

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

To all counties  
ATT. 4-H CLUB AGENTS  
For immediate release

COUNTY 4-H'ER  
WINS TRIP TO  
HEALTH CAMP

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, will receive a trip to the  
(name) (age) (address)  
State 4-H Health Achievement camp for (his, her) record in the 4-H health  
activity, announces Club (County) Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The camp will be held at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and  
Biological station in Itasca State park, September 14 - 17.

The approximately 100 4-H'ers from throughout the state who will attend the  
camp were chosen on the basis of their contributions toward improving health  
conditions in their homes and communities, their personal health records and  
their ability to bring back useful health information to fellow club members.

This is the sixth year that the camp has been sponsored by the University of  
Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota  
Tuberculosis and Health association and the Minnesota State Department of Health.  
J. A. Folger and company provides funds for the camp.

Group workshop sessions devoted to personal health habits for better living,  
home sanitation for healthful living, developing personality and dental hygiene will  
be held for two days of the camp. A brainstorming session designed to work out  
a county health program is also included in the activities.

Margaret Mallak, Wadena county 4-H club agent and 1957 International Farm  
Youth Exchange delegate to India, will speak at the banquet Sept. 16. Assemblies  
will feature special speakers who will talk to the group on subjects relating to  
health.

Announcement of the outstanding boy and girl in the state in health  
achievement for 1958 will be a highlight of the camp.

\_\_\_\_\_ county's representative at the health camp has many achieve-  
ments to (his, her) credit in the 4-H health activity. (Give a short account of  
some of the activities of your delegate in health, especially in making the farm or  
community a more healthful place.)

University Farm and Home News  
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
Sept. 2, 1958

To all counties  
ATT. HOME AGENTS  
For use week of Sept. 8

HOME CANNING  
STILL POPULAR  
AMONG HOMEMAKERS

Home canning is far from a forgotten art among today's homemakers. As many homemakers preserve food either by canning or freezing today as ever before.

And today, too, homemakers have perplexing canning questions. Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ passes on some answers to frequently asked questions about canning from Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

\* Is it safe to process foods in the oven?

No. Oven canning has many dangers connected with it. The jars may seal and explode during processing. The temperature of the food in the jars often does not get high enough to insure destruction of spoilage bacteria in vegetables without exceedingly long processing.

\* Is it necessary to sterilize canning jars?

Glass jars and lids should be clean before canning, but sterilizing is not necessary when the boiling-water bath or pressure-canner method is used. The containers as well as the food are sterilized during processing.

\* Is cloudiness of liquid a sign of spoilage?

Liquid on canned fruits and vegetables should be clear. Cloudiness may be a sign of spoilage or it may be a sign of minerals in hard water or starch from overripe vegetables. Always boil vegetables before eating.

\* Is it safe to leave food in tin cans after opening them?

Yes, but, like fresh produce, foods in tin cans need to be covered and refrigerated.

\* Is salt necessary for canning vegetables?

Salt is not a necessity in canning. It is used for flavor only. Either iodized or regular salt can be used successfully.

\* Does the type of range affect processing time?

Canning time is not affected by different types of ranges. The important thing is to control the heat so that the temperature in the canner does not fluctuate.

\* What about using powders for canning?

Canning powders or other chemical preservatives should be avoided. Some of them may be harmful. Sterilization by heat is safer and more certain.

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To all counties

For use week of  
September 8 or after

CORN, ALFALFA  
ARE BACKBONE  
FOR LAMB RATION

Corn and alfalfa hay are the "backbone" for the cheapest and most productive ration you can feed for fattening lambs in Minnesota.

But if you have neither of these, you can feed wheat, rye, barley, sorghum or millet with silages or grass hay, say two sheep specialists at the University of Minnesota.

R. M. Jordan, livestock researcher, and R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist, make these recommendations in newly issued extension bulletin 290, "Fattening Western and Native Lambs."

The livestock men add, however, that if you don't have alfalfa or corn, the other feeds must be given in proper proportion and must be corrected for lack of certain nutrients. Lambs fed without legume hay need one-fifth to one-fourth pound of 40 percent protein supplement daily. There also needs to be a free-choice source of calcium.

Jordan and Jacobs also make these points on feed preparation for lambs:

1. Sheep are excellent "chewers." Grinding oats, corn, wheat, rye or barley doesn't pay; it usually results in lower feed consumption and slower gains. Proso millet and screening are exceptions, though, and should always be ground. Sorghum grains may or may not be ground.

2. Chopping hay makes it easier to self-feed hay and grain to lambs. Lambs waste less chopped hay, but chopping won't increase consumption or rate of gain.

3. Pelleting a complete lamb ration reduces labor and death loss, makes it easy to put feed additives in the ration, and induces lambs to eat feeds they may otherwise not like. Also, pelleting increases feed consumption and rate of gain from low quality feeds and reduces amount of feed required for a pound of gain. However, there's generally little increase in feed consumption or rate of gain from pelleting good-quality feed. And what increase there is seldom offsets the cost of pelleting, research shows.

4. High-moisture ground ear corn silage and alfalfa, oats or corn silage are excellent feeds for lambs. However, the last three kinds of silage should not be fed as the only roughage, but should be fed along with a half-pound of dry alfalfa hay per lamb daily. High-moisture ground ear corn silage, though, can be substituted for other grain feeds.

You can get a copy of "Fattening Western and Native Lambs" from your county agent or by writing to the Agricultural Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
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To all counties  
For use immediately

ACREAGE RESERVE  
IS DROPPED FROM  
1959 SOIL BANK

The Soil Bank Acreage Reserve--the program under which payments were made for reducing corn or wheat acreage--has been discontinued for 1959.

In other changes, the Conservation Reserve part of the Soil Bank has been modified to make it more attractive to farmers, according to Paul Hasbargen, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota. The changes include:

1. Higher annual payment rates. The national average will be \$13.50, compared with \$10 per acre previously. The average rate for Minnesota has been raised from \$11 to \$14.50, with the rate ranging from \$6.50 to \$20.50 between different counties.

2. Higher payments on "non-diversion" acres, such as tame hay. These rates have been raised from 30 percent to 50 percent of the rate for eligible land.

3. A provision to raise the payment rate by 10 percent when the entire farm is put in the program. Also, the "non-diversion" acres are paid for at the same rate as the base crop acres when the whole farm is put in the reserve.

4. A priority basis for accepting applications if county funds are not sufficient to cover them all. Farms already in the program get the highest rating, followed by those who make offers below their established rates.

For more details, check with the local ASC office. Requests for establishment of payment rates must be made between September 2 and October 10.

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To all counties  
  
For use week of  
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#### FARM FILLERS

Forage legume stands that you plan to hold over for next year shouldn't be cut or grazed any more this summer and fall. Here's why, according to Laddie Elling, University of Minnesota agronomist: the regrowth will use up much of the "carbohydrate reserves" in the roots and plants. It's so late now that the young plants probably wouldn't have time to replenish this reserve before the fall freeze. As a result, legume fields cut now would be especially susceptible to winter-killing.

\* \* \* \* \*

Lindane, methoxychlor, Co-Ral or malathion can be used now to kill lice on beef cattle, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. For milk cows, use either rotenone or pyrethrins. It's easier to make the treatment now, before colder weather sets in.

\* \* \* \* \*

Planning to get feeder lambs soon? Select 65-pound feeder lambs if you intend to feed a lot of roughage, or if you're pasturing the lambs on crop "aftermath" or stalk fields for part of the feeding period. If you have plenty of grain or prefer to feed several different sets of lambs during the year, select lambs weighing about 75 pounds each, advise R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist, and R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \* \* \*

U. S. cattle feeders reported they were fattening 16 percent more beef animals at mid-year than 12 months earlier. This is expected to result in a larger supply of beef at retail counters in the period immediately ahead, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

\* \* \* \* \*

Extra nitrogen on corn is as valuable in a wet year as it is at any other time. In 1956--a wet year--University of Minnesota soil scientists got good increases from side-dressing corn with nitrogen on light, medium and heavy-textured soils.

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To all counties  
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September 8 or later

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

SILAGE LOSSES  
CAN REDUCE  
BEEF PROFITS

Although grass silage in general is about 80 percent as efficient as corn silage for steer calves, either kind of silage can be used with good results.

More important is the way the silage is stored, recent University of Minnesota research shows. As far as the amount of feed consumed was concerned, feed costs for corn silage and alfalfa-brome were about the same.

But poor storage resulted in excessively high costs for all kinds of silage in these studies.

Six lots of Hereford steer calves were fed for 112 days in the winter of 1956-57, each on a different combination of silage and preservative. They received equal amounts of corn and cob meal.

Calves fed corn silage made the biggest average daily gain--1.04 pounds per head--at lowest cost--17.2 cents per pound. Those on alfalfa-brome, untreated silage gained .9 pounds daily at a daily feed cost of 18 cents per pound of gain. Feed costs were higher with preservatives added to grass silage, with molasses added at feeding time and with oat silage. These results were similar to previous years' studies.

However, since the silage was stored in temporary facilities, heavy spoilage occurred. Based on the amount of feed stored, feed costs were 22.5 cents per pound gain with the untreated alfalfa-brome silage and 23.6 cents for the corn silage. From there, costs ranged upward to as high as 50 cents with some of the other silages.

University livestock scientists, soils men and agronomists say these results show that regardless of the crop used for silage, every precaution possible should be taken to prevent losses in storage. These losses can make costs so high they will wipe out profits.

More recent research on silage for wintering calves will be reported at the 1958 Beef-Grassland Field Day, Wednesday, September 24, at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. All interested farmers are invited.

