

Primary purpose of the workshop was to give a refresher course to graduate dietitians who have been out of recent contact with therapeutic dietetics. Among those attending were homemakers who plan to go back to work in the dietetics field.

Instructor for the course was Annette Gormican, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Lectures by doctors from University Hospitals, visits to the University Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene, to hospital dietary departments and to the University diabetes clinic were included in the workshop.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 11, 1958

* * * * *
* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Monday, July 14 *
* * * * *

FIELD DAY VISITORS TOLD OF PLANT DISEASE SITUATION

MINNEOTA--So far, 1958 has been an unusually mild year for Minnesota as far as plant diseases are concerned, a University of Minnesota extension plant pathologist said today.

Herbert Johnson said soybeans--which have recently become a major crop in Minnesota--have yet to be hit by a serious disease. Some soybean fields have shown evidence of "brown spot" septoria and root rot, but to date these problems have not been important, Johnson added.

Johnson spoke at the Southwest Minnesota Field Day here. He based his report on plant disease conditions in the state as a whole and as shown by research plots at the field day site.

The dreaded stem rust in wheat has been virtually non-existent this summer, according to Johnson, but a moderate amount of leaf rust has been seen on wheat. He made these comments on diseases of other crops:

Oats--Stem and crown rust are either absent or very light. There is some red leaf virus, but not enough to be important at present.

Barley--Spot blotch^{and} septoria^{have} ~~has~~ shown up in some locations but ~~is~~^{are} not considered serious at this point. In some western areas, there is more loose smut than normal. Much of this has built up on seed carried from year to year on individual farms.

Corn--Some farmers report a small amount of bacterial leaf spot. There have been some cases of lodging from a combination of soil insects and root rot, but it's too early to tell effects of these conditions for the season.

Flax--Aster yellows virus infection is low. Other diseases are not evident.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
Paul I Minnesota
July 15 1958

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Ripening Tomatoes
Vitamin Value in Vegetables
Vegetables High in C
Desserts Can Rate for Protein

Care of Pleated Garments
Drying Man-Made Fibers
Men Prefer Cotton
Fillers

Ripening Tomatoes

Old-time practices to the contrary, a sunny warm window sill is not the ideal place to ripen tomatoes, the U. S. Department of Agriculture advises homemakers. It's the heat, not the light, that's wrong for ripening. At temperatures above 85 degrees F., tomatoes turn yellow instead of attractively red. On the other hand, they don't ripen well if chilled. In the refrigerator, for example, unripened tomatoes become pale, watery, soft and lacking in flavor. Once ripe, of course, they keep better in the refrigerator. For vitamin value, ripen tomatoes in good light, where it's not too hot. Never wrap tomatoes with paper to keep them dark.

Research shows that for best color, flavor and texture -- and for holding vitamin value -- tomatoes should be ripened at room temperature or a little below, between 60 and 75 degrees F.

To ripen successfully, tomatoes should be mature--grown to their full size and just ready to turn color. At this stage green tomatoes offer good value in vitamin C and offer vitamin A as well. Even when local supplies of tomatoes come on markets in summer, homemakers may find some that need further ripening. Mature green tomatoes or partially ripened tomatoes, if they are sound, are better buys than red tomatoes that are overripe, soft or bruised.

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

FOOD AND NUTRITIONVitamin Value in Vegetables

If you want the most in vitamin value from your vegetables, keep them from wilting.

Many vegetables, especially those that are deep green, offer a good measure of both vitamin A and vitamin C when harvested. But what happens between harvest and the time vegetables reach the family meal table determines how much vitamin C they still have, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture nutritionists. If the vegetables are wilted, they may still rate for vitamin A, but not much of the fragile vitamin C is left. Even if they are revived or "crisped" in ice water or in the refrigerator, their vitamin C is not restored. Vegetables that show signs of bruising probably have lost considerable vitamin A as well as vitamin C. As for home garden vegetables, it pays to treat them gently, wash as necessary and get into the refrigerator as promptly as possible. Then cook the vegetables in a covered pan in a small amount of boiling water until just tender for the highest vitamin value.

* * *

Vegetables High in C

Green vegetables high in vitamin C include green peppers, broccoli, raw cabbage, collards, garden cress, kale, kohlrabi, mustard greens, spinach and turnip greens.

* * *

Desserts Can Rate for Protein

Though the main course of the meal is the traditional place for the high-protein dish, you may want to reverse this in summer and emphasize protein in the dessert course. Many people like a salad for the main course in hot weather lunches or dinners -- mostly salad greens and other vegetables in season with slivers of American cheese or ham or fresh fruits with cottage cheese. U. S. Department of Agriculture nutritionists suggest that with such a meal you can build up the protein in the meal by a milk and egg dessert.

Baked custard meets this specification. It's an old-time favorite, suitable for all ages in the family, easy to make in the cool of the evening and to chill in the refrigerator. Another old-time custard dessert is floating island. Or you can serve soft custard as a sauce over sponge cake, angel cake or loaf cake.

Care of Pleated Garments Containing Dacron or Orlon

No doubt you've enjoyed the wash and wear features of your pleated skirts and dresses made with Dacron or Orlon.

If these garments are sold as washable, you'll get best results by hand washing in warm (approximately 100 degrees F.) suds of either a detergent or soap and water softener. Avoid the use of hot water and strenuous washing action. Rinse thoroughly in warm water after washing.

Allow garments to drip dry on plastic or non-staining metal hangers. Support separate skirts at the waistband in at least three places to keep the band straight.

* * *

Drying Man-Made Fibers

You can drip dry or tumble dry the new synthetic fabrics, nylon, Orlon and Dacron. For drip drying following machine washing, allow the garment to go through the washing and rinsing, but remove before the final spin-drying cycle. Place on a non-staining hanger while wet, smooth seams and cuffs, and allow to drip dry.

If a tumble-dryer is available, use the complete wash and spin cycle, then dry at the "low" temperature setting for about 20 minutes. Even greater satisfaction can be obtained if a drying temperature of 170 degrees F. is used, followed by five to 10 minutes of tumbling without heat.

* * *

Men Prefer Cotton

A majority of men prefer cotton for summer wear, if a recent Agricultural Marketing Service survey among 2,300 men in various occupations and areas of the country is a good indication. The survey showed that 99 percent of them owned cotton business dress shirts, 95 percent had cotton summer sport shirts, and 77 percent had walking or Bermuda shorts. More than half - 57 percent - owned cotton swim trunks, while 49 percent had summer slacks or separate trousers made of cotton. Coolness was the main reason given for buying cotton clothes, but many men mentioned easy laundering as the main reason.

FILLERS

Surveys reveal that only 39 percent of women and 26 percent of teen-age girls own raincoats. * * *

Slightly more than half of farm families in the United States have health or hospitalization insurance, compared to about 70 percent of all families, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates. * * *

Weight watchers will be interested to know that dairy foods -- while they furnish so much in the way of needed nutrients -- account for only one sixth of the food energy of our nation's diet. In other words, they're packed with nutrition per calorie. * * *

Almost 20 quarts of ice cream and other frozen dairy products were consumed per person in 1957. That's more than twice as much as each person consumed before World War II. * * *

Scalding is a "must in preparing such vegetables as beans, peas and corn for freezing, according to University of Minnesota freezing foods experts. Scalding prevents loss of quality, preserves color and vitamin content. * * *

Marketing charges accounted for 60 percent of the money consumers paid for food in 1957. The remaining 40 percent represented the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar. * * *

The trend is toward more informal items in men's clothing. More than a fourth of adult males throughout the country own sport shirts, summer slacks, sport jackets and special suits for summer wear.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 15 1958

To all counties
For use week of
July 21 or later

FARM FILLERS

Canada thistle tops can be killed and seed production prevented at this time of year by spraying with a half pound of 2,4-D amine or a half pound of MCPA per acre, in "tolerant" crops. But William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says many crops are past spraying stage, so your best bet may be stubble spraying. After removing the grain crop, let the thistles regrow to 6 or 8 inches. Then use "spot applications" of amino triazole, at 4 to 6 pounds of actual chemical per acre, in 30 gallons water.

* * *

Keep a close check on your fields these days for signs of plant food deficiency. Nutrient shortages that you discover now can be corrected later, say Curtis Overdahl and Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Salt--always important in a dairy cow's ration-- is even more crucial in hot weather. Make sure salt is always readily available, advises Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Mange can rob hog profits. If it shows up in your herd, spray now with either benzene hexachloride or lindane, says H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Follow the instructions on the container. Use a power sprayer if possible; the greater pressure will give better coverage.

* * *

Prices received by Minnesota farmers for all products showed little change from May to June, according to Larry Denison, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. Prices for crops were about 1 percent higher while prices for livestock and livestock products declined slightly. Biggest individual change was in calves--average price fell from \$29 to \$26.20. This accounted for the decrease in livestock prices.

* * *

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 15 1958

To all counties
ATT: 4-H AGENTS

For use week of
July 21 or after

FILLERS FOR YOUR 4-H COLUMN

Fair time is rolling around again - which means it's time to start planning window and booth displays. Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension safety specialist, suggests you emphasize safety in your exhibits. Four-H'ers, Prickett says, can make a substantial contribution to the safety of their families and communities in this way.

* * *

More than 300 4-H club members throughout the state will display their talents at district 4-H Share-the-Fun Festivals this year. The six district festivals will be held the last two weeks in July. For this area, the Share-the-Fun event will be held in _____ on _____ at _____ p.m.
(town and bldg.) (date)

* * *

"If a boy has produced a grand champion steer and has not become a grand champion himself, the project has not been successful. It is not what the boy or girl does on his record that is important, but what the making of that record does for the boy or girl." - L. R. Harrill, State 4-H Club Leader, North Carolina

* * *

Only six of every 10 4-H club members live on farms. The other four live either in towns or cities or in the suburbs. This holds true for the entire 2,200,000 4-H membership throughout America.

* * *

Since 1953, 2,551 4-H club members in Minnesota have received the 4-H key award. The key award gives recognition to 4-H'ers who have provided significant leadership in their club and in their county. The wearer of the Minnesota 4-H club key can be proud of his contribution to his club and his community.

- jbn -

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 15 1958

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
July 21 or after

**BUY, EAT RIGHT
FOODS TO INSURE
GOOD HEALTH**

The best investment you can make toward guaranteeing good health is to buy and eat the right foods.

Good eating habits pay off over the years, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. Good food is an important factor in keeping your body tissues, skin, teeth and hair in good condition.

Every daily diet should include protein for growth and body repairs, minerals and vitamins for proper body functioning, and fats and carbohydrates to give energy.

The body's requirements will be met if you choose foods from four food groups. The first group includes vegetables and fruits. They are valuable chiefly because of the vitamins and minerals they contain.

Milk and milk products comprise the second group. Milk is our leading source of calcium. Protein, riboflavin, vitamin A, plus many more nutrients are also found in this excellent food.

The third group is the meat group. Protein is the major nutrient involved here, although meat gives appreciable quantities of iron, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin.

Fourth is the bread and cereal group. It furnishes protein, iron and several of the B-vitamins.

Including these foods in your family's diet is an important step toward insuring good health.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 15 1958

To all counties
For use week of
July 21 or later

WARNING ISSUED
ON SILO GAS

Keep an eye out for silo gas this year, but don't let it keep you from making silage.

This advice--issued in connection with National Farm Safety Week --comes from Rodney Briggs, agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Briggs explains that silo gas--nitrogen dioxide--is poisonous to both animals and humans if they inhale too much. It can be produced from any type of silage, but a few simple precautions will prevent it from doing any harm. These precautions are:

1. Watch for irritating yellow or brown fumes during silo filling. If you notice any, stay away.
2. Run the blower for 10 or 15 minutes before entering the silo. Do this for the first 7 or 10 days after filling; it ventilates the silo.
3. Leave the top silo chute door open to prevent gas accumulation.
4. Provide a way to ventilate the silo room, since the gas is heavier than air and settles downward.
5. During the 7-10 day danger period after filling, keep children and animals away from the silo.

The fact that silo gas danger is "real" was shown in a survey of 218 Minnesota farms last summer. The gas was present in 37 percent of the silos on these farms.

#

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 15 1958

To all counties
For use week of
July 14 or later

GOOD PASTURE
SAVES \$27 FOR
EACH DAIRY COW

Compared to poor pasture, a farmer can save some \$540 this summer by putting a 20-cow dairy herd on good grazing.

Here's why: To get top milk production from poor forage, each cow would need \$27 worth of extra supplemental feed. With good pasture, requirements for extra feed are considerably lower.

Paul Hasbargen, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, bases this reasoning on farm research conducted in Michigan.

The Michigan studies showed that each cow on poor pasture needed a ton more of silage, 700 pounds more grain and 120 pounds more protein supplement than those on excellent pasture. At current prices, that's worth \$27.

But that isn't all. If pasture is really good and managed well, you need less of it. Ration-a-day grazing, for example, would mean needing 15 acres less for a 20-cow herd. This 15 acres could raise enough roughage for five more cows or corn for 60 hogs.

#

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 15 1958

To all counties

For use week of July 21

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

SURVEY INDICATES ACCIDENT NUMBERS

How frequently do accidents strike Minnesota homes ?

Of 327 farm and town families recently surveyed in a southern county, more than 16 percent said an accident had occurred to some family member during the past 12 months. And almost 14 percent said there had been an accident which called for either treatment or a recovery period.

George Donohue, extension rural sociologist, and Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, report preliminary results of this survey. They point to frequency of accidents as a reminder for Farm Safety Week, July 20-26.

Of the accidents reported by these families, about 55 percent said injuries were "slight" and 36 percent called the injuries "severe." One person suffered permanent injuries and one person had been killed.

About three-fourths of these accidents involved male members of the family. Husbands and sons each accounted for about a third of the injuries. Wives were injured in 7.5 percent of the cases and daughters in 13.4 percent of the accidents.

Figured another way, more than 16 percent of all accidents happened to persons between 15 and 20 years old. This was higher than for any other age group; 14.9 percent occurred in the 5-10 year-old-group and 10.4 percent were among persons between 20 and 30.

More than four times as many accidents occurred in the afternoon and evening than in morning. There was clear weather in almost two-thirds of the cases and it was either cloudy, raining or snowing at the time of the others.

The study showed a definite need for improved safety practices. Only half the homes had a household first-aid kit and only half said there was a fire extinguisher anywhere on the premises.

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

* * * * *
* For release at noon, *
* Wednesday, July 16 *
* * * * *

INTENSIVE BARLEY RESEARCH PROJECT REPORTED AT FIELD DAY

CROOKSTON--Barley that originally came from Turkey, Ethiopia, Manchuria and other foreign lands may help meet an urgent farm problem in the Red River Valley.

The problem: developing new, locally-adapted malting barley varieties that can withstand some serious plant diseases.

How University of Minnesota plant pathologists, agronomists and research workers at the Northwest Experiment station here are marshalling forces to meet this problem was explained today during the station's annual field day.

Agronomist J. W. Lambert told visitors that some 10,000 different barley plots are under study at the station, in the most intensive barley research project ever conducted in Minnesota.

Part of these plots, he said, are raising barley varieties which have been brought in from other nations. Some of them are resistant to the troublesome barley diseases of this region and therefore are useful as "parents" in developing new, disease-resistant varieties. By crossing the foreign barleys with adapted varieties, it is often possible to select "offspring" that combine disease resistance with the other desirable characteristics.

The research workers are looking for resistance to many different diseases. Worst ones at present in barley are septoria leaf blotch, spot blotch and net blotch. But the scientists must be on guard against others, too. It's never known when a new plant disease, or a new strain, will appear and attack varieties which resisted other serious diseases.

Cooperating in the barley project at Crookston are Lambert, B. H. Beard, agronomist, J. J. Christensen and Karl Fezer, plant pathologists, O. C. Soine, Crookston station agronomist, B. E. Youngquist, superintendent of the station and other station workers.

###

B-2056-pjt

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

Immediate release

SAFETY SLOGAN WINNER ANNOUNCED

"Make safety your mate for '58" is the first-place Minnesota 4-H safety slogan, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Writer of the winning slogan is Beth Byhaug, 15, Dawson, whose award will be an expense-paid trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago this October.

The safety slogan contest was in observance of National Farm Safety week, July 20-26. One 4-H member from 31 counties competed in the state contest after being selected winner in the county contests.

Beth has been in safety and fire prevention projects during each of her 5 years in 4-H work. Each year, she has given safety demonstrations around Lac qui Parle county, taken part in safety tours and checked her farm home for safety hazards.

Second-place slogan was "Hey cats--dig safety--it's the living end," entered by Christine Tripp, 15, Belgrade. She will receive an expense-paid trip to the state fair.

Gordon Douglas, 17, Byron, took third with the slogan "Think for two--the machine and you," which earned him a \$25 savings bond.

All three slogan winners will be honored at the Farm Safety week kickoff luncheon Friday, July 18, at the Curtis hotel in Minneapolis. The contest was sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Mutual Service Insurance Co., St. Paul.

###

B-2057-pjt

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

Immediate release

RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEETING SET FOR GRAND RAPIDS

The Rural Development program in northern Minnesota will be reviewed at a special meeting in Grand Rapids Friday, July 18, according to Skuli Rutford, Director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The state Rural Development committee will meet with committees from the counties taking part in the program and with extension rural development workers.

Rural Development has been in the "pilot stage" in northern and northeastern Minnesota since 1956, with special Rural Development agents working from county extension offices in Carlton, Itasca and Hubbard counties. General extension supervisor is Edward Becker, area Rural Development agent at Grand Rapids.

Also involved in Rural Development are Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods and St. Louis counties.

The Rural Development program is designed to help improve family incomes and standards of living for rural people in low-income areas. Major purposes are:

1. To encourage farm, business and community leaders to unite in further development of rural resources.
2. To increase technical assistance and provide more effective employment advice.
3. To encourage expansion of industry in rural areas.
4. To conduct research studies on problems in low-income areas and find ways to conduct coordinated effort for improvement.

Cooperating in the Rural Development program are the Extension Service and other U. S. Department of Agriculture agencies; the U. S. Department of Commerce; the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; the Department of Labor; the Department of Interior and the Farm Credit Administration.

Minnesota agencies and groups cooperating in the program are the Department of Employment and Security; Department of Conservation; Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food; Department of Education; Department of Health; Farm Bureau Federation; Minnesota Farmers Union; State Grange of Minnesota; Iron Range Resources Commission; Forest Region Rehabilitation.

###

B-2058-pjt

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

Immediate release

SAFETY WEEK LUNCHEON SET FOR JULY 18

Farm Safety week, July 20-26, will be launched on a sobering note Friday at the Curtis hotel in Minneapolis.

At the noon luncheon July 18, a Stearns county youth who lost both hands last year will tell of his misfortune and how it might have been prevented. He is Art Heinze, 19, victim of a wood-sawing mishap.

About 35 persons will attend the "kick-off" luncheon, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Some positive examples of accident prevention will also be reported at the event. Clarence and Mrs. Anderson, North Branch, will tell how they have helped in family community safety promotion.

A representative from the Future Farmers of America chapter of Faribault will explain a "safety pledge" campaign conducted by FFA youths and Rice county farmers during corn picking season last year. Members of the Olmsted county "Cascade Cruisers" 4-H club will report on their community-wide attack on farm accidents.

The luncheon is sponsored by Minneapolis Moline Co.

###

B-2059-pjt

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

Special to Clay County

(with mat)

ACTING HOME
AGENT NAMED

Mrs. Phyllis Hess, 904-14th st. S., Moorhead, has been appointed acting home agent for Clay county for the coming year.

She will serve in that capacity during the absence of Mrs. Edna Jordahl, who is taking a sabbatic leave to study for her master's degree in home economics education at the University of Minnesota. Mrs. Hess will begin her duties August 1, working with Mrs. Jordahl until the latter leaves on September 1.

Mrs. Hess has been home agent in Burleigh county, North Dakota, for the last four years, with headquarters in Bismarck. She has also taught home economics for two years in the Bottineau, North Dakota, high school.

Active in professional organizations, she has been membership chairman of the North Dakota Home Economics association and of the Bismarck-Mandan Professional Home Economics club, secretary and vice president of the North Dakota Home Agents' association, chairman of the home safety committee of the Bismarck Safety council and secretary and membership chairman of the Bismarck Toastmistress club.

She holds a bachelor of science degree in home economics education from North Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo, and has attended a summer session at the University of North Dakota. While in college she was elected to Phi Upsilon Omicron, professional home economics society, and Kappa Delta Pi, education honorary society. She was also a member of Alpha Gamma Delta social sorority.

During five years as a 4-H club member she was president and secretary of her local 4-H club. She grew up on a 480-acre grain and livestock farm in Griggs county, North Dakota.

##-jbn-##

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

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

G. J. Kunau (right) points to the Minnesota county where his own extension work has "come of age." Kunau has been Goodhue county agent for 21 years. At left is Skuli Rutford, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Kunau was a 1952 winner of the Superior Service award of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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

Special to Clearwater county
(mat)

IFYE FROM PAKISTAN TO COUNTY

A young man from Pakistan will spend over a month in Clearwater county learning about rural life in the United States as an International Farm Youth exchangee.

Mia Mohammed Afzal Hussain, 25, Komorpur Villega, Faridpur District, East Pakistan, will arrive in Minnesota Aug. 4. He will live and work with farm families in Clearwater county, Sept. 14- Oct. 18.

While in Murray county he will live with the John Brooks family, Convick, and the Robert Binsz family, Bagley.

Hussain is vice president of a farm club in Pakistan. He studied four years at Rajendra college, Faidpur, majoring in English, Bengali and history and is now a village aid worker.

While in the United States he is interested in social work through organization of youth clubs and farming and in poultry.

The youth is one of nine rural young people who will spend some time in Minnesota as IFYEs this year. In the return phase of the program, two Minnesota rural youths have gone abroad this summer and one will go this fall.

Objective of the International Farm Youth Exchange progra is to further world peace by increasing understanding among peoples at the grass-roots level. Delegates have the opportunity to learn through personal experience about the rural problems and attitudes in other countries of the world.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service, with financial assistance in Pakistan from the Ford Foundation.

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

Special to Cass, Pine and Watonwan counties
(mat)

IFYE FROM FINLAND TO COUNTY

A young woman from Finland will spend about a month in this county learning about rural life in the United States as an International Farm Youth exchangee.

Leena Anneli Toikka, 20, Luumaki Junttola, Finland, will arrive in St. Paul, Aug. 4. She will live and work with farm families in Cass county Aug. 5- Sept. 14, in Pine county Sept. 17- Oct. 22, and in Watonwan county Oct. 22- Nov. 29. During her stay in Minnesota she will attend the International Farm Youth Exchange conference, Aug. 12-15 at Onamia, the Minnesota State Fair, Aug. 29- Sept. 1, and the state 4-H Health Achievement camp, Sept. 14-17 at Itasca State Park.

While in this county she will live with _____
(names and addresses of host families.)

Miss Toikka lives on a 450-acre farm in Finland and is a member of a rural young peoples' club.

She is interested in learning about gardening, food preparation and livestock while in the United States.

The young woman is one of nine rural young people who will spend some time in Minnesota as IFYEs this year. In the return phase of the program, two Minnesota rural youths have gone abroad this summer and one will go this fall.

Objective of the International Farm Youth Exchange program is to further world peace by increasing understanding among peoples at the grass-roots level. Delegates have the opportunity to learn through personal experience about the rural problems and attitudes in other countries of the world.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service.

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

Special to Jackson county

IFYE FROM PAKISTAN TO COUNTY

A young man from Pakistan will spend over a month in Jackson county learning about rural life in the United States as an International Farm Youth exchangee.

Mohammad Zainul Abedin Sarker, 29, Bashupara Village, Dinajpur District, East Pakistan, will arrive in Minnesota Aug. 4. He will live and work with farm families in Jackson county, Aug. 5- Sept. 11.

While in Jackson county he will live with _____
(names and addresses of host families.)

Sarker is a farmer in Pakistan and has studied for two years at the S. M. College of Dacca university, majoring in civics, logic, Parsian and history.

While in the United States he is interested in learning about agricultural production.

The youth is one of nine rural young people who will spend some time in Minnesota as IFYEs this year. In the return phase of the program, two Minnesota rural youths have gone abroad this summer and one will go this fall.

Objective of the International Farm Youth Exchange program is to further world peace by increasing understanding among peoples at the grass-roots level. Delegates have the opportunity to learn through personal experience about the rural problems and attitudes in other countries of the world.

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, with financial assistance in Pakistan from the Ford Foundation.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 16, 1958

Special to Murray county
(mat)

IFYE FROM PAKISTAN TO COUNTY

A young man from Pakistan will spend over a month in Murray county learning about rural life in the United States as an International Farm Youth exchangee.

Mia Mohammed Afzal Hussain, 25, Komorpur Village, Faridpur District, East Pakistan, will arrive in Minnesota Aug. 4. He will live and work with farm families in Murray county, Aug. 5- Sept. 11. During this time he will visit the State Fair, Aug. 28-31.

While in Murray county he will live with _____
(names and addresses of host families.)

Hussain is vice president of a farm club in Pakistan. He studied four years at Rajendra college, Faridpur, majoring in English, Bengali and history and is now a village aid worker.

While in the United States he is interested in social work through organization of youth clubs and farming and in poultry.

The youth is one of nine rural young people who will spend some time in Minnesota as IFYEs this year. In the return phase of the program, two Minnesota rural youths have gone abroad this summer and one will go this fall.

Objective of the International Farm Youth Exchange program is to further world peace by increasing understanding among peoples at the grass-roots level. Delegates have the opportunity to learn through personal experience about the rural problems and attitudes in other countries of the world.

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, with financial assistance in Pakistan from the Ford Foundation.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 17, 1958

Immediate release

SIX FROM MINNESOTA TO ATTEND LEADERSHIP CAMP

Six young men and women from Minnesota will attend the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training camp at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan, in July and August.

Camp scholarships are presented annually by the Danforth foundation and Ralston Purina company, St. Louis, Missouri, to a 4-H club girl and boy in the state, and to four students from the University of Minnesota--a freshman and a junior in home economics and a freshman and a junior in agriculture.

Representing Minnesota 4-H'ers will be Esther Korpi, 18, Chisholm and Thomas Kajer, 19, New Prague, who were selected on the basis of leadership and a good all-round record in 4-H work. Miss Korpi, a freshman at the University of Minnesota, Duluth branch, has been active in local 4-H club work for seven years. Kajer is a freshman at the University of Minnesota and attended the National 4-H Club congress in 1956.

Chosen to represent the University at the leadership training camp were: William Bursch, 20, 1485 Cleveland ave., St. Paul, a junior majoring in agronomy; John Gohl, 19, Lake City, a freshman majoring in animal husbandry; Susan Sinclair, 20, 5210 Zenith ave. S., Minneapolis, a junior majoring in home economics education; Britt Wedin, 18, 4330 James ave. N., Minneapolis, a freshman also majoring in home economics education. All were chosen on the basis of outstanding leadership and scholarship.

The camp for girls will be held July 28-Aug. 10, the camp for boys Aug. 11-24.

###

B-2063-rlr

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 17, 1958

Immediate release

NEW PUBLICATION ON WINDOW TREATMENTS

Well chosen curtains give a room personality.

So says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The homemaker who has the task of curtaining a new home will find some helpful information in a new publication of the University Agricultural Extension Service, "Window Treatments," Extension Bulletin 289 by Mrs. Zabel.

The author discusses such subjects as curtain lengths, types of window blinds and shades, using valances and cornices, treating groups of windows and altering window proportions.

In a section of the publication devoted to problem windows, Mrs. Zabel points out that windows may be made to seem larger or smaller, taller or shorter, wider or narrower than they actually are by using certain techniques in curtaining. For example, the too-narrow and tall window will appear wider if the drapery is carried out onto the wall, just covering the window casing. Use of a cornice across the top, in the same color as the wall, will help to cut the height.

To minimize width and add height to the too-wide and too-low window, Mrs. Zabel suggests using full-length draperies, hanging them so they just cover the casing at the outside. Using a cornice or valance covering the woodwork at the top of the window and extending above it will give extra height. A vertical stripe will also give the impression of greater height.

Among points for the homemaker to keep in mind when she is planning curtains for the home, Mrs. Zabel lists these:

- . Select a color that will harmonize with other furnishings in a room. However, any color used should be sunfast. Linings will help retard fading.
- . Be sure the window treatments present a uniform appearance from the outside. Patterned draperies which are drawn at night often show the pattern conspicuously. Linings, however, would help give the desired unified effect.
- . Have the curtains wide enough so they will hang in graceful folds. It is always better to use a less expensive fabric and use more of it than to buy expensive fabric and try to skimp on the width.

Copies of "Window Treatments," Extension Bulletin 289, are available from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minn.

###

B-2062-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 17, 1958

Immediate release

VALUE OF FARM MANAGEMENT CITED IN RECORDS

How topnotch farm management can increase farm income is clearly demonstrated by 1957 records of the Southwestern Minnesota Farm Management service.

A summary of 131 records from the service shows that the more "management factors" in which a farmer excelled, the more money he made.

The report comes from agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

Farmers who were above average in 6 or more areas averaged \$9,348 in "net labor income" for the year. Those excelling in 5 factors averaged \$6,744. Earnings were \$3,863 for farmers who stood out in three factors, \$807 for one and those excelling in none lost \$1,718 per farm.

The farm management factors involved were crop yields, choice of crops, returns from livestock, amount of livestock, size of business, work accomplishments per worker and control over expenses.

###

B--2061--pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 17, 1958

* * * * *
* For release at 1 p.m. *
* Friday, July 18 *
* * * * *

ACCIDENT PREVENTION SCHEMES EXPLAINED AT LUNCHEON

MINNEAPOLIS--The right approach to farm safety definitely can prevent many farm accidents, the Farm Safety Week kickoff luncheon at the Curtis hotel was told today.

Stan Burmeister and Raymond Schulz, Faribault, told how they and other youths in the Faribault high school FFA chapter made a determined effort to stop corn picker accidents last fall.

Farm Safety Week is July 20-26.

The FFA boys interviewed 103 farmers, asked each to take a "pledge for corn harvest safety" and put a sticker on the corn harvesting equipment certifying the pledge was made.

Farmers taking the pledge 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.

The boys said that not a single accident was reported by farmers taking this pledge. Corn picking is normally considered an especially dangerous operation.