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September 2, 1958

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

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

TOP LIVESTOCK EXHIBITORS AT STATE FAIR

Larry Tande, 19, Madelia, won top honors in 4-H club livestock competition at the Minnesota State Fair. He was named Minnesota's outstanding 4-H club dairy club member.

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

There were 1,174 4-H livestock entries at the fair, including 675 dairy cattle, 18 dual purpose cattle, 89 beef heifers, 99 sheep, 137 swine, 143 poultry and 13 rabbits.

The 4-H'ers show only breeding stock at the Fair. Fat stock is shown at the Junior Livestock show in So. St. Paul, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.

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

DAIRY CATTLE

Best county exhibits of Holstein dairy cattle, in order: McLeod, Nicollet, Dakota, Winona and Rice.

Best county exhibits of Jersey cattle: Dodge (first) and Olmsted.

Champion dairy showman: Larry Kresl, 19, Angus.

Champion dairy judging team: Scott county including Charles Will, 15, Jordan; David Minar, 17, New Prague; and George Slinkard, 14, New Prague.

High individual dairy cattle judge: John Carroll, Rosemount.

Herdsmanship award: Roseau county.

Dairy project winners: Kermit Lyngaas, 18, Doran; John Schottler, 21, Austin; Wilbert Schaffer, 21, Cannon Falls; Ronald Hauglie, 21, Rush City; and Dale Peterman, 21, Evansville.

Holsteins

Champion purebred: Marjorie Mills, 20, Hutchinson.

Champion grade: Dennis Olson, 20, Hutchinson.

Guernseys

Champion purebred: Martha Ziemer, 12, Madelia.

Champion grade: Elona Tollefsrud, 15, Spring Grove.

Jerseys

Champion purebred: Barbara Teiden, 16, Hayfield.

Champion grade: Louis Ackman, 14, Faribault.

Brown Swiss

Champion purebred: Richard Hagle, 15, Browerville.

Champion grade: Eugene Lauritson, 16, Granite Falls.

Ayrshire

Champion purebred: Gary Sorg, 14, Owatonna.

Champion grade: Carol Carver, 14, Buffalo.

(more)

add 2 Top Livestock Exhibitors at State Fair

#### DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE

Champion purebred: Donald Ziegler, 17, Green Island (Milking shorthorn calf).  
Champion grade: Larry Hackett, 16, Rice (Milking shorthorn cow). Also grand champion dual purpose.

#### BEEF HEIFER

Grand champion: Glen Leary, 12, Caledonia, showing an Angus.  
Reserve champion: Marilyn Gronseth, 14, Rothsay, showing a Hereford.  
Champion beef showman: Alan Halstead, 17, Waseca.  
Purebred breed champions: Hereford, Marilyn Gronseth, Rothsay; Aberdeen Angus, Glen Leary, Caledonia; and Sheldon Hultgren, Kerkhoven, shorthorn.  
Grade breed champions: Hereford, James Larsen, Tyler; Aberdeen Angus, Bruce Johnson, St. James; and Shorthorn, Jacques Lunstra, Beaver Creek.  
Livestock judging team: Lac Qui Parle county including: Warren Enger, 17, and Alan Walgrave, 18, both of Madison; and Lee Buffington, 18, Marietta.  
High individual judge: Rex Boots, Redwood Falls.

#### HOGS

Grand champion: Hugh Belgard, 12, Garden City, with a Spotted Poland China.  
Reserve champion: Sidney Hegna, 11, Hayfield, with a Duroc.  
Champion hog showman: Darroll Bussler, 18, Brownston.  
Breed champions: Berkshire, Marlys Dammann, Elkton; Chester White, Marlys Edman, Pennock; Duroc, Sidney Hegna, Hayfield; Hampshire, Donald Lafrenz, Luverne; Poland China, John Schultz, Farmington; Spotted Poland China, Hugh Belgard, Garden City; Yorkshire, Michael Grunewald, Aitkin; and crossbreds, Jerry Stellick, Hokah.

#### SHEEP

Grand champion ewe: Inez Johnson, 20, Bemidji, with a purebred Hampshire.  
Reserve champion ewe: Gerald Sullivan, 18, Morton, with a purebred Southdown.  
Champion showman: Linda Torgerson, 18, St. Peter.  
Breed champions: Hampshire, Inez Johnson, Bemidji; Shropshire, Jean Low, Faribault; Southdown, Gerald Sullivan, Morton; Suffolk, James Bobendrier, Elk River; Columbia, Charles Luhman, Goodhue; and crossbred, Sammy Smith, Delavan.

#### POULTRY

Grand champion: Carol Odenbrett, 15, Taunton, with an X-cross.  
Champion chicken: Carol Odenbrett.  
Champion ducks: Roger Hamm, 16, Ortonville, with Rouens.  
Champion geese: Dianne Krasja, 14, Mahnomen with Toulouse.  
Champion turkeys: Kenneth Rupp, 16, Cottonwood, with Empire Whites.  
Breed champions (chickens): Leghorn, Keith Biers, St. Charles; Hybred, Carol Odenbrett; White Rock, Marilyn Johnson, Tamarack; and New Hampshire red, Bernard Akemann, New Richland.

#### RABBITS

Grand champion: Renee Rau, St. Cloud, with a pen of New Zealand whites.  
Reserve champion: Michael Haffner, Austin.

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

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University Farm and Home News  
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SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS  
AND HOME TOWN COUNTIES

#### WINNERS OF 7 4-H LIVESTOCK DEMONSTRATION CONTESTS NAMED

Winners of seven livestock and dairy demonstration contests completed Monday at State Fair were announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

In beef demonstrations, Stanley Prokosch, 17, Bird Island, took the championship by demonstrating feed-lot equipment for a beef cattle operation. This is Stanley's fourth year in the 4-H beef project.

A team made up of James Foss, 19, and Mark Flom, 16, both of Kenyon, took the purple ribbon in livestock loss prevention demonstrations. Both youths are active in hog projects; James in partnership with his father, raises 150 hogs annually and Mark owns 21 pigs of his own.

How to put a new egg quality protection to use was demonstrated by Joyce Koch, 17, Eden Valley. She showed the way to spray freshly-gathered eggs with egg processing oil and thereby keep them high in quality longer. This won her the championship in poultry demonstrations.

"A charming date" was the title of the demonstration that earned a championship for Darrol Bussler, 18, Brownston, in pig demonstrations. Darrol showed how to correctly groom a pig for the show ring.

Einar Bredeson, 19, Hawley, topped the 4-H sheep demonstrations by explaining how to block and fit a sheep for showing. Einar, a veteran in sheep show competition, had the 1957 State Fair grand champion ewe, topped the same division at the 1958 Red River Valley Winter Shows and won a state sheep shearing contest at Greenbush earlier this year.

Bill Cook, 14, and Ken McCoy, 15, both of Aitkin, took top placing in dairy demonstrations by showing different ways to construct electric fences. They explained how these enclosures help a farmer set up a strip grazing system.

In 4-H quality milk demonstrations, Virginia, 18, and Marilyn Olesiak, Cromwell, took the championship ribbon. They showed how to keep milking utensils clean and demonstrated steps dairymen should follow to sell higher quality milk.

(more)

add 1 State Fair 4-H livestock demonstrations

Blue ribbon winners in these demonstrations were:

BEEF--Gordon Sylling, Caledonia; Bonita Wager, Dawson; Mary Goehle and Ray Muckala, Tyler, (team); Richard Kelly, Verdi; Gary Paulsen, Pipestone; Harlan Kolsrud, Hills; Joan Andree, Dumont.

LIVESTOCK LOSS PREVENTION--Warren Gerber, Odessa; Bruce Halvorson, Correll, (team); David Volkerding, Ada; James Raatz, Pipestone; James Folkerts, Jasper; Billy Kriesel, Owatonna.

POULTRY--Susan Olson, Barnum; Beverly Anderson, Rush City; Roberta Theuninc Marshall; Elaine Johnson, Argyle; Paul Rice, Dover; Dio Rockers, Austin; John Korpi and Allan Dickson, (team), Chisholm; William Erickson, Saginaw and Wayne Schilling, New Port, (team).

PIGS--David Bangsund, Montevideo; William Wood, Delavan; Francis Lightly, Aust Craig Howerter, Granada; David Barduson, Danvers; Francis Sheeran, Janesville.

SHEEP--Steven Anderson, Forest Lake; Charles Kruger, Hayfield; Foster Mooney, Maple Plain; Jerry Sullivan, Morton; Larry Sherwood, Magnolia; Mary Ann Baatz, Luverne; Margaret Peterson, Duluth; James Bobendrier and Charles Bobendrier, Elk River, (team).

DAIRY--Lavern Forest, Granite Falls; Paul Thomas, Lakeville and John Corrigan, Farmington, (team); Howard Kittleson, Blooming Prairie and Mary Ann Blakeslee, Spring Valley, (team); Ralph Dittman, Caledonia; Delbert Pearson, Foreston; Erick Doughty, Rochester; Roger Odegaard, Crookston; Larry Tande, Madelia; Linda Sharkey, Hanley Falls.

QUALITY MILK--Mary Fleace, Heron Lake; Ken Kajer and Jerry Kajer, New Prag (team); Billy Svendsgaard, Goodridge; Gerald Hodgkins, Waldorf; David Sand, Cokato.

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University Farm and Home News  
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September 2, 1958

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

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

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

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

Exhibits and champions in each are:

4-H booths--Marshall, Meeker, Ramsey and North St. Louis counties.

Clothing--Josephine Gute, 18, Owatonna, Steele county, for gray, black and white  
striped wool suit.

Food preservation--Sharon Stam, 11, Herman, Traverse county, for canned vegetables  
Mary Patten, 17, Delhi, Redwood county, fruit; Joanne Ardolf, 16, Silver Lake, McLeod  
county, meat.

Home assistance--Marcia Dahl, 12, Stephen, Marshall county, for traveling  
"child care" bag and matching garment cover for clothing.

Home furnishings--Nancy Glas, 13, Hutchinson, McLeod county, for bedspread, and  
Charles Perisian, 16, Wayzata, Hennepin county, for cherry night stand, co-champions.

Electric--Donald Sorenson, 17, Alden, Freeborn county, for hi-fi phonograph.

Farm and home shop--Walter Burton, 16, Rice, Benton county, homemade garden  
tractor.

Garden--Gerald Christen, 11, Albany, Stearns county, for exhibit of King Red  
beets, hybrid squash, Pure Gold beans, Nantes carrots, Wisconsin all-season cabbage  
and Early Scarlet tomatoes.

Corn--John Wright, 15, Hastings, Washington county.

Grain--Dwayne Ninow, 19, Olivia, Renville county, Rodney oats.

Potatoes--Ralph Soderburg, 16, Duluth, South St. Louis county, Waseca potatoes.

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SUMMARY OF ALL CHAMPIONS IN 4-H  
DEMONSTRATIONS AT STATE FAIR  
(except livestock)  
(These have been covered in more detail  
in earlier release during the Fair)

#### CHAMPIONS IN STATE FAIR 4-H DEMONSTRATIONS

About 1,000 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls gave "how to do it" ideas to youth and adult visitors in demonstrations during the Minnesota State Fair.

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

Top demonstrators received awards ranging from purple ribbons to gold watches.

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

#### Home economics demonstrations

Bread (silent individual)--Sharon Petersen, 15, Princeton, Sherburne Co.

(oral individual)--Marcia Lehnert, 17, Mankato, Blue Earth Co.

(oral team)--Pamela Novotny, 14, and Anita Worm, 13, New Prague, Scott Co.

#### Clothing

(junior)--Barbara Robinson, 13, Garvin, Lyon Co.

(senior individual)--Virginia Railsback, 19, Ellsworth, Rock Co.

(senior team)--Kay Klopffleisch, 17, and Janet Klopffleisch, 21, Brownton, McLeod Co.

#### Dairy foods

(individual)--Marie Knutson, 15, 982 Century ave., St. Paul, Ramsey Co.

(team)--Jeanette Brockberg, 14, and Karen Krapf, 15, Jasper, Pipestone Co.

#### Food preparation

(junior)--Sharon Smisek, 13, Lonsdale, Rice Co.

(senior individual)--Joan Gruis, 16, St. James, Watonwan Co.

(senior team)--Lila Mae Flohrs, 16, Triumph, and Doris Schmidt, 16, Monterey

Food preservation--Jane Goehl, 17, Lake City, Wabasha Co.

#### Health

(individual)--JoAnn Peterson, 16, Dunnell, Martin Co.

(team)--Mary Ann Miller, 14, and Karen Schutte, 15, Osseo, Hennepin Co.  
(more)

add 1 State Fair 4-H demonstrations

Home assistance--Jane Engleson, 12, Danvers, Swift Co.

Home furnishing--(team)--Adrienne Palmer, 18, Joanne Monson, 20, Winthrop, Sibley Co.

Home yard improvement--Curtis Jackson, 18, Roseau, Roseau Co.

Special home economics contests

Dress revue--Marion Anderson, 16, St. Vincent, Kittson Co, dress revue queen.  
Attendants: Claryce Kuhlman, 20, Eyota, Winona Co.; Patricia Bottomley, 18, Winnebago, Faribault, Co.; Judith Berglund, 16, Scandia, Washington Co; LoRene Sonberg, 16, New Richland, Waseca Co.

Pie queen--Jeannette Buss, 16, Young America, Carver Co.

Agricultural and other demonstrations

Conservation--(team)--Doreen Rau, 19, and Carol Vanderlee, 17, St. Cloud, Stearns Co.

Electrification--Gail Anderson, 18, Makinen, North St. Louis Co.

Farm and home shop--Ronald Nicklay, 19, Barnesville, Clay Co.

Field crops--Winton Nelson, 17, Atwater, Kandiyohi Co.

Fruit--George Dutton, 15, Mora, Kanabec Co.

Garden--Charles Brendemuhl, 12, Moorhead, Clay Co.

Grain sanitation--Richard Shager, 15, Gatzke, Marshall Co.

Junior leadership--Margaret Richardson, 16, Grand Rapids, Itasca Co.

Potato--Donald Utiedt, 13, Edgerton, Pipestone Co.

Safety--(individual)--Brian Espeset, 13, Rushmore, Nobles Co.  
(team)--Peggy Jadrny, 15, Hitterdal, Marlyne Troseth, 16, Ulen, Becker Co.

Soil and water conservation--(individual)--Arleigh Meiners, 19, Caledonia, Houston Co.  
(team)--Melvin Hackett, 17, Rice and Reinhold Dohrmann, 18, Sauk Rapids, Benton Co.

Tractor--Allen Puttonen, 17, Meadowlands, North St. Louis Co.

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

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A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate release

## DEER HUNTING CAN AID FOREST MANAGEMENT

Deer hunters can actually be a big help in forest management, a long-time study at the University of Minnesota's Cloquet Experimental forest shows.

Wildlife management researchers found that opening the Cloquet forest to public deer hunting--a policy followed since 1947--resulted in less deer damage to the forest than occurred before when the area was completely protected.

Donald W. Burcalow, Minnesota Conservation department worker and William H. Marshall, wildlife management specialist at the University, made the study.

Records kept over the years showed that the deer herd in <sup>the</sup> 3,300 acre forest developed from a small number in the late 1920's to 15 or more animals per square mile by 1945.

The white-tails were so numerous they caused severe damage to natural tree reproduction in the forest during World War II. They browsed heavily on seedling pine trees, destroying or damaging about 90 percent of them in the winter of 1946-47. Also, shrubs in the swamp that normally provide good deer "browse" were severely cutback by the high deer population.

In 1947 the forest was opened to hunting with firearms, and has remained open annually during the deer season, except in 1950 when there was no state-wide season.

Hunting has proved to be the remedy for both the abnormally high deer population and the damage it caused in the forest. Annual kill has averaged about three deer per square mile, while the population in recent years has been about ten deer per square mile, based on spring census. Since hunting began, deer browsing has not been heavy enough to harm forest reproduction, and the preferred deer foods have recovered.

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University Farm and Home News  
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Immediate release

#### FARM OUTLOOK SERIES SCHEDULED FOR STATE

Livestock market prospects and what they mean to Minnesota farmers will be reviewed at 38 Farm Outlook meetings to be held around the state in September and October.

According to Hal Routhe, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, a team of specialists, in cooperation with local county agents, will conduct the Farm Outlook events. Each one will feature a review of general economic conditions, feed supplies, the cattle situation and the hog outlook.

The dairy and poultry situation will be discussed in areas where they are important enterprises.

Routhe points out that these meetings will include much more than simply "price forecasts." 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.

County Outlook meetings scheduled so far include: Chippewa and Wright counties, Sept. 9; Martin and Dakota counties, Sept. 10; Nobles and Mower, Sept. 11; Watonwan, Sept. 12; Sept. 15, Swift; Sept. 16, Lincoln; Sept. 17, Lac Qui Parle; Sept. 18, Kandiyohi; Sept. 19, Blue Earth; Sept. 20, Le Sueur; Sept. 22, Scott, Steele and Pennington; Sept. 23, Freeborn, Waseca and Wilkin.

Sept. 24, Faribault and Winona; Sept. 25, Houston and Wabasha; Sept. 26, Lyon, in connection with the Cattle Feeders day at Tracy; Oct. 7, Rock; Oct. 8, Pipestone and Carver; Oct. 9, Jackson and Olmsted; Oct. 10, Sibley and Goodhue; Oct. 13, Pope; Oct. 14, Todd and West Polk; Oct. 15, East Otter Tail and Marshall; and Oct. 16, Becker and Mahnomen.

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B--2113--pjt

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

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* FOR RELEASE AT: \*  
\* 8 p. m. , Thursday, Sept. 4. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

## TWO MINNESOTA COUNTY AGENTS RECEIVE NATIONAL AWARD

SEATTLE, WASH. --Two Minnesota county agents this evening were honored for their past service to farm families.

Fred Wetherill, Nicollet county and Duane Wilson, Sibley county agent, received the Distinguished Service Award from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. The presentations were made during the organization's annual meeting here.

Wetherill has held his position since 1942 and Wilson has been in Sibley county since 1946.

Originally from Missouri, Wetherill has attended both the University of Missouri and the University of Minnesota. He operated a dairy farm in the Kansas City area from 1925-33, served with the Federal Land Bank from 1933-37 and then was on the agricultural economics staff at the University of Minnesota until becoming Nicollet county agent 16 years ago.

Wetherill developed an active extension program in Nicollet county, with emphasis on dairy production and marketing, 4-H club work and farm management. He has made wide use of newspapers, radio, visual aids and other information outlets in the county. This work earned him special recognition in the University of Minnesota's state information contest in 1954.

Wilson is a native of Pipestone and is a 1943 graduate of the University. He served in the U. S. Army Air Corps during World War II and took his present post shortly after his discharge.

In Sibley county, Wilson has been particularly active in development of dairy herd improvement, artificial breeding and other aspects of livestock improvement. He has also worked closely with rural people in 4-H programs, crops and other agricultural areas, and has developed an active information program in the county.