Members of the "Cascade Cruisers" 4-H club in Olmsted county told how this organization reached several thousand homes with a sustained series of safety messages last year. Club members gave demonstrations at some 19 community gatherings, conducted radio and television programs, held special meetings, distributed thousands of safety pamphlets and constructed a parade float on safety and a "safety" booth for the county and state fair.

Art Heinze, young farmer from Belgrade, told the luncheon how he lost both his hands last December in a power saw accident--and how the accident could have been avoided. He said another operator was moving timbers with a tractor power loader when some of them slipped, throwing Heinze off balance and toward the saw.

(more)

add 1 Farm Safety Week

With artificial hands, Heinze is able to perform many tasks he did before; his biggest trouble, he says, is tying his shoes. While he has been working for an auto sales agency, he also does some work on his father's farm. He plans to enter the University of Minnesota this fall.

A total of 143 persons died in accidents on farms in Minnesota during 1957, Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, told the luncheon.

He cited these figures from a report by the Minnesota Department of Health. In 1956, farm accident deaths took 147 lives, and the total was 135 in 1955. Average for the past 10 years is 158.3 deaths annually, but it has varied from 122 in 1954 to 226 in 1949.

Of the 1957 farm accident deaths, 53 were classified as farm work accidents and 90 occurred in "farm home and vicinity."

Classified another way, there were 45 deaths resulting from machinery, 40 caused by falls, 12 from fire and explosions, 9 from firearms, 7 from drownings and 30 from other causes.

While "falls" accounted for the second largest number of deaths, all but 5 of these 40 fatalities occurred in farm home and vicinity.

The report shows that farm equipment still holds the most dangers, Prickett pointed out. He urged farm people to keep this in mind, especially during the remaining summer season.

Slogan for Farm Safety Week is "Work for Safety--and Safety Works For You." This applies to every farm family in Minnesota, according to Prickett.

###

B-206C-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
July 17, 1958

Special to Lincoln County

(with mat)

INTRODUCING NEW HOME AGENT

Mrs. Jeanette Hauschild, of Hendricks, has assumed the duties of assistant home agent for Lincoln county on a part-time basis.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota with a major in home economics, Mrs. Hauschild was home agent in Lincoln county from April, 1948, to November, 1949.

She and her husband Fred operate a 160-acre farm near Hendricks.

Mrs. Hauschild is well acquainted with 4-H work, having been a member for 11 years. During that time she carried home economics and livestock projects, was active in demonstration work and was an officer of her local club.

She has been active in the Parent-Teachers' association and other community organizations.

As assistant home agent on a three-days-a-week basis, she will work on the extension home program and will devote some time to the 4-H program, particularly the home economics projects.

##

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 18, 1958

Special Report
TED + Part I
not used

Immediate release

~~OVERLYING~~ RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS NOTED IN THREE NORTHERN COUNTIES

GRAND RAPIDS—How community groups, farmers, businessmen and public agencies are marshalling forces to deal with low-income problems in three northern Minnesota counties were reported here today.

The report was made at a meeting of the state rural development committee and committee members from the three "pilot counties" in the rural development program. This program was started two years ago to find ways to improve general economic and living conditions in the low-income areas.

Al Monico, Park Rapids, chairman of the Hubbard county rural development committee, reported a series of projects either now under way or being planned for that area:

* A farm produce market set last summer at Nevis, which operated for five weeks and brought extra income to the ten families running it. The market will be sponsored by a farm organization again this year.

* A special information sheet designed to aid tourists.

* An anti-litter program that has effectively removed garbage and trash from roadsides in Hubbard county. A series of central trash disposal areas have been established.

* A little pig marketing association, which, since started in March, has helped local farmers sell about 1,000 pigs, for an average price of about \$1 more than the current market price.

* An area being improved as a habitat for ducks and other wildlife, to be used as a public hunting ground.

* Farm and home development work with about 40 families. Eleven of these families carried complete records and showed an average increase of \$1,100 in gross income per farm during the past year.

add 1 Rural Development

* Studies are by different committees on land classification, youth camp establishment, financing and credit for small businessmen and other problems.

Earl Carlson, Carlton, vice chairman of the Carlton county rural development committee, said sub-committees on industry and business, farm management, livestock management, marketing, forestry, credit and finance and home living are at work in that area.

Particularly successful, Carlson said, has been work in farm management. Studies of "farming possibilities" have been completed on 21 farms by county agricultural workers, he stated. A total of 37 farms have received assistance from the X soil conservation service, as part of this program.

Studies of industrial opportunities have shown that peat processing has definite possibilities in Carlton county, according to Carlson. One firm in the county is already planning to process peat into commercial products in the future.

Other problems being dealt with, Carlson reported, are livestock sanitation, financial services, juvenile delinquency, supplying locally-grown nursery stock, and area-wide development.

Reporting from Itasca county was Larry Simonson, Grand Rapids, chairman of the rural development committee there. He pointed out that an important part of the work so far has been in determining problems through organized study.

The Itasca county agricultural committee has conducted a feeder pig study and a feeder pig institute to point up problems of this area as compared to other parts of the state. A fertilizer day is scheduled for this fall to familiarize dealers with soil testing and local needs to make them better able to advise farmers.

Better use of forest land and use of better seedling stock by Itasca's grass woodland areas is being promoted by a forestry committee, said Simonson. At present, he said, there is a timber surplus problem: about 40,000 cords of aspen timber are going to waste each year because of a lack of a market.

Possibilities for a freezer plant have been studied in Grand Rapids and another committee is studying ways to provide central coordination for the resort and tourist

add 2

Industry in the area. Also, a special committee is studying a local nursing health program, rural housing and home facilities. And as in the other counties, financial credit problems are receiving close attention, Simonson said.

George Donohue, extension rural sociologist from the University of Minnesota, told the group a recent survey in the 13 counties of northern and northeastern Minnesota showed that the farm population there is definitely not a "Johnny-come-lately" group. More than four-fifths of the farmers have been residents of the same county for more than 10 years. Also, about three-fifths have been on their farms for 10 or more years.

About two-thirds of the farmers interviewed in this survey, Donohue reported, were born in Minnesota and about four-fifths were born on farms. About 14% were foreign born.

Less than 9% of the farmers reported more than \$7,000 gross income from farming, Donohue said, and 11% had less than \$300 gross from farming. The 11% was mostly part time farmers. Only about 30% had more than \$4,000 gross income.

Rural development involves cooperation among numerous public agencies, commercial and industrial organizations, farmer organizations and local groups. It is coordinated by the Agricultural Extension Service.

Each of the three "pilot counties" giving reports at today's meeting have an Extension rural development agent working with other county Extension personnel. The special agents are: John Eix, Hubbard county; David Radford, Carlton county; George Sakas, Itasca county. General supervisor of the program is Ed Becker, area rural development agent at Grand Rapids.

About 60 persons attended the meeting, held at the North Central School and Experiment station here.

###

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 18, 1958

SPECIAL to:
Women's Editor, Mpls. Star & Tribune
Women's Editor, St. Paul PP & Dispatch
Minnesota Daily

TO ATTEND INTERNATIONAL HOME EC MEETING

Five University of Minnesota staff members will attend the ninth International Congress on Home Economics at the University of Maryland July 28-Aug. 2.

They are Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics; Kathleen Jeary, assistant professor of home economics; Gertrude Esteros, professor of home economics; Mrs. Clara Brown Army, professor emeritus; and Dorothy Simmons, state leader, home economics extension.

More than 1,000 home economists from 56 countries are expected to attend the meeting. Delegates will study the effect of social and economic conditions in the world today on family living and on education in home economics.

###

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 18, 1958

For immediate release
Special to Crookston
(mat)

SCHOOL LUNCH WORKSHOP TO BE HELD

Jo Ann Krensien, field representative of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, will be one of the featured speakers and demonstrators at the school lunch workshop to be held in Crookston, July 30- Aug. 1.

Miss Krensien will give a demonstration on meat cookery.

Hal Bolin, food distribution specialist at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service, Chicago, will also be featured on the program. He will give demonstrations on the use and care of small equipment and on sanitation.

Other highlights of the program will be talks on the future of the school lunch program, efficiency in the kitchen, spending the school lunch dollar wisely and care and handling frozen foods. Also included in the program will be a problem clinic at which those attending the workshop can present problems. Consultants for the problem clinic will be school lunch directors Gussie Bergendahl, Montevideo Public Schools; Lillian Johnson, Bloomington Public Schools; and Mildred Toop, New Brighton Public Schools. Edna Olson, home economist, State Department of Public Welfare, St. Paul, and Eileen Reardon, nutrition consultant for the State Board of Health, Minneapolis, will also be consultants.

The workshop is the first of three given by the University of Minnesota in cooperation with the Community School Lunch Section of the State Department of Education for cook managers and others concerned with the school lunch program. The other workshops will be held at Morris, Aug. 5-7, and at Waseca, Aug. 12-14.

Registration for the workshop is still open. For registration information write the Agricultural Short Course office, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

TIMELY TIPS FOR THE AUGUST 2 ISSUE

As with permanent pastures, you'll get more milk per acre from supplemental forage by grazing the area in strips. This also results in less waste and a better chance for two or three grazings before frost. Sudan grass is a common supplemental pasture, but needs to be managed properly. Turn the cows in when the grass is 12-15 inches tall; otherwise, it will become too coarse and won't be appetizing to the cattle. Second growth hay fields will also produce more if strip-grazed, and it will probably take fewer acres than where you graze a large field all at once.

--William Hueg

* * *

Federal gas tax refund forms for the past fiscal year can be sent in now. Deadline is Sept. 30. Forms are being mailed to all farmers who filed last year, but if you don't get one, copies are available from post offices, banks, and county agents' offices.

--Hal Routhe and Paul
Hasbargen

* * *

Did you know that 25 percent of tractor accident fatalities were children? Many of them were "riding extra" on the tractor. There is room for only one person--an adult operator on the working tractor. Protect your child: keep him off the machine.

--Glenn Prickett

* * *

Gates are often hung on angle hooks. Having the top hook about 2 inches taller than the bottom hook makes it much easier to hang the gate.

--John R. Neetzel

* * *

Make sure your cows can get all the salt they want these days. Always important in a dairy ration, salt is even more crucial in hot weather.

--Ralph Wayne

* * *

Add 1 timely tips

Keep a close check on your hogs for mange; this condition can steal hog profits. If it shows up, spray immediately either with Benzine hexachloride or lindane. Apply it according to directions and use a power sprayer, if possible, to get better coverage.

--H. G. Zavoral

* * *

If you're planning to reseal corn or small grain this year but need more storage space, you can get a variety of detailed plans for structures you can build on the farm. These plans, which meet requirements for sealing under the Commodity Stabilization Service program, can be ordered from catalogs now available for inspection at county extension offices. The detailed plans cost 25 cents each.

--D. H. Ryan

* * *

Best time to control grasshoppers in alfalfa is immediately after the hay is cut and removed. A good insecticide to use on alfalfa hay is heptachlor, at 4 ounces of actual chemical per acre. This material can be used up until 7 or 10 days before grazing or cutting.

--John Lofgren

* * *

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1958

Special to Clay county
(mat)

IFYE FROM PAKISTAN TO COUNTY

A young man from Pakistan will spend over a month in Clay county learning about rural life in the United States as an International Farm Youth exchangee.

Mohammad Zainul Abedin Sarker, 29, Bashupara Village, Dinajpur District, East Pakistan, will arrive in Minnesota Aug. 4. He will live and work with farm families in Clay county Sept. 14- Oct. 18.

While in Clay county he will live with _____
(names and addresses of host families.)

Sarker is a farmer in Pakistan and has studied for two years at the S. M. college of Dacca university, majoring in civics, logic and history.

While in the United States he is interested in learning about agricultural production.

The youth is one of nine rural young people who will spend some time in Minnesota as IFYEs this year. In the return phase of the program, two Minnesota rural youths have gone abroad this summer and one will go this fall.

Objective of the International Farm Youth Exchange program is to further world peace by increasing understanding among peoples at the grass-roots level. Delegates have the opportunity to learn through personal experience about the rural problems and attitudes in other countries of the world.

The International Farm Youth Exchange program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the cooperative Extension Service, with financial assistance in Pakistan from the Ford Foundation.

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

Immediate release

EARLY CUTTING REDUCES LOSSES FROM LEAF SPOT DISEASE IN ALFALFA

Early cutting--always advisable for getting the most feed value from alfalfa--is doubly important in that crop this summer.

The reason is that/^a leaf spot disease has been reported in many West Central areas of Minnesota recently, according to plant pathologists at the University of Minnesota.

This disease, called Pseudoplea leaf spot, or "scorch," causes leaves to wither, turn brown and may result in leaf shedding. But the earlier the hay is cut, the fewer leaves are apt to be lost. Anyway, dairy research shows that alfalfa cut in the early bloom stages is worth a fourth to a third more in milk production than full-bloom hay.

Farmers noticing the leaf spot in alfalfa can also put the crop up as silage or cut, chop and mechanically dry it. Even though the general quality is reduced, either procedure will save more leaves than would be the case with normal cutting and raking.

The plant pathologists say that Pseudoplea, in general, is important only on second and third crop alfalfa. In cool, wet weather, infected leaves become peppered with cinnamon-brown to dark brown sunken spots, ranging up to about 1/32 inch in diameter. Larger spots often have light brown centers with a sharply defined dark margin.

Many of the spots "run together" to form larger lesions. These infected leaves, which may or may not be shed, produce fungus spores which spread the infection. The spores overwinter on dead leaves.

Except for early cutting, there are no practical control measures for this leaf spot disease. While some varieties resist it more than others, none of the alfalfa varieties adapted to Minnesota have adequate resistance. In general, however, although it reduces yield and hay quality, alfalfa will recover from the leaf spot enough to produce a hay crop.

###

B--2064--pjt

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

Immediate release

GROUND-BREAKING SCHEDULED FOR USDA RESEARCH LAB AT MORRIS

MORRIS, MINN.--Ground-breaking ceremonies for the new North Central Soil and Water Research Laboratory here will be held Sunday afternoon, July 27.

According to C. A. Van Doren, director of the laboratory, main speaker at the event will be Congressman H. Carl Anderson (R., Minn.)

The laboratory is being set up by the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and will be located near the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment station.

Also taking part in the ceremonies will be representatives from the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts, the State Soil Conservation Committee, the West Central Experiment station and the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

Research at the Laboratory will be conducted on conservation and use of soil moisture and development and improvement of systems for erosion and runoff control and conservation farming.

Van Doren points out that because of the location of the laboratory, it will be possible to study soil and water problems that are important throughout a 37-million acre area of Western Minnesota, eastern North and South Dakota and northwestern Iowa. This research will be coordinated with Agricultural Experiment stations in each of the four states.

To be constructed at the 10-acre site are a 160 X 61-foot office-laboratory building and a service building. Total cost is \$489,989. The main building will have offices for 11 scientists, a business office, and laboratories for work in soil physics, soil chemistry and plant physiology. Also in the building will be two climate control rooms for research under specific temperature, humidity and light. A small greenhouse will be attached to this building for plant and soil studies and will include equipment for studying mechanics of raindrop action and the effect of raindrops on soils.

The service building will include facilities for processing crop and soil samples, shop work and machine storage.

Plans for the buildings were developed by Hammel and Green, architectural firm at St. Paul. It will be constructed by the Englen Corporation, Springfield, Minn.2065-pjt

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH FEATURE
Immediate release

SURVEY SHOWS ACCIDENT RATE IN ONE COUNTY

According to a recent survey, chances are one in six that someone in your family will be accidentally injured during the next 12 months.

Of 327 farm and town families interviewed in a southern Minnesota county, more than 16 percent said some member had been an accident victim in the past year.

George Donohue, extension rural sociologist at the University of Minnesota, reports preliminary results of the study in observance of national Farm Safety week, July 20-26.

Cuts and fractures together made up more than 40 percent of the injuries. And of all mishaps, almost 14 percent required treatment or a recovery period--which naturally called for extra expense.

Most accidents occurred among males. Husbands and sons each accounted for about a third of the cases, wives accounted for 7.5 percent and daughters made up 13.4 percent of the accident victims.

Persons between 15 and 20 had 16.4 percent of all accidents, which was more than for any other age group. Next highest age groups, in order of accident numbers, were 5-10, 20-29 and 40-49 years old.

Recreation and driving each resulted in more than a fifth of all accidents, compared to 15 percent from field work and 6 percent from housework.

Monday, Tuesday and Saturday were the days with highest average accident frequency. Four times as many accidents occurred in afternoon and evening as happened in morning.

Although four-fifths of the families kept poison out of children's reach, only half had fire extinguishers and half had first aid kits. Hardly more than two-fifths had rails on all stairs.

###

B--2066-pjt

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

Immediate release

PARENTS HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES TO BABY SITTER

Parents have definite responsibilities toward the baby sitter they employ, according to a University of Minnesota extension family life specialist, Charles Martin.

The attitude of the family often determines how satisfactory a job the baby sitter will do. Accurate and complete information on the home and children can help her do better, more efficient work.

Every family hiring a baby sitter, Martin says, has responsibilities to:

- . Introduce the baby sitter to the physical set-up of the 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 toys.

- . Acquaint her with the schedule of the household. Give her information about mealtime, where the child plays, the hour he goes to bed, whether he says prayers. Tell her whether the bedroom needs ventilation and whether a light should be left on for the child in bedroom or hall.

- . Have an understanding with her 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.

###

B--2067--jbn

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 22 1958

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of July 28

**BIGGEST PEACH
CROP SINCE 1947**

Give peaches a prominent place on your shopping list in August, Home Agent _____ suggests to _____ county homemakers.

The peach crop this year is the largest in 11 years and nearly a fifth greater than last year. Quality is expected to be high. Because supplies will be so large, peaches are expected to be favorably priced for consumers. _____ announces that directions for freezing, canning and preserving this plentiful fruit are available from the county extension office.

Other fruits besides peaches on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods are fresh and processed lemons and watermelon. The Mid-western watermelon crop is above average this year and will dominate the market as the Southern harvest tapers off in August. Given favorable weather, watermelon should be available until October.

Potatoes will be on markets in plenty during August. The early summer crop is late and will reach the stores at the same time as the late summer potatoes. The new-crop potatoes are fine for potato salad, _____ says.

A great variety of summer vegetables will be ready for harvest in home and market gardens in August, including tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, lima beans, cucumbers, lettuce and onions.

Large supplies of vegetable fats and oils will also be on the market during the month.

- jbn -

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 22 1958

To all counties
For immediate use

**PLANS AVAILABLE
FOR CROP STORAGE**

Farmers who plan to reseal corn or small grain and need more storage space can choose from a variety of detailed plans for structures they can build.

A series of plans supplied by the Midwest Plan Service are now available, according to County Agent _____.

The plans can be ordered from catalogs now available for inspection at the County Extension office.

All structures for which these plans are designed meet the requirements for sealing crops under the Commodity Stabilization Service program. The width of the cribs should be selected according to the area in which each farmer lives.

The catalogs list six corn crib plans and 9 grain bin plans. The plans for grain bins are for structures varying from 600 to 15,000 bushels in capacity.

The detailed plans cost 25 cents per sheet.

#

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 22 1958

To all counties
For immediate use

FARM FILLERS

You can get three alfalfa cuttings this year--if you use the right variety and proper management--according to William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. Three cutting calls for a variety, such as Ranger or Vernal, which is winter-hardy and resistant to bacterial wilt. The first crop must have been removed in pre-bud to early bloom stage, the second crop in mid-July and the third crop can be cut in late August. Fertility must be maintained at a high level, by annual or semi-annual top-dressing and, insects must be kept under control where they are a problem.

* * *

The deadline for sending in Federal gas tax refund forms for the past fiscal year is Sept. 30. Forms are available now from post offices, banks, and county extension offices, according to Hal Routhe and Paul Hasbargen, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

For the past quarter century, the sale of livestock for meat has accounted for 40 percent or more of the yearly receipts from cash sales of Minnesota farm products. Agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota say this is the largest single source of farmers' cash receipts in the state and recently has averaged about double the value of dairy product sales.

* * *

Whether youngsters are spending a few days or living in the country, beware of their playing alone in the haymow, warns Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Children can hang themselves by swinging in hay ropes, they can fall down hay chutes, or be injured by pitchforks.

* * *

Nematodes--those tiny, worm-like plant parasites--seem to be the most resistant to radiation of any living thing so far tested. U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists have found that some nematodes can withstand a thousand times as much atomic radiation as a man.

* * *

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 22 1958

To all counties
For immediate use

SUMMER SEEDING OK FOR ALFALFA

Alfalfa can be successfully seeded in mid-summer, if done no later than August.15.

This tip comes from William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

Mid-summer alfalfa seeding makes it possible to take advantage of late summer and early fall rain, Hueg explains. Also, there should be good growth before frost.

A big advantage from this practice is getting away from weeds--a common problem in spring seeding.

Hueg suggests these rules for success if you're planning to seed this summer:

1. Use a winter-hardy and wilt-resistant variety--either Vernal or Ranger. Certified seed should be first choice.
2. Test the soil and fertilize accordingly.
3. Inoculate the seed, before planting, with alfalfa inoculum.
4. Seed shallow. Set the seeder to place seed 1/2 to 1/4 inch deep in a firm seed bed. Cultipack the field to make good contact between seed and soil particles.
5. Don't graze the seeding this fall; wait until next year.

#

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 22 1958

To all counties
For use week of
July 28 or later

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

FERTILE SOILS
CAN OFTEN USE
EXTRA "FOOD"

You might think it wasteful to fertilize land that will yield more than 100 bushels of corn per acre without fertilizer.

But don't be too sure. University of Minnesota soils scientists last year experimented with land that produced 138 bushels of corn where not a single grain of fertilizer was used.

On another part of the field, the researchers found that adding 80 pounds nitrogen and 80 pounds phosphate per acre boosted yields by 21 bushels, to 159 per acre. The yield increase was worth about \$25 and the fertilizer cost \$12. Net gain in profit: \$13 per acre.

The tests were conducted at the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, by A. C. Caldwell, soils scientist, and John Thompson, station agronomist, the land was in corn for the second year in a row.

This soil was naturally high in fertility; it was in permanent pasture for about 25 years before being plowed in fall, 1955.

Of course, there was a limit to how much fertilizer could be applied. Higher rates on this soil didn't pay. Nor did it pay to fertilize this land where soybeans were planted.

#

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 22 1958

To all counties
ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of July 28

IFYE CONFERENCE
TO BE HELD
NEAR ONAMIA

The International Farm Youth Exchange will hold its national conference in Minnesota this year at the Lutheran Memorial camp near Onamia, Aug. 12-15, announces, Club (county) Agent _____.

The conference is the seventh in the 10-year history of IFYE. About 200 IFYE alumni are expected. This year's theme is "Past Accomplishments - Our Future Challenge." Purpose of the conference is to provide an opportunity for discussing the world-wide influence of past IFYEs and of promoting the IFYE program.

Harold Sponberg, former Waseca county 4-H club member and now vice president of Northern Michigan college, will be the keynote speaker.

The International Farm Youth Exchange is an exchange program for farm youths. During the past 10 years 894 delegates from the United States have lived and worked with farm families of some 60 countries. In the return phase of the program 1,032 exchangees have visited farms in the United States. Between 20 and 25,000 host families throughout the world have opened their doors to these young ambassadors.

Minnesota has sent 30 delegates to 23 countries and has received 92 exchangees from 32 countries. All but four counties in Minnesota have participated in the IFYE program.

(Include information on names and number of IFYEs sent and received in county with names and addresses of host families, for example:)
_____ county has sent _____ IFYEs abroad. They are _____,
_____. (List names and addresses and where visited). (number) IFYE exchangees
have visited farms here. They have stayed with the _____,
(List names and addresses of host families).

Sponsors of IFYE are the National 4-H foundation and the Cooperative Extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and land-grant colleges and universities. All financial support is voluntary.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 22 1958

ATT: HOME AGENTS

CORRECTION

In the item, Men Prefer Cotton, in HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS for July 15, page 3, the statement "77 percent had walking or Bermuda shorts" is incorrect. The second sentence should read:

"The survey showed that . . . 11 percent had walking or Bermuda shorts. Of this 11 percent, 77 percent had Bermuda shorts made of cotton."

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

SPECIAL FOR DAVE GARRONAY SHOW--JULY 23, 1958

1908-1958 Hog Rations

To the millions of Americans trying to fight the battle of the bulge--to keep down that expanding waistline--putting on weight faster with less food may sound completely ridiculous.

But that's exactly what University of Minnesota swine nutritionists are successfully doing for hogs. What they and their fellow workers at other universities discover and develop helps both swine producers and consumers. Naturally if the farmer can raise a pig faster with less feed his costs per pound of finished pork chops will be less. Fortunately this modern way of raising pigs means less fat on the meat we get at our butchers, too.

To prove their point that agricultural research does pay dividends, University researchers Lester Hanson, head of the University's animal husbandry department, and his colleague, Prof. Robert Meade, are conducting a unique demonstration. They have taken litter mates (brothers and sisters born at the same time) and fed one group with the ration of yesterday, 1908, and another group on the modern scientifically developed ration of today, 1958.

The results are astonishing. These three hogs were exactly alike when they were weaned at eight weeks of age. All weighed about 40 pounds. Now 2½ months later the one fed the 1908 ration weighs a mere 60 pounds while his well-fed brothers tip the scale at about 160 pounds. What's more, that undernourished 1908'er takes twice to three times as much corn as the 1958'ers to put on each pound of gain.

For those of you who want the recipe--called ration in hog circles--here it is. The 1908 ration is made up of ground yellow corn, steamed bonemeal, some high zinc salt and a little Vitamin A. The 1958 ration includes, in different proportions, the same ingredients plus soybean oilmeal plus a series of trace amounts (pinches) of several vitamins and minerals.

This demonstration dramatically shows what research can do and has done to make the American farmer the world's most efficient and the American consumer the world's best fed.

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

SPECIAL FOR DAVE GARROWAY SHOW--JULY 23, 1958

Fruits for the North

When Johnny Appleseed roamed the Midwest, planting apple seeds and selling everyone who would listen on the idea of growing apples, he didn't realize what the modern scientist would do to his favorite tree. He didn't realize that the horticulturist at America's progressive universities could double the amount of apples a tree could produce and at the same time make the apples of today better tasting and better keeping than ever.

Here we see a small apple tree of a new variety called Beacon developed by the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding farm. That little tree will produce some five tons of apples before its days are over. The apple tree of the nineteenth century, however, would probably produce only a ton or two of apples.

A lot of work goes into developing these new varieties of apples. It takes 30 years from the time the first cross is made until the new apple is ready for the home orchardist.

.. The University Fruit Breeding farm, near Excelsior, is one of the largest of its kind in America. It was founded 51 years ago to develop fruits suitable to the climate of the North. Before that Minnesotans had to be content with fruit from other areas--fruits that would die or yield poorly here in the North Star state. Since then University horticulturists have developed over 60 new fruit varieties. Perhaps most famous among these is the Latham raspberry grown throughout the United States today. The raspberry you eat could well be the famous Latham. Then there are such other fruits as the sparkling North Star pie cherry, early bright-red Beacon apples, juicy Harlason apples and plump Red Lake currants. Or perhaps you'd like to sit by the fireside munching the University's late winter apple--the Fireside.

University horticulturists do not stop with new fruit varieties. They have developed about 30 new mums for the North, including appropriately the Maroon and Gold; several dozen new vegetable varieties; new roses specially tailored to Minnesota's rigorous but stimulating winters; and many other plants to increase the enjoyment of the people of Minnesota.

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

SPECIAL HODRDAVE GARROWAY SHOW--JULY 23, 1958

Atoms for Peace

In these days of international tension, it's encouraging to know that the products of the atomic age are being used for peaceful purposes. That's exactly what University scientists are doing in their "Atoms-for-Agriculture" research.

University scientists use the atom and the Geiger counter to develop better products for the farm and city and to discover new basic truths about mother nature.

Here's what they do. They irradiate such chemicals as carbon, phosphorus or iron. This radioactive chemical is then known as a "tagged" chemical. The University scientists next move this "tagged" chemical into the soil, plants or animals and follow or trace its movement with the Geiger counter.

Here we see a soils scientist following the movement of radioactive phosphorus in alfalfa. By seeing how much phosphorus the plant uses, scientists are better able to advise farmers on how much fertilizer to use for best results.

Weeds today are one of the most perplexing problems farmers face on their own farms. University scientists are "tagging" weed killers to see how they work on the common Minnesota weeds. The eventual result will be better control of weeds in the garden and the field.

In another field, wheat breeders are irradiating wheat seed. Perhaps some of the mutations that result will develop into new strains of wheat more resistant to rust--a multi-million dollar problem in the U. S.

Similar studies are being made with fruits and vegetables.

Turning to the animal kingdom, dairy scientists are using radioactive carbon to study how the cow makes milk. Then, too, veterinarians are using "tagged" radioisotopes to trace poisons as they go through the animal. When they know this, they can develop better controls for disease.

Thus University Institute of Agriculture scientists are using atoms for the betterment of mankind while the world shudders at the thought of atomic warfare.

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

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

So far, 1958 has been a good year for grain crops in Minnesota as far as plant diseases are concerned. Here, two veteran county agents and a state extension specialist carefully examine oats from a field at Morris--without finding any evidence of serious diseases. From left to right are Miles Rowe, Wadena county agent, E. C. Lenzmeier, Stearns county agent and Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Rowe is currently president of the Minnesota County Agricultural Agents' association.

###

-pjt-

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 1 MINNESOTA

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

Cooperative Extension Work
in Agriculture, Home Economics
and 4-H Clubs
July 23 1958

Please read, initial and circulate

Initials	Date
Sec. File	

TO: All County Extension Agents

Enclosed is a special article giving information on beet webworm control. These pests have been reported in several parts of the state. Just how wide an area will be infested isn't known at present, so we're sending the article to all of you in case the worm does show up in your county.

Sincerely,



Phillip J. Tichenor
Extension Information Specialist

PJT:e

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 23 1958

SPECIAL TO ALL COUNTIES

BEET WEBWORMS CAN BE STOPPED

Farmers are urged to keep a sharp lookout for beet webworms in their fields this summer.

According to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, these pests have been reported in many areas of the state. They attack a wide variety of crops but are most important in sugar beets and some vegetables.