Three years ago, Wilson was awarded a fellowship for study at an extension summer school at Cornell university.

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B--2114--pjt

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

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County Agent Introduction

Sample plants from research of plots--a crop expanding by leaps and bounds in Minnesota--are examined here by a farmer and two agricultural workers. From left are Jean Lambert, University of Minnesota agronomist, Francis Meyer, farmer near LeCenter, and Floyd Bellin, LeSueur county agent. Gopher state farmers harvested less than 12,000 acres of soybeans 20 years ago. There are some 3 million acres of the crop in Minnesota this year, putting the state in close second place behind Iowa in national rank in soybean production.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 4, 1958

Immediate release

#### MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- 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. 26         Cattle Feeders Clinic, Tracy.
- Sept. 29-Oct. 2   Junior Livestock Show, South St. Paul.
- Oct. 6-8         Farm Income Tax Short Course, Hotel Lowry, St. Paul.
- Oct. 9           Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day, West Central Experiment  
                  station, Morris.
- Oct. 10-11        National Conference of Rural Education, Leamington hotel,  
                  Minneapolis
- Nov. 5-6         Minneapolis-Wisconsin Horticultural Conference, Winona.
- Nov. 6-7         Farm Electrification Short Course, St. Paul campus.
- Nov. 13-14       Flax Institute, Leamington hotel, Minneapolis.
- Nov. 21         Varietal Recommendations Short Course, St. Paul campus.

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

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B-2116-pjt

University Farm and Home News  
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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
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Immediate release

## 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF 4-H CONSERVATION CAMP

Minnesota State 4-H Conservation camp will observe its 25th anniversary when it meets at the University of Minnesota's Itasca Forestry and Biological station, Itasca State Park, Sept. 11-14.

Nearly 100 Minnesota 4-H'ers will attend the camp in recognition of their outstanding achievements in the 4-H conservation program.

The camp is sponsored by Charles L. Horn, president of Federal Cartridge corporation.

Classes on various phases of conservation, such as forestry, land appreciation, plants of Minnesota and outdoor cookery will be held. At special assemblies, 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.

The camp was established to give 4-H members a greater appreciation of the importance of conservation, as well as to help them recognize their part in conservation work, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

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

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B--2115--sah

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

Quality in Frozen Vegetables

The Souffle Look

Up, Up, Up

Fall Fabric Highlights

Pan Affects Browning

Over-Browned Cookies

California Oranges for Infant Feeding

Freeze Muskmelon

Fryers in the Freezer

Fried Chicken Will Keep in Freezer

#### Quality in Frozen Vegetables

Consumers looking for quality in frozen foods will be wise to buy them from markets with a big turnover, and where frozen foods cabinets are kept free of excessive frost and packages stacked below the freeze-line to prevent thawing.

According to a recent Agricultural Experiment Station study, the majority of frozen vegetables in food markets can be expected to rate good to excellent in quality, with less than 10 percent below average. The study showed that nearly half of all samples rated excellent in color. Loss or change of color in others might have been caused by inadequate scalding before freezing, storage at a temperature above zero or fluctuating temperatures that cause partial thawing and then refreezing.

A little frost in the package is normal, but large amounts indicate too high a storage temperature or fluctuating temperatures and moisture drawn from the vegetable. The studies showed that when there was a large amount of frost in broccoli and spinach, vitamin C rating was low.

More and more retailers are learning the advantages of holding frozen foods at even temperatures, preferably below zero, and avoiding too long storage.

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-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.

CLOTHINGThe Soufflé Look

The inclusive word for fall fashions this year is soufflé. And this means soft and furry, according to Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Dress lines are soft. Waistlines are high, skirts flowing and shoulders broad and rounded. And the fabrics for these soft clothes are soft, too, with natural hair incorporated to give a furry effect.

Up, Up, Up

Up, up, up has gone the waistline for this year's fall fashions. It has gone up to give a trapeze effect, says Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

And with the short waists are short jackets that stop full at the natural waistline.

Also rising are skirts. Lengths for fall vary from 16 inches to 20. No definite length has been stated as THE length. Choose the length that is most becoming to you.

Fall Fabric Highlights

Fall fabrics are really worth exclaiming over, says Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Blanket plaids with their large areas of color are in vogue. Bulky tweeds and checks and prints are shown everywhere.

A new idea is helping to make colors more rich and distinct. The idea: Printed woolens. To give added attraction to fall fabrics are furs. Natural and simulated furs are blended into the fabrics, giving a new texture and a furried appearance.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONPan Affects Browning

The material of a pan affects the browning of a product.

Generally, a dark material will give a dark thick crust while a shiny aluminum will give an even overall browning which is usually wanted for cakes and cookies.

For pie crusts, which have to bake quickly, anodized aluminum or glass are desirable, according to Isabel Noble, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

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Over-Browned Cookies

The problem of over-browning cookies can be lessened by using the correct cookie sheet.

A cookie sheet should be shiny and small enough to enable heat to circulate all around it.

When baking rolled cookies, a temperature of 325-350 degrees F., rather than a higher one, browns them more evenly on the top and bottom, says Isabel Nobel, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

\*\*\*\*\*

California Oranges for Infant Feeding

California oranges contain somewhat more vitamin C or ascorbic acid than do Florida oranges. Jane Leichsenring, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, says that in the feeding of some very young infants, where you need to give as much vitamin C as possible in a small volume, the California oranges are more desirable.

Later, when the infants can take a large amount of the juice, either type of orange may be used, and since Florida oranges are cheaper, they may be used more liberally to make up for their somewhat lower content of the vitamin.

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-sah-

FREEZING FOODFreeze Muskmelon

Next winter wouldn't muskmelon balls taste good in a salad or fruit cup? You can be assured of having them to enjoy if you freeze some homegrown muskmelon this fall.

Choose firm, ripe, fine-textured muskmelons of top quality. Cut the flesh into cubes or balls and pack in sugar syrup, using 2 cups of sugar to 1 quart of water. Freeze. Serve the muskmelon partially frozen.

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Fryers in the Freezer

Since broilers and fryers are among September's plentiful foods---and good buys---you may want to put some in your freezer.

Cut-up chicken takes the least space because it can be packaged flat. One convenient arrangement is to pack the meaty pieces such as breasts and legs separately from the bony parts --- the backs, necks and wings. Livers and gizzards should be wrapped separately from the rest of the chicken because they don't keep as well.

These young birds may also be frozen whole to be used for roasting. But whether you freeze these tender birds whole or cut up, be sure to wrap them closely and seal tight, using moisture-vapor-resistant wrapping such as heavy-duty aluminum foil or polyethylene bags.

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Fried Chicken Will Keep in Freezer

Fried chicken can look and taste just as good four days after it was prepared if the leftover pieces are frozen.

Research at Purdue university has shown that freshly fried chicken eaten immediately and freshly fried chicken which has been frozen for four days and then thawed for eating can't be distinguished for flavor and appearance if the freezing is properly done. On the other hand, wrapped leftover chicken held in the refrigerator for the same length of time showed a noticeable drop in quality.

If the good flavor and appearance are to be retained, the freshly fried chicken should not be held more than 3 hours at room temperature before it is wrapped in moisture-vapor-proof material and then frozen.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 4, 1958

Immediate release

## HOG PRODUCTION PROBLEMS TO BE AIRED AT SWINE FEEDERS DAY

Research findings that can mean better returns to Minnesota hog producers will be featured at the 36th annual Swine Feeders Day, next Thursday, September 11, on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

R. J. Meade, University swine nutritionist, points out that up-to-date information on pig feeding is extremely important nowadays--especially when market prices for the coming year are still a big question. Regardless of the outlook, the farmer who does the most efficient job of feeding makes the biggest returns.

Antibiotics and other feed additives, for example, will receive close attention in Swine Feeders Day research reports, according to Meade. Other topics will be:

- \* Thyroid-active compounds for sows during the milking period.
- \* Effect of different protein levels on carcass quality and market price.
- \* Injectable iron for prevention of nutritional anemia.
- \* Protein supplements for barley rations fed to pigs.
- \* Importance of breeding research to Minnesota swine producers.

Swine Feeders Day events start at 9:30 a. m. with a tour of experimental hog barns. At 11, Meade will report some of the past year's research. Afternoon reports will come from staff members from University branch experiment stations at Morris, Crookston, Waseca, Grand Rapids and Duluth.

W. E. Rempel, University livestock scientist, will explain the swine breeding program and Meade will discuss the Minnesota swine evaluation program during the afternoon session. Winding up the event will be H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock scientist, with a look at "Swine production--then, now and in the future."

The public is invited.

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B-2117-pjt

## DHIA RECORDS MORE POPULAR ON MINNESOTA FARMS

Charts that separate "boarder cows" from the real money-makers are becoming more fashionable on milkhouse walls in Minnesota.

These charts are Dairy Herd Improvement association records, which give month-by-month butterfat and milk production records for each cow.

According to Ramer Leighton, Ralph Wayne and Harold Searles, extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota, nearly 100,000 milk cows in 3,943 herds--about 7 percent of the state milk cow population--are on one of three DHIA programs. This is higher than ever before.

In 1957, the average Minnesota cow on DHIA test produced 377 pounds of butterfat, compared to the state average of 245. This makes a big difference in returns. On a grade B market, the farmer with state average production level makes about \$34 annual labor income per cow, while at the DHIA average, he would make more than three times as much--\$117 per cow. At grade A prices, the labor returns run about \$78 per cow for state average and \$183 at DHIA average levels.

The three DHIA programs are:

\* Standard Test, accounting for 90,401 cows, in which a local DHIA supervisor takes monthly milk samples, runs the tests and returns a report on test and production.

\* "Owner-sampler," in which the dairyman takes his own milk samples and the local DHIA supervisor does the testing and returns a report. This accounts for 6,680 cows.

\* "Weigh-a-day-a-month," involving about 2,200 cows--a plan in which the farmer simply records the weight of milk produced by each cow during one day of each month. Production for the entire month is calculated at a local center from the farmer's figures.

DHIA work started in 1910 in Minnesota, when the first cow testing association was set up near Albert Lea. The program grew to 30 associations in 1922, 96 in 1930, then slumped to 30 during the depression and 33 at the close of World War II. It started climbing in the late '40s and has been gaining steadily since. B-2118-pjt

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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 4, 1958

Immediate release

#### BUSY BEAVERS 4-H CLUB IS CONSERVATION CLUB OF YEAR

Minnesota's outstanding 4-H conservation club of the year is the Busy Beavers club of Ramsey county.

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

The Busy Beavers is the ninth club to be cited for its conservation activities. Last year the Forty Niners club of Lac qui Parle county received the recognition.

Because the club has won top placing, the club's leader, Mrs. Walter Olin, 1077 Sterling ave., St. Paul, and the assistant leader, Peter Johnson, 882 Bartelmy lane, St. Paul, will attend the State 4-H Conservation camp at the University of Minnesota's Itasca Forestry and Biological station, Itasca State park, Sept. 11-14 as a special award. Mrs. Olin has been club leader for 10 years.

An anti-litterbug campaign was the club's service conservation project for this year. The campaign was divided into three areas: parks, highways and the community. To make people aware of litterbugs, club members spoke before PTA meetings and church groups and distributed posters.

Other conservation activities included planting 100 trees on the 4-H grounds, maintaining winter bird feeders, raising a wild flower garden, exhibiting at the county fair and keeping daily records of the birds each club member has seen. The club also studied wild shrubs for home planting, planted seedlings and learned to identify ducks.

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B-2119-sah

University Farm and Home News  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 4, 1958

\* \* \* \* \*  
\*For release: 3 p. m. \*  
\*Saturday, September 6 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

## NEW LANDSCAPE ARBORETUM TO SERVE PEOPLE OF STATE AND NATION

Minnesota's new landscape arboretum is destined to be important not only to the state but to the nation as well, a nationally known horticulturist said today (Sat., Sept. 6).

According to Donald Wyman, horticulturist at Harvard university's Arnold arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., the Minnesota landscape arboretum is unique because it is situated in an area colder than any in the United States where an arboretum is located. For that reason, information obtained on hardiness at the Minnesota arboretum will be valuable not only to Minnesota but to thousands of people in northern areas of the United States.

Wyman spoke at the dedication of the Minnesota landscape arboretum, a 160-acre tract of woodland and meadow which will be used for research in testing ornamentals as well as for displaying trees and shrubs in their natural setting. Site of the arboretum is five miles southwest of Excelsior on State Highway 5, a mile east of the headquarters of the University's Fruit Breeding farm.

Leon C. Snyder, head of the University of Minnesota department of horticulture, explained that a long-range landscape plan for the arboretum area will be drawn up this winter. The arboretum will be used as the center for the University's breeding program on woody ornamentals. Present plans provide for leaving some of the woodland and swampland in its natural state, building four miles of nature trails, making test plantings along trails and roadways and devoting a special section to propagation of trees, shrubs and other ornamentals. All test plantings will be made to give a natural landscape effect--as they might appear in a home landscape setting.

As the area develops, it can be used by gardening groups and individuals to study plant materials for landscaping, by University and high school classes as an outdoor laboratory for plant identification and by bird clubs for study of birds in their natural habitat, Snyder added.

Speaking on why the people of Minnesota need an arboretum, G. Victor Lowrie, president of the Minnesota State Horticultural society, pointed out that there has long been a need for a broader selection of woody ornamentals that would withstand the severe climatic conditions of Minnesota and a place where people might see trees and shrubs as they would appear in their own yards.

Mrs. Marjorie Howard, University regent, accepted the arboretum for the University from the Minnesota State Horticultural society.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
Sept. 4, 1958

Special to weeklies  
For immediate use

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 be featured at the Dairy Products Institute, Sept. 16-18 on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

Some 4-500 persons are expected to attend, according to W. B. Combs, University dairy industry professor and Chairman of the Program Committee. There will be sessions on butter, ice cream, cheese, market milk, dry and condensed milk, a sanitarians' conference and an "open house" in the new teaching and research center.

The recently-completed plant is the first unit of a new dairy building. It measures 200 x 94 feet, has a large milk processing areas with an overhead observation balcony and a 50-foot-high "pilot plant" for dry milk manufacturing.

Speakers at the event will be staff members from the University of Minnesota, other colleges and universities and representatives from commercial and industrial concerns.

The sanitarians' conference is a new feature of the institute, and will be held on the final day of the event. It will include two sections: one for fieldmen and one on food and environment.

All interested persons are invited. For more information and registration write to the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 4, 1958

Special to Maynard Speece  
SWINE FEEDERS DAY SHORTS

#### PROTEIN SUPPLEMENT STUDIES TO BE REPORTED AT SWINE DAY

If you're wondering whether to change the protein feed for your hogs, come to Swine Feeders Day. The event is next Thursday, September 11 at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Several research reports will cover the protein supplement question. In one study, the scientists compared corn-soybean oil meal rations with mixtures containing other sources of protein.

You can hear the results of these tests by coming to the event, which starts at 10 a.m. next Thursday. All interested persons are invited.

\* \* \*

#### EXTENSIVE TRIALS GIVE ANSWERS TO SWINE NUTRITION PROBLEMS

Here's<sup>a</sup> chance for Minnesota farmers to get full advantage from 1,500 University of Minnesota pigs.

Results of feeding trials involving these porkers will be reported Thursday, Sept. 11 at Swine Feeders Day on the St. Paul campus. All Minnesota farmers are invited to the event, starting at 9 a.m.

Robert Meade, swine nutritionist, says that in addition to feeding research, visitors will hear a run-down on the swine breeding studies and the Minnesota swine evaluation program.

\* \* \*

#### PIGS ON EXHIBIT AT SWINE DAY

Three pigs from one litter will tell a striking story this week on the value of modern ideas in hog feeding.

(more)

add 1 Swine Feeders Day

These hogs will be on display at Swine Feeders Day, this Thursday on the University's St. Paul campus. One pig was fed a 1908 ration, one received a 1946 menu, and the other got a 1953 mixture.

The pig on the most up-to-date diet gained 8 times as fast as the one on 1908 feed and about 25 percent faster than the 1946 pig.

See these pigs and hear results of hog feeding research by coming to Swine Feeders Day Thursday.

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

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\* For release at 10:30 a. m. \*  
\* Monday, September 8 \*  
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#### SWINE RESEARCHER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF MEAT-TYPE HOG

The whole future of the swine industry rests on the meat-type hog, but so far, there's too much misunderstanding about what "meat-type" actually means, a University of Minnesota swine researcher said today.

R. J. Meade told the Animal Nutrition and Health short course that some producers think any hog carrying little or no fat is "meat-type."

But that isn't so, he stated. "By meat-type, we mean a well-muscled meaty pig that yields a high percentage of its liveweight in the four lean cuts--ham, loin, picnic and boston butt."

Yet, farmers must produce better meat-type hogs--of the right kind--if they are to suit the housewives who buy the meat, Meade added. He listed three "avenues" which farmers can follow in reaching this goal: breeding, feeding and marketing.

Meade said in recent tests at the Minnesota Swine Evaluation stations, a group of barrows showed a wide variation in performance, even though they all received the same feed and management. The differences, then, were due primarily to inheritance, Meade explained, and showed the importance of a proper breeding program.

For example, he said, "the most efficient pen of pigs required 253 pounds of feed per hundred pounds gain, while other pens required as much as 350 pounds of feed for the same gain. This is a difference of \$3 per hundred in cost of gain.

"Most commercial producers will get the best performing and the best carcass hogs through some type of crossbreeding program," according to Meade. He said tests at the Southern Experiment station, Waseca, show that level of performance of pigs from a three-way rotational crossbreeding system was above pigs produced by a two-way rotational crossbreeding system.

"Three-way" crossing means using three breeds in the process, while "two-way" involves only two breeds.

(more)

add 1 meat-type hogs

Meade recommended that producers use breeds that can "complement" one another in rate of gain, ability to farrow large litters, mothering ability and carcass quality. It's best, he said, to use boars from large litters. The boars should not have more than 1 to 1.2 inches of backfat when weighing 200 pounds. They should weigh 200 pounds at 150 days or less and be from litters needing as much less than 300 pounds of feed per hundred pounds gain as possible. These are "ideal" goals, which many present-day boars won't meet, according to Meade. But he said they should be used as guides in boar selection.

"Full-feeding" is usually necessary for the most profitable production of meat-type hogs, said Meade. This means giving the pigs all of a growing-finishing ration they can eat. But there are alternatives to full-feeding. For example, some tests show that high fiber rations, limited feeding or "hand-feeding" will reduce rate of gain, give the pig more time in which to grow and result in less fat and more lean.

On the other hand, using "bulky" feeds sometimes means a greater feed requirement per pound of gain, in addition to slower growth. And if pigs need an extra 10 days or so to reach market weight, there's all the more risk from a possible disease outbreak.

Increasing popularity of meat-type hogs may eventually make it necessary to revise recommendations on protein content for pig rations, said Meade. Although four St. Paul campus experiments showed no increase in hog carcass quality from feeding higher-than-normal levels of protein, a recent study at the North Central Experiment station, Grand Rapids, showed something different.