Webworms are sometimes confused with army worms, because when there is a lot of them, webworms tend to move in "armies." They are usually dark, with three light-colored stripes lengthwise along their bodies. They have many black and white circular spots.

These worms come from eggs laid by small, tannish-colored moths, about the size of corn borer moths. The worms spin a loose webbing over the plants on which they feed.

For controlling webworms on sugar beets, Lofgren recommends endrin at between 3/10 and 4/10 pounds actual chemical per acre, or 3 pounds of actual toxaphene per acre. On non-food crops -- or non-edible parts of crops such as carrot tops -- you can use either endrin, toxaphene, or a half pound of dieldrin per acre. Full grown worms are harder to kill than the young ones.

Don't use any of these materials on edible parts of crops, Lofgren warns. And where they are used, be careful. Follow label directions and precautions. Avoid spilling the chemical and wash thoroughly with soap and water after spraying.

#

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTANS PLAY IMPORTANT ROLES IN NATIONAL ALUMNI CONFERENCE

Being grass roots ambassadors for the United States isn't a temporary, short-term proposition for most International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates. IFYEs continue to live and spread the philosophy of the IFYE program.

As evidence, some 200 IFYE "alumni" from all parts of the United States will meet Aug. 12-15 at American Lutheran Memorial camp near Onamia, Minn., to consider ways in which they can increase the effectiveness of the IFYE program and provide leadership for activities contributing to better human relations. Objective of the program is to promote world peace through better understanding among nations.

Minnesota is one of 25 states with an active alumni group working with the state IFYE project leader. They help select and orient future delegates, host families and exchangees and assist with fund raising.

During the 10 years the IFYE program has been in existence, Minnesota has sent 27 delegates to 23 countries in Europe, South and Central America and the Far East. Since their return from their IFYE assignments they have given an estimated 2,000 talks telling 150,000 people about their host countries, in an effort to increase world understanding.

Many of these Minnesota alumni are playing an important part in this year's IFYE alumni conference. Heading conference committees as host state coordinator is Mrs. Marlene Mattila Stoehr, 2501 Lowry ave. N. E., Minneapolis, 1953 IFYE to Finland. Other Minnesota IFYE alumni having special responsibilities for the meeting are Diane Hebrink, 135 Western ave. N., St. Paul, 1953 IFYE to Australia, chairman of the hospitality committee; Kathryn Stinar, Mora, 1956 delegate to Greece, chairman of the international dinner; Mrs. Beverly Norris Seabloom, 853 W. County Road G-2, St. Paul, 1955 IFYE to Austria, in charge of the vesper program on the opening night of the conference; and Rodney Langseth, Worthington, 1948 IFYE to Norway, in charge of one of the afternoon programs. Langseth, who was Minnesota's first IFYE delegate,

(more)

add 1, National Alumni Conference

is a member of the IFYE alumni board of directors.

IFYE delegates from other states who are now working in Minnesota are also playing important roles in conference arrangements. They include Stanley Dreyer, 421 Ashland ave., St. Paul, 1953 IFYE from Colorado to Ecuador, who is chairman of registration; Elizabeth Elliott, state 4-H club agent, University of Minnesota, 1951 IFYE from Kansas to the Netherlands, chairman of publicity; and Stanley Meinen, IFYE project leader at the University of Minnesota and 1949 IFYE from Kansas to Switzerland, in charge of equipment.

###

B--2068--jbn

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

* * * * *
* 'For' release at noon, *
* Friday, July 25 *
* * * * *

ORCHARDGRASS LOOKS PROMISING AT DULUTH STATION

DULUTH--Orchardgrass--a rather new forage in this state--looks like at least a partial answer to the bloat problem for dairy farmers in northeastern Minnesota.

Visitors to the annual Field Day at the University of Minnesota's Northeast Experiment station here were told today that by seeding orchardgrass with legumes, it's possible to keep the mixture down to 50 percent or less legumes for several years.

A. R. Schmid, University agronomist, said this is an important point in bloat control; past research has indicated there's less chance of cows bloating when the pasture is at least half grass.

Schmid said orchardgrass has come through three consecutive--and rugged--winters in fine shape in Northeast station tests. So far, it has suffered very little winter - killing.

Another advantage of orchardgrass is that it recovers well after grazing and "competes" well with legumes, which tend to crowd out other types of grasses after a few years. This characteristic of legumes makes it difficult for farmers to control the proportion of grass in mixtures when a field is in pasture for several years.

Orchardgrass shouldn't be seeded alone, Schmid said, but works best in a mixture. For farmers wishing to give it a try, he recommended seeding 2 or 3 pounds orchardgrass with about 6 pounds bromegrass, 6-8 pounds alfalfa, and a pound of ladino clover.

The orchardgrass research here is conducted jointly by Wallace W. Nelson, Northeast station agronomist, and Schmid.

###

B--2069--pjt

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

* * * * *
* For release at noon, *
* Thursday, July 24 *
* * * * *

EXTRA ORGANIC MATTER HELPED ONLY IN FIRST YEAR, TESTS SHOW

GRAND RAPIDS--Adding extra organic matter to the soil increased crop yields, but only during the year it was applied, in recent experiments at the University of Minnesota's North Central Experiment station here.

These studies were reported this morning by A. C. Caldwell, University soils scientist, during the station's annual field day.

Caldwell said straw bedding and wood chip bedding was applied to research plots in 1956. That same year, the two treatments increased potato yields 31 and 25 percent, respectively. Yields that summer were even better when station workers also applied 60 pounds nitrogen per acre.

Last summer, however, there was no difference in yields of potatoes, oats or hay on the same plots where either kind of organic matter had been added in 1956, compared to plots that had received neither treatment.

Even on the first-year tests, Caldwell said, the yield increases occurred only with straw and chips which had been first used as livestock bedding. Adding wood chips not used as bedding made no increases in yields.

Rodney Briggs, University agronomist, said tests during the past year at the Grand Rapids station indicated that baling low-moisture hay silage may someday be a good way to deal with a wet hay crop.

Station workers last summer put up a stack of hay bales, containing about 50 percent moisture at harvest time, and covered the stack with plastic in such a way that the entire container was air-tight. In a conventional silo, grass silage is normally put up when moisture content is around 65-70 percent.

The baled silage idea, although promising, is still in the experimental stage, Briggs said. So far, tests have shown two main problems: First, many of the bales have a small amount of mold in them, probably from "trapped air" in the silo when the plastic container is sealed. Second, there is a spoilage problem when the silo is opened, particularly in warm weather. Tests now underway are aimed at dealing with these problems, according to Briggs. ###

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

Immediate release

FOREST MARKET DECLINE NO NEED FOR DESPAIR, FORESTER SAYS

Minnesota woodland owners needn't be too disheartened by the current slump in the pulpwood market.

Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, points out that while paper and paper board production was down early this year, the decline was small compared to production from other natural resources.

In the first few months of 1958, production of paper and paper board was 4 percent under the same period a year earlier. Petroleum output, however, was down almost 13 percent and bituminous coal production dropped 20-24 percent.

In other phases of industry, automobile production was off 29.6 percent and steel production 41.2 percent.

This pattern generally has held true over the years, Anderson says; forest product markets have had less fluctuations than many other industrial and agricultural products.

He says farmers and other timber owners can look forward to even greater demands for forest products in the future, thanks to new, multiple uses for forest products.

###

B--2071--pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 25, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS
Immediate release

WINNER OF AGRICULTURAL JOURNALISM SCHOLARSHIP NAMED

Vermayne Sundem, Hills, Minn., who will be a senior this fall in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts at the University of Minnesota, has been named 1958-59 winner of the \$300 Harvey J. Yantis Memorial scholarship.

The award is presented by the Northwest Feed Manufacturer's association to a student who is either majoring in agricultural journalism in the School of Journalism or is minoring in agricultural journalism in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

This is the second time the scholarship has been awarded.

Sundem is spending the summer as an agricultural information trainee with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. He has worked as a student in the Institute of Agriculture Information Service for the past three years.

###

--pjt--

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 25, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS
Immediate release

SMITH-DOUGLASS SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

Roy O. Bratlein, Hawley, sophomore in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, has been named winner of a \$300 Smith-Douglass company, Inc., scholarship for the 1958-59 school year.

This scholarship is awarded to students with special interest in soil science and is based on academic aptitude, promise of success in soils, research and teaching, personality, leadership and financial need.

Objective of the scholarship is to help deserving students obtain college training aimed at conservation and improvement of the nation's soils, according to W. P. Martin, head of the University soils department. He points out that the demand for college graduates in soils far exceeds the number graduating each year.

###

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 25, 1958

SPECIAL
* * * * *
* For release at 4 p.m. *
* Sunday, July 27 *
* * * * *

"NEW RESEARCH ERA" CITED AT GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONIES FOR NEW LABORATORY

MORRIS, MINN.--A "new era of research" will be developed in Minnesota as a result of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Soil and Water Research Laboratory being established here, H. Carl Andersen, seventh district Minnesota congressman, said today.

Andersen spoke during ground-breaking ceremonies at the laboratory site, where an office-laboratory and service building will be built during the coming year.

He pointed to development of the laboratory as evidence of "cooperation on the part of a great many people--in Morris, at the University of Minnesota and in the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

Research at the laboratory will be conducted on conservation and use of soil moisture, improvement of systems for erosion and runoff control and conservation farming.

Andersen quoted Byron T. Shaw, administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, as recently saying that "research on tillage practices alone at the Morris center should, conservatively, result in savings of at least one million dollars a year to farmers in the area."

The laboratory, Andersen said "will mark the beginning of a great research effort here in the North Central states. I confidently expect that as we go along we will enlarge and expand the project to include crop and other research so badly needed by the economy of this great agricultural area."

He added that all research at the laboratory will be carried out in cooperation with Universities of the four states involved--Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota--and "research results will be disseminated to the public through the Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and related agencies of the State and Federal governments."

(more)

add 1 ground-breaking ceremony

William A. Benitt, Hastings, chairman of the Minnesota Soil Conservation committee, said "the challenge of today and of the future is to keep production ahead of the increasing food and fiber needs of the country. The irreplaceable items are soil and water.

"Larger equipment, like four-row planters and cultivators do not lend themselves readily to most present day terraces," Benitt said. "Heavy equipment compacts the soil, especially in wet seasons. What effect does this have on new seedings, future crops and capacity of the soil to absorb water?" These are questions to which conservationists at the laboratory will seek more complete answers, he stated.

C. A. Van Doren, director of the new station, said that in the studies to be conducted, "an attempt will be made to determine methods for reducing runoff and increasing soil moisture storage in the plant root zone of the soil. Research also will be undertaken to improve and develop more economical tillage, cultivation and rotation practices."

The buildings to be constructed soon will be on a ten-acre site near the University's West Central Experiment station. After completion of the buildings, the USDA expects to either lease or purchase land for research. In the meantime, Van Doren said, "a limited amount of field tests will be conducted in cooperation with the West Central Experiment station and on farms in the area in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service."

According to H. J. Sloan, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station, University researchers will work closely with personnel at the new laboratory.

"Because of its location, this laboratory's research will be extremely important to farmers in a wide area of western and southwestern Minnesota," said Sloan.

T. H. Fenske, associate dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture told visitors at the ceremony, "It is especially appropriate in Minnesota's Centennial year that a new and important research facility is established here. During the next 100 years, this and other research facilities will develop new knowledge, which we do not even dream about today and which will be so badly needed in the years ahead."

###

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 28 1958

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
July 28 or after

GET VITAMIN C FROM HOME GARDEN

Fresh fruits and vegetables from home and market garden will help solve the budget-conscious homemaker's problem of how to get enough of the essential vitamin C into family diets at a reasonable cost.

Stepping up the vitamin C in family fare is worth the consideration of homemakers, because this vitamin, needed every day, is likely to be short in diets, says Home Agent _____ . A recent U. S. Department of Agriculture survey showed that one family in four was not getting enough vitamin C.

Vitamin C is necessary to healthy growth and maintenance of teeth, bone, tissues and blood vessels, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

Citrus fruits are rich sources of vitamin C. An orange or a half grapefruit a day can supply the full daily quota of vitamin C.

But homemakers looking for more inexpensive sources of vitamin C will find them in many fruits and vegetables now in home and market gardens -- cantaloupe, strawberries, tomatoes, green pappers, sweet red peppers, broccoli, raw cabbage, new potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables such as spinach.

One-half a cantaloupe contains 59 of the 70 milligrams of vitamin C recommended daily; 1/2 cup of broccoli, 56 milligrams; 1/2 cup strawberries, 44 milligrams; 1/2 cup of cooked tomatoes or tomato juice, 19 milligrams; 1 medium potato, cooked in jacket, 20 milligrams; 1/2 cup raw cabbage, 25 milligrams. One medium raw tomato will meet half the recommended daily allowance of vitamin C.

Vitamin C is the most fragile of vitamins. Because it can be destroyed by exposure to air and is soluble in water, careful preparation and cooking are necessary to save it. Here are some vitamin-C saving suggestions from the University nutritionists: Pare or cut up vegetables just before you cook them, because the longer their cut surface is exposed to air, the more C is lost. Cook vegetables only until just tender and in as small a quantity of water as possible. Boiling potatoes in skins saves vitamin C. For more vitamin C, use vegetables raw in salad or as relishes and serve them while they're fresh and crisp.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 29 1958

To all counties

FUNDS AVAILABLE
FOR COST-SHARING
IN ACP PROGRAM

Minnesota farmers have a good opportunity this month to add some conservation features to their farms and get federal help for doing it.

According to County Agent _____, cost-sharing under the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) is available for several practices which can be done now.

These practices include pasture renovation, liming and gypsum applications, constructing ponds and pits, improving timber, establishing grass waterways, draining certain areas, controlling wind erosion and building erosion control dams and structures.

Cost-sharing rates vary for different practices, but the government will pay up to 80 percent of the cost of certain ones.

For example, rates on pasture renovation are up to \$3 per acre for seedbed preparation, seed and seeding and \$1.80 per acre for application of a minimum of 45 pounds of available plant food per acre. This is for initial establishment of the vegetative cover. For reestablishment, up to \$4 will be paid by the government for seedbed preparation, seed and seeding.

For pits and ponds, the maximum federal cost-share is 80 percent of the actual cost--not including forms, fencing and watertanks.

Cost-share rates for timber stand improvement are \$12 per acre for thinning, \$10 per acre for pruning crop trees, and 80 percent of the actual cost--but no more than \$6 per acre--for releasing desirable tree seedlings. Five dollars per acre will be shared for preparing sites for natural reseeding.

For local details, check with the local Agricultural Stabilization Committee office in _____ or at the county extension office.

#####

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 29 1958

To all counties
For immediate use

CLEAN BINS HELP STOP GRAIN LOSS

Cleaning, rodent-proofing and spraying your grain bins now may shut the door on a serious loss from rodents and stored grain insects next winter.

Extension Entomologist John Lofgren at the University of Minnesota has this advice for getting bins ready for the grain harvest:

1. Remove all the old grain residue, chaff and dust. This material is "breeding ground" for stored grain insects, so don't just sweep it out the door and onto the ground. Clean it all up--an old vacuum cleaner is ideal for this--and destroy it.

2. After the bins are clean, check for openings where rats and mice may enter the bin. Block these holes with concrete or galvanized metal.

3. Cover the entire bin with a "residual" insecticide spray. You can use either methoxychlor, pyrethrins, or premium grade malathion, which has recently been approved for this use. Any one of these sprays will kill insects on contact. Also, spray residue acts as a barrier between insect hiding places and the grain which later goes in the bin. When insects come out from cracks and crevices and contact the residue, it will usually kill them.

4. Clean up rat areas around the bins.

Lofgren points out that stored grain insects breed and infest grain more readily as the temperature and moisture content of the grain increases. The drier and cleaner the grain, however, the less chance there is for infestation.

Farmers planning to harvest and store wheat, or who have had a serious stored grain insect problem in past years, may need to use a chemical "grain protectant" at harvest time. Malathion premium grade has recently been approved for this use and there are others containing pyrethrins available, too. This material can be sprayed on the grain either as it's poured from the combine hopper to the truck, or when transferred from the truck to the bin. Each grain kernel gets a coating of the chemical and will be protected from stored grain insect attacks for about a year. Even with this treatment, however, it's still important to have the bins clean and the crop in good condition. # # #

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 29 1958

To all counties

For use if appropriate
week of August 4

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT

USE SHOWMANSHIP
IN FAIR EXHIBITS

Skillful showmanship in putting the last touches on exhibits for the county or state fair may mean the difference between winning a blue or a red ribbon when the exhibit represents the best effort of the individual, says 4-H Club Agent _____

Showmanship, however, will win no prizes for the exhibitor if rules are disregarded. So, before making the final entry, check the premium list to be sure each exhibit meets the specified requirements, _____urges.

_____passes on some showmanship tips for specific exhibits from Mrs. Helen Jacobson, state 4-H Club agent at the University of Minnesota.

Clothing. A lot of preliminary work can be lost if clothing exhibits aren't clean and fresh. A garment that has been worn should be carefully laundered or dry cleaned before it is put on exhibit. Good pressing is vital if the workmanship is to show to full advantage. Press the garment early enough to allow time for it to dry thoroughly before it is folded or packed in preparation for the trip to the fair. Don't let careless handling on the way mar the appearance of the garment.

Canning. Jars should be spotlessly clean and uniform in size and shape. Lids should be free from any corrosion.

Baked goods. Wrap baked goods in some type of clear cellophane or plastic to keep them fresh and moist.

Home assistance and home furnishings. Many articles, such as towels and pot holders, tablecloths and place mats can be displayed attractively in a clear cellophane or plastic covering as protection against soiling.

Garden exhibits. Select vegetable specimens that are uniform in size, shape and color, are of good market and eating quality. Avoid extremely large or over-mature vegetables. Varieties must be true to type and labeled as to varietal name. These labels should be neatly printed on cards.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 29 1958

To all counties
For use week of
August 4

FARM FILLERS

Does dry weather this summer mean you'll be short on hay? If so, you may need to consider putting up more corn silage, to provide enough roughage for winter feeding and to keep ration costs as low as possible, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Biting flies--such as horn flies and stable flies--can be especially bothersome in the dairy herd in hot weather. To control them, you can use a pyrethrins-repellent spray mixture, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. You can also use, as a dust only, the 50 percent wettable powder form of methoxychlor. Rub it over the cow's shoulders and along the backs. Don't use methoxychlor in the liquid form, though; this use has not been approved for milk cows.

* * * * *

Tests at the University of Minnesota's Northeast experiment station, Duluth, indicate that orchardgrass may be at least a partial answer to the bloat problem in that part of the state. Agronomist A. R. Schmid says the experiments showed it was possible, by seeding orchardgrass with legumes, to keep the mixture down to 50 percent or less legumes for several years. Past research has indicated there is less chance of cows bloating when the pasture is at least half grass.

* * * * *

Adding extra organic matter to the soil raised crop yields, but only during the year it was applied, in recent tests at the North Central experiment station, Grand Rapids. In 1956, straw bedding and wood chip bedding increased potato yields 31 and 25 percent respectively, according to A. C. Caldwell, University of Minnesota soils scientist. Last summer, however, the plots where organic matter had been applied in 1956 yielded no higher than plots not getting the treatment.

* * * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 29 1958

To all counties

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

SOIL TESTS SHOW PLANT FOOD NEED

More than half of Minnesota's fields need more plant food than they're getting.

That conclusion comes from John Grava, soils worker in charge of the soils testing laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

For example, recent test samples from the Clarion-Nicollet-Webster soil area in southern counties show that about 60 percent of these soils need more phosphorous.

Also, tests showed 56 percent of the fields there could use more fertilizer containing potassium. This is despite the fact that these soils are often thought to be high in this nutrient.

In the same area, about a third of the soils need some lime.

Summaries from other areas show that more than 75 percent of the soils in a dozen West Central counties are low in phosphorous. And in the area north of the Twin Cities and in the extreme Northeast, 90 percent of the samples have been low in potassium.

Yet, within these and other areas of the state, there have been wide variations in soil needs from farm to farm. This, Grava says, means that important as they are, the summaries are no substitute for individual, regular farm soil testing.

#####

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1958

Immediate release

FOUR IFYES TO STATE

Four International Farm Youth exchangees (IFYE) from Pakistan, Finland and Argentina will arrive in St. Paul August 4. From there they will travel to farms throughout Minnesota where they will live and work with farm families for about two months.

The four arriving Aug. 4 are Leena Anneli Toikka, 20, Luumaki Junttola, Finland; Elsa San Vincente, 24, Puerto General San Martin, Argentina; and two young men from East Pakistan, Mia Mohammed Afzal Hussain, 25, Komorpur village, Faridpur district; and Mohammed Zainul Abedin Sarker, 29, Bashupara village, Dinajpur district.

The four will visit Minnesota counties as follows: Miss Toikka - Cass, Pine and Watonwan; Miss San Vincente - Martin and Stearns; Hussain - Murray and Clearwater; and Sarker - Jackson and Clay.

Special events during their stay in Minnesota will include trips to the Minnesota State Fair, State 4-H Conservation and Health camps and to the National IFYE Alumni conference.

Miss Toikka lives on a 450-acre farm in Finland. She is interested in learning about gardening, food preparation and livestock in the United States.

Miss San Vincente, who lives on a dairy farm in Argentina, will be studying dairy production and rural life in the United States.

Hussain has studied four years at Rajendra college, Faridpur, Pakistan and is now a village aid worker. His special interest is social work.

Sarker farms in Pakistan. He has studied for two years at the S. M. college of Dacca university. While in the United States he will be interested in learning about agricultural production.

Goal of the IFYE program is to increase international understanding through close association of exchangees with United States farmers.

The IFYE program is conducted by the National 4-H foundation and the cooperative Extension Service.

###

B-2072-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1958

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN USE OF ASPEN FOR CRATING REVEALED

A system for making better use of aspen lumber in packing crates is being tested by forestry researchers at the University of Minnesota.

Foresters Walter B. Wallin and Donald M. Markstrom are working out a method for selecting aspen "members" for crates according to the exact strength required for a certain load. Since it means more efficient use of aspen, this method could eventually mean more use of this tree species.

Aspen is generally considered a low-quality, surplus tree in Minnesota. Packing and crating accounts for about 90 percent of the aspen lumber manufactured and for more than a fifth of all aspen use in the state.

In the past, manufacturers have selected aspen lumber for crating mostly according to experience. This often results in either heavier crating than is needed--and unnecessary expense--or undersized crate members which might break during shipment.

The new system would tell the crate builder just how big each member must be. If a manufacturer wishes to ship a 400-pound refrigerator, for example, the system would tell him to use aspen cross members $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, for the base of the crate.

At present, the aspen grading system is based on "green strength" of the lumber. If it proves itself after thorough field testing, the system may be applied as well to other species. One crate manufacturer is already using it.

###

B-2073-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1958

Immediate release

NITROGEN FERTILIZER CUTS PASTURE NEEDS BY TWO-THIRDS

BAGLEY--As recent as last April, dairy farmer Axel Hogberg found it hard to believe that it would pay to fertilize his grass pastures.

But one sack of nitrogen fertilizer spread in a strip on the field changed his mind. It made such a striking difference ten days later that he decided to fertilize the whole pasture.

The payoff: Along with better pasture management, fertilizing meant that Hogberg needed only a third as much dairy pasture as before. He also has no trouble with bloat now, because the cows are eating grass instead of legumes.

This "new look" in pastures on the Hogberg farm grew out of an early spring conversation Axel and Mrs. Hogberg had with Arnold Heikkila, Clearwater county agent, and Ed Becker, Grand Rapids, area rural development agent.

Here was the situation, as Hogberg tells it: "The legumes in my pasture had mostly 'run out' and the remaining grasses were growing so poorly that my 18 head of dairy cows last year needed 33 acres for enough grazing. Even then, I always had to start feeding hay in August to keep milk production up. Yet, I was mighty skeptical about how much good fertilizer would do on grass."

The agents made a suggestion: "See what just a little fertilizer will do." So in late April, Hogberg spread a sack of ammonium nitrate fertilizer around the edge of the field. Ten days later, the fertilized strip was dark green, lush and made the rest of the field look barren by comparison.

"That convinced me," Hogberg says. "I then had the soil tested and found that nitrogen was the only plant nutrient needed in that field." According to Heikkila's recommendation, he applied 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre in late May and planned a second application later this summer.

(more)

add 1 Hogberg

The cows grazed a 14-acre area for a short time this spring, while Hogberg was setting up his rotational grazing system. But since June 11, the cows have grazed only on $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which is divided into three strips. At first, Axel let the cows graze on one strip for five or six days, then moved them to a fresh one. As the summer wore on, he moved them every four days. Yet, with less than a third as much pasture, milk production has been as good as ever. And barring particularly dry weather for the rest of the summer, Hogberg figures he'll need to feed little if any extra hay.

With fewer acres needed for pasture, Hogberg had more land for hay--a precious item for a farm which has only 60 acres of crop land. Besides, he says the grass pasture system has practically licked the bloat problem.

Dairy cows aren't all that benefited from nitrogen fertilizer on the Hogberg farm. The same application for dairy pastures also went on eight acres of sheep pasture. The result? Mrs. Hogberg tells it this way: "Before, our 80 lambs and ewes ran on 15 acres of wooded area that really didn't give them much feed. We had to give them quite a bit of hay.

"Now," she says, "They're getting all they need from the eight acres, which we have divided into two fields, for 'alternate' grazing. The pasture takes care of them so well that we even took a hay cutting from one of the fields. And if the second fertilizer application does as much good as the first, we may be able to fatten the lambs on grass alone--something that was never possible before."

###

B-2074-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 29, 1958

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

Here's clear evidence that chemicals can lick bothersome grass weeds in corn. William Hueg, left, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, shows Otto Lee, Lake of the Woods county agent, a research plot in which two pounds of Simazin per acre were applied before planting corn. The row at left is in treated soil and has no weeds; the row at right is "full" of foxtail. This picture was taken in mid-July at Crookston--about as far north as corn is grown in Minnesota.

###

-pjt-

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 30, 1958

Special to Minnesota Daily

HOME EC. PROFESSOR COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AT CONFERENCE

Roxana Ford, professor of home economics, has been named chairman of the home economics evaluation committee of the national conference of the American Vocational association to be held in Buffalo, New York, Aug. 11-15.

Attending the conference with Miss Ford will be Amy J. Holmblade, associate professor of home economics, and Joyce Lund, graduate student in home economics education.

Miss Lund will present information on the attitudes of counsellors to home economics in high school.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
July 31, 1958

Special to Houston Co.

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
AUGUST 11

Edna Olson, New Richland, will assume the duties of home agent for Houston county on August 11.

She received her B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota in June, with a major in home economics. Since July 16 she has been serving as assistant home agent in Faribault county, receiving special training in extension methods and techniques.

While at the University she was a member of the college Home Economics association and was active in Clovia, 4-H sorority. She was elected to Phi national Upsilon Omicron and Omicron Nu, honorary professional societies.

Miss Olson grew up on a 300-acre diversified farm in Freeborn county. For seven years she was an active 4-H club member and held all offices in her local 4-H club, the County Line Boosters.

As home agent she will work on the home economics phases of the 4-ⁿ program and on ~~the~~ extension home program.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minn.
July 31, 1958

Special to Morris Sun and Tribune

(with mat)

SCHOOL LUNCH WORKSHOP AUG. 5-7

Jo Ann Krenzien, field representative of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, will be one of the featured speakers and demonstrators at the school lunch workshop to be held in Morris Aug. 5-7.

Miss Krenzien will give a demonstration on meat cookery.

Hal Bolin, Food Distribution Division, USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, Chicago, will also be featured on the program. He will give demonstrations on the use and care of small equipment and on sanitation.

Other highlights of the program will be talks on the future of the school lunch program, efficiency in the kitchen, spending the school lunch dollar wisely and handling frozen foods. A problem clinic will be included in the program. Consultants for the problem clinic will be school lunch directors Gussie Bergendahl, Montevideo Public Schools; Lillian Johnson, Bloomington Public Schools; and Mildred Toop, New Brighton Public Schools. Edna Olson, home economist, State Department of Public Welfare, St. Paul, and Eileen Reardon, nutrition consultant for the State Board of Health, Minneapolis, will also be consultants.

second

The workshop is the ~~first~~ of three given by the University of Minnesota in cooperation with the Community School Lunch section of the State Department of Education for cook managers and others concerned with the school lunch program.

##

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

Special to weeklies in southwestern
Minnesota
For use week of July 7

ALFALFA IN CORN
TO BE FEATURED
AT FIELD DAY

Can alfalfa be seeded in corn in southwestern Minnesota?

Farmers can find out for themselves during the Southwestern Minnesota Field Day Monday, July 14, at Minneota.

On a group of field plots at the field day location, research workers are experimenting with alfalfa "interseeded" between corn rows. The trials involve three different corn row spacings--40, 60 and 78 inches apart.

This practice has already shown some definite promise in eastern Minnesota, but has never before been tried experimentally in this part of the state. University of Minnesota research so far shows it works best at the widest row spacing. This spacing, the experiments show, results in the best alfalfa stands.

With this practice, corn is planted at the usual time and the alfalfa is seeded either in late June or in July.

The Southwestern Field Day will also feature research trials involving some 200 different crop varieties. The event will be on a 10-acre site at the southeast edge of Minneota on Highway 68. Ray Newell, Lyon county agent and Leo Hennen, president of the Southwestern Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, are in charge.

All interested farmers are invited.

#

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

SPECIAL TO REPUBLIC FARM SPOKESMAN

CHEAP, EASY-TO-BUILD TEMPORARY WOVEN WIRE FENCE HOLDS PIGS, LAMBS, POULTRY

Here's an idea for a temporary fence, tight and strong enough to fence in the most vigorous pigs, lambs or calves. You can build it in minutes and remove it even faster.

Although it's made with woven wire and steel posts, you need no staples, no fence stretcher, no special tools except for a hand-type post driver and only minimum bracing on end posts.

This enclosure is called a "zig-zag" fence, because of its appearance. Each post leans in the opposite direction from both the preceding and the succeeding posts. This develops the zig-zag pattern, takes up the slack and holds the wire in place.

The fence has been found highly successful after eight years of tests at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

Picture 1. The woven wire, with a short 2" x 6" plank attached on each end, is rolled out between two permanent end posts. The fence looks "slack" at this point, but that's taken care of when the line posts are put in.