In the Grand Rapids tests, hogs fed more protein than generally recommended actually had higher percentages of the four lean cuts of carcass than did pigs on lower protein levels. The reason, Meade said, could be that the Grand Rapids pigs actually required more protein than did those at St. Paul.

Finally, Meade said, wise marketing can be a big aid to the breeding and feeding program. One producer, for example, bettered his return from 380 hogs by \$756 through "planned" marketing.

The farmer sold the pigs when they averaged 199 pounds each.

Many of these hogs were sold at 190 pounds, because the farmer figured they would grade as No. 2 butchers--a grade lower--if he held them until they reached 205 to 210 pounds. As it turned out, only 26 of the hogs graded No. 2, and two graded No. 3. The rest were No. 1 and the producer received an average premium of \$1 per hundred pounds on the entire lot of hogs.

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

Immediate release

## CHICKEN IS SEPTEMBER PLENTIFUL

September's list of plentiful foods reads like a menu for a favorite Sunday dinner.

Chicken, potatoes, a big variety of homegrown fresh vegetables, canned ripe olives, milk, peaches and cream and ice cream are all on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of abundant foods this month.

The broilers and fryers you'll be able to buy during September deserve special attention, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. Because of the continued improvement in poultry breeding methods, the broilers and fryers on markets this month should be the largest and tastiest ever to reach poultry counters in September. These tender chickens are well adapted to barbecuing. Since poultry prices are low, many home-makers may want to freeze chicken this month.

Improved methods of production are also partly responsible for the large supply of potatoes. Farmers are harvesting more potatoes per acre this year than ever before.

September is the peak month for many fresh vegetables. Tomatoes are in ample supply now and reasonably priced for canning. Peppers, cucumbers, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, squash and onions will be available all month.

Peaches will be plentiful during the first half of September, most of them coming from Colorado and Michigan. After the middle of the month, however, the supply will start to taper off.

Milk supplies continue to be greater than the demand, though they are slightly smaller than last year.

To add color and flavor to the relish plate and to salads, September markets offer large supplies of canned ripe olives from the record-large crop of olives in prospect.

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

To all counties

For use week of  
September 15 or later

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL  
HARD TO BEAT  
AS HOG PROTEIN

Soybean oil meal alone seems to be as good a protein feed as there is for pigs.

At least, that's the indication from recent University of Minnesota research. Recent tests by livestock scientists R. J. Meade, L. E. Hanson and R. M. Prouty show that replacing part of the soybean oil meal with tankage, dried whole whey or fish meal improved neither daily gain nor feed efficiency.

The researchers used 60 purebred Yorkshire and Yorkshire-Duroc cross-breds in the test. The pigs were divided into four lots. One received soybean oil meal as the only source of protein and tankage replaced part of the soybean meal in the second. Five percent of dried whey replaced part of the soybean oil meal in the third and three percent of fish meal was substituted for part of the soybean meal in the fourth.

Otherwise, all rations were the same and were figured so that the pigs received 16 percent protein until they averaged 100 pounds and 14 percent from then on.

None of the substitutions were any help. Pigs getting soybean oil meal as the only protein source gained 1.72 pounds daily and required 334 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. The dried whey and fish meal substitutions resulted in practically the same gain and feed consumption, and substituting tankage brought the slowest gains and the highest feed requirement.

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

To all counties

For use week of  
September 15

WEED CONTROL  
ESSAY CONTEST  
OPEN TO YOUTHS

Here's a chance for \_\_\_\_\_ county farm youths to strike a blow at the weed nuisance and win a \$300 scholarship at the same time.

Boys and girls 12 - 18 years old can enter the North Central Weed Control Conference essay contest this year. The essay must be on "How We Control Weeds on Our Farm."

According to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, entries must be in the county extension office by Oct. 10. Three top entries from this county will be entered in the state contest.

The state winner will receive a \$25 award and the North Central Conference winning entry will be awarded a \$300 scholarship to a college or university, in agriculture or home economics.

To enter the contest, your family must be managing and operating a farm. For more details, check with the county extension office.

#####

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

To all counties  
For use week of  
September 15

ADDING WATER  
TO GROUND FEED  
SPEEDS EATING

If your cows aren't eating their ground feed fast enough, you can hurry them up by adding water to the concentrate.

In an ordinary stall barn, how fast a cow eats her grain is usually no problem. But with a parlor milking system, for example, it means a lot.

Ground concentrate is normally given to the cows while they are in the parlor stall. If they don't clean up their feed by the time they're milked, they either hold up the milking operation or don't get enough to eat.

According to W. E. Petersen, dairy cattle scientists at the University of Minnesota, studies here and in Michigan have shown that adding water can cut grain eating time almost in half. Simply add a pound and a half of water for each pound of feed, after the feed is put in the receptacle.

There's no need to mix the water and the grain; cows seem to enjoy doing this themselves.

Slow eating is generally more of a problem with finely ground feed. Yet, most dairymen prefer medium fine to very fine grinding. Recent tests in other states show that fine feed has a higher percentage of digestible protein and total digestible nutrients (TDN) than does coarser feed, according to Petersen.

In the most recent tests at Michigan, cows on dry mix ate .63 pounds per minute, compared to .90 pounds per minute for cows getting water added to the feed.

#####

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

To all counties  
ATT. 4-H CLUB AGENTS  
For use week of  
September 15 or after

### CYCLING ON STREETS INVOLVES RESPONSIBILITY

Do you ride your bicycle on streets or highways? If you do, you are required to obey all the rules of the road, says 4-H Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Last year in Minnesota 379 traffic accidents involved bikes. In those accidents, 385 young people were injured and 10 were killed.

Now that fall is here and you will be riding to and from school again, it's a good idea to brush up on your responsibilities as a cyclist. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota says these responsibilities fall into three general classes: Obeying and knowing the rules of the road, knowing how to ride a bike skillfully and keeping the bike in good condition.

According to law, each bicycle rider should signal before turning, observe signs (this includes stopping at stop signs), yield the right-of-way at intersections and ride single file, not two or three abreast.

An analysis of bicycle accidents shows that the majority of them were caused by the following five violations: Failing to grant right-of-way, failing to stop when leaving an alley, improper turning, disregarding traffic controls and riding on the wrong side of the road.

"Any youngster too young to know and to obey the rules of the road is not ready to operate a bicycle on streets or highways," says Prickett.

All bikes should be inspected and kept in good repair. Good brakes are especially important. There should be shields over the sprocket chain. Every bike should have a white headlight and a red tail light or reflector that can be seen for at least 500 feet. Keep tires properly inflated and wheels aligned.

Here are a few other points to consider when brushing up on your cycling. Bikes are generally made for only one rider. Don't carry passengers. Grand-standing on streets and highways only leads to danger. Be careful of riding at twilight; a bike is hard to see at that time of day.

And above all, be courteous. If you learn to respect the rules of the road now, you will be a better driver later.

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

To all counties

For use week of  
September 15 or later

### FARM FILLERS

"Meat type" is misunderstood by too many hog producers, according to R. J. Meade, swine researcher at the University of Minnesota. Some producers think any hog carrying little or no fat is "meat type." But what it really means is a well-muscled meaty pig that yields a high percentage of its live-weight in the four lean cuts -- ham, loin, picnic and boston butt. Meade says it takes a combination of proper breeding, feeding and marketing practices to put real meat-type pigs on retail counters.

\*\*\*\*\*

Nearly 100,000 milk cows in 3,943 Minnesota herds -- about 7 percent of the state milk cow population -- are on one of three Dairy Herd Improvement association test programs. This is higher than ever. The biggest part of the program is the "Standard Test", which accounts for 90,401 cows. Owner-sampler is used for 6,680 cows and a "Weigh-a-day-a-month" program accounts for 6,680.

\*\*\*\*\*

In a pen-type dairy operation or where the heifers are raised under that system, it's a good idea to put the fall-freshening heifers in with the cows. Put them in the stanchions or let them go through the milking parlor, advises Harold Searles, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. This way, they will get used to the routine, and will fit into the milking string with little strain on either heifer or worker.

\*\*\*\*\*

A rabbit repellent applied now will protect seedling trees in orchards, windbreaks and shelterbelts until next spring. Several commercial repellent mixtures are available, according to Parker Anderson and Marvin Smith, extension foresters at the University of Minnesota.

\*\*\*\*\*

When you're selecting fence posts, keep out some 8-footers. They are ideal for good corner and end construction, according to John Neetzel, forestry researcher at the University of Minnesota.

#####

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

To county agents

For use Thursday,  
September 18, or later

SUPPORT LEVELS  
TO DETERMINE  
MILK PRICES

As in recent years, milk prices paid to Minnesota farmers will continue to be determined by support levels in the coming 12 months.

This outlook statement comes from Martin Christensen, extension dairy marketing economist at the University of Minnesota. He points out that 1958 U. S. milk production will probably be no greater than in 1957, but prospects are still for more milk than will be commercially used.

In the first half of 1958, farmers produced about as much milk as in the first six months of last year. This was partly because of poor pastures and partly because of fewer milk cows. High prices for meat animals helped reduce cow numbers.

Production per cow has gone up from 5,374 pounds in 1952 to 6,162 last year. As a result, total milk production has been increasing even though milk cow numbers have steadily decreased for several years. In 1957, there were 126.4 billion pounds of milk produced on U. S. farms, almost a billion pounds above 1956.

Per capita consumption of dairy products, on a milk fat basis, is 15 percent below the 1930's. Much of the decline is due to less butter demand. This drop is partially offset by a 25 percent greater demand for solids-not-fat, but there has also been a shift in use of nonfat milk from feed for livestock to markets for human food. So the surplus of milk solids-not-fat has still been greater than for milk fat at support levels.

Minnesota milk prices have been about a dollar per hundred under the U. S average in the past two years. This is partly because a greater proportion of Minnesota milk must be used for manufactured products. Also, dairy products manufactured in Minnesota must be shipped long distances, which also lowers prices to producers.

# # # # #

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

To county agents

GOOD FUTURE  
PREDICTED FOR  
SHEEP PRODUCTION

There's a good outlook for the sheep man.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ and Kenneth Thomas, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, say this favorable outlook results from three main things: higher lamb prices, a 3-year continuation of the wool incentive program and good feed supplies.

There could be some seasonal decline in prices paid farmers for lambs this fall, but prices are still likely to stay near those of a year ago. August lamb prices were above a year ago.

Fewer feeder lambs may be shipped east from the western range areas this year. Range men have plenty of feed; lamb contracting has increased in western regions since early this year. As a result, feeder lamb prices are expected to be as much as \$2 - 3 above a year ago. However, they may decline a little in September and October, and, with a prospect for a winter rise in price of fed lambs, a "delayed" feeding program looks best for this year.

Farmers are advised to do a careful job of buying and selling and to obtain as much price spread as possible. Also, use pasture and crop residue to put on as much low-cost gain as possible before putting the lambs in dry-lot. The late market looks best anyway.

Sheep numbers are increasing. On January 1, 1958, stock sheep numbers were 3 percent higher than a year ago -- the largest gain since 1951. Almost all of the increase was in ewe lambs. And with ewe lambs being held back for flock expansion, there were 8 percent fewer lambs on feed last January than at the beginning of 1957.

For the 1958 - 59 marketing year, the incentive price for wool will stay at the 62-cent level. Actual payment rates for 1959 will be determined when the average wool price for the 1958 - 59 year is known.

# # # # #

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

To county agents

LITTLE CHANGE  
EXPECTED IN  
FARM RETURNS

Don't look for much change in farm income during the coming year, say agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota. But there may be decreases in prices paid for some commodities.

On the one hand, demand for agricultural products should remain strong and consumer expenditures high. But on the other, there will be abundant supplies of many farm goods, especially pork, poultry products and feed grains. These supplies will strongly influence prices and might drive them down a little.

Gross national product -- value of all goods and services -- is expected to reach a record annual rate of about \$450 billion in the first half of 1959, compared to \$428 billion in the middle of this year. Personal consumption expenditures should reach \$297 billion, or \$9 billion above the middle of 1958.

Consumers' incomes stayed up during the past year, through increased unemployment compensation and social security payments. As a result, there was strong demand for farm goods even when the general economic activity declined. In fact, personal consumption expenditures held up well during the past year, declining only by \$300 million.

However, consumer spending patterns shifted, too. Consumers spent less on automobiles and other durable goods and more on non-durables such as food and services.

June, 1958 industrial production was up from April, signalling a recovery from the mild recession. Non-agricultural employment increased and there have been more new housing starts.

# # # # #

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

To county agents

DON'T HOLD OVER  
OLD HENS FOR  
ANOTHER YEAR

Flocks of old hens still producing well are a good bet to keep for a while this fall, but don't hold them over for another full year.

This advice comes from W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, and is based on the general poultry outlook.

He says a price drop can be expected once the young flocks get into full production. So the important thing to do is get the young birds into the laying house and producing at full capacity as soon as they are sufficiently mature.

Prices for large eggs from older hens will likely be favorable until most young flocks get into production, so it's wise to keep the good-producing old hens for a while. But they'll probably need to be put in temporary quarters, because the young ones need to go into the regular laying house as soon as possible.

And plan to sell the old hens before too long. Old hens are poorer layers, produce lower quality eggs than pullets and don't pay when the "margin of return per bird" is down, as expected this winter.

The total laying flock in the U S. will be about 5 percent larger at the beginning of 1959, compared to January, 1958 -- the main reason for the expected price decline. Laying flocks will also have a larger percentage of pullets than at the beginning of this year, and pullets average more eggs per bird than do old hens.

There were 10 percent more "egg-type" chickens in the U. S. in mid-1958 than a year earlier, and 19 percent more in Minnesota. This, Dankers says, shows that favorable egg prices and lower feed costs earlier this year made producers overly optimistic and induced them to increase flock size.

# # # # #

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

To county agents

**DON'T OVEREXPAND  
HOG PRODUCERS  
ARE ADVISED**

Hog prospects for 1959 mean the coming year will be a poor one for expanding in the pig business, but a very good time to stress efficient production.

According to Kenneth Egertson, E. H. Hartmans, extension economists, and H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, farmers can expect \$3-5 per hundred pounds less for their hogs next year than they got in 1958.

This is because the nation-wide pig business is in an "expansion" phase and fall farrowings are expected to be up 13 percent over last year. The increase will probably continue through 1959.

Prices should remain favorable for the rest of 1958, though, and the economists expect a low of around \$17 per hundred at the end of the normal seasonal price downturn.

There is a definite trend toward earlier farrowing and earlier marketing, when seasonal prices are higher. This is a healthy sign. Early December - February farrowings last winter were up 13 percent from 1958, while March - May farrowings were 4 percent under the previous year.

Despite expected lower hog prices next year, the efficient producer can still expect reasonable profits in coming months. For this fall, the specialists advise, top hogs out at around 200-210 pounds. These pigs usually bring you the most. Keep an eye on price differences between markets and sell where you get paid for higher quality.

For next year, don't overexpand. Emphasize quality, through breeding and feeding, rather than quantity. Practice "multiple farrowing" to hit peak price months. And give extra care to sows and newborn pigs. An extra 2 pigs per litter reduces cost per pig weaned by at least a dollar.

## ## ##

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

To county agents

OUTLOOK STILL  
FAVORABLE FOR  
BEEF IN 1959

There's still a favorable outlook in the beef cattle business for next year.

But here's some advice for \_\_\_\_\_ county beef producers for the coming months, from County agent \_\_\_\_\_ and Paul Hasbargen and Hal Routhe, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota:

\* Buy calves when you are ready this fall and when feeders are moving. It isn't apt to pay to hold off in hopes of getting cheaper stock. And be careful when buying lower grade feeders. There is about \$2 difference between each grade of slaughter cattle. This means plainer yearlings and calves must be bought at \$3-5 under the next higher grade to be an equally good buy.

\* Sell cattle when they have proper finish for their potential grade, unless you're certain prices will go up in the next month or 45 days.

\* Watch out for tax consequences if you're planning to sell more cattle than usual after the first of the year. Farmers who normally pay income taxes and make an unusually big sale after Jan. 1 need to get \$2 - 2.50 per hundred pounds more than in November or December to cover the extra Federal income taxes.

Slaughter cattle prices should remain relatively good for the next two years, the economists say. Feeders will be about \$4-7 above last year's level, because of limited numbers and strong demand which, in turn, results from record feed supplies, good fed cattle prices and favorable profit prospects.

Beef cattle numbers are expanding. The economists expect 2 million more cattle on farms by January, 1959, than there were at the start of this year. Cow numbers will go up during the next two years, because of fewer calves and cows being slaughtered.

Slaughter of all fat cattle may be up slightly in 1959, but since cow and calf slaughter will be down, fat cattle prices may go over the 1958 average. However, since feeder cattle prices will also be higher, the outlook is still for somewhat lower profits than were realized during the past season.

# # # # #

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  
September 9 1958

To: All County Extension Agents

Initials	Date
Sec. File	

Please read, initial and circulate

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Sincerely

*Phillip J. Tichenor*

Phillip J. Tichenor  
Extension Information Specialist

PJT:lbw  
Enc.

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

700-41  
Special To West Otter Tail County

(with mat)

MRS. LUKAS IS  
ACTING HOME AGENT  
FOR COUNTY

Mrs. Blanche Lukas will be acting home agent for West Otter Tail county, while Judith Nord is on a year's leave studying in Norway. Mrs. Lukas assumed her duties Sept. 8.

She holds a bachelor of science degree from North Dakota State Agricultural college, Fargo, with a major in home economics education. Her professional experience includes teaching adult evening classes in clothing in St. Paul, teaching home economics at Kenmare, North Dakota, and judging exhibits at fairs.

As a 4-H club member for 10 years in Grand Forks county, North Dakota, where she grew up on a farm, she was active in home economics project work and demonstrations and held all the offices in her local club. Her 4-H honors included winning a trip to National 4-H Club congress in Chicago and to the National 4-H Club camp in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Lukas has been active in community and church work in Fergus Falls, has been a den mother for Cub Scouts and a Campfire leader.

Her husband, Leonard Lukas, is a postal inspector. They have three children, ages 7, 10 and 12.

## -jbn-##

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

Special

#### HOME AGENT RESIGNS

Mrs. Eloise Layman has resigned as Faribault county home agent effective September 15 to devote more time to homemaking.

Since Mrs. Layman came to Faribault county Nov. 16, 1956, she has organized 11 new home extension groups. In addition to developing increased membership and interest in the home program, she has ~~supervised~~ leadership training in 4-H work.

Before coming to Faribault county, she was an associate home agent in Warren county, Kentucky, where she directed home economics projects for 4-H girls. She received her B. S. degree from the University of Kentucky, with a major in home economics. ~~Following~~ graduation she taught home economics in the Harroldsburg, Ky., high school.

Mrs. Layman was an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Germany for five months.

####

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

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* For release at 2 p. m. \*  
\* Thursday, Sept. 11 \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

## PROTEIN FEEDING STUDIES IN HOGS REPORTED

Soybean oil meal is mighty hard to beat as a protein feed for growing pigs, University of Minnesota livestock scientists said today.