Picture 2. The planks holding either end of the wire are attached to the permanent posts. Note that the end post is held with an "angle brace."

Picture 3. Starting about 15 feet from one end, a metal post is placed with the bottom end firmly against the ground in the manner shown.

Picture 4. With the bottom of the post held in place, the top is moved over so that the fence is pushed to one side at this point. The post is then driven at this angle.

(more)

add 1 zig-zag fence

Picture 5. A close-up of the post just driven shows how the extending "bumps" on the post and the angle of the post itself prevent the fence from "riding up," and keep the bottom of the wire tight against the ground. Note that the wire is not attached to the post in any other way.

Pictures 6 and 7. The succeeding posts are put in at alternate angles, about 15 feet apart, developing the "zig-zag" appearance. This takes up the slack and keeps the wire tight without a mechanical "stretcher." However, the entire fence isn't tight until the last post is driven.

Picture 8. The complete fence. Rolling out the wire, tying the ends and driving the posts for this 100-yard stretch took two men less than 20 minutes.

- ###

-pjt-

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

MINNESOTA IFYE FACT SHEET

Facts and Figures

MINNESOTA: - Will have sent 30 delegates to 23 countries by this fall.
- 92 exchangees from 32 countries have visited Minnesota farms.
- 290 Minnesota families have been hosts to IFYE exchangees.
- All but four counties have participated in the IFYE program.
- Minnesota IFYEs have given an estimated 2,000 talks to 150,000 people.

NATIONAL: - 20,000 to 25,000 families throughout the world have been hosts to IFYEs.
- The 1,032 U. S. IFYEs have given an estimated 71,940 talks to 5,871,230 people. They have appeared on 6,786 radio and TV programs and have written or had written about them 31,600 newspaper or magazine articles.

Seventh Annual Conference, August 12-15

The seventh annual national conference will be held at the American Lutheran Memorial camp near Onamia, Minnesota.

Mrs. Marlene Mattila Stoehr, 2501 Lowry ave., N.E., Minneapolis, Minn., formerly of Sebeka, Minn., is the host state coordinator. She was an IFYE to Finland in 1953.

About 200 IFYE alumni are expected to attend the conference. "Past Accomplishments - Our Future Challenge" is the theme.

RESUME OF THE PROGRAM:

- Tuesday: - Registration.
- Meet 'n' Greet beach party.
- In the evening, Skuli Rutford, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, Minnesota, will welcome the group.
- Wednesday: - Assembly in the morning with Harold E. Sponberg, former Waseca county 4-H club member and now vice president of Northern Michigan college, the keynote speaker. His topic: "The World Stands Out."
- At night, the IFYEs will celebrate their 10th anniversary at a birthday party.
- Thursday: - At the morning assembly, Warren Schmidt, coordinator of the International Farm Youth Exchange, will speak on "Meeting the Challenge."
- On-the-job interest group discussions.
- In the afternoon, Minnesota host families for IFYE exchangees will give a panel discussion on "The Forgotten Alumni."
- International dinner, "Festival of Nations," in the evening.
- Candlelighting ceremony following the dinner.
- Friday: - Business meeting in the morning, installation of the new officers and closing ceremony.

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

Special to Extension Information
Services on state IFYE delegation

IFYES TO MINNESOTA CONFERENCE

_____ International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE)
(number) (state)

representatives will attend the seventh annual IFYE conference at the American Lutheran Memorial camp near Onamia, Minnesota, August 12-15.

Nearly 200 IFYE alumni who have lived and worked with farm families of other countries are expected at the meeting.

Young people from _____ who will attend are:
(state)

Harold Sponberg, vice president of Northern Michigan college at Marquette, Michigan, will be the keynote speaker at the conference. Sponberg was a 4-H club member in Waseca county, Minn., for nine years.

The IFYE program is 10 years old this year. A party complete with a cake and 10 candles will help to celebrate this anniversary. An international dinner is also planned during the conference.

IFYE is an exchange program for farm youths in which the United States and some 50 countries participate. It is a people-to-people program designed to increase international understanding at the grass-roots level.

Purpose of the conference is to provide an opportunity for past delegates to discuss ways of furthering the influence of IFYEs and the IFYE program. "Our Past Accomplishments - Our Future Challenge" is the conference theme.

###

-sah-

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

LOCAL IFYE TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE

will join 200 International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) alumni at their seventh annual national conference at American Lutheran Memorial camp near Onamia, Minnesota, August 12-15.

was an IFYE in to where lived and worked with farm families.

The world-wide influence of farm exchange youths and ways of furthering the IFYE program will be discussed at the conference. Conference theme is "Past Accomplishments - Our Future Challenge."

Harold Sponberg, former Minnesota 4-H club member and now vice president of Northern Michigan college, will be the key speaker.

An international dinner will add to the world wide air of the conference. All of the IFYEs will dress in colorful costumes from countries they visited.

The International Farm Youth Exchange is a program for farm youths in which the United States and some 50 countries participate. Young people live and work on farms and in rural communities in other countries four to six months. By living as members of the family they learn to understand their rural hosts better. Goal of this people-to-people program is to increase international understanding at the grass-roots level.

Between 1948 and 1958, 894 IFYEs from the United States have traveled to 58 countries. During this same period, 1,032 exchangees from 60 countries have visited farms in the United States. Some 20,000 to 25,000 host families throughout the world have received these young ambassadors.

###

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 31, 1958

Immediate release

PEACHES PLENTIFUL THIS MONTH

Peaches lead the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for August, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

This year's peach crop is the largest in 11 years and nearly a fifth greater than last year. Peaches are expected to be favorably priced for consumers because supplies will be so large. Coming to Minnesota markets now are the regular Elberta peaches from California.

Watermelon and fresh and processed lemons are other fruits that will be abundant all month. The Mid-Western watermelon crop is above average this year and will dominate the market as the Southern harvest tapers off. The lemon crop is 20 percent larger than average and will provide a large supply of fresh frozen and bottled lemon juice.

Potatoes will be especially plentiful for at least two reasons. The crop of late summer potatoes is 7 percent larger than average. The early summer crop is late and will reach the stores at the same time as the late summer potatoes.

Locally grown summer squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, beets, cucumbers, snap beans, onions and lettuce will all be available in generous quantities from home and market gardens.

Fats and oils will continue to be abundant because of the large soybean crop.

###

B-2075-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 31, 1958

Immediate release

TIPS ON KEEPING FAMILY WELL FED

Keeping the family well fed at a reasonable cost is one of the biggest jobs of today's homemaker.

A new publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service gives a recommended daily food plan for the family, tells the number of servings of different foods each person should have per day and total amounts of these foods required per week and per year.

"Planning Your Family's Food," Ext. Folder 203, by Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, stresses the importance of including four different food groups in the daily food plan as the foundation for a good diet. These include:

- . Milk group - some milk daily, part of which may be replaced by cheese and ice cream. Children should have 3 or 4 cups of milk daily, teenagers 4 or more, adults 2 or more cups.
- . Meat group - two or more servings daily. Besides red meats and poultry, this group includes fish and eggs, with dry beans, peas and nuts as alternates.
- . Vegetable-fruit group - four or more servings daily, including a citrus fruit or other fruit or vegetable important for vitamin C, a dark green or deep yellow vegetable important for vitamin A, and other fruits and vegetables, including potatoes.
- . Bread-cereal group - four or more daily servings of whole grain, enriched or restored whole grains or cereals.

To round out meals and to satisfy the appetite, many people will use more of the above foods than the amounts suggested and everyone will use foods not listed, such as butter, other fats, sugars and unenriched refined grain products.

Miss Brill points out that approximately 80 to 100 quarts of canned and frozen vegetables and fruits will provide a year's supply for each person in the family.

Other helpful information included in the publication is the yield of canned fruits and vegetables from fresh products.

Copies of the Ext. Folder 203, "Planning Your Family's Food," are available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. 20 76-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 31, 1958

Immediate release

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN ORCHARD TOUR

Minnesota and western Wisconsin fruit growers will hold their annual orchard tour Tuesday, August 12, J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, has announced.

The tour will be held at Sunridge Orchards, Menomonie, Wis., beginning at 10 a.m.

Speakers for the day's program will include R. H. Roberts, horticulturist, J. D. Moore, plant pathologist and John M. Wright, entomologist, University of Wisconsin. Members of the University of Minnesota staff will report on orchard conditions in Minnesota.

Apple growers will see results of tests with liquid fertilizers and new insecticides and will observe in operation new sprayers, power pruners, rotary mulchers, grading and other orchard equipment.

Winter urges growers to make reservations by August 5 with William F. Connell, Sunridge Orchards, Box 89, Menomonie, Wis.

###

B--2077--jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 31, 1958

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

WHEEL-TRACK PLANTING ALSO WORKS ON FALL PLOWING

SUNBURG, MINNESOTA--Wheel-track corn planting--a thoroughly-proven practice where farmers plow in spring--also can be done on fall-plowed soil, one Kandiyohi county farmer has learned.

Last summer, Willard DeRuyter had 10 acres of land, plowed the fall before, which he intended to plant to corn. He disked the field once, to kill weeds, between one and two weeks before planting. He disked it again once before planting, and planted the corn by the wheel-track method--just as he did his other 60 acres of corn on spring-plowed land.

The field plowed the fall before yielded as well as the rest, DeRuyter says. Even though he did do some disking on the fall-plowed field, he still eliminated one disking and the dragging before and after planting which farmers normally do.

DeRuyter has wheel-track planted his corn for two years and intends to do it the same way this spring. Last summer, he figured the practice saved him more than \$200 in fuel and labor costs.

Wheel-track planting involves planting corn in tractor tracks directly on plowed, but undisked soil. University of Minnesota research has shown it works well on spring-plowed soil, if done within a day after plowing.

"It helps conserve moisture, results in less weeds between the corn rows, and makes the field easier to plow after the corn is harvested," DeRuyter says.

Livestock farmer DeRuyter is a long-time cooperator with Roland McCamus, agricultural agent, and Robert Anderson, assistant agent in Kandiyohi county. This year, he is working with the local agents and University of Minnesota soil scientists in a series of on-the-farm fertilizer research projects in the county.

###

B-2078-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 31, 1958

Immediate release

UNDERGROUND CABLE DESIGNED FOR FARMS

Electricity is literally going "underground" on Minnesota farms.

There's a new electric cable available, called "underground feeder" which is just the thing for wiring that brooder house or other building without overhead wires. You can bury it directly in the soil; it has plastic covering and won't rot from moisture or animal acids.

Vernon M. Meyer and Donald W. Bates, agricultural engineers at the University of Minnesota, say underground feeder is available in two or three-conductor cable. It comes in different gauge sizes and with or without a grounding conductor.

Meyer and Bates list this and several other new pieces of electrical equipment for farm use in Fact Sheet No. 7 "New Farm Wiring Materials," a University Agricultural Extension publication.

Meyers and Bates say the new materials also include:

- * Glass fiber reinforced plastic switch boxes which are virtually unbreakable
- * New types of "solderless" connectors which aren't affected by continued heating and cooling.
- * "Remote control" switches to control lights from several places.
- * "Intercommunication" systems, making it possible to find out if dinner's ready when you're still in the barn. One such system even "pipes" the radio broadcast from the house to the barn or other buildings.

The new wiring materials make electricity safer, too. For example, many Minnesota people have been electrocuted by ungrounded portable equipment powered by electric motors. A new grounding conductor now available can prevent this.

You can get a copy of "New Farm Wiring Materials" from the county extension office or from the Agricultural Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

###

B-2079-pjt

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

Special to Tom Doughty, THE FARMER
magazine, Webb Publishing Co.,
St. Paul

Timely Tips for the August 16 issue of THE FARMER

Areas in which you'll plant trees for farmstead shelterbelts and field windbreaks next spring should be plowed or worked up now. Break up the sod layers and keep the vegetation from growing there for the rest of the year.

* * * --Marvin Smith

Because of dry weather this summer, many Minnesota farmers will be short on hay. Farmers in this situation will do well to consider putting up more corn silage, so they'll have enough roughage for winter feeding and to keep ration costs as low as possible.

* * * --Ralph Wayne

This is the season to "read" the land. What has water erosion written in your fields? Has a grass waterway been damaged? Did a terrace break through? Is erosion showing up on fields where you didn't think any control was needed. This is a good time to make the repairs or plan new control practices.

* * * --Roger Harris

This doesn't seem to be a good year to keep year-old hens after late fall. While there was a relatively small number of pullets at this time last year, the number of young chickens raised on farms in Minnesota so far in 1958 is 19 percent above 1957. Indications are that egg prices will decline in the latter part of 1958 or early 1959. So it may be best to keep the yearling hens until the decline starts and then get rid of them.

* * * --W. H. Dankers

add 1 timely tips

Tall corn, bushes, shrubs, trees and weeds are resulting in "blind" corners at country crossroads. Tractors drawing machinery and equipment and loads of hay and grain are moving along public roads. Motorists need to be alert to the dangers and adjust their driving speeds to meet these conditions. Farmers, too, need to take note of these hazards. Brush, weeds and tall growing crops should be cleared so the intersecting road is visible for 300 to 500 feet from the approach to the intersecting road.

* * * --Glenn Prickett

If your first-year legume show good stands but poor growth, chances are the field is low either in phosphate, potash, or both. But if you have a poor stand, the field likely needs more lime. It won't do any good to add lime to the field at this stage, but if the problem is fertility, the field needs a topdressing with about 40-60 pounds of actual phosphorus and potash per acre. Make the application any time now.

* * * --Curtis Overdahl

Use care in building hog equipment and shelters. Very small quantities of coal tar have proved fatal when consumed by swine. Coal tar (pitch) on floors and other sources of pitch, such as in roofing materials, have been known to cause poisoning in pigs.

* * * --Raymond B. Solac

#####

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

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Teach Children Water Dangers
Protect Children from Farm Machines
Use Canning Jars for Jam
Why Does Fruit Float in Jam?
Fruit Prospects
Many Uses for Early Apples

Ascorbic Acid Cure for Darkening
Time-Saving Tip When Freezing or
Canning Corn
Safety Precaution
Scalding Necessary Step
Fillers

SAFETY

Teach Children Water Dangers

Drowning has brought grief to scores of Minnesota families this summer. Already the number of drownings is close to the hundred mark. Children, in particular, are in danger from drowning. The open stock watering tank, the unfenced farm pond, the open sand pit, the stream, the strange lakeshore, the unwatched dock--all these are lurking dangers for children.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that tanks can be covered and ponds fenced in, but parents have a further responsibility--teaching children the dangers of the water. Teaching them these dangers and protecting them as far as is possible will help cut the drowning toll.

* * * * *

Protect Children from Farm Machines

Did you know that a fourth of the victims of Minnesota tractor accident fatalities were children? Many of them were extra riders on the tractor.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, warns parents, for safety's sake, to keep children off farm machines--off the tractor, off loads of bales, grain trailers and trucks during harvest and haying seasons. In a moment when the adult is taken off guard, the child may fall off the machine in front of the wheels and be run over. Give your children a chance to grow to adulthood by protecting them from the dangers of farm machinery.

-jbn-

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

FOOD PRESERVATION

Use Canning Jars for Jam

When you make jam and preserves this year, put them in small-size canning jars and seal the lid instead of using paraffin. Paraffin tends to loosen and make an imperfect seal on preserves and soft jams. For jellies, though, it is generally preferable to use glasses or other straight-sided containers so the jelly can be turned out in molded form.

Get glasses or jars ready before you start making your jam or jelly. Wash them in warm, soapy water, rinse with hot water and keep hot until they're used so they won't break when filled with hot jelly or jam. Prepare jar lids for use according to manufacturer's directions to insure a good seal.

* * * * *

Why Does Fruit Float in Jam?

Homemakers sometimes ask why the fruit floats to the top in jam. There are a number of reasons: the fruit may not have been fully ripe, was not thoroughly crushed, was cooked too little or was poured into containers too soon after it was taken from the heat.

To help prevent fruit from rising to the top, stir the mixture at frequent intervals for 5 minutes after removing it from the heat. Before each stirring, skim off any foam on the surface. Stir gently to avoid having air bubbles in the product.

* * * * *

Fruit Prospects

Homemakers who plan to do canning and freezing will be interested in fruit crop prospects. The peach crop will be the largest in 11 years, but sweet cherry and pear crops are both smaller than last year.

* * * * *

Many Uses for Early Apples

Applesauce, apple jelly, apple butter and mincemeat--all these are good ways to preserve early apples for future use. Because these early apples won't store well, you'll want to find many ways of using them. Of course there are dozens of apple desserts your family would enjoy now--apple crisp, apple dumplings and the ever-popular green apple pie. You'll find still other ideas in Extension Folder 177, "Know Your Minnesota Apples." Copies are available, free of charge, from the county extension office.

-jbn-

FREEZING FOODAscorbic Acid Cure for Darkening Peaches

If you've had a problem with frozen peaches turning dark, use ascorbic acid when you freeze them this year. Ascorbic acid added to the sugar syrup in which peaches are frozen will prevent the fruit from darkening and at the same time help preserve the natural flavor of the fruit.

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

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

* * * * *

Time-Saving Tip When Freezing or Canning Corn

Here's a time-saving tip to remember when you prepare corn for canning or freezing. Before husking the corn, cut through the stem end at the point of the lowest layer of kernels. Cut off the tip about 1/2 inch from the end of the cob. All the husks will then be open so they can be removed quickly. A stiff new vegetable brush will be helpful in removing the corn silks.

* * * * *

Safety Precaution

When cutting corn from the cob for freezing or canning, cut away from you. This is a safety precaution, since the knife may slip and nick your hand if it's directed toward you.

* * * * *

Scalding Necessary Step in Freezing Corn

Scalding is perhaps the most important step in preparing sweet corn for freezing. Tests in the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory show that by stopping enzyme activity scalding preserves the fresh quality of corn as well as its color and vitamin content and lengthens its storage life.

FILLERS

To get a nice dark golden brown crust on bread, use a pan of dull finished aluminum, darkened tin or glass. The crust on the bread will be very light if baked in a shiny metal pan.

To darken a shiny metal pan, leave it in the oven for several hours at 350°F.

* * *

A second rising period for bread helps give the bread a finer texture.

* * *

Frozen concentrated orange juice is the most popular of all fruit or vegetable drinks in the U.S. Last year 15 million American families bought 542 million cans of concentrated frozen orange juice, according to a recent survey of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

* * *

Three in 10 American families have diets that are low in calcium.

* * *

White cake made with honey tends to darken near the bottom of the cake. This darkness is greater as the proportion of honey is increased, according to Mrs. Esther Trammell, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Freezing honey breads or cakes will intensify the honey flavor or aroma.

* * *

Breakfast and snack foods are most often poorly chosen in teen-age diet patterns. The less a teen-age girl eats at breakfast, the more snacks she eats, studies show.

* * *

Dark and neutral tones like black, brown and gray are usually recommended as basic wardrobe colors, while bright hues are more often reserved for use as contrasting accents.

* * *

If a bright color is used for an entire garment, it is most pleasing if worn by a small or slender person, according to Mrs. Charlotte Baumgartner, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

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

To all counties.
For use week of
August 11 or after

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

4-H WINNERS
TO STATE FAIR

_____ county 4-H'ers will attend the Minnesota State Fair,
(number) _____
Aug. 23 to Sept. 1, as a result of winning county honors in demonstrating, livestock
exhibiting, livestock judging or the dress revue.

Along with 4-H'ers from all over the state, they will compete for honors at the
fair.

Other county 4-H'ers will be represented by their exhibits, according to Club
Agent _____.

Four-H members who will demonstrate at the State Fair are: (List names, ad-
dresses and clubs.)

Livestock exhibitors will include: (List names, addresses and clubs.)

_____ from _____, will take part
(address)
in the dress revue. _____ county's champion pie baker, _____,

_____, will compete for state pie queen honors.
(address)

Taking part in the 4-H Share the Fun festival Wednesday evening, Aug. 27, will
be _____.

Club members who will have exhibits at the fair include: (List names, addres-
ses, and division of the exhibit.)

The Minnesota State Fair is an important event for 4-H members. This year
a total of 2,500 4-H'ers will attend. Nearly 1,000 will demonstrate on agriculture
and home economics topics on seven different platforms in the 4-H building.

Judging of livestock will be Saturday, Aug. 30. About 1,200 will exhibit live-
stock. Dairy and livestock judging teams will compete Thursday, Aug. 28.

Four-H club members who have won 4-H key awards for leadership will be
honored at the 4-H Key Award luncheon, Tuesday, Aug. 26. Other special State
Fair features include the Share the Fun festival, Wednesday, Aug. 27; the dress re-
vue and naming of the queen, Thursday afternoon, Aug. 28; and the annual banquet
sponsored by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Thursday evening.

All demonstrations, the Share the Fun festival and the dress revue will be open
to the public. Four-H events will be in the 4-H building.

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

Special

DAIRY PRODUCTS
INSTITUTE SET
AT U OF MINN.

Modern dairy processing techniques and the first public look at a new dairy manufacturing teaching and research plant will highlight the Dairy Products Institute Sept. 16-18 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

According to W. B. Combs, University dairy industry professor and chairman of the Institute, some 4-500 persons are expected to attend. The event will include sessions on butter, ice cream cheese, market milk, dry and condensed milk, a sanitarians' conference, and will feature an "open house" in the new teaching and research center.

The recently-completed plant is the first unit of a new dairy building. Measuring 200 x 94 feet, the plant has a large milk processing area with an overhead observation balcony and a 50-foot-high "pilot plant" for dry milk manufacturing in one part of the area.

The building also has equipment and storage space for research and teaching in ice cream, butter, cheese and other dairy products.

Persons attending the Institute will visit the building on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 16. Opening the event that morning will be a general session featuring these speakers: C. B. Hartley, Fairmont Foods Co., Omaha; Rex Paxton, Sutherland Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; and E. Fred Koller, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

Speakers at the Tuesday butter manufacturing session are A. C. Menzies, A. P. V. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Gholson, extension dairy products specialist; J. J. Jezeski, S. T. Coulter and W. B. Combs, dairy industry staff members at the University. Topics at this session will include pasteurization, bacteriological problems and butter standards.

add 1 dairy products institute

Ice cream costs, substitutes for nonfat milk solids and business and manufacturing problems will be viewed at the ice cream session Tuesday.

Speakers for this session will be W. H. Martin, dairy professor from Kansas State College; R. H. North, executive-secretary of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Washington, D. C.; and E. L. Thomas, dairy industry staff member at the University of Minnesota.

Five speakers will talk on sterilization, drying, freezing and chemical and other agents during the Wednesday general session. The speakers are S. T. Coulter, dairy industry researcher, and J. C. Olson, Jr., dairy bacteriologist at the University of Minnesota; B. H. Webb, National Dairy Products Corp., Long Island, N. Y.; and Morris Simon, Quartermaster Food and Container Institute, Chicago.

Scheduled for the Wednesday cheese manufacturing session are H. A. Morris, dairy industry staff member at the University of Minnesota; R. W. Weik, dairy industry researcher; F. V. Kosikowski, dairy industry professor at Cornell University and M. W. Hales, Wohlt Cheese Corp., Fremont, Wis.

At the market milk session Wednesday, visitors will hear Hales, E. L. Thomas, H. E. Calbert, dairy industry professor from the University of Wisconsin, and Harold Wainess, from Harold Wainess and Associates, Chicago. Topics at this session will be in-place cleaning, milk flavor, ultra-high-temperature heat treatment and new developments in handling cultures.

Olson, Jezeski, Coulter and R. W. Mykleby, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, will address a session on dry and condensed milk Wednesday. Their topics will include raw milk quality standards, microorganisms in fluid and concentrated milk and laboratory needs.

Thursday will feature a sanitarians' conference--a new feature of the Dairy Products Institute. There will be two sections to this conference: one for fieldmen and one on food and environment. Speakers at the food and

add 2 dairy products institute

environmental section will be J. E. McAllister, National Sanitation Foundation Testing Laboratory, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich.; J. L. Wilson, Economics Laboratories, Inc., St. Paul; R. Machaud, representative of R. W. Evans & Associates, Minneapolis; and N. E. Foster, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Minneapolis.

At the fieldmen's section, visitors will hear Kosikowski; I. A. Schipper, veterinary scientist at North Dakota Agricultural College; G. H. Steele, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food; and H. Munns, Twin City Milk Producers association, St. Paul.

Speaking at the final general session Thursday afternoon will be E. P. Torrance, director of the Bureau of Educational Research at the University of Minnesota, and D. E. Anderson, Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.

All interested persons are invited to attend. For more information, write to the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

####

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

Special to Wright County
(with mat)

MRS. WHITE IS
NEW HOME AGENT

~~Wright County~~ will again have a full-time home agent when Mrs. Hilda
R. Berry, Ill.
White takes over the duties of that position on August 11, with headquarters
in the county extension office in Buffalo.

Since July 10, she has been serving as assistant home agent in Washington
county, receiving training in extension methods and techniques.

A graduate of the University of Illinois ^{in Aug, 1958} with a major in home economics
education, she has also attended Western State college at Macomb, Ill. While
at the University she was elected to Phi Upsilon Omicron, national honorary
professional home economics society.

For nine years she was an active 4-H club member and for five years was a
4-H junior leader. She was also a member of the Young Men's and Women's group.
She received the 4-H key award for achievement and leadership.

Mrs. White's husband, George White, holds a graduate assistantship in agronomy
at the University of Minnesota.

-jbn-

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

Special to Stearns Co.

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
SEPTEMBER 1

Sharon Kleinschmidt, Long Prairie, will take over the duties of Stearns county home agent September 1.

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

While at the University she was a member of the Home Economics association and was active in Clovia, ~~4-H~~ sorority. She received a silver certificate for her student activities.

During the past two summers she has been a 4-H assistant in Pine county.

Miss Kleinschmidt grew up on a dairy farm in Todd county. During eight years when she was a 4-H member in that county, she was active in 4-H demonstrations, held all the offices in her local club and for five years was a junior leader.

She will work with County Agricultural Agent E. C. Lenzmeier and 4-H Club Agent Russell Krech, concentrating largely on the extension home program and the ~~home economics~~ ~~activities~~ of 4-H.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 4 1958

To all counties
For use week of
August 11 or after

ATT: HOME AGENTS

FOR BEST JELLY
MAKE SMALL
BATCHES

_____ county homemakers who want to turn out clear, sparkling jelly "like Mother used to make" should use recipes from a reliable source and follow directions accurately, says Home Agent _____.

However, she points out, it is impossible to assure uniform results with different lots of fruit because they may vary widely in jelling quality.

Better jelly results when a small amount is prepared at one time. If a larger quantity of juice is used, it is necessary to boil it longer, with a resulting darkening of the jelly and loss of flavor. Use an 8- to 10-quart kettle with a broad flat bottom to allow jelly mixture to come to a full boil without boiling over. Remember that long, slow boiling destroys the pectin in the fruit.

Knowing the reasons for unsatisfactory results in jelly making may be helpful. Here are some common problems and their causes:

CLOUDY JELLY. Causes may be: pouring jelly into glasses too slowly; allowing jelly to stand before it is poured; straining juice improperly so it contains pulp. Or the jelly may set too fast because the fruit was too green.

TOO SOFT JELLY. Causes are: too much juice in the mixture, too little sugar, mixture not acid enough, making too big a batch at one time.

FERMENTATION. Too little sugar or improper sealing may be the reason.

MOLD. An imperfect seal makes it possible for mold and air to get in.

DARKENING AT TOP OF CONTAINER. The jam has been stored in too warm a place, or a faulty seal allows air to leak in.

FADING. The storage place is too warm or the jelly has been stored too long.

CRYSTALS. Crystals may be caused by too much sugar, cooking the mixture too little, too slowly or too long.

Reliable directions for jelly making are given in "How to Make Jellies, Jams and Preserves at Home," USDA Home and Garden Bulletin 56, available from the county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1958

* * * * *
* For release at 7 p.m. *
* Wednesday, August 6 *
* * * * *

FOOD SURPLUSES ARE COLD WAR ADVANTAGE, U M AGRONOMIST SAYS

LAFAYETTE, IND.--Agricultural surpluses in the U. S., troublesome as they are, give Americans an important cold war advantage, a University of Minnesota agronomist declared here this evening.

W. M. Myers said "a 'sputnik in agriculture' would be far more damaging to morale in the U. S. and among our allies than was the Russian 'first' in the satellite program."

Vast as surpluses seem to be, Myers said, total agricultural production exceeds domestic consumption and exports by only 3 to 4 percent. "Important as this margin is in the accumulation of surpluses and in depressing the market, it is actually a rather narrow one," he stated.

Myers, who is head of the University agronomy department and national president of the American Society of Agronomy, spoke at an evening session of the Society's annual meeting on the Purdue university campus.

"The hazards, and consequent fluctuations in agricultural production prevent us from producing exactly the right amount each year," according to Myers. "Since we dare not produce too little, we must always, if we can, retain a small margin of productivity over needs."

The agronomist said that if present population forecasts are correct, "we will have 27 percent more people in 17 years than we have now." Yet, he pointed out, there will never be significantly more cropland than the number of acres now under the plow.

"Therefore, any increases in food production must come from higher per-acre yields," said Myers. "Viewed in this light, the 3 to 4 percent surplus productive capacity we have today looks small indeed. Should we have no increase in per-acre production for two years, this margin of safety would be erased by the 4 percent increase in population. To keep abreast of our food needs with present population increases, we need to increase per-acre production at about 2 percent yearly."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1958

* * * * *
* For release at noon,*
* Wednesday, August 6 *
* * * * *

OIL PROTECTS EGG QUALITY, IF ENOUGH IS USED

ITHACA, N. Y.--Farmers can market higher quality eggs by spraying them the day they're laid with "processing oil"--if enough oil is used.

A University of Minnesota poultry scientist, Milo Swanson, said that for best results, there should be 3-4 grams of oil used on every "filler flat" of eggs in the packing case. This, he said, is more important than how the oil is applied.

Applying 3-4 grams of oil would mean holding an aerosol bomb of oil over the flat for 3-4 seconds, Swanson said. With a hand sprayer, this would amount to a gallon of oil for about 95 30-dozen cases of eggs--just a few strokes for each flat.

Swanson made this report at the annual meeting of the Poultry Science association here. He said Minnesota researchers compared hand sprayers, aerosol bombs and complete dipping for treating eggs with oil. They treated naturally clean eggs the day they were gathered.

Either the sprayer or the bomb--more practical for farmers than dipping--worked well when 3-4 grams of oil were put on each 30-dozen "filler-flat" of eggs. Eggs sprayed this way were still mostly grade A in quality after being stored 10 days at room temperature. When less oil was used, the eggs were correspondingly lower in quality. Unsprayed eggs averaged grade B after the same period.

Egg-processing oil holds the natural carbon dioxide in eggs for a longer time. This, in turn, helps keep the egg quality high longer. Egg processors have been using this oil for years, but only recently has it been tried as an on-the-farm practice.

###

B-2081-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1958

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- 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
- Sept. 6 Dedication of new Landscape Arboretum, Excelsior.
- Sept. 8-9 Annual Nutrition and Health Short Course, St. Paul campus.
- Sept. 11 Swine Feeders Day, St. Paul campus.
- Sept. 11-14 State 4-H Conservation Camp, Itasca State park.
- Sept. 12-13 Plowville, Martin Leline farm, Sanborn.
- Sept. 14-17 State 4-H Health Camp, Itasca State park.
- Sept. 15-20 DHIA Supervisors Training School, St. Paul campus.
- Sept. 16-18 Dairy Products Institute, St. Paul campus.
- Sept. 16-19 National Barrow Show, Austin.
- Sept. 19-20 National Watershed Conference, Leamington hotel, Minneapolis.
- Sept. 24 Beef-Grassland Field Day, Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.
- Sept. 29-Oct. 2 Junior Livestock Show, South St. Paul.
- Oct. 6-8 Farm Income Tax Short Course, Hotel Lowry, St. Paul.
- Oct. 10-11 National Conference of Rural Education, Leamington hotel, Minneapolis.

For more information, contact the Information Service, Institute of Agriculture,
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

###

B-2082-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1958

* * * * *
* For release at 3 p.m., *
* Wednesday, August 6 *
* * * * *

BETTER TO FERTILIZE EXISTING ACRES THAN BUY MORE

LAFAYETTE, IND.--Fertilizer can add some "mighty cheap acres" to many
Midwestern farms, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist said today.

Ermond Hartmans, extension farm management specialist, gave this advice to
farmers with average-yielding land: Use more fertilizer to boost production on fields
you have, instead of buying more land you won't improve.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, Hartmans
illustrated his point with a pair of hypothetical situations. He compared crop
returns from a 120-acre "good yielding" farm with returns from a 180-acre "average
yielding" farm, using data based on long-time Minnesota results.

For the smaller farm, Hartmans assumed a heavier fertilizer program was
followed, resulting in 70-bushel corn yields, 60-bushel oat yields and three tons of
alfalfa per acre. For the larger farm where less fertilizer is used, he assumed
50 bushels corn, 40 bushels oats and two tons alfalfa.

At current prices, crop labor return (income from crops less fertilizer and
operating costs) from the smaller farm would be \$2700 per year, compared with
\$2800 from the larger one. Return per hour would be \$3.70 on the 160-acre farm and
only \$2.67 on the larger place. Figured another way, the farmer on the larger
acreage would have 350 hours more work but make only \$100 more in crop labor return.

If the 350 hours of saved labor on the smaller place were spent raising hogs or
cattle, the farmer could raise his net income by \$500, based on long-time, conserva-
tive returns. Hartmans said comparing a similar livestock program on both farms,
the 120-acre unit with good yields would have a higher income potential than the
larger one with only average production.

Besides, Hartmans added, the more intense production is a better safeguard when
prices are low. If corn dropped to 80 cents per bushel, he explained, there would be
no profit in corn production on the "average-yielding" farm. The higher yielding
place, though, would still make \$6 profit per acre.

###

-pjt-2083

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1958

* * * * *
* For release at noon,*
* Tuesday, Aug. 5. *
* * * * *

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE WINS INFORMATION AWARDS

MADISON, WIS.--The Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota has been awarded five "excellent" and four "good" ratings for its agricultural and home economics information work during the past year.

The awards were made at the annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors at the University of Wisconsin this week. The Institute's Information Service is under the direction of Harold B. Swanson, editor.

A staff member, Phil Tichenor, information specialist, was also cited for outstanding work.

Tichenor was one of four young agricultural college editors to receive the Frank H. Jeter award, given each year to younger staff members in agricultural information work in land-grant colleges.

Excellent ratings were given to Minnesota in the information contest for the following:

1. "University Farm and Home News," a press service prepared by Tichenor and Mr. Josephine Nelson, extension assistant editor. This service includes news releases to newspapers, radio stations and trade papers and the weekly columns, "Our Land" and "Home Garden Tips."
2. "Better Milk Through Improved Practices," Extension Folder 106, by J. H. Gholson, extension dairy products marketing specialist, and J. C. Olson, Jr., professor of dairy husbandry. The folder was edited by Mrs. Maxine Larson, editorial assistant.
3. "State Fair 4-H Club Booths," set of color slides taken by Gerald R. McKay, extension visual aids specialist.
4. TV film, "Piling Farm Lumber," featuring Parker Anderson, extension forester and produced by Raymond Wolf, extension information specialist, and McKay.
5. "Reaching Rural People," a monthly information training letter prepared by the Information Service for county extension workers.

Good ratings were given the following:

1. "Minnesota Farm and Home Science," a quarterly magazine reporting results of University research in agriculture, forestry, home economics and veterinary medicine. It is edited by Earl K. Brigham, agricultural bulletin editor.
2. "Soil Fertility Investigations on the Kenyon, Kasson and Associated Soils of Minnesota," Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 440, by A. C. Caldwell, professor of soils. The bulletin was edited by Brigham.
3. "Camping 4-H Style," a radio transcription in the series, "4-H Chats," provided to 23 Minnesota radio stations, featuring Wolf and B. V. Beadle, district 4-H leader.
4. "University Farm and Home Radio Shorts," short items on agriculture and home-making, distributed weekly to radio stations. This service is prepared by Tichenor and Mrs. Nelson.

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

To all counties
For use week of
August 11 or later

LIMITED USE
SEEN FOR
EGG VENDING

Selling eggs through mechanical "vendors" may have some possibilities for Minnesota, but the practice is limited to sales in areas of large population.

William H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that about 70 percent of all eggs produced here are sold in some other state. And of the 30 percent marketed in Minnesota, only part could conceivably be sold through mechanical vendors.

Dankers says a vending machine must be easily accessible to purchasers. Good possible locations are housing areas, factory lobbies, office buildings, roadside markets, and near roadside restaurants and gas stations. If the vendor is located in an outside area, there must be plenty of room for customers to park nearby.

One eastern U. S. study showed that 60 dozen eggs (two cases) had to be sold daily in order to make the vending machine pay. Another study indicated that sales needed to be twice that great to make it worthwhile.

Although the results differ, Dankers says the studies make it evident that vending machines are profitable only when the volume is fairly large and steady; where the machine is located can make or break the seller.

#

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

To all counties

For use week of
August 11 or later

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

PROTEIN DOESN'T
AFFECT QUALITY
OF HOG CARCASS

Level of protein in the ration affects gains in hogs, but it apparently has no important effect on carcass quality.

R. J. Meade, swine nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, points out that three results were obtained in three separate experiments conducted from 1956-57.

In 1956-57 tests, University researchers fed three lots of 20 pigs each from 9 weeks of age to market weight. One lot was started on a ration containing 16 percent protein at the start and was gradually reduced to 11 percent. A second lot was started at 14 percent and reduced to 11 percent, while the third received 12 percent protein from start of the experiment until the pigs were marketed.

There was no important difference between the different lots as far as carcass quality was concerned. The lower levels, however, did result in slightly slower gains and required more days to reach market weight.

Pigs on the 12-percent ration averaged 1.42 pounds daily gain, those on 14-11 percent protein averaged 1.53 and those on the 16-11 percent diet gained 1.58 pounds daily. This meant that pigs on the 12-percent ration took 9.2 more days, on the average, to reach market weight than did those on the 16-11 percent sequence.

There was practically no difference between the three groups, however, in amount of feed required for each 100 pounds gain.

More recent research on protein levels will be reported at Swine Feeders Day September 11 on the St. Paul campus of the University. All interested farmers are invited.

#

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

To all counties
For use week of
August 11 or later

GRASS WATERWAYS
CAN BE STARTED
THIS MONTH

You don't have to be a soils expert to put in grassed waterways.

Just follow a few simple rules, advises Roger Harris, extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota.

Check the slopes where water run-off has caused damage. If the present crop was small grain, the work can be done right after harvest. Either build the waterway completely or, if the grain was seeded down, broadcast a mixture of grass seed and disk it in lightly, so that grasses will predominate.

For areas now in sod but damaged with gullies, repair the waterways with a disk or plow or completely renovate. And if the area was in a row crop, establish the waterway any time between now and September 1. Follow these guides:

1. Form the area into a flat-bottomed waterway with "saucer" edges. Make the waterway two or three rods wide and extend it from the top of the slope to the lower flat area.
2. Broadcast lime and fertilizer as needed. Disk it in and use a packer; a firm seed bed is a must.
3. Seed heavily but shallow. Work the area crosswise the last time over. A good seed mixture to use is 15 pounds brome grass and 8 pounds of Kentucky blue grass per acre. If the waterway is apt to be wet from seepage, use some Red Top or Reed canary grass in the mixture.
4. For seeding in late summer, use a companion crop--about a bushel of rye per acre. For spring seeding, use a bushel of oats. Some farmers have found that a light straw manure mulch will replace the companion crop. Pack it again.
5. Cut the grass in the waterway twice a year. Repair damage, eliminate rodents and don't use it as a road.

#

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

Special to counties in
north central Minnesota

For use week of
August 12 or later

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

SULFUR HELPS ON SOME OAT FIELDS

It pays to add sulfur to some oat fields in north central Minnesota.

Research conducted several years ago in Beltrami, Hubbard, and Cass counties shows this to be true.

C. O. Rost, retired head of the University of Minnesota soils department, and two soils research workers, C. A. Evans and H. W. Kramer, found that sulfur increased oat yields in occasional fields.

In a third of the fields studied, sulfur fertilizing increased the bushel weight--and, therefore, the quality--of the oats even though yield might not have been raised.

On many of these fields, there was a definite advantage in adding sulfur along with nitrogen fertilizer. This combination made important yield increases in oats grain yield on a third of the plots and raised straw yields on almost half of the fields, compared to using nitrogen alone.

The soils men applied the sulfur in gypsum, at 200 pounds per acre.

#

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

To all counties
For use week of
August 11

FARM FILLERS

Despite a current slump in the pulpwood market, there's no need for Minnesota woodland owners to be disheartened. Compared to production from other natural resources, the decline in paper and paper board production this year was quite small, according to Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Production of paper and paper board was down 4 percent in early 1958, compared to a 20-24 percent drop in bituminous coal production.

* * * *

Are the shields for power take-off shafts in place on your machinery? They'll give more protection there than they will in the machine shed or fence corner, advises Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. And he adds that only machines in motion injure people, so it's always best to make sure they are stopped completely before servicing or unclogging them.

* * * *

Did a terrace break through on your farm this summer? Or is erosion showing up where you never expected it? This is a good time to "read the signs of the land," says Roger Harris, extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota. You have plenty of time to make repairs and plan new practices.

* * * *

Late blight has shown up in many areas of the state. Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, recommends Zineb, Maneb, or copper fungicides, either as dusts or sprays, to control the disease. During normal weather, apply the material every 7-10 days, and apply it at 4-5 day intervals when temperature is below normal or when there is continuous heavy moisture from rains or dew. Some growers prefer a last application of Bordeaux mixture, because it stays on the foliage for a fairly long time.

* * * *

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

Immediate release

FOREIGN FOODS TO BE SERVED AT IFYE CONFERENCE

Dolmas--meat balls cooked in cabbage leaves--will help make a Finnish girl feel right at home as she attends the international dinner at the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) alumni conference near Onamia next week.

Leena Toikka, an IFYE exchangee to Minnesota from Finland, will be one of nine exchangees from South America, Europe and Asia at the conference, Aug. 12-15.

The nine exchangees, along with the 200 IFYE alumni and their families expected to attend the conference, will dress in costumes for the international dinner on Thursday evening (Aug. 14).

Dolmas, which is a Finnish dish, pakoras, an appetizer from India and pizza from Italy will be menu features. During the evening a brief history of each foreign dish will be presented.

Another feature of the four-day conference will be a birthday party complete with a cake and 10 candles celebrating the 10th anniversary of the IFYE program.

Giving the keynote address Wednesday morning (Aug. 13) will be Harold E. Sponberg, formerly a Waseca county 4-H club member and now vice president of Northern Michigan college.

"Past Accomplishments--Our Future Challenge" is this year's conference theme.

The International Farm Youth Exchange is a program which gives young farm people the opportunity to visit other countries in order to better understand the people and their attitudes in an effort to increase international understanding. IFYE is sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service and the National 4-H Foundation.

All but four Minnesota counties have participated in the IFYE program either by sending delegates to other countries or receiving exchangees.

###

B--2085--sah

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

Immediate release
(with mats)

TWO NAMED TO EXTENSION HOME STAFF

Two home economists have joined the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service staff, Skuli Rutford, director, has announced.

They are Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, Milford, New Hampshire, who has been appointed assistant professor and home-agent-at-large, and Shirley Erickson, Badger, instructor and extension clothing specialist.

Mrs. Gifford holds a master of education degree from the University of Maryland and a B. S. with a major in home economics from State Teachers' college, Framingham, Mass.

She has had experience as a home agent in Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, as a 4-H club agent in Grafton county, New Hampshire and in the home service department of the Worcester Gas-Light company in Worcester, Mass. She was home service director for the Framingham Gas-Light company, Framingham, Mass., for five years.

She is a member of the American Home Economics association, Zonta International and Business and Profession Women's club.

As home-agent-at-large she will assist with home economics extension programs in the counties, especially those without a regular home agent.

Miss Erickson received her B. S. from the University of Minnesota in 1955, with a major in home economics education. For the past three years she has taught home economics at the West Central School of Agriculture, Morris.

She is a member of Phi Upsilon Omicron and Omicron Nu, national home economics professional honorary societies, and Pi Lambda Theta, national honor society for women in education.

As extension clothing specialist, Miss Erickson will conduct projects in clothing and textiles and prepare and organize subject matter to be used in teaching clothing work in county extension home programs.

###

B--2086--jbn

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

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

County Agent Introduction

A lush field of flax--still a mainstay of crop farming in western Minnesota-- is given a close look here by Sherman Mandt, left, East Otter Tail county agent, and Gerald Ness, assistant agent in the same county. Mandt has been in the county since 1951; Ness went there last September, after experience in teaching agricultural veterans and as a production supervisor for a Minneapolis seed firm. The picture was taken in mid-July at Morris, Minn.

###

-pjt-

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

* * * * *
* For release at noon,*
* Thursday, August 7 *
* * * * *

PRACTICAL CURE FOR "CHLOROSIS"

LAFAYETTE, IND.--There's a way to cure the iron-deficiency "chlorosis" problem in soybeans and other crops, but the treatment still isn't economically practical.

R. G. Burau, soils research worker at the University of Minnesota, told the American Society of Agronomy meeting here this morning that adding iron in "chelate" form will correct the chlorosis condition.

Chlorosis is a condition which occurs in soybeans and some other crops growing on high-lime soils. The lime ties up the iron that normally is present in the soil, and keeps this iron in a form that plants can't use. As a result, the plants turn yellow and may go down in yield or even die.

This condition is most bothersome in western and northwestern Minnesota. Soils men figure that soybean yields are often reduced by two or three bushels or more per acre as a result of chlorosis.

Chelates (pronounced key'-lates) are compounds which hold iron in a form available to plants. Burau and J. M. MacGregor, soils scientist, in two years of tests found that applying a pound of chelated iron per acre would correct the yellowing from chlorosis and therefore prevent the yield loss. However, the treatment cost around \$20 per acre--much too high to be feasible.

There is a chance, though, of doing the job with lower rates of certain chelates, Burau said. Future research will be conducted to see if that's possible.

In recent basic research, Burau found that in addition to lime content, manganese and soil moisture also may have something to do with the chlorosis problem. More yellowing occurred when the plants contained a high proportion of manganese in relation to the iron content. This has also been found true in other states, according to Burau. Some scientists, he added, feel there may possibly be a toxic effect from the manganese; when the manganese-iron ratio reaches a certain point, something may happen to make the iron less available to plants.

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

* * * * *
* For release at noon, *
* Friday, August 8 *
* * * * *

FERTILIZER SIDE-DRESSING ON CORN PAYS EVEN IN WET YEAR

LAFAYETTE, IND.--It pays to put extra nitrogen on corn during a year of high rainfall as well as any other time.

And side-dressing during the growing season is the ideal way to apply the nitrogen, as long as it's done in time, a University of Minnesota soils researcher said here today. However, he added, applying in the spring or even the previous fall is still very effective.

Loren E. Ahlrichs made the report at the American Society of Agronomy meeting. He based his conclusions on studies conducted in southern Minnesota last summer-- a season of unusually high rainfall.

On soils of light, medium and heavy texture, the researcher compared three different times of nitrogen application for corn--as a spring-plow-down, at planting time and as a "side-dress" application during the growing season. In each case, 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre were applied.

Side-dressing gave the best yield increases on both the heavy and light soils, although there was no difference between times of application on medium-textured soils.

The heavy soils in these tests were Webster clay loam, and the fields had been completely water-logged after planting. Yet, side-dressing on these fields increased corn yields by 20 bushels per acre, compared to only a 10-bushel increase for applications at plowing and planting time.

###

-pjt-

2088

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

Immediate release

EXPECTED EGG PRICE DECLINE MAKES EARLY PRODUCTION PEAK IMPORTANT

The faster Minnesota poultrymen can get their new flocks into peak production this year, the higher net return they stand to make.

William H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that egg prices may decline rather sharply in the latter part of the year or the early part of next year. Prices in a year like this are best in the early part of the laying season, he adds.

Figures from the state-federal crop and livestock reporting service show that 19 percent more young chickens were raised on Minnesota farms this year than in 1957. The increase was 10 percent for the nation.

This situation, according to Dankers, shows clearly the value of getting chicks as early as possible in the season. Producers who bought chicks early can take advantage of good prices before the decline occurs.

The egg price outlook also makes it inadvisable to keep old hens for another whole year, Dankers says. Old hens don't produce as efficiently as young ones and may actually lose money when prices have declined. However, the yearling hens will probably be very good property until the price decline begins.

Dankers attributes the increase in chicken numbers to higher egg prices in early 1958, coupled with lower feed prices. Egg prices during the first 6 months were more than 20 percent above 1957, while feed prices averaged 3 percent lower than during the previous year.

###

B--2089--pjt

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

* * * * *
* For release at noon,*
* Friday, August 8 *
* * * * *

STUDIES ON CHICKEN FLAVOR, JUICINESS REPORTED

ITHACA, N. Y.--Poultry processors can't improve the natural flavor or juiciness of chicken or turkey by chilling the dressed birds in ice slush.

But proper cooling can help keep the meat from drying out, G. W. Froning, University of Minnesota poultry researcher, said here today.

Froning, who spoke at the annual meeting of the Poultry Science association, reported on "taste panel" studies involving chicken broilers which had been chilled by a variety of different methods. In general, he found, the method of chilling had no effect on flavor.

Many poultry processors chill chicken broilers in ice slush for 3-4 hours after dressing the carcasses. Turkeys are often chilled 24 hours. Many people have wondered whether this wouldn't make the birds juicier and more appetizing.

The Minnesota experiments showed that chilling in ice slush would increase moisture content, Froning said. But much of this moisture was lost in thawing and cooking. Besides, high moisture didn't necessarily mean "more juicy" to people on the taste panels.

However, ice-slush cooling for the normal amount of time did have one advantage: birds cooled this way didn't seem to dry out as much as did air-cooled birds. But when birds were cooled in ice-slush for prolonged periods of time, the flavor seemed to "leach out," Froning said.

###

B--2090--pjt

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

Immediate release

BUY CORN NOW FOR FREEZING

Sweet corn is in plentiful supply on the market and a good buy now for freezing, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

For top quality for freezing, corn must be at just the right stage for best eating.

It is usually considered at proper stage of maturity if milk spurts out freely when the thumbnail is pressed into a kernel. When buying corn, check to see that the corn silk is dark brown and shiny, not dry. Husks should be dark green and fresh except at the stem end where they should be pale green.

Tests at the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory show that Golden Bantam types are best for freezing corn on the cob.

Two of the most important steps to success in freezing sweet corn are:

1) Speed from garden to freezer and 2) scalding corn the proper length of time, according to two University of Minnesota experts in freezing, J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella.

When held for any length of time after picking, corn quickly loses flavor. If it cannot be processed immediately after being harvested, refrigerate it.

Scalding preserves the fresh quality of corn, its color and vitamins and lengthens storage life. For scalding, the University experts suggest using a large kettle that will hold at least 12 to 15 quarts of boiling water. Place the corn in a wire basket or large cheesecloth bag and submerge it in boiling water. Keep the kettle covered during scalding and have the heat on high. Always count the time from the second the vegetable is put into the water. The water may be re-used for each batch of corn.

For corn on the cob, follow this schedule: scald 24 midget ears or 14 small ears 8 minutes; 10 medium to large ears 11 minutes. Whole kernel corn to be cut from the cob should be scalded $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes before cutting.

Chill the corn quickly in iced or cold running water for about one and a half times as long as the period for scalding. Then drain, package and freeze.

In cooking the frozen corn for eating, partially thaw it first and allow from 6 to 8 minutes for cooking four to six ears, counting the time from the second the corn is put into the boiling water.

###

E--2091--jbn

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

Special to Trade Publications

ANIMAL NUTRITION AND HEALTH SHORT COURSE SEPT. 8-9

Livestock, feed men and veterinarians will hear reports on the latest research in livestock and poultry feeding and animal health at the University of Minnesota's annual short course in animal nutrition and health Sept. 8 and 9 on the St. Paul campus.

Speakers for the two-day event will include representatives from industry as well as livestock and poultry feeding scientists and veterinarians from six universities, according to C. L. Cole, head of the department of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota and program chairman for the event.

The first morning's session on Sept. 8 will be devoted to swine nutrition. Morris Erdheim, director of technical service and development, Dawe's Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, will discuss veterinary medicine and feed industry relationships. Erdheim was the first president of the American Association of Veterinary Nutritionists. Two members of the animal husbandry staff at the University of Minnesota, R. J. Meade and W. J. Aunan, will speak on "Considerations in the Production of Meat-Type Hogs" and "Approaches to the Grading of Market Hogs."

A session on animal health in the afternoon will include talks on poultry health and Minnesota problems by B. S. Pomeroy, head of veterinary bacteriology and public health, College of Veterinary Medicine and R. B. Solac,

add 1 - Minn. nutrition short course

extension veterinarian, University of Minnesota. F. N. Andrews, professor of animal physiology at Purdue university, will report on research studies in the effect of environment on animal production. R. E. Lubbehausen, manager of the disease control department of Ralston Purina company, will speak on "Control of Internal Parasites in Swine."

Opening the Sept. 9 morning meeting on poultry nutrition will be a talk on protein-energy levels for layers by H. R. Bird, chairman of the department of poultry husbandry at the University of Wisconsin and for nine years in poultry research at the USDA Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md. E. L. Johnson, head of the department of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota, will discuss turkey nutrition and P. E. Waibel, Minnesota poultry scientist, will give a progress report on research in hemorrhage in turkeys. H. L. Fuller, professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Georgia, will talk on "Environment and Nutrition."

Speakers on the afternoon program Sept. 9 on ruminant nutrition will be W. E. Petersen and J. B. Williams of the dairy husbandry department, University of Minnesota; R. J. Webb, superintendent, Dixon Springs Experiment Station, University of Illinois; and J. K. Matsushima, associate professor of animal husbandry, University of Nebraska. Topics will include "Dairy Feed Texture and Formulation," "Milk Replacers and Calf Starters," "Complete Pelleted Rations for Ruminants" and "Feed Additives for Beef Cattle."

The University's poultry husbandry department will provide special exhibits for the short course.

Dormitory rooms will be available on the St. Paul campus. For further information, write to the director of agricultural short courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

###

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 11 1958

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

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

Vegetables - by O. C. Turnquist

1. If leaves on tomatoes are curling, it may be due to aphids or root pruning. Aphids are best controlled with Malathion. Root pruning can be prevented by applying a mulch of straw, sawdust, or grass clippings around the tomato plants. This will smother weeds and hoeing or cultivation will not be necessary.
2. Leaf spot, early blight and late blight are developing on tomato foliage now. Be sure the plants are dusted or sprayed with Parzate or Dithane every 7-10 days for control.
3. Apply Parzate and Dithane to potatoes to control late blight disease. This disease causes a brown water-soaked spot with a light ring around it.
4. If your cucumber plants are wilting, it is probably bacterial wilt which is spread by the cucumber beetle. Methoxychlor is the recommended control for this pest. If the wilted portion is cut off, the bacteria can be prevented from spreading to healthy parts of the plant.
5. Fall vegetables like Chinese cabbage, spinach, lettuce, kohlrabi and radishes may be sown now directly in the garden. These crops make good growth during the cool, short days of fall.
6. Don't break the tops of the onions. Many people think the practice of breaking the tops will cause onions to mature faster. It is best to let the onions break naturally at the neck when growth of the top ceases.

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 and June 30, 1914.

7. For tips on harvesting vegetables consult Extension Folder 172. In addition to tips on harvesting, storage suggestions are also given.

Fruits - by O. C. Turnquist

1. As soon as the raspberries are through bearing, the old fruiting canes should be removed. Also thin out some of the new canes, leaving 3-4 vigorous canes per foot of row or 6-8 canes per hill.
2. Anthracnose and mosaic disease are quite common in raspberries this year. Anthracnose causes white sunken spots on the canes, leaves and fruit and can be controlled with Fermate. Mosaic causes a yellowing of the foliage and a loss in vigor of the plants. Berries are usually poor quality. Destroy the old plants and get new certified plants next spring.
3. Remove late-formed runner plants from June-bearing strawberries. Keep the rows narrow--between 18-24 inches. Runner plants should be spaced about 8 inches apart in the row.
4. Brown rot of plums can be controlled by spraying with Fermate just when the normal fruits begin to color.
5. Continue spraying apples and crab apples with Methoxychlor for insect control every 7-10 days.
6. Fireblight is abundant this year on apples, crab apples and pears. If a branch or two of the tree dies, the leaves have a scorched appearance and the tip bends downward like a shepherd's crook, it is quite likely to be fireblight. Wait until the tree is dormant before pruning out the diseased wood.

Ornamentals - by C. Gustav Hard

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

2. Select materials now for dried arrangements from roadsides and your garden. Dry in a cool, dry room in the dark. If special twists and curves of the flower stalks are desired, the stalks should be shaped before drying.
3. Thrips can be kept off glad and dahlia flowers with a 5% dust of DDT.
4. Mildew diseases are common during August and can be controlled by Ferbam and Captan.
5. Perennials such as iris, peonies, and bleeding heart can still be transplanted this month.
6. August is an ideal month to start a new lawn. The lawn should be started between August 15 and September 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 12 1958

To all counties
For use week of
August 18 or later

TREATED POSTS LAST LONGER

A simple treatment that costs just 25 cents per post can double or even triple the "fence life" on your farm.

Besides, the treating cuts the average yearly cost and means less bother every spring with rotted and broken posts.

Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, figures it this way: By the time you cut, peel, set and tamp a home-cut red oak post, that post will have cost about 65 cents--including value of the wood, labor, and everything.

Without treatment, this post will last 5 years on the average and cost will be 13 cents per year. Treating it would cost a quarter or more and boost total cost of the post to 90 cents, but extend the life to about 20 years. The cost then, is less than 5 cents per year and there is still the economy of not having to set new posts every 5 years or so.

Smith recommends the "cold-soak" treatment in 5 percent "Penta" solution for on-the-farm use. Use a tank big enough for several posts at a time. Simply submerge the post in the solution for 48 hours and the job is done.

The pentatreatment works well on jack and red pine, and red oak and can also be used though less effectively for tamarack, northern white cedar, ash, and white oak. It's least effective on basswood, maple, elm and white birch, but they can be used if these are the only trees you have around.

Posts treated with penta should have been cut and peeled last winter and then put in a loose pile for air drying. They should be ready for treating this fall.

Smith adds one point in making a choice of treated posts to use. Don't overlook the 30 or more years of service life obtained from commercially-treated pine posts as compared to the shorter service life of home treated posts.

#

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 12 1958

To all counties
For use week of
August 18 or later

SHRINKAGE CUTS
ACTUAL RETURNS
FROM CATTLE

Shrinkage--decrease in weight during shipment--plays a big part in determining where you can most profitably sell your fat cattle.

For example: If a local buyer offers you \$26 per hundred for your cattle, you'd have to get about \$26.50 a hundred for these cattle at a market 150-200 miles away. This increase is needed to make up for about a 2 percent "tissue shrinkage" in cattle over this distance.

Kenneth Egertson, extension livestock marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, explains that the heaviest shrinkage is at the beginning of a trip.

Cattle averaging 1,000 pounds will each shrink about 16 pounds during the first 25 miles and about 20 pounds during the rest of a 200-mile trip. Time, in comparison to distance, accounts for about 75 percent of the variation in cattle shrinkage.

There are two main kinds of shrinkage. First is tissue shrinkage, which is definitely an economic loss, because of decrease in carcass weight and value. Excretory shrinkage, on the other hand, is merely a loss in "fill." A buyer will generally offer a somewhat lower price if excretory shrink is not lost before the sale.

To some extent, shrinkage can be reduced by careful handling during shipment. Well-ventilated trucks are important at this time of year. Tranquilizers may help, too. In one test, shrinkage was reduced by a fifth on cattle shipped 400 miles.

#

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 12 1958

To all counties
For use week of
August 18 or after

ATT: HOME AGENTS

WAYS TO MAKE KITCHEN WORK EASIER

Planning ahead can save both time and energy for _____ county home-makers in doing work in the kitchen, says Home Agent _____.

With imagination, it is possible to find the quickest, easiest and least tiring methods of work.

Mrs. Esther Trammell, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, suggests applying three principles, based on time and motion studies, to improve efficiency in the kitchen.

1. ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY STEPS OF A JOB--unnecessary operations or unnecessary motions. For example, allow dishes to drain dry instead of wiping them. Make dropped biscuits rather than biscuits that have to be rolled and then cut. Make chocolate chip cookies by baking the batter in a square pan and then cutting into bars. Frequently serve raw vegetables as relishes instead of taking time to make a salad.

2. KEEP EVERYTHING WITHIN EASY REACH. Store supplies and utensils in the location where they will be used first. Place items so they can be grasped easily the next time they are handled--such as cups in the cupboard with handles at the front. In the cleaning center of the kitchen, stack soiled dishes at the right of the sink, provide space for rinsing either in the left compartment of the sink or on a drainboard and have storage space for clean dishes at the left of the rinsing area.

3. USE THE BEST TOOL FOR THE JOB. If you don't have an electric mixer, get a ball-bearing egg beater for efficiency. A pastry canvas and sleeve for the rolling pin will make rolling pie crust easier. A rolling pin with movable handles is a "must." A vegetable peeler with a floating blade is useful for vegetables.

A little time spent studying the way you work and then applying these principles can save both time and energy, Mrs. Trammell says.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 12 1958

To all counties
For use week of
August 18 or later

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

EXTRA DOSES OF
ORGANIC MATTER
SOMETIMES HELP

Does it pay to add extra organic matter to the soil?

A recent University of Minnesota experiment on that question brought these results:

Extra organic matter--wood chips and straw, both used first as bedding--each increased potato yields, but only during the year applied. And where the organic matter did help, the benefit was greater when extra nitrogen was also added.

These studies were conducted by Nils Grimsbo, research worker at the North Central Experiment station, Grand Rapids, in cooperation with A. C. Caldwell, University soils scientist.

The researchers applied straw bedding, wood chip bedding, and "untreated" chips (not used as bedding) to research plots in 1956. The two bedding treatments that year increased potato yields by 31 and 25 percent respectively. Adding 60 pounds per acre of nitrogen fertilizer made the increases even higher.

Last summer, however, the organic matter which had been applied in 1956 made no difference in yields of any of the crops--potatoes, hay or oats. Also, even during the first year, there was no consistent benefit in hay and oats and untreated chips were no help in any of the trials.

#

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 12 1958

To all counties
For use week of
August 18 or after

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

FILLERS FOR YOUR 4-H COLUMN

Farming in Minnesota isn't just an occupation, it's a way of life. The active part Minnesota has played in the International Farm Youth Exchange program proves that. Goal of this program is to increase international understanding by having young people live and work with farm families of other countries.

All but four Minnesota counties have participated in the IFYE program. Ninety-two exchanges from 32 countries have visited Minnesota farms, and 30 Minnesotans will have been delegates to 23 countries by this fall.

* * *

Minnesota International Farm Youth Exchange delegates have given an estimated 2,000 talks to 150,000 people. All U. S. IFYEs--slightly more than 1,000 of them--have given nearly 72,000 talks to well over 5 million people.

* * *

It's fun to go swimming in hot weather, but every now and then a boy or girl takes chances and turns swimming fun into sorrow. Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says it's wise never to go swimming alone. Use the "buddy" system when you go swimming. And swim only at pools and beaches supervised by grownups.

* * *

"Make safety your mate for '58" was the winning slogan in this year's 4-H safety slogan contest. Winner was 15-year-old Beth Byhaug, Dawson. Christine Tripp, Belgrade, won second place with "Hey cats -- dig safety -- it's the living end." "Think for two -- the machine and you" won third place for Gordon Douglas of Byron. Thirty-one counties competed in this year's event.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 12 1958

To all counties
For use week of
August 18 or later

FARM FILLERS

Newly-seeded grass waterways need some added protection for winter and spring. Give them a light coating of strawy manure, advises Roger Harris, extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota. Repair waterway damage now and widen them if necessary; proper maintenance is as important as original installation.

* * *

If your first-year legume stands are thick but making poor growth, chances are they need some more potash, phosphate or both. Any time now, you can top-dress these stands with 40-60 pounds of actual phosphorous and potash per acre, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Remember the 1958 Minnesota 4-H safety slogan--"Make Safety Your Mate for '58." One place this applies is on equipment drawn slowly along highways, says Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. He advises putting a warning flag above and at the rear left of the equipment, similar to the way flags are used on highway maintenance vehicles. For night travel, tractors should be legally lighted--two white headlights and at least one red tail light. Red reflective materials on rear corners help, too.

* * *

Present indications are that egg prices will decline in the latter part of 1958 or early 1959, according to William H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. This means it may be best to keep yearling hens until the decline starts, but then get rid of them.

* * *

Foresters at the University of Minnesota are working out a method for selecting aspen "members" for crates according to the exact strength required for a certain load. Since it makes for more efficient use of aspen, this method could eventually mean more total use of this tree species.

* * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1958

Special to Weeklies
Immediate Release

FIVE AG EVENTS
SLATED AT U OF
MINN FOR SEPT.

Five agricultural events--four open to the general public, one for a special audience--will be held at the University of Minnesota in September.

Open to anyone interested are Swine Feeders Day, Sept. 11, the Dairy Products Institute, Sept. 16-18, the annual Beef-Grassland Field Day Sept. 24 and the Animal Nutrition and Health School Sept. 8-9. The first two events are on the St. Paul campus and the third is at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

Swine Feeders Day will feature up-to-date research information on hog nutrition and management. University livestock scientists will report on studies involving some 300 experimental pigs.

Visitors to the Dairy Products Institute will have a choice among sessions on butter, ice cream, cheese, market milk and dry and condensed milk. The sessions will cover manufacturing, sanitation, merchandising and other aspects of the dairy industry. More than 400 are expected to attend.

A round-up of research information on beef feeding, pastures, and general management will be featured at the Beef-Grassland Field Day. This is the sixth year this event will be held; the project on which the reports will be based involves about 165 beef cattle this year.

About two dozen persons will attend the Training School for Dairy Herd Improvement Association supervisors, to be Sept. 15-20.

About 250 are expected at the Animal Nutrition and Health Short Course which will cover nutrition research in all areas of livestock.

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

###

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1958

Special to Monroe County Democrat

Phillip J. Tichenor, St. Paul, son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Tichenor, formerly of Sparta and now of LaCrosse, has been cited for outstanding work in journalism.

Tichenor was one of four agricultural college editors to receive the Frank H. Jeter award, given each year to younger staff members in agricultural information work in land-grant colleges. The award was presented at the recent meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors at the University of Wisconsin. Tichenor is information specialist for the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

###

THREE-WAY APPROACH AIDS FARMER'S DAIRY INCOME

AITKIN--A three-way "intensification" plan has increased returns from a dairy herd by almost 20 percent in the past three years on an Aitkin county farm.

For the 1955-56 record-keeping year, Norman Wright's 29-cow herd of Guernseys averaged 395 pounds butterfat each--already 150 pounds above state average. Twelve months later the average was 420, and, for last year, the herd averaged a whopping 470 pounds per cow.

What made the change? "Mainly, three things," says Wright.

"First thing, it seems to me, was getting more feed value from forages, through heavier use of fertilizer, more intensive pasture management and silage."

"Second, although I've kept dairy records for 13 years, I've recently done stricter culling in the herd. When an individual cow slips in production, out she goes."

"Third," Wright says, "thanks to artificial breeding and better calf selection, the heifers do better from the beginning now. Not long ago, they averaged around 300 pounds butterfat for the first year. Now, they all start between 350 and 400 and some even higher."

The Wright family moved on its present farm 6 years ago. Although there were 160 acres of tillable soil on the place, neither pasture, grain nor cultivated crops were doing as well as Norman thought they should. So he talked it over with Fritz Gehrels, Aitkin county agent, with whom the Wrights were cooperating in a "Farm and Home Development" project.

With Gehrels' help, Wright worked out a fertilizer and pasture management plan that went into operation three years ago. The fertilizer: about 200 pounds ammonium nitrate in the fall, followed by another treatment midway through the pasture season. Phosphate and potash were applied according to soil test recommendations. The management: either a ration-a-day system, or at least a rotational set-up, so

(more)

Add 1, Three-Way Approach

the cows are turned into small areas of fresh grazing frequently.

Last year, this combination allowed the cows to get most of their summer feeding from a 12-acre pasture. Dry spring and early summer weather, however, resulted in poorer growth in the pasture this year and the cows have needed a larger area.

But the pastures supply so much high quality feed for the cows that Wright feeds only ground grain during the summer, without any protein supplement.

There was no silo on the place when the Wrights moved there. So as a temporary measure, Norman dug a trench silo big enough for up to 300 tons grass silage, and used this storage area for two years.

On this particular farm, however, a trench silo didn't work out too well; the subsoil is so light the sides kept caving in and there was quite a bit of spoilage. So a few weeks ago, Wright built a towering 18 X 60-foot upright concrete stave silo--big enough for 430 tons of silage.

Important as feed is for the herd, Wright puts just as much emphasis on his dairy records, strict culling and breeding and calf selection program. "If you don't keep records, you never really know what your cows are doing," he states. "Without knowing how much butterfat each cow is producing, you may get the wrong idea about the herd. A lot of milk from a cow doesn't mean much if the test is low, because that's what brings the pay."

Wright recently completed a new milk house, built into one end of his barn. He hopes to remodel the barn in the future and convert it into a parlor milking setup.

###

B--2092--pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1958

Immediate release

MEAT RETAILING STUDY REPORTED

How do meat market operators determine the price tag on the pork chops and steak you'll buy this week?

The most common method involves "meat pricing charts" or "guides"; of 117 Minnesota meat markets and grocers surveyed, 29 percent used this system. These charts indicate prices a retailer should ask for each meat cut to get a certain gross margin.

This survey is reported by F. Ghahraman and Philip M. Raup, University of Minnesota agricultural economists, in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes," a University Agricultural Extension Service publication.

Other meat pricing methods used were: competitors' prices, used by 23 percent of the stores; margin or percentage of selling price, 17 percent; cents-per-pound markup, 16 percent; a percentage markup over cost, 15 percent.

Stores selling large volumes of meat used the charts or guides in most cases, while small-volume stores were more likely to use cents-per-pound markup and percentage markup. Also, chain stores and locally-owned "voluntary" chain stores most frequently based their pricing methods on charts and guides, while less than a fourth of the independent stores used that procedure.

On the average, the 117 stores attempted to make a gross margin of 18 percent of the value of total meat sales. But in most cases, the actual gross margin was less than the store attempted to get.

A major difficulty facing meat retailers, the economists found, was the uneven distribution of sales during the week. A half of the week's sales were on Friday and Saturday and a third were on Saturday alone, a situation which naturally makes for inefficiency and increased cost of meat retailing. As long as this pattern continues, the economists say, it will be difficult for retailers to reduce the marketing margin.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1958

Immediate release

ENJOY CAULIFLOWER NOW; FREEZE SOME FOR NEXT WINTER

Cauliflower is at peak quality for freezing and for table use, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Nutrition-wise, cauliflower is high in vitamin C or ascorbic acid, particularly when served raw. A cup of raw cauliflower--small pieces-- will meet the day's requirement for vitamin C. A cup of cooked cauliflower will supply a third of the day's needs for this vitamin.

Raw cauliflower buds add interest to the relish tray and to tossed salads. Favorite ways of serving cooked cauliflower are with cheese sauce or with buttered crumbs.

For freezing, cauliflower may be ordered by the crate--usually about 12 heads to the crate--through grocers or from local growers. Or it may be purchased in the Twin Cities area at the Minneapolis Municipal market, 65 Lakeside ave. or the St. Paul Municipal market, 550 Jackson st. The municipal markets are open from 6 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Shirley Trantanella and J. D. Winter of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory give these directions for freezing cauliflower:

Choose firm, tender, snow-white heads. After trimming and washing the heads, break or cut them into pieces about an inch across. Soak the pieces for half an hour in a salt brine of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salt to 1 quart water to drive out small insects. Then rinse and drain. Work rapidly to prevent discoloration.

Scald for 4 minutes. For scalding, use a large kettle that will hold 12 to 15 quarts of boiling water. Place the cauliflower in a wire basket or a large cheesecloth bag and submerge it in the boiling water. Keep the kettle covered during the scalding and have the heat on high. Count the time from the second the cauliflower is put into the boiling water.

After scalding the cauliflower for 4 minutes, chill it in cold running water or iced water for at least the same amount of time. Then drain, package and freeze.

###

B--2094--jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 12, 1958

SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS
County Agent Introduction

The old-fashioned way of first digging a "post hole" and then setting the post by hand is leaving the farm scene in many areas of Minnesota. The new way--using a mechanical driver--is demonstrated here by Dan Jansen, farm laborer at the University of Minnesota's Northeast Experiment station, Duluth, left, and Torstein D. Grinager, Lake county agent. Grinager has held his present position for 30 years.

###

-pjt-

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

SPECIAL TO:
Minnesota Daily

Dr. Gladys I. Bellinger, assoc. prof. of home economics, will attend the conference and annual meeting of the National Council on Family Relations, Aug. 16-23, at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

She will attend the business sessions on, Aug. 16-18, as secretary elect.

Dr. Gerhard Neubeck, assis't prof. will also attend the meeting.

###

--amp--

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 14, 1958

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate release

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE INFLUENCES TYPES OF JOBS GIRLS CHOOSE

Whether a girl decides to become a teacher, a stenographer or a waitress may in large measure depend on the course of study she selects in high school.

That her final choice of vocation is closely related to her high school course of study is a conclusion based on findings in a recent Minnesota study reported by Clarice Olien, assistant extension rural sociologist at the University of Minnesota. The survey was made of more than 800 high school senior girls in 20 schools in north-eastern and southwestern Minnesota to find out what they planned in the way of future careers and how they arrived at their decisions. The study was conducted by University rural sociologists.

The courses in most high schools in the survey were divided into commercial, vocational, college preparatory, home economics and general.

About a third of the girls in the study ^{were} enrolled in the commercial course. The second largest group, about 27 percent, were taking the general course and the third largest group --about a fourth of all the girls studied--had elected the college preparatory courses. Only about 4.3 percent were taking a home economics program of study.

More than 85 percent of the girls in the college preparatory course said they were seeking professional-type occupations for which college preparation is necessary. Only about 10 percent of the girls taking the college preparatory course intended to go into clerical work.

On the other hand, more than three-fourths of the girls enrolled in the commercial course planned to take clerical or non-professional positions, while only a fifth were interested in going into the professions. Slightly more than 1 percent in the commercial course gave their future occupation as homemaker.

The girls following the general and the home economics courses of study were mixed in their occupational aspirations. Only about 6 percent of the girls in the

Add 1, High School Course

home economics course of study listed the professions as their choice -- including teaching, home agent or other extension positions and home service work in industry. About a fifth of the home economics majors listed their vocational aspirations as clerical. Another 14 percent gave different types of semi-skilled occupations as their choice. However, 14.3 percent gave their final occupational choice as homemaker.

Most frequently given reason for choosing a particular course of study was that it opened up many job opportunities. Only about 16 percent said interest in the work was a motivating factor. Another 15 percent took the course because it was necessary for going on to college. About 12 percent indicated that they were influenced by their parents' suggestion.

Four-fifths of the girls had access to vocational counseling. Of those who used it often, almost two-thirds indicated they wanted to go into the professions. On the other hand, only about a third of those who had never been counseled were interested in professional-type occupations. About half of those who had used the counseling service occasionally indicated their preference for the professions. There was less frequent use of counseling services among those who chose vocations of the commercial type and even less use of counseling services by those who chose lower level occupations.

Since the high school program may restrict the opportunities for certain types of jobs, Miss Olien emphasizes the importance of considering carefully the choice of the course of study. Girls wishing to go to college would probably find themselves deficient in some areas if they were to take a commercial course and upon graduation decide to go to college, for example. On the basis of the survey, Miss Olien recommends a more thorough utilization of counseling facilities by girls in high school, as well as careful consideration of their economic resources and an inventory of talents and interests before choosing their high school course of study.

###

B--2095--jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 14, 1958

Immediate Release

KOREAN WOMEN TO SPEND MONTH IN MINNESOTA

Three home economists from Seoul, Korea, will spend a month in Minnesota to observe training facilities and programs in home economics which develop leaders for work in the improvement of individual and family living.

They are Mrs. E. Soon Choi, professor and dean of women at Yon Sei university; Mrs. Woul Young Chu, editor of home economics textbooks for the Ministry of Education, Republic of Korea; and Mrs. Kyun Cho Pyo, lecturer and teacher, Sook Myung Women's university.

Dorothy Simmons, state leader, home economics extension, University of Minnesota, is in charge of arrangements for the group while they are in Minnesota.

The women will arrive in the Twin Cities on August 18 and will spend the period until September 11 on the St. Paul campus at the University of Minnesota. Their particular interest while in Minnesota is to gain an understanding of the Agricultural Extension Service, with particular emphasis on training of staff members and local voluntary leaders.

Since coming to the United States in June, the women have participated in a special short course on "Developing Leadership in Home Economics Programs" in Philadelphia. They have also visited publishing firms in New York to learn the process of publishing a textbook.

Mrs. Choi received her master's degree in home economics from Oregon State college and has studied at the Merrill Palmer school and Kansas State college. She was formerly head of the home economics department of Ewha Women's university. She is a board member and chairman of the program committee for the National YWCA in Korea.

Both Mrs. Chu and Mrs. Pyo hold bachelor's degrees in home economics from Nara Teachers' college, Japan. Mrs. Pyo is president of the Korean Home Economics association; Mrs. Chu and Mrs. Choi are vice presidents of the association.

The three women are in the United States under the sponsorship of the International Cooperation Administration, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges.

###

B--2096--jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 14, 1958

Immediate release

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE TO HAVE ALUMNI HEADQUARTERS AT FAIR

The Alumni Association of the School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota will again have headquarters in the Agriculture-Horticulture building during State Fair, Aug. 23-Sept. 1.

According to Victor Dose, St. Paul, president of the association, the headquarters will be open each day from 9:30 a.m. until fairgrounds closing time. A coffee and social hour will be held from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. daily. The annual alumni State Fair meeting will be at 3:30 p.m. Thursday, Aug. 28, at the headquarters.

All alumni and friends of the association are invited to visit the headquarters, which will be staffed by alumni and school of Agriculture faculty members.

###

B--2097--pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 14, 1958

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH FEATURE
Immediate release

SURVEY SHOWS NORTHERN FARMERS ARE "STABLE" GROUP

As a whole, farmers in northern and northeastern Minnesota are definitely not people who move around a lot.

Actually, a recent survey shows they are quite stable; four out of five of them have been in the same county for more than 10 years and three-fifths have been on the same farm for that long. Less than 9 percent have been in their respective counties for less than four years.

The survey involved 575 operators and wives in 13 counties and is reported by George Donohue, extension rural sociologist.

About 85 percent of the persons interviewed said they intended to stay in the area. The other 15 percent were going to move, but few wanted to go toward the Twin Cities; instead, most said they would go westward.

The rural sociologists found these people had a wealth of farming experience. About a fifth had been full-time farmers for their entire lives. Two-fifths were originally in some occupation other than agriculture, but were either full-time or part-time farmers when interviewed.

Despite the stability of the people, the survey underscored the fact that the 13 counties make up a low-income area, agriculturally speaking. Only 10 percent of the respondents had more than \$7,000 gross income from farming and only 30 percent reported more than \$4,000 gross. About 36 percent had between \$1,000 and \$3,000, and 11 percent--mostly part-time farmers--had less than \$500 gross income from farming.

"Gross income" here means total returns from farming, before any expenses at all are paid.

###

B--2098--pjt

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

**SPECIAL TO THE FARMER AND THE
MINNESOTA FARMER**

BEEF-GRASSLAND DAY, SWINE FEEDERS DAY SET AT UNIVERSITY

Up-to-date research involving two of Minnesota's major livestock industries will be featured for farmers attending a pair of University of Minnesota events this month. (September)

First of these will be the 36th annual Swine Feeders Day, Sept. 11 on the St. Paul campus, and second is the 6th annual Beef-Grassland Field Day, Sept. 24 at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

Some of the big question marks in hog feeding will come up for review at Swine Feeders Day. After a morning tour of University swine experiments, visitors will hear research reports on these topics:

- * Value of antibiotics and other feed additives for growing and finishing swine.
- * Thyroid-active compounds for sows during the milking period.
- * Injectable iron for prevention of nutritional anemia.
- * Antibiotics in starters for pigs nursing sows.
- * Influence of different protein levels on rate of gain, feed efficiency and carcass quality.
- * Protein supplements for barley rations fed to pigs.

These experiments are underway around the state, and are aimed at hog-raising problems in the respective areas. Staff members from University branch experiment stations at Morris, Crookston, Waseca, Grand Rapids and Duluth will report on their local projects.

Research reports will be made by R. J. Meade, University swine nutritionist and program chairman for Swine Feeders Day; A. B. Salmela, Grand Rapids station; Harley Hanke, Morris station; Kenneth Miller, Waseca station; Diedrich Reimer, Crookston station and Ralph S. Grant, Duluth station.

add 1 Swine Feeders Day--Beef-Grassland Field Day

Meade will also report on the Minnesota swine evaluation program and W. E. Rempel University livestock scientist, will explain the swine breeding research program.

To add a "Centennial flavor" to the event, H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist, will discuss "Swine production--then, now and in the future."

As a special attraction, new members of the Swine Feeders Day "30-year Club" will be recognized at the start of the afternoon program. These members are swine producers who have attended the event for 30 years or more. Fifteen men now belong to this group.

Swine Feeders Day starts at 9 a. m. with the tours, Meade's reports will be at 11, and the rest of the program is in the afternoon.

The Beef-Grassland Field Day, to be at the Rosemount station Soils Farm, will also have both a morning and afternoon session this year. University research workers will conduct morning tours of the cattle lots, pastures, and other facilities and research reports will be presented at 11 and again in the afternoon.

Feed additives and value of pastures for beef cattle will receive some thorough attention at this event. In the morning, J. C. Meiske will report on silage for wintering calves and O. E. Kolari will explain experimental results with stilbestrol, terramycin and corn silage for fattening cattle. W. J. Aunan will discuss feeding vs. implanting stilbestrol and the effect of feeding and implanting stilbestrol on carcass quality. All three men are animal husbandry staff members at the University.

Afternoon reports will include "Pasture fertility and beef production" by Paul Burson, University soils scientist and "Pasture mixtures and beef production from renovated pastures" by A. R. Schmid, University agronomist. Trials on use of stilbestrol implants and grain in feeding steers on pasture will be reviewed by A. L. Harvey, livestock researcher.

add 2 Swine Feeders Day--Beef-Grassland Field Day

A featured speaker at the event will be J. M. Schell, agronomist at Iowa State College, who will talk on "Marketing pasture through steers." A look at beef cattle prospects for 1959 will be taken by E. Fred Keller, Minnesota agricultural economist.

In true cattleman's fashion, the University Block and Bridle club will prepare a barbecue beef lunch during the noon hour at the Rosemount station.

The Beef-Grassland project has been underway at the Rosemount station since 1952, when a group of scientists in several agricultural fields combined forces with industry to solve some pressing beef and forage management problems. Studies in this project have covered many phases of beef cattle raising, from pasture grazing and renovation to fly control and fattening in the feed lot.

###

-pjt-

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

Difference Between Ice Cream, Sherbet
Cost of Market Basket
Tips on Choosing Watermelon
Safely Out of Reach
Falls Most Frequent Accident
Dangerous Time of Day

Sterilize Glass Jars?
Oven Canning Not Safe?
Speed in Freezing Corn
Tomato Juice Spoilage
Long Process for Tomatoes
Cold Pack or Raw Pack for Tomatoes

Difference Between Ice Cream, Sherbet

Have you wondered about the difference between ice cream, sherbet and ice milk? It's mainly in the amount of butterfat. If it contains 10 percent or more butterfat, it's ice cream; ice milk, if its fat content is 7 to 10 percent; and sherbet with only about 2 percent butterfat.

* * *

Cost of Market Basket

Total retail cost of a "market basket" of farm-produced foods was 8 percent higher in the second quarter of this year than in the same period of 1957, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Farmers received about three-fifths of this increase in the form of higher prices, and marketing firms received the remainder.

* * *

Tips on Choosing Watermelon

How can you tell if you're getting a good watermelon? Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, has some tips that may help you. If you're buying a whole melon, listen for a dull hollow sound when you tap the surface. If the outer green peels easily if you scratch it with your fingernail, the melon should be ripe. Look for a velvety bloom on the rind. And if you buy part of a melon, look for good red color.

-jbn-

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

Safely Out of Reach

Accidents are among the leading causes of death and injury to children under five years of age. Many that occur in homes are the result of poisoning from the various chemical substances kept on hand for cleaning and other household jobs.

According to the Minnesota Department of Health, a fourth of the poison deaths last year occurred among young children. Many of the fatalities were caused by accidental poisoning from medicines left within the child's reach -- among them familiar preparations used for pain relief. Other hazards include such common items as kerosene, bleaches, lighter fluid, cleaning fluid, insect sprays, rat poisons, permanent wave solutions, shampoos, nail polish remover, antifreeze, detergents, furniture polishes and ammonia. An especially hazardous practice is keeping kerosene in soft drink bottles.

During the early years when children are exploring and tasting, families may prevent such accidents by storing items in cabinets and cupboards that are inaccessible to children. It may also pay to have some locked cabinets.

* * *

Falls Most Frequent Accident

Falls were the most common type of accident reported in a study of 1,000 Canadian home accident injuries receiving hospital treatment. Children were the most frequent victims of falls. In three out of four of these child accidents, lack of supervision and carelessness contributed to the cause of the accident.

* * *

Dangerous Time of Day

From 4 to 7 p.m. and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. were the times of day when most home accidents were reported in a study of 1,000 Canadian home accidents. The greatest number of accidents occurred on Saturdays and Sundays. The yard, the kitchen and bedroom were the scenes of most accidents.

-jbn-

FOOD PRESERVATIONSterilizing Glass Jars?

Some homemakers ask whether it's necessary to sterilize glass jars and lids by boiling before canning. The answer is no--not when the boiling water bath or pressure-canner method is used. The containers as well as the food are then sterilized during processings. But be sure jars and lids are thoroughly clean, and to prevent breakage have jars hot when filling them with hot food.

* * *

Oven Canning Not Safe

If you're concerned about practicing safety at home, don't can in the oven. Oven canning is dangerous. Jars may seal during processing and explode, wrecking the stove and seriously cutting or burning anyone nearby. Another point to keep in mind--the temperature of the food in the jars during oven processing does not get high enough to insure destruction of spoilage bacteria in food without exceedingly long processing.

* * *

Speed in Freezing Corn

Two important rules to remember when freezing corn are: (1) get the corn into the freezer as quickly as possible after picking and (2) scald the corn before freezing.

Corn loses flavor quickly when held for any length of time after picking, unless it is kept refrigerated.

University of Minnesota freezing foods experts say that scalding is perhaps the most important step in preparing sweet corn for freezing. By stopping enzyme activity, scalding preserves the fresh quality of corn as well as its color and vitamin content and lengthens its storage life.

For information on how long to scald corn, get a copy of Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables," from the county extension office.

-jbn-

FOOD PRESERVATIONTomato Juice Spoilage

Homemakers often ask why their tomato juice spoils while their tomatoes keep perfectly.

The answer may lie in the product you select. Often trimmings and soft tomatoes are cooked for juice, while the firm tomatoes are canned. It's well to remember that a soft tomato is a partially spoiled tomato. If you include such tomatoes you'll have inferior flavor. Since spoilage has already started, the product is much harder to sterilize.

* * *

Long Process for Tomatoes

Many homemakers wonder why 45 minutes is recommended for processing quarts and add 35 minutes for pints of tomatoes. According to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota, a type of flat-sour spoilage has been developing over a period of years which is extremely hard to control at the temperature of boiling water. For that reason the processing time of 35 minutes for pints and 45 minutes for quarts is recommended for processing tomatoes in glass jars started cold.

* * *

Cold Pack or Hot Pack for Tomatoes

For superior flavor in your canned tomatoes, try the raw-pack method. It's also somewhat easier than the hot-pack method.

For the raw pack, press the skinned tomatoes into the hot jar until you have pressed out enough juice to cover them. Adjust the seal and process in the hot water bath 45 minutes for quarts and 35 minutes for pints. If you prefer the hot pack, cut the peeled tomatoes in quarters, bring to the boiling point in an open kettle, pack in hot jars and process in the hot water bath the same length of time as for the cold pack.

Be sure to discard badly blemished or soft tomatoes, remove green portions and the hard core and trim small blemishes deeply into the firm flesh.

* * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 18 1958

To all counties

For use week of
August 25

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT

DO-IT-YOURSELF
SANDWICHES FOR
QUICK LUNCH

For a spur of-the-minute party, have a do-it-yourself sandwich lunch. It's fun for your friends and it's easy for you.

Here is all you have to do, says 4-H Club Agent _____.

Set the table in buffet style with a selection of various sandwich fillings. Nearly anything can be used for fillings. Chicken, which always is a favorite, or cheddar cheese or tuna, ham or shrimp or even pizza can be used.

To add some summer sparkle, include fresh tomatoes and lettuce, radishes and onions. And then you need breads. The more kinds, the more interesting sandwiches your friends can make.

For a do-it-yourself lunch, you are limited only by the extent of your imagination and that of your friends. Just let them put the ingredients together. Everyone will be surprised at the variety of sandwiches it's possible to make.

Sandwiches are among the favorite American snacks. It has been estimated that 90 million sandwiches are eaten every day in the United States.

And best of all, sandwiches are nutritious. When enriched bread is used, sandwiches contribute three B vitamins and iron. With popular protein-rich fillings, they make a substantial contribution toward filling your daily nutritional requirements.

Next time the crowd drops in, let them fix their own lunch. Serve do-it-yourself sandwiches.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 18, 1958

SPECIAL TO UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA

* For a. m. release, Tuesday, Aug. 26 *

ROLE OF PLANT PATHOLOGY IN SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CITED

BLOOMINGTON, IND. --How plant diseases have helped shape scientific and social development of modern civilization was reviewed here this evening by an internationally noted scientist from the University of Minnesota.

In a keynote address before the 50th anniversary meeting of the American Phytopathological Society, E. C. Stakman said that despite much historical evidence of destruction from plant diseases, there are also numerous accounts of how diseases have affected modes of thought in both ancient and modern societies.

For example, he explained "Among Jehovah's terrible curses for disobedience were blasting and mildew." Although the exact nature of blasting and mildew is not known, they were plant diseases of some sort, Stakman said. He also pointed to the role played by such diseases in the rise and fall of the Roman empire.

Modern laws requiring elimination of barberry bushes--the shrubs which serve as "host plants" for wheat stem rust--actually had their beginning about 300 years ago, Stakman pointed out. The French city of Rouen was first to pass such a law, a measure which Stakman called "birth of the concept of public health for plants." But despite anti-barberry legislation at this early period, it was two centuries later before scientists learned why bar berry was so harmful, Stakman added.

Actually, he said, "wheat rust was a pioneer in impelling society to organize measures to help safeguard its food supplies by laws. The laws stimulated experimentation and research, which finally justified the actions of society and helped revolutionize man's outlook."

"But wheat rust was not the only social reformer," Stakman said. "It must also share honors--and dishonors--with the potato murrain." This murrain is

add 1 Stakman speech

the blight disease which devastated the potato fields of Ireland and caused the "potato famine" there in the 19th century. This famine, Stakman explained, eventually forced the British parliament to abolish laws which until that time imposed high duties on importation of food from other lands.

This meant that the blight, although resulting in death or emigration of some two million Irish people, "speeded the adoption of the principle of free trade," according to Stakman.

The greatest single contribution of plant diseases, Stakman declared, was the science of plant pathology itself. "Exactly when plant pathology was born is a moot question; why it was born is no question at all. It was born of necessity.

"As a science, plant pathology is scarcely a hundred years old. The early plant pathologists emerged largely from botany and gradually coalesced into groups with a common purpose." The pioneering organization behind this science, he said, was the American Phytopathological Society, the organization now celebrating its "golden jubilee" anniversary.

"Phytopathology" is a term meaning the study of plant diseases.

Stakman retired from the University of Minnesota staff in 1953, after 13 years as head of the plant pathology department there. He was on the University staff for 44 years, during which time he made important contributions to science. One of his major discoveries was that, within a variety of species of stem rust fungus there are races or strains that look alike but behave differently on different varieties of cereals and grasses.

Stakman is also a former president of the American Phytopathological Society.

###

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 18, 1958

SWINE FEEDERS DAY TO BE SEPT. 11 AT UNIVERSITY

How important are antibiotics and other feed additives in modern hog production? How do different protein levels affect carcass quality and market price?

These and other swine nutrition problems will come up for discussion at the 36th annual Swine Feeders Day, Sept. 11 on the St. Paul campus of the University.

According to R. J. Meade, program chairman for the event, some 1,500 pigs have been used during the past year in research projects aimed at getting answers to current hog feeding questions.

These experiments were conducted around the state and will be reported by staff members from branch experiment stations at Morris, Crookston, Waseca, Grand Rapids and Duluth.

Other topics for the event will include:

- * Thyroid-active compounds for sows during the milking period.
- * Injectable iron for prevention of nutritional anemia.
- * Protein supplements for barley rations fed to pigs.

As an added feature for the day, members of the Swine Feeders Day "30-Year Club" will be recognized. These members, now totalling 15, are swine producers' who have attended the event for 30 years or more.

The program starts at 9:30 a. m. with a tour of the experimental hog barns on the St. Paul campus. Meade will report some of the past year's research at 11 a. m. and other reports will follow after lunch. There will be talks on the Minnesota swine evaluation program, on University swine breeding research, and H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist, will discuss "Swine production--the, now and in the future.

All interested persons are invited to attend. For more information, contact the director of agricultural short courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

###

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

TOO LATE TO STOP APPLE MAGGOT DAMAGE THIS YEAR

If the apples in your home orchard are being ruined by apple maggots, the only thing you can do now is destroy the apples to help prevent a repeat of the problem next year.

But it's too late to stop apple maggot damage this year, say entomologists at the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. Once the maggots get in the apples, they're lost; the spraying should have been done in July.

Apple maggots--so small you can't see them without a magnifying glass--leave fine brown lines in the apple and cause the flesh to rot. Some apples fall off the trees.

If you leave maggot-infested apples on the ground this fall, the maggots will crawl into the soil and emerge as flies next summer. So the thing to do is gather up all the rotted apples and dispose of them. If you cover the apples thoroughly with fuel oil, that will kill the maggots. Burning is okay, if you do a good job of it. But don't just bury the apples; that will put the maggots right where they want to be and could result in an even worse infestation next year.

###

--pjt--

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

TWO AWARDED SMITH-DOUGLASS SCHOLARSHIPS

Gary H. Knutson, 3937 Minnehaha, Minneapolis, and Ronald A. Johnson, Harris, have been awarded Smith-Douglass Company, Inc. scholarships of \$200 each for the 1958-59 year at the University of Minnesota, according to A. A. Dowell, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Both won Smith-Douglass scholarships last year.

Johnson and Knutson will be sophomores at the University this fall.

Smith-Douglass Company, Inc. scholarships are awarded to students in soil science. According to William P. Martin, head of the department of soils, the objective of the scholarship is to help promising young people get a college training aimed at soils conservation and improvement.

###

- sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

CHI-WU WANG JOINS SCHOOL OF FORESTRY STAFF

Chi-Wu Wang, associate professor at the University of Florida School of Forestry, has joined the Minnesota School of Forestry staff for the next academic year to work on a research project dealing with the applications of genetics to the field of forestry.

He will work with Scott S. Pauley, professor of forest genetics at the Minnesota School of Forestry, on this study which will result in publication of a book titled "Applications of Genetics in Forestry."

The project has been made possible under a grant from the Louis W. and Maud Hill Family Foundation.

###

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1958

Immediate release

LANDSCAPE ARBORETUM TO BE DEDICATED

The Minnesota Landscape arboretum will be dedicated Saturday, Sept. 6, at 2. p. m. , at the arboretum site near Excelsior.

In charge of the ceremonies dedicating the 160-acre tract of woodland and meadow will be officials of the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Horticultural society. They will give special recognition to the organizations and individuals in Minnesota whose work and contributions have made the arboretum project possible.

A tour of the arboretum property is scheduled following the dedication ceremony.

The arboretum will be devoted to research in testing and developing hardy ornamentals for landscaping home grounds in Minnesota. Purpose of this research will be to increase the number of selections that will withstand Minnesota's severe climatic conditions.

Planted in a natural setting, the arboretum will give home owners an opportunity to see plant materials in natural landscape groupings, as well as the variety of plants available for landscaping.

The University of Minnesota received the deed to the land for the landscape arboretum from the Minnesota State Horticultural society in February, along with a check for initial development of the site.

Dedication ceremonies will be open to the public. The Minnesota Landscape arboretum is located on Highway 5, a mile from the University Fruit Breeding farm near Excelsior.

###

B--2099--jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1958

Immediate release

ANNUAL GARDEN FORUM SEPT. 4, 5

The annual garden forum of the Minnesota State Horticultural society is scheduled for Sept. 4 and 5 at Como Park pavilion, St. Paul, Eldred M. Hunt, secretary, has announced.

Host for this year's event will be the Ramsey county Garden club. Convention co-chairmen are Mrs. H. D. VanBuskirk, 286 N. Mc Carron's blvd., St. Paul and Mrs. K. W. Fisher, 2208 Wentworth blvd., South St. Paul.

University of Minnesota staff members on the two-day program include Roger Conklin, Ramsey county agricultural agent, and L. C. Snyder, T. S. Weir, R. A. Phillips, O. C. Turnquist and W. H. Alderman, professor emeritus, department of horticulture.

They will discuss such subjects as planting and maintaining the home lawn; planning ahead for attractive home grounds; planting for beauty and good eating. Weir will demonstrate how to prune trees and shrubs at the opening session Sept. 4.

Among other speakers for the horticultural event are J. R. Watson, chief agronomist, Toro Research and Development center, Minneapolis; Bruce Johnstone Northrup King and company, Minneapolis; and Merrill Stelling, White Bear Lake Men's Garden club.

Panels of experienced gardeners will discuss garden management and using flowers in the home on the afternoon program Friday afternoon. Garden tours guided by members of the Men's Garden club of St. Paul are also planned for the closing afternoon.

1958 Minnesota State Horticultural Society awards will be presented at the annual banquet Thursday evening, Sept. 4, at the Prom ballroom, St. Paul.

Banquet speaker will be Oliver Towne, columnist for the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch.

The garden forum is open to the public, according to Hunt.

###

B--2100--jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1958

Immediate release

HOG EXPERIMENTS TO BE REPORTED AT SWINE FEEDERS DAY

Experiments which involved some 1,500 University of Minnesota hogs will be reported at Swine Feeders Day, Sept. 11, on the University's St. Paul campus.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, the event is open to the public.

L. E. Hanson, head of the University of Minnesota animal husbandry department, is program chairman. Staff members from the St. Paul campus and branch experiment stations at Grand Rapids, Crookston, Morris and Waseca will report on recent experiments.

Research topics will include antibiotics and other feed additives for growing and finishing swine, thyroid-active compounds for sows during the milking period, use of injectable iron in preventing nutritional anemia, influence of different protein levels on rate of gain, efficiency and carcass quality and protein supplements for barley rations fed to pigs.

Other reports will cover the University's swine breeding research, the Minnesota swine evaluation program, and the past, present and future in swine production.

For more information on the event, contact the director of agricultural short courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

###

B--2101--pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1958

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

FINDING MADE IN TURKEY HEMORRHAGE RESEARCH

An important research finding on a costly hemorrhage problem in turkeys was reported this week by the University of Minnesota.

P. E. Waibel, poultry researcher, and B. S. Pomeroy, veterinary scientist, have found a way to experimentally produce aortic rupture in growing turkeys.

This should make it possible to speed up studies on control and prevention of the condition. Before, it was extremely difficult to study because scientists were unable to produce it in the laboratory.

Waibel and Pomeroy produced aortic rupture in turkeys 10-15 weeks of age by feeding a chemical called beta aminopropionitrile (BAPN). The resulting hemorrhage was indistinguishable from that seen in field conditions, they say.

Recent research at the University of Wisconsin showed that BAPN produces similar hemorrhages in turkeys just a few weeks old. The Minnesota tests, however, were the first to be conducted on older birds.

Aortic rupture occurs when one of the large blood vessels near the kidneys breaks. The resulting hemorrhage always kills the bird. This problem has hit many turkey flocks in Minnesota during recent years, often causing heavy losses.

Cause of the condition in actual flocks isn't known, but the scientists say their newly-discovered research technique should help yield some important clues.

###

B--2102--pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 19, 1958

To all counties

ATT. HOME AGENTS

For use week of
August 25 or after

SOUFFLÉ LOOK
POPULAR FOR
THIS FALL

Fall fashions are really worth exclaiming over this year, says Home Agent _____ . A new look plus a new style in fabrics and new colors all have invaded the fashion world in one season.

The new look -- called the Soufflé Look means a soft and furry appearance, according to Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Lines are softened this fall. The waist has gone up to form a gentle empire waistline or has dropped to give only a hint of its existence as it dissolves into the skirt. The gentle lines have broadened shoulders and have made double-breasted openings popular. Skirts flare gently, giving a trapeze style to the fall fashions.

Bulky, furry, exciting, are words to describe this fall's fabrics, Miss Erickson says. Tweeds and checks blended with natural fur and large blanket plaids with vibrant color schemes will be seen.

Prints are giving a new and distinct look to woolens. Now prints can be popular in your wardrobe during any season of the year.

Violets and reds are the colors for this fall. And related color schemes are the word for accessories. Even in the large plaids, bright reds and yellows and oranges are combined to create a new sensation in the fall color wheel.

Leather has taken on color. Shoes, bags, collars, purses all are colored to match or contrast with your new soufflé outfit.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 19, 1958

To all counties
For use week of
August 25 or later

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

FEED ADDITIVES
AID PIG GROWTH

Many different feed additives will speed up pig growth and get them to market quicker.

Value of several of these materials has been shown in recent research at the University of Minnesota, according to R. J. Meade, swine nutritionist there.

In 1956-57 tests, a mixture of streptomycin and sulfaquinoxaline, added at 50 grams per ton of feed, increased average daily gains by more than 70 percent. The same amount of aureomycin increased gains by about 55 percent.

These tests were conducted over a 5 week period on pigs weaned at 3 weeks of age. The antibiotics were added to a pig starter containing about 59 percent ground yellow corn, 16 percent soybean oil meal, 6 percent tankage, 2 percent dried condensed fish solubles, 12 percent dried skim milk and 3 percent dried whey. Minerals and vitamin additives were also included.

Pigs receiving no additives gained .41 pounds per day and required 1.99 pounds feed for each pound of gain. Those getting 50 grams of aureomycin gained .64 pounds daily and needed 1.72 pounds feed for each pound of gain. Those receiving streptomycin and sulfaquinoxaline at the 50 gram rate averaged .71 pounds daily gain with a feed requirement of 1.78 pounds for each pound gain. Increasing the rate to 100 grams made no gain increase with the aureomycin and only a slight gain with the mixture.

Earlier Minnesota research has shown that terramycin and a procaine penicillin-streptomycin mixture also improve rate of gain.

More recent studies on these additives will be reported at Swine Feeders Day, September 11 on the University's St. Paul Campus. All interested persons are invited to attend.

#####

File
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 1 MINNESOTA

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

Cooperative Extension Work
Agriculture,
Home Economics,
and 4-H Clubs
August 19 1958

TO: County Agents having Outlook Meetings

Enclosed is a series of three "fill-in" articles and a suggested circular letter which may help you publicize your coming outlook meeting. Feel free to alter these any way you see fit. You could use one article per week for three weeks before the meeting.

We're also sending mats of speakers and a suggested circular letter which may give you some ideas for a note to your general mailing list.

As you're probably aware, this outlook meeting will be much more than simply a look at farm prices for the next year. The specialists will carefully analyze current livestock marketing and price trends and point out how these patterns affect livestock management and feeding plans for the coming year.

Harlund G. Routh
Extension Economist in Farm Management

Phillip J. Tichenor
Extension Information
Specialist

PJT:e
Enc.

Suggested circular letter on
Farm Outlook meeting

Dear Friend:

Have high feeder calf prices made you wonder whether to stay in the beef cattle business next year? Or are you concerned about the prospect of a huge fall pig crop and, possibly, lower prices next year?

These are natural questions now, and they call for a good deal of thought in planning operations for the coming years. Two Uni-



BUY CALVES?
YEARLINGS?
PLAIN CATTLE
EXPANDED HOGS?
MORE SHEEP
IN 1959?

versity of Minnesota agricultural extension men who have a wide background in watching these market trends will help us get the answers to these perplexing questions at a

county Farm Outlook meeting, (date, place). These specialists will be (names and positions.)

For one thing, the specialist(s) will take a look at price prospects for the coming year. But they'll also do much more. They plan to "take apart" the current market trends in beef, hogs and sheep and tell us how these trends should affect your livestock management and feeding plans for the coming year.

We think this meeting is important for every farmer in the county. We're urging you to come and bring a friend or neighbor, if you like. The meeting starts at (time). Hope to see you there.

Sincerely,

County Agent

LIVESTOCK TRENDS
TO BE VIEWED AT
OUTLOOK EVENT

What's happening to beef, hog and sheep markets in Minnesota? How are price patterns apt to change in coming years?

And what do these changes mean for farm planning in _____ county?

Two (or three) extension specialists from the University of Minnesota will take a close look at these questions during a _____ county Farm Outlook meeting (date, place). The specialists will be (names, positions.)

County Agent _____ points out that beef cattle, for example, are now in the "expansion phase" of a cycle; many cows, heifers and calves are being held back by beef men to enlarge breeding herds. Offsetting this trend toward reduced supply of beef are distinct changes in feeding patterns, such as feeding a higher percentage of the annual calf crop.

How farmers can plan their beef operations with one eye on these long-run trends will be discussed by the specialists at the outlook meetings. They will also demonstrate ways to fit the cattle feeding program to an individual farm and will show a way to estimate profit prospects for various cattle feeding programs.

For hogs, the specialists will stress the "shorter run" outlook, and how the "cyclical" fluctuations in hog marketing and hog prices are affecting farmers' profits.

The meeting starts at (time.) All _____ county farm families are urged to attend.

#####

HOG MARKETS ARE
MAJOR TOPIC AT
OUTLOOK MEETING

Was the 1958 increase in spring hog farrowing good or bad for ~~hog~~ farmers in _____ county? And what will fall 1958 farrowing do to hog prices?

You can get a better idea by attending the _____ county Farm Outlook meeting (date, place), according to County Agent _____.

This meeting will be much more than a prediction of farm prices for the coming year. Two (or three) specialists from the University of Minnesota will analyze long-time trends in livestock farming and tell how these trends affect the individual farmer's plans for the future.

For example, hog producers around the nation in fall, 1957, indicated that, according to their intentions, there would be 7 percent more pigs farrowed in spring, 1958, than were farrowed a year earlier. Although there was a 10 percent increase in Minnesota, farrowings for the U. S. as a whole were actually only 2 percent higher than spring, 1957. The result: a good hog market through this summer and for the rest of the year.

But how does the 1958 pattern tie in with the long-term fluctuations in hog production and marketing? This is the point for major emphasis in the outlook meeting.

Farmers at the meeting will hear a similar analysis of the beef situation, but on a more long-time basis. Beef cattle are now in what economists call the "expansion phase" of a cycle; that is, breeders are holding back cows and heifers to build up their herds. How this affects long-range prospects for beef profits will be discussed.

All _____ county farm families are invited to the meeting, which starts at _____ (time) _____.

#

Story #3 (last week before event) (with mats of speakers)

SPEAKER (S) LISTED
FOR OUTLOOK MEET

Two (or "three") University of Minnesota extension specialist(s) will be featured speaker(s) for the _____ county Farm Outlook meeting, (date, place).

The speaker(s) will be (name or names and positions.)

All farm families in _____ county are urged to attend. The event will feature, in addition to the outlook on farm prices, a careful analysis of livestock marketing trends and how these trends affect livestock management and feeding plans for the coming year.

Starting at (time), (speakers' names) will discuss the general economic situation, the feed supply situation, beef cattle prospects, and the hog market outlook, in that order.

(Add any other meeting details necessary.)

(Add biographical material on speaker or speakers.)

#####

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 19, 1958

To all counties

For use week of
August 25 or later

FARMERS URGED
TO "EVEN OUT"
HOG FARROWING

Minnesota hog producers and the swine industry in general would be better off if farmers would have their pigs farrow around the calendar.

A system of orderly, multiple farrowing and marketing--if adopted by all producers--could almost eliminate the problem of seasonal hog price movements, according to Kenneth Egertson, extension livestock marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Seasonal price fluctuations are one of the biggest headaches in the hog business. In 1955, prices for barrows and gilts went from \$19 in June to around \$10 per hundred pounds in December. Although this is an extreme example, research data show that prices tend to run 20-25 percent higher in summer than in November or December.

These variations are caused by the current hog farrowing patterns, Egertson explains. Because of large numbers of pigs farrowed in spring, there are large increases in pork supply in late fall and early winter. But unlike supply, pork demand stays quite stable from one season to the next. Therefore, when there is a glut of hogs on the market with no increase in demand, there is a drop in price.

Actually, Egertson adds, hog producers are in the driver's seat when it comes to controlling these seasonal fluctuations. And there already is an encouraging trend toward more evenly distributed farrowings and marketings. In 1940, about 32 percent of Minnesota sows farrowed in April, compared to only 20 percent now. February farrowings increased from 3.5 to 10 percent in the same period. This shift has helped level off seasonality in prices to some degree, Egertson says.

Multiple farrowing would have other benefits for producers, too. They could make more efficient use of equipment and buildings, have a year-around income and less price risk. They would get a higher average price, by missing the months of low prices.

#####

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 19, 1958

To all counties
For use week of
August 25 or later

FARM FILLERS

Here's a quick way to estimate corn plant population. With a tape measure or string, mark off a 13-foot strip in a typical row. Count the plants in this strip and multiply by 1,000. So if you count 15 plants in the strip, there are about 15,000 per acre. Sound easy? For more accuracy, take an average count from several places. Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, says this calculation is based on rows 40 inches apart. For 38-inch spacing, measure row strips 13 feet, 9 inches long and use strips 14 feet long for rows 36 inches apart. Remember: To make efficient use of fertilizer, you need between 16,000 and 18,000 plants per acre. If your population is lower, plan to boost it up next year.

* * * * *

There's a wide variation in durability of heartwood in different Minnesota tree species. White and bur oak, northern white-cedar, black locust, black walnut, and catalpa are very durable, says John Heetzel, forestry researcher at the University of Minnesota. Posts cut from heartwood of these trees may last 10 to 20 years. Tamarack and red oak are moderately durable (5 to 10 years) while aspen, cottonwood, maple, and pine posts will give only 2 to 5 years of service.

* * * * *

Yellow lower leaves that you saw in the corn field this month was due to lack of nitrogen or potassium, according to Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Lack of moisture alone will show up as wilted--but green--top leaves.

* * * * *

Watch for an announcement around September 1 that forest tree planting stock can be ordered from the State Department of Conservation for delivery in April and May, 1959. Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, expects public demand to again exceed supply. So don't delay sending your order in. You can get application forms from your county agent, ASC office, or local forester.

#####

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 19, 1958

To all counties
For use week of
August 25 or later

FALLS RANK HIGH
IN ACCIDENTS

Falls are the number two cause of fatal farm work accidents.

And they could easily rank number one in cause of injuries, says Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist.

Here are some danger points for falls at this time of year: cleaning grain bins, climbing on and off wagons and trucks, working on bale stacks, climbing down haymow and silo chutes. Rickety ladders are another hazard.

How can you prevent accidental falls resulting from these situations? Only by first realizing the dangers, Prickett says. Slow down. No job is so important that you must risk life and limb to get it done.

Put protective rails around hay chutes. Use only sturdy ladders. And be cautious. Accidents not only cause pain and suffering; they're just plain poor business. The five minutes you save by using a nearby but rotted ladder won't mean much if a fall puts you flat on your back for 5 months.

#####

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 19, 1958

SPECIAL TO THE PIONEER PRESS

County Agent Introduction

Good pastures are the key to successful dairy farming in Minnesota's north country. Bill Dorsey, right, Park Rapids, Hubbard county agent, shows a well-fertilized stand of white clover and permanent grass to Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. This stand has already been grazed several times, but still shows good late-summer growth. The picture was taken at the North Central Experiment station, Grand Rapids.

###

-pjt-

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

* For release, Friday noon *
* August 22, 1958 *

RED RIVER VALLEY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

CROOKSTON--Special attention was focused today (Friday, Aug. 22) on the agricultural problems and potential of the Red River Valley. The occasion was the summer meeting of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture advisory council.

The council is made up of representatives of general farm groups, commodity and producer organizations and the general public. The committee advises the Institute on its teaching, research and extension programs. F. W. Gehrman, Wayzata, is chairman.

B. E. Youngquist, superintendent of the University's Northwest School and Agricultural Experiment station, Crookston, pointed out the following trends in the Red River Valley agricultural picture:

* The number of farms is decreasing faster here than in the rest of the state. Nearly all Northwest counties have exceeded the state decrease of 5.3 percent in the past two years.

* The area is losing population, while the state as a whole is gaining. In the period, 1950-57, Minnesota gained 11.3 percent while northwestern Minnesota lost 4 percent in population.

* The size of Valley farms is increasing faster than those of the state. The middle-sized farm in the Red River Valley is over 400 acres compared to the state average of 208.2 in 1957 and 182.9 in 1946.

* A larger percentage, 45 percent, of people live on farms than the state average of 17.9 percent.

* A large part of the Valley's farm income comes from crops. About 75 percent comes from crops and 25 percent from livestock. The state as a whole derives two thirds of its farm income from livestock and livestock products and one third from crops.

Youngquist also reported that the leading crops from the standpoint of dollar income for the Red River Valley in 1957 were: wheat, oats, hay, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, corn and soybeans.

(more)

add 1 Red River Valley

In discussing the problems of the Red River Valley, West Polk county agent Carl Ash told the group that "food production potentials of the Valley soils have hardly been touched."

"We need basic research for our types of soils on chemical and cultural weed control. Cultural weed control especially needs further exploration," he said.

Ash also pointed out that lime chlorosis is a serious problem on both heavy and light soils. It reduces the yields of cereal and horticultural crops and causes winter injury to plants, trees and shrubs.

"Generally we need to know more about the reaction of common plant elements in our soils of the Valley," he said.

Ash also pointed to the need for even more training for farmers. He said, "Today's and tomorrow's farmer must have practical training in the fields of chemical, mechanical and electrical engineering if he is to prosper. This training must be in addition to high school and college."

Members of the Advisory council include Clarence Myers, Blue Earth, Minnesota Farm Bureau; Clinton Hess, St. Paul, Minnesota Farmers' Union; William B. Pearson, Ogilvie, Minnesota State Grange; F. L. Mitchell, Canby, Minnesota Crop Improvement association; D. T. Carlson, Willmar, Minnesota Dairy Industry committee; Clem Thurnbeck, Forest Lake, Minnesota Poultry Industry council; L. W. Wilson, Owatonna, Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association; Lloyd Bachman, Minneapolis, Minnesota State Horticultural society; Ann Krost, Minneapolis, Minnesota State Home Economics association; F. W. Gehrman, Wayzata, Minnesota State Veterinary Medical society; Theodore Hegseth, Fergus Falls, Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts; George Amidon, International Falls; Kenneth Law, Hastings; S. B. Folsom, Minneapolis; Mrs. O. M. Bollum, Goodhue; Donald Brown, Waseca; V. M. Gibbons, Crookston; and Phillip Pillsbury, Minneapolis.

Gehrman is chairman and Pillsbury vice chairman of the committee. H. J. Sloan, director of the University's Agricultural Experiment station serves as executive secretary of the group.

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

Immediate release

ANIMAL NUTRITION AND HEALTH SHORT COURSE TO BE SEPT. 8 AND 9

A group of livestock authorities from Minnesota, around the Midwest and other parts of the nation will give their views on some of the most pressing problems in livestock production, during the Animal Nutrition and Health Short Course, Sept. 8 and 9 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The event was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. C. L. Cole, head of the University dairy department, is program chairman.

Sessions at the course will cover swine nutrition, animal health, poultry nutrition and ruminant feeding. Among the speakers will be F. N. Andrews, animal physiologist at Purdue university; Morris Erdheim, director of technical service and development for Dawe's Laboratories, Chicago; H. R. Bird, chairman of the poultry husbandry department at the University of Wisconsin and J. K. Matsushima, animal husbandman from the University of Nebraska.

There will also be speakers from the University of Illinois, the University of Georgia and the University of Minnesota.

All interested persons are invited. For more information, contact the director of agricultural short courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

###

B-2104-pjt

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

FACT SHEET ON 4-H AT THE STATE FAIR -- 1958

HOW MANY: Approximately 2,500 4-H boys and girls will attend the State Fair, to exhibit livestock, give demonstrations or participate in the dress revue.

WHERE WILL THEY LIVE: They will eat and sleep in the 4-H club building on the Fair Grounds. Since demonstration schedules are set up for counties in three different sections, demonstrators will come and go according to the time of their demonstrations. Dormitories accommodate more than 1,200 4-H'ers at one time.

DEMONSTRATIONS: About 1,000 demonstrations will be given on seven platforms in the 4-H building beginning at 8:30 a. m. Saturday, August 23, and continuing until 5 p. m. each day except Sundays. These will include demonstrations in forestry, electrification, farm and home shop, bread making, dairy foods, clothing, home-making assistance, home furnishings, safety and health, gardening, soil conservation, food preservation and home beautification. Selected demonstrations from blue ribbon groups will be given on Labor Day.

LIVESTOCK EXHIBITS: This year more than 1,200 club members will exhibit livestock, which will be received beginning Friday noon, August 29, in the 4-H livestock barn and will be judged Saturday, August 30. Livestock includes: 687 dairy cattle, 146 pigs, 113 sheep, 23 dual-purpose cattle, 99 beef heifers, 161 pens of poultry (4 to a pen), 18 pens of rabbits (3 to a pen).

BOOTHS: 72 booths portraying 4-H activities in as many different counties will be on display in the 4-H building. Booths will be judged Saturday, August 23.

DAY BY DAY 4-H ACTIVITIES

Saturday, August 23

8:30 a. m. - 5 p. m. - 4-H demonstrations
10 a. m. - Pie contest (1st division)

Sunday, August 24

12 noon - Reunion of former National 4-H Conference delegates -- cafeteria,
Erickson hall, 4-H building

Monday, August 25

8:30 a. m. - 5 p. m. - Demonstrations
7:30 p. m. - Assembly program and get acquainted party -- 4-H auditorium,
2nd floor

Tuesday, August 26

8:30 a. m. - 5 p. m. - Demonstrations
12 p. m. - Key award luncheon to be attended by about 500 club members
who have won 4-H key awards for leadership and outstanding
service -- Coffman Memorial Union
6:30 p. m. - Parade to grandstand

(more)

Wednesday, August 27

- 8 a. m. - 2 p. m. - Pie contest (2nd division)
- 8:30 a. m. - 5 p. m. - Demonstrations
- 8 a. m. - 3 p. m. - Judging of dress revue contestants -- 2nd floor, 4-H bldg
- 7:30 p. m. - 4-H Share the Fun Festival -- 4-H auditorium. This is a program, not a contest. No winners will be selected.

Thursday, August 28

- 8 a. m. - 4 p. m. - Dairy judging and livestock judging team contests, hippodrome
- 8:30 a. m. - 5 p. m. - Demonstrations
- 2:30 p. m. - Dress revue -- 4-H auditorium. Dress revue queen and attendants available for pictures at 4 p. m., 4-H auditorium, 2nd floor.
- 6:30 p. m. - Annual 4-H banquet by Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Coffman Union

Friday, August 29

- 8:30 a. m. - 5 p. m. - Demonstrations
- 7:30 p. m. - Four International Farm Youth Exchangees from foreign countries (Argentina, Pakistan, Finland) will be made members of the 4-H club at a special ceremony in 4-H auditorium. IFYEs will be seeing the fair during the day but will be available for pictures and interviews if you will make advance requests.
- 9 p. m. - Centennial party, 2nd floor, 4-H building

Saturday, August 30

- 8 a. m. - 1 p. m. - Pie contest (3rd division)
- 8 a. m. - 6 p. m. - Judging of all classes of livestock -- hippodrome
- 8:30 a. m. - 5 p. m. - Demonstrations
- 7:30 p. m. - Livestock parade -- hippodrome
- 7:30 p. m. - Dairy and livestock awards program and dairy showmanship contest -- hippodrome

Sunday, August 31

- 4-H livestock winners available for pictures by appointment (4-H office, livestock barn)
- 6:30 p. m. - parade to grandstand

Monday, September 1

- 8 a. m. - Livestock demonstrations in sheep barn
- 9:30 a. m. - throughout the day - selected demonstrations from blue ribbon groups in 4-H building.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION--

DURING the fair: Call 4-H PRESS OFFICE, 4-H Building, State Fair Grounds

BEFORE the fair: Call INFORMATION SERVICE, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul; MI 6-4616, Ext. 205.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
August 21 1958

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

For immediate release

LOCAL 4-H'ER
WINS TRIP TO
STATE CAMP

_____, will attend the State 4-H Conservation Camp because of (his, her) outstanding work in the 4-H conservation program.

The camp, sponsored each year by Charles L. Horn, president of the Federal Cartridge corporation, will be held at the University of Minnesota's Itasca Forestry and Biological station, Itasca State Park, September 11-14.

This year will be the camp's 25th anniversary. During the camp, conservation classes will be conducted on forestry, land appreciation, Minnesota plants and outdoor cookery. At special sessions, James Lee, State Fish and Game department, will discuss Minnesota's conservation department and David Yaeger, federal Cartridge corporation, will give a gun safety demonstration.

Purpose of conservation camp is to give 4-H'ers a greater appreciation of the importance of conservation and to help them recognize their part in conservation work.

In Minnesota alone, some 8,000 boys and girls are engaged in 4-H conservation work and the soil and water conservation project.

_____ county's representative to Conservation camp has been active in conservation. (Give a brief account of his or her activities in conservation.)

TIMELY TIPS FOR THE Sept. 6 issue

A common attitude on accidents is "Yes, but they can never happen to me." A much better view would be "It can happen here." This is particularly true during silo filling. This operation has all sorts of hazards: falling 30 to 50 feet from careless climbing, being overcome by silo gas, and injuries from revolving knives, shafts or gears in the ensilage cutter. Records show these accidents happen around Minnesota every year in silo filling season—except to people who watch for these dangers and avoid them.

* * *

--Glenn Prickett

Despite reports indicating an 8 to 10 percent increase in the fall pig crop, continued good hog prices are expected for the next year. But whether they stay good after that depends upon the hog producers themselves. If there is a rapid expansion next year, prices can be expected to decline sharply.

* * *

--Kenneth Egertson and
H. G. Zavoral

Staples should be driven at a slight angle from parallel with the side of the posts, to reduce the chance of opening the checks already in the wood or even splitting the post.

* * *

--John R. Neetzel

If you are going to plant forest trees in 1959 and want the planting to be eligible for Soil Bank Conservation Reserve benefit payments, you'll need to visit your local ASC office and make a contract application. You must do this on or before Oct. 10, 1958.

* * *

--Marvin Smith

A quick treatment now will allow your cattle to go into the winter "louse-free." Lindane, methoxychlor, Co-Ral or malathion can be used to kill lice on beef cattle. On milk cows, either rotenone or pyrethrins may be used. Spraying now, in good weather, is easier on both the cattle and the farmer than it would be after the snow flies.

* * *

--John Lofgren

add 1 timely tips

Wondering whether to buy beef calves or yearlings this fall? Or whether to expand in hogs or sheep in 1959? You can get a better idea by attending one of the Farm Outlook meetings this fall. About 40 are being held around the state. University specialists will analyze current market trends and tell how these patterns affect livestock planning on local farms. Your county agent can tell you where the nearest outlook meeting is being held.

* * *

--Hal Routh

If you've paid careful attention to cows on woodland pasture, you probably noticed that it took 9 to 17 acres per cow in dense woods and 5 to 9 acres per cow in average woodland. Yet, on improved pasture, between a half acre and an acre and a half per cow is all you need for the whole season. Besides, pasturing hurts the forest; it packs the soil, making water run off instead of into the ground. Grazing prevents young trees from growing properly. It adds up to one thing: cows and trees don't mix.

* * *

--Parker Anderson

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

Special to Koochiching Co.

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
SEPTEMBER 8

Ellen Paetsch, Merrill, Wis., will take over the duties of home agent for Koochiching county on Sept. 8.

She will work with County Agricultural Agent Donald Petman in carrying out an expanded extension program for the county, with special emphasis on the extension home program and the home economics phases of 4-H club work.

Miss Paetsch received her bachelor of science degree from Stout State college, Menomonie, Wis., in June, with a major in home economics. While a student she was active in the college Home Economics club, the Lutheran Student association and was a member of Delta Zeta sorority. She played in the college marching band.

Since July 1 Miss Paetsch has been serving as assistant home agent in Anoka county, receiving special training in extension methods and techniques.

-jbn-

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

SPECIAL TO FORESTRY
PUBLICATIONS

Immediate release

CHI-WU WANG JOINS SCHOOL OF FORESTRY STAFF

Chi-Wu Wang, associate professor at the University of Florida School of Forestry, has joined the Minnesota School of Forestry staff for the next academic year to work on a research project dealing with the applications of genetics to the field of forestry.

He will work with Scott S. Pauley, professor of forest genetics at the Minnesota School of Forestry, on this study which will result in publication of a book titled "Applications of Genetics in Forestry."

The project has two objectives: first, a critical analysis and evaluation of research results and methods in the study of heredity and variation in forest trees and forest-tree populations; and second, summarization of results and methods of applying genetic principles in naturally and artificially reproduced forest stands.

Pauley points out that in recent years, foresters have recognized the growing need to know more about heredity and variation in forest trees. Such knowledge, he says, is not only essential and necessary for the wise management of wild or naturally reproduced forests, but becomes of critical concern in situations where forest planting is employed.

The project has been made possible under a grant from the Louis W. and Maud Hill Family Foundation.

###

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 25 1958

To all counties
For use week of
September 1 or later

FEEDER LAMBS
NEED GOOD CARE

Those feeder lambs you're getting late this summer or in early fall need some special care to get a good start.

Lambs normally shrink up to 8 pounds per head when shipped from a central market and 6-10 pounds when they come from a western range. So get them on feed rapidly, advise R. M. Jordan, sheep researcher, and R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. They make this point in newly-issued extension bulletin 290, "Fattening Western and Native Lambs." The bulletin is available at the county extension office.

When you first get the lambs, give them only high-quality mixed grass and legume hay and water during the first day, the bulletin advises. Feed about a fifth of a pound of 40 percent protein supplement per lamb on the second day and, by the third or fourth day, all lambs should be eating.

Add one-fifth pound of grain each day to the protein supplement until the lambs are eating about a pound of grain per head daily. From then on, increase the grain by a tenth pound per lamb daily until the lambs are on full feed.

"Full grain feed" amounts to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds per lamb or what the lambs will clean up in 15-20 minutes. After lambs are on full feed, you can either cut out the protein supplement entirely or reduce it to a tenth pound per lamb daily--as long as the lambs are getting high-quality legume hay.

If you follow a self-feeding plan, put the lambs on self feeders on the second or third day after they're in the feed lot. A good starting feed is 75-80 percent chopped alfalfa, 20-25 percent barley, cracked corn or ground ear corn and 5-10 percent protein supplement. Reduce the hay gradually and increase the grain by adding cracked corn until the lambs are getting half corn or its equivalent.

Native and Dakota feeder lambs should be wormed about the second or third week. You can drench each lamb with three-fourths to one ounce of phenothiazine or you can mix the phenothiazine with grain. If ticks are a problem, spray before the end of September.

#

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 25 1958

To all counties

For use week of
September 1 or later

FERTILIZER HELPS
"BOOST FARM SIZE"

Fertilizer is one of the best answers Minnesota farmers have for the "small farm size" problem.

It's also an ideal way to lower production costs.

Ermond Hartmans, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, explains that according to long-time Minnesota farm production figures, a good fertility program coupled with good crop production methods can make a smaller high-yielding farm more profitable than a larger farm with only average yields.

He gives this example: If a 120-acre farm produces 70 bushels corn, 60 bushels of oats and three tons hay per acre, total "crop labor return" will be only \$100 less than from a 180-acre farm averaging 50 bushels corn, 40 bushels oats and two tons hay from each acre. "Crop labor return" is what's left after fertilizer, land charges, machinery and all other costs except labor are paid for.

The 120-acre farm, with the better yields, would require 350 hours less labor for the year. This saved labor could be used on livestock--hogs or feeding cattle--and would be enough for an extra \$500 net income. So although the small farm had a somewhat smaller crop return, total income "potential" would still be \$400 higher than for the 180-acre unit where yields were only average.

These figures are really conservative, Hartmans adds. In many Minnesota areas, the average yields, with enough fertilizer and good crop management, could be increased to 100 bushels corn, 60 bushels oats and four tons alfalfa per acre. In this case, total crop labor return would be \$4,000 or \$1200 more than a 180-acre farm still getting average yields.

Hartmans draws this conclusion: Before increasing the acreage on your farm, make sure your present land is producing above average yields.

Here's another argument for the high-fertilizer, high yield approach: If corn dropped to 80 cents per bushel, the average-yielding farm would make no profit no matter how large it is. But the "good-yielding" farm, at that price, would still make \$6 profit per acre.

#

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 25 1958

To all counties
For use week of
September 1 or later

FARM FILLERS

Feeder lambs received during August and September will make excellent gains on rape or other good pasture, according to R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist and R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Rape is particularly well suited, since it normally provides good eating into late October and early November.

* * * *

The average Minnesota cow on Dairy Herd Improvement association test in 1957 produced 377 pounds of butterfat, compared to the state average of 245. Extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota point out that on a grade B market, the farmer with average production makes about \$34 annual labor income per cow, while at the DHIA average, he makes more than three times that much. At grade A prices, the labor runs about \$78 per cow for state average and \$183 at DHIA average.

* * * *

Shouting "Whoa!" won't stop power driven machines, like silo fillers. Stop these machines before unclogging them, urges Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Remember: accident prevention is profit protection. Hospital and medical expenses due to injuries can result in financial disaster.

* * * *

A reminder: If you plan to get Soil Bank Conservation Reserve payments for 1959 tree plantings, you need to make a contract application on or before October 10, 1958. Make the application at the local ASC office.

* * * *

The most common meat pricing method in Minnesota involves "meat pricing charts" or "guides," a University of Minnesota report shows. Of 117 meat markets and grocers surveyed, 29 percent used that system.

* * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 25 1958

To all counties

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

RESEARCH SHOWS
HOW TO INCREASE
BEEF PROFITS

Fertilizer, grain and stilbestrol can add up to twice as much "beef per acre", according to recent University of Minnesota research.

Trials conducted in '57 at the Rosemount Experiment Station showed that where steers received ground ear corn, had been implanted with 24 milligrams of stilbestrol and were on fertilized pasture, there were 582 pounds of beef worth about \$90 after feed and fertilizer costs, produced on each acre.

Steers on unfertilized pasture without grain or stilbestrol produced only 254 pounds of beef, worth about \$56 per acre after costs were subtracted.

These tests were conducted over a 112-day period. The stilbestrol was in pellet form and was implanted under the skin in back of each animal's ear.

Feeding ground ear corn, without stilbestrol or fertilized pasture, increased the amount of beef produced on each acre by 37.8 percent. Fertilization alone increased beef per acre by 22.8 percent and stilbestrol implanting by itself accounted for a 16.4 percent increase.

This is only one aspect of an extensive Beef-Grassland research project at the Rosemount station. The project has been underway since 1952 and has covered many phases of beef cattle raising, from pasture grazing and renovation to fly control and fattening in the feed lot.

Results of the most recent studies in this project will be reported at the annual Beef-Grassland Field Day Wednesday, September 24, at the Rosemount station.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

#

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

To all counties

For use week of
September 1

ATT: HOME AGENTS

CHICKEN HEADS
LIST OF SEPT.
PLENTIFULS

Consider tender young chicken for company and family meals in September, suggests Home Agent _____.

Broilers and fryers, in very heavy supply, head the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods.

For variety, cook them by baking, barbecuing with different sauces, broiling or roasting the small whole birds, _____ suggests.

Peaches continue to be the most plentiful of shipped-in fruits. Orchards in late-crop states are producing heavily this year. Markets will have big supplies of fresh peaches from Colorado in early September, the time many homemakers prefer to can and freeze this fruit.

As for vegetables, potatoes will be abundant from the big late-summer crops. Market and home gardens will supply peak quantities of such fresh vegetables as tomatoes, sweet corn, peppers, cucumbers, cabbage, lettuce and onions. This year's crop of canning peas plus a record large carryover will make canned peas a good buy for consumers.

Milk is another September plentiful. Milk supplies continue to be greater than demand.

To add color and flavor to the relish plate and to salads, canned ripe olives will be in large supply on September markets from the record-large crop of olives in prospect.

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

SPECIAL TO
Hennepin County Papers

LANDSCAPE ARBORETUM DEDICATION SAT. , SEPT. 6

Dedication of the Minnesota landscape arboretum has been set for Saturday, Sept. 6, at 2 p. m. at the arboretum site near Excelsior. The event will be open to the public.

Officials of the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Horticultural society will be in charge of the ceremonies dedicating the 160-acre tract of woodland and meadow. They will give special recognition to the organizations and individuals in Minnesota whose work and contributions have made the arboretum project possible.

Donald Wyman, horticulturist at the Arnold Arboretum connected with Harvard university will be the principal speaker at the dedication program. A tour of the arboretum property will follow the dedication ceremony.

The arboretum will be devoted to research in testing and developing hardy ornamentals for landscaping home grounds in Minnesota. Purpose of this research will be to increase the number of selections that will withstand Minnesota's severe climatic conditions.

Planted in a natural setting, the arboretum will give home owners an opportunity to see plant materials in natural landscape groupings, as well as the variety of plants available for landscaping.

The University of Minnesota received the deed to the land for the landscape arboretum from the Minnesota State Horticultural society in February, along with a check for initial development of the site.

The Minnesota Landscape arboretum is located on Highway 5, a mile from the University Fruit Breeding farm near Excelsior.

###

-jbn-

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

Immediate release

LARGE-SCALE FARM OWNERSHIP STUDY BEING LAUNCHED BY UNIVERSITY

Minnesota's Centennial year should produce the best information ever gathered on how farms in the state are bought, owned and sold.

During the next two weeks, some 14,000 farmers will receive mail questionnaires from the University of Minnesota, in connection with the most extensive farm ownership study ever conducted in the state. Directing the study are Philip M. Raup and Jerome E. Johnson, agricultural economists.

Raup and Johnson urge farmers receiving the questionnaires to fill out and return them as soon as possible. The more complete the returns, the more successful the study will be.

The economists say the results will give them a better understanding of farm ownership conditions and will provide better information for farmers on how to meet ownership problems. A similar study was conducted in 1945 and will be compared with 1958 results to show changes over the 13-year period.

Purposes of the study will be to find out:

- * Who the owners of Minnesota farms are.
- * How farms are acquired, transferred and owned.
- * Owners' plans for transferring farms to the next generation.
- * Age, occupation, residence and other characteristics of land owners.
- * How the above characteristics of ownership related to each other?

Individual replies will be kept strictly confidential, the economists say. The data will be used only to give averages for each question.

###

B-2106-pjt

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

A Minnesota
Farm Feature

NEW SCHEME ON OLD GRASS PASTURE CUTS ACRES, FEED BILL

LEWISTON--A new chapter for the books on pasture management is being written in the rolling hills of southeastern Minnesota this summer.

The new story: how to get more milk from fewer acres of old "permanent grass" pastures--the kind generally thought useless in recent years.

One of several farmers demonstrating this new concept is Clifford Pierce here in Winona county, who pastured 21 milking Guernseys for 77 days this summer on just 7 acres of grass. That's only a third of an acre per cow and less than a third as much acreage as usually required with this type of pasture.

He turned the trick with careful pasture management/and about \$200 worth of fertilizer. Expensive? Maybe, but note this: The pasture produced such high-quality feed that in comparison with last year, Pierce saved about \$200 in extra grain and hay that the cows didn't need this summer. So the feed saving was enough alone to pay for the fertilizer and the left-over land was clear profit. Besides, this system involved no "renovating" at all; the pasture was used just as it was.

Pierce has detailed records to back up these statements. He worked out this pasture plan as a special demonstration, in cooperation with Robert Ascherman, Winona county agent, Jerry Richardson, assistant agent and University of Minnesota extension specialists. Also cooperating was the National Plant Food Institute.

"In past years, we usually needed most or all of a 35-acre area for summer pasture," Pierce says. "This is rather steep and rolling land, some of which hasn't been touched since last seeded in the early '50s. The seven acres we selected for this demonstration contain a mixture of timothy, bluegrass, quackgrass and some white clover." The soil is a shallow "Dubuque" silt loam, which is difficult to "renovate." This was one more reason why Pierce was eager to try the new plan.

(more)

add 1 Pierce farm

Pierce wound up with what amounts to a complete experiment. With Ascherman and Richardson's help, he divided the pasture into seven one-acre strips. One strip was left as an unfertilized check. The one received only phosphate and potash and the other five all received nitrogen treatments varying, on the different strips, from 50 to 250 pounds per acre. The nitrogen was applied in 50-pound doses at different times during the summer. Phosphate and potash were applied to all except the check strip, according to soil test.

"We started letting the cows graze these strips May 22 and finally took them off the first week of August," according to Pierce. "I divided each strip in two lots and let the cows graze for either a day or a day and a half on each, depending on the growth."

"The cows received about a pound of dry hay per head daily and I fed only a pound of grain for each 2 1/2 pounds of milk above 30 pounds per day. Cows producing less than 30 pounds didn't get any grain. All in all, this amounted to only a fourth as much hay and corn as last year."

Pierce's records show that the extra feed he did give the cows cost about \$65, or roughly \$200 less than for the same period in 1957.

The herd's production stayed as high as ever. Records up to Aug. 4 show that on the strip receiving 50 pounds nitrogen and also where 100 pounds were applied, the cows had produced more than 4,900 pounds per acre, compared to barely 4,000 pounds on the unfertilized strip. On the 150-pound nitrogen strip and where 250 pounds were applied, milk production per acre went over 6,000 pounds.

The herd grazed the strips with 50 and 100 pounds nitrogen about 11 days each, and it varied from 11 1/2 to 14 days on the high rates. On the no-fertilizer check, there were only nine days of grazing.

Which nitrogen rate is best? It's too early to tell, say Pierce and the Winona county extension men. They'll make their conclusions after compiling the records at the end of the pasture season.

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

Immediate release

INSECTS INVADE HOMES DURING SUMMER MONTHS

Crickets, box elder bugs and ground beetles invade homes during late summer months. And as fall approaches, clover mites, too, sneak in.

Three ways for home owners to combat these pests, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, are:

First, check the house foundation and basement windows for cracks and openings. Closing these openings with patching cement or calking compound will keep insects out.

Second, spray around the foundation of the house, basement windows and porches. A 2 to 5 percent solution of chlordane spray will stop most beetles and crickets.

Clover mites can be stopped by using a spray of kelthane and malathion. Use 2 tablespoons of kelthane 18 1/2 percent wettable powder plus 2 to 3 teaspoons of 50 to 57 percent malathion emulsion concentrate per gallon of water. Apply the spray up to the windows of the house and on the lawn about 20 to 30 feet out from the house.

Third, prevent clover mites from entering the house by planting flowers or shrubs next to the house and by keeping a grass-free area 18 to 24 inches wide next to the foundation.

###

B-2108-sah

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

SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS
County Agent Introduction

Insect control in the dairy herd--even in late summer--is important both for dairy herd comfort and for dairy profits. Wayne Weiser, left, Blue Earth county agent, here gets some pointers on this topic from John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

Weiser, one of the state's veteran extension workers, has been a county agent since 1935 and took his present post in 1952.

###

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1958

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate release

REGIONAL STUDY SHEDS NEW LIGHT ON CORN BORER SEVERITY

Agricultural scientists may have a new index for predicting in mid-summer how much corn damage there will be from European corn borers.

In a four-year cooperative study, research workers in Minnesota, Iowa and Ohio found that the number of borer-caused cavities in corn plants at the end of the "first-brood" infestation in early August gives a strong indication of corn yield reduction for the season.

This method, the scientists found, is better than the old system, which meant counting the number of borers in the fall. If proven after more research, the new index could help agricultural workers to more precisely measure damage from borers.

However, the new, mid-summer method won't replace the currently-used fall survey. The cavity count in early August could be used to estimate loss in yield, while the fall survey would continue to be used as an estimate of over-wintering borer populations.

The study also showed that corn damage estimate from the index depends on a number of things: the weather, the region, the hybrid, planting date and level of infestation.

This research was conducted from 1953-56 at Waseca, Minn., Ankeny, Iowa and Wooster, Ohio. H. C. Chiang and F. G. Holdaway, University of Minnesota entomologists, took part in the research, along with T. R. Everett, U. S. Department of Agriculture Scientist in Iowa and E. T. Hibbs, Ohio State university researcher.

In general, the study showed a strong tie-up between weather, time of planting, corn borer "resistance" in hybrids and borer damage. But the relationship wasn't the same from state to state.

(more)

add 1 regional study

For example: As rainfall increased in Iowa, there were heavier attacks of second-brood borers. In Ohio, the reverse was true. Also, two particular hybrids in Ohio had more damage from second-brood than first-brood borers, while the opposite was the case in Iowa and Minnesota.

During the four-year study, Minnesota had the lowest borer infestation of the three states. This doesn't mean the borer problem is past in the Gopher state; it could be that we're simply in the low point of a "cycle," Chiang and Holdaway point out.

Breeding corn borer resistance into new hybrids is the principal method now being followed by scientists dealing with these pests, and the three-state study gave more evidence of the merit in this approach. There was much less damage from both first and second-brood borers on the resistant hybrid than there was on the borer-susceptible plants. There were some differences in infestation and damage between early and late planting, but the differences were not as important as the differences due to borer resistance. In general, though, early-planted corn was attacked less by second-brood borers than was late-planted corn.

This study is reported in detail in Technical Bulletin 229 from the University Agricultural Experiment station, "Some Factors Influencing European Corn Borers in the North Central States." You can get a copy from the Agricultural Bulletin room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

###

B-2109-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1958

Immediate release

WELL KNOWN HORTICULTURIST TO SPEAK AT ARBORETUM DEDICATION

Donald Wyman, horticulturist at Harvard university's Arnold arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., will be the featured speaker at the dedication of the Minnesota landscape arboretum near Excelsior Sat., Sept. 6, at 2 p. m.

He will discuss "How an Arboretum Serves the Home Landscaper."

Wyman is secretary of the American Horticultural council and is well known for his publications on woody ornamentals for landscape purposes. He has been selected twice by the American Nurseryman's association to receive the Coleman award, its recognition of highest achievement.

Mrs. Marjorie Howard, member of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents, will accept the arboretum for the University. G. Victor Lowrie, president of the Minnesota State Horticultural society, will explain why the arboretum is needed by the people of Minnesota and L. C. Snyder, head of the University's horticulture department, will discuss how the arboretum area will be developed. H. Macy, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, will outline the role of the University in development of the arboretum. Associate Dean T. H. Fenske will serve as moderator.

A tour of the arboretum property will follow dedication ceremonies.

The 160 acre tract of woodland and meadow will be devoted to research in testing and developing hardy ornamentals for landscaping home grounds in Minnesota. The arboretum will also give home owners an opportunity to see the variety of plants available for landscaping and to observe them in natural landscape groupings.

The dedication program is open to the public. The landscape arboretum is located just off State Highway 5, west of the junction of 5 and Highway 41. It is approximately 25 miles west of Minneapolis and 5 miles southwest of Excelsior.

###

B-2110-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1958

Immediate release

KITTSON COUNTY GIRL IS 4-H DRESS REVUE QUEEN

Brown-eyed Marion Anderson, 16, St. Vincent, was crowned state 4-H dress revue queen at the Minnesota State Fair today.

The Kittson county 4-H girl won her crown in competition with 88 other county dress revue queens who modeled clothes they made themselves. The event was the annual state 4-H dress revue in the 4-H building on the State Fair Grounds.

Marion's award is a trip to the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago in late November.

Queen Marion's prize-winning costume was a wool coat and dress ensemble. Her medium brown coat, fashioned with soft back fullness, was of camel's hair cloth with dark brown velvet detachable collar. Her modified chemise dress was of brown and beige tweed. As accessories she wore a brown velvet tam, brown gloves and brown alligator shoes to blend with her coat.

This year's queen has carried the clothing project for the seven years she has been a 4-H member. She sews all her own clothes.

Selected attendants to the queen were Claryce Kuhlman, 20, Eyota; Patricia Bottomley, 18, Winnebago; Judith Berglund, 16, Scandia; and LoRene Sponberg, 16, New Richland.

Claryce wore a navy and white checked slim-skirted wool dress and a hip-length navy blue wool coat with a concealed front closing. The coat featured a draped collar with looped ends. Her accessories were a navy blue beret, navy shoes and white gloves.

Like the queen, Claryce makes all her own clothes. She has been a member of the Chester Skippers 4-H club for 13 years and has carried the clothing project for nine.

(more)

add 1 dress revue

LoRene was outfitted in a pale blue wool plaid two-piece dress with straight skirt and bloused bodice with three-quarter length sleeves. She wore a matching hat and blue jewelry. A junior in New Richland high school, she has taken the clothing project for eight years.

Judy's outfit was a gray and blue plaid skirt with matching middy blouse. It was set off by a black sailor hat with ribbon trim, black kid pumps and blue gloves.

Judy has been in the clothing project of the Panola Rockets 4-H club for four years and does all her own sewing. Last fall she was crowned state wool princess in the Sew It Yourself With Wool contest. She received a trip to Phoenix as her award.

Patricia modeled a navy blue wool and orlon basic dress accented with a small navy blue hat, navy shoes and purse. The plain sheath dress can be worn for sports wear, or, with a change of accessories, can be converted into a dressy outfit. The dress cost \$12.46. A member of the Bass Lake 4-H club, Pat has taken clothing four years.

Each of the attendants received a skirt length of woolen yard goods from the Cooperative Wool Growers' association of Minnesota and South Dakota.

Blue ribbon winners included: Iris Globstad, Lake Park; Judith Tobolt, Moorhead; Harriette Bondhus, Westbrook; Jeannine Engler, Randolph; Lucretia Lightly, Austin; Joanne Haugen, Elbow Lake; Janice Halverson, Spring Grove; Marlys Lidke, Ogilvie; Cherry Nicholls, Warren; Judith Larson, Hadley; Lenore Karstad, Nicollet; Beth Railsback, Ellsworth; Kay Self, Ada; Marlys Adler, Pipestone; Sandra Carlson, McIntosh.

Marlyas Ellingson, Farwell; Consoline Mangine, 1043 St. Mary, St. Paul; Kaye Broberg, Hibbing; Helen Hosfield, Medford; Eunice Brunkow, Chokio; Carole Mitteness, Benson; Betty Lou Johnson, Madelia; Marilyn Maus, Minneiska and Eunice Nelson, Wood Lake.

Dress review judges were Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist, University of Minnesota; Carol Dee Legg, fashion editor, Farm Journal, Philadelphia and Viola Miller, Singer Sewing Machine Co., Minneapolis.

B-2111-jbn

###

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1958

For immediate use

SWINE FEEDERS DAY
TO BE SEPT. 11
AT UNIVERSITY

How important are antibiotics and other feed additives in modern hog production? How do different protein levels affect carcass quality and market price?

These and other swine nutrition problems will come up for discussion at the 36th annual Swine Feeders Day, Sept. 11 on the St. Paul campus of the University.

According to R. J. Meade, program chairman for the event, some 1,500 pigs have been used during the past year in research projects aimed at getting answers to current hog feeding questions.

These experiments were conducted around the state and will be reported by staff members from branch experiment stations at Morris, Crookston, Waseca, Grand Rapids and Duluth.

Other topics for the event will include:

- * Thyroid-active compounds for sows during the milking period.
- * Injectable iron for prevention of nutritional anemia.
- * Protein supplements for barley rations fed to pigs.

As an added feature for the day, members of the Swine Feeders Day "30-Year Club" will be recognized. These members, now totalling 15, are swine producers who have attended the event for 30 years or more.

The program starts at 9:30 a.m. with a tour of the experimental hog barns on the St. Paul campus. Meade will report some of the past year's research at 11:00 a.m. and other reports will follow after lunch. There will be talks on the Minnesota swine evaluation program, on University swine breeding research, and H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist, will discuss "Swine production--then, now and in the future."

All interested persons are invited to attend. For more information, contact the director of agricultural short courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

####

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1958

Special to weeklies
For use week of Sept. 1

FARM OWNERSHIP
STUDY CONDUCTED
IN MINNESOTA

Scores of local people are receiving mail questionnaires this month as part of a University of Minnesota farm ownership research project.

Being conducted in Minnesota's Centennial year, this study is the most extensive project of its kind ever launched. Some 14,000 questionnaires are being mailed this week to farmers around the state, according to Philip M. Raup and Jerome E. Johnson, University agricultural economists conducting the study.

Purpose of the project--designed to yield important information for and about Minnesota farmers--is to get answers to these and other questions:

1. In general, who are Minnesota farm owners?
2. How are Minnesota farms acquired, transferred and owned?
3. What plans do owners have for transferring farms to the next generation?
4. What are the age, occupation, residence and other characteristics of land owners?

Persons receiving these questionnaires are urged to fill them out and return them in the enclosed, return-addressed and stamped envelopes as soon as possible. Individual replies will be kept strictly confidential and will be used only for group averages, according to Raup and Johnson.

Results of this research will give economists a better understanding of farm ownership conditions and will make them better able to give farmers information on how to meet ownership problems. A similar study was conducted in 1945 and results will be compared with the 1958 project.

###

-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

T. H. FENSKE RECEIVES NATIONAL POST

T. H. Fenske, associate dean of the Institute of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, has been named first vice president of Alpha Gamma Rho, national agricultural fraternity.

He was elected to this post at the national AGR convention held last week at Daytona Beach, Florida. The election is for a two-year term. Named president of the fraternity was A. B. Hamilton, staff member from the University of Maryland.

Fenske has been a second vice president of AGR for the past two years.

###

-pjt-