And in general, they added, exceptionally high levels of protein are no help either in speeding up growth or in improving carcass quality in pigs. Feeding 15 percent protein until pigs weigh about 100 pounds and 12 percent from then on is enough.

These points highlighted the annual Swine Feeders Day reports on the University's St. Paul campus.

R. J. Meade, University swine nutritionist, said 60 purebred Yorkshires and crossbred Yorkshire-Durocs were fed from 50 pounds to market weight in one test. All pigs received 16 percent protein supplements until they reached 100 pounds and 14 percent from then until marketed.

The pigs were divided into four lots. One received soybean oil meal as the only protein and tankage was substituted for part of the oil meal in the second. Five percent dried whole whey was substituted in a third and fish meal in the fourth.

None of the substitutions brought any important increases in gain and the pigs receiving tankage actually grew slower. Daily gain averaged 1.72 pounds for pigs on soybean oil meal as the only protein supplement, 1.59 for those getting tankage, 1.76 for the part-dried-whey mixture and 1.75 for the pigs getting part fish meal in the protein feed. Since the substitutions did nothing except increase the feed cost, there was no point in using them, Meade concluded.

In reports from four branch experiment stations, researchers reported studies on effect of different protein levels. All but one station reported no effect of protein differences on carcass quality, but they agreed that "intermediate" levels--about 15 percent protein up to 100 pounds and 12 percent thereafter--gave as fast and efficient growth as higher protein levels.

(more)

add 1 Swine Day report

From the Southern Experiment station, Waseca, Kenneth Miller said protein content in experiments there caused no differences in rate of gain or backfat thickness, based on the same kind of corn. However, pigs fed ground ear corn had slightly less backfat at slaughter than did pigs fed a ground shelled corn ration.

Harley Hanke, West Central Experiment station, Morris, said that neither protein content nor feeding method affected carcass quality in tests with 120 pigs there. Rations of 18-15 and 16-13 percent protein caused more rapid gains than 13-10 percent protein in these studies, but there was no difference between the intermediate and high levels in rate of gain. As far as effect of feeding method on performance was concerned, Hanke said results were best with pigs self-fed ground yellow corn, with a soybean oil meal supplement given on a "free-choice" basis.

In tests at the Northeast Experiment station, Duluth, pigs fed rations containing 15-12 percent protein gained faster and with less feed required per pound of gain than did those getting 13-10 percent protein. But Ralph Grant, Duluth station superintendent, said 18-15 percent protein feeding showed no advantage over the 15-12 percent mixture.

A. B. Salmela, North Central Experiment station, Grand Rapids, said higher protein levels for all pigs did produce higher percentages of the four lean pork cuts in experiments there. These tests involved three different crosses of Minnesota hog breeds and the results suggest higher protein requirements for these particular pigs, Salmela said. However, data from the bar rows alone showed no effect of level of protein on backfat thickness, percentage of the four lean cuts of carcass or on dressing percentage.

###

B-2125-pjt

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

Immediate release

## PLOWVILLE DEMONSTRATION TRACES CENTURY OF CORN DEVELOPMENT

Corn fields that trace the history of the crop from Indian maize to modern, high-yielding hybrids will be featured at Plowville, the 1958 Soil Stewardship Days, Friday and Saturday near Sanborn.

The demonstration, set up by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service on the Frank Crippen Farm, will also preview the "corn field of the future."

In fields of the past, visitors will see multi-colored Indian corn, corn grass pod corn and corn plants that grow along the ground.

A second group of plots will show "corn of today," including hybrid corn varieties used in developing corn borer resistance, stalk rot resistance, high yielding ability and other characteristics. Visitors will also see results of wheel-track planting compared with conventional tillage, results from different chemical weed-control procedures and effect of different corn plant populations.

The "Corn Field of the Future" shows alfalfa seeded between wide corn rows with the corn replacing oats or other small grain as a "companion crop."

Some 15 exhibits will be on display in the University of Minnesota tent, near the Plowville headquarters area on the Martin Lehne farm. One exhibit in the tent will show how to take soil samples and how tests are conducted and interpreted.

Other exhibits will show the results of using poor quality drain tile; a hood inlet for farm ponds, spillways and inlets; forage crops; soil conservation (including a "real rain" exhibit); trees for windbreaks and shelterbelts and a collection of all up-to-date farm and home bulletins and pamphlets from the University's Agricultural Information Service.

Plowville gets underway Friday morning, Sept. 12, with demonstrations showing 100 years of progress in plowing, followed by the Queen of the Furrow driving contest. Representative Eugene McCarthy will speak during the noon program.

In the afternoon, there will be a tractor safety demonstration, in which an actual tractor, remote-controlled, will be used to show how unsafe operation can cause it to tip over. Dean A. W. Eberle of South Dakota State college will address an evening banquet.

On Saturday, there will be a talk by Senator Edward J. Thye, followed by further comments by both Thye and McCarthy. Other Saturday events will be a repeat of the Friday program.

During both days, wagon trains will haul visitors to conservation demonstrations in fields on both the Crippen and Lehne farms.

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B-2124-pjt

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

Immediate release

#### WINNERS OF STATE 4-H FIRE SAFETY CONTEST ANNOUNCED

Elsie Clasen, 16, Glenwood, and John Grondahl, 15, Staples, have been named state winners in the state 4-H farm fire safety contest, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Their reward as state winners will be a trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago, Oct. 21-24.

As safety chairman of the Villard Livewires 4-H club of Glenwood, Elsie has organized 10 safety demonstrations for club meetings so far this year. Other safety activities of the club include setting up window displays, preparing a safety program for the PTA, inspecting farms for fire hazards, helping to build a safety float and a safety booth at the Pope county fair. The safety booth won the Pope county championship. It will be displayed at the State Fair this year.

Elsie has been a 4-H club member for seven years and has worked on safety and fire prevention for four years. She is the daughter of John F. Clasen, Glenwood.

John has been working on safety and fire prevention in the Bullard 4-H club for four years. During this time he has inspected farms in his community for fire hazards, distributed many safety pamphlets to fellow club members and has taken a firearms safety course. The club has made dead-end signs for the Staples community and has participated in a safety tour as part of its safety project.

For the past three years, John has won the Wadena county safety award. He has been a member of the Bullard 4-H club, Staples, for eight years. He is the son of S. S. Grondahl, of Staples.

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

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B-223-jbn

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

*Info  
File*

University of Minnesota  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
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Cooperative Extension Work  
Agriculture,  
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University Farm and Home News  
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
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This is because the nation-wide pig business is in an "expansion" phase and fall farrowings are expected to be up 13 percent over last year. The increase will probably continue through 1959.

Prices should remain favorable for the rest of 1958, though, and the economists expect a low of around \$17 per hundred at the end of the normal seasonal price downturn.

There is a definite trend toward earlier farrowing and earlier marketing, when seasonal prices are higher. This is a healthy sign. Early December - February farrowings last winter were up 13 percent from 1958, while March - May farrowings were 4 percent under the previous year.

Despite expected lower hog prices next year, the efficient producer can still expect reasonable profits in coming months. For this fall, the specialists advise, top hogs out at around 200-210 pounds. These pigs usually bring you the most. Keep an eye on price differences between markets and sell where you get paid for higher quality.

For next year, don't overexpand. Emphasize quality, through breeding and feeding, rather than quantity. Practice "multiple farrowing" to hit peak price months. And give extra care to sows and newborn pigs. An extra 2 pigs per litter reduces cost per pig weaned by at least a dollar.

## ## ##

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

To county agents

DON'T HOLD OVER  
OLD HENS FOR  
ANOTHER YEAR

Flocks of old hens still producing well are a good bet to keep for a while this fall, but don't hold them over for another full year.

This advice comes from W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, and is based on the general poultry outlook.

He says a price drop can be expected once the young flocks get into full production. So the important thing to do is get the young birds into the laying house and producing at full capacity as soon as they are sufficiently mature.

Prices for large eggs from older hens will likely be favorable until most young flocks get into production, so it's wise to keep the good-producing old hens for a while. But they'll probably need to be put in temporary quarters, because the young ones need to go into the regular laying house as soon as possible.

And plan to sell the old hens before too long. Old hens are poorer layers, produce lower quality eggs than pullets and don't pay when the "margin of return per bird" is down, as expected this winter.

The total laying flock in the U S. will be about 5 percent larger at the beginning of 1959, compared to January, 1958 -- the main reason for the expected price decline. Laying flocks will also have a larger percentage of pullets than at the beginning of this year, and pullets average more eggs per bird than do old hens.

There were 10 percent more "egg-type" chickens in the U. S. in mid-1958 than a year earlier, and 19 percent more in Minnesota. This, Dankers says, shows that favorable egg prices and lower feed costs earlier this year made producers overly optimistic and induced them to increase flock size.

# # # # #

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

To county agents

LITTLE CHANGE  
EXPECTED IN  
FARM RETURNS

Don't look for much change in farm income during the coming year, say agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota. But there may be decreases in prices paid for some commodities.

On the one hand, demand for agricultural products should remain strong and consumer expenditures high. But on the other, there will be abundant supplies of many farm goods, especially pork, poultry products and feed grains. These supplies will strongly influence prices and might drive them down a little.

Gross national product -- value of all goods and services -- is expected to reach a record annual rate of about \$450 billion in the first half of 1959, compared to \$428 billion in the middle of this year. Personal consumption expenditures should reach \$297 billion, or \$9 billion above the middle of 1958.

Consumers' incomes stayed up during the past year, through increased unemployment compensation and social security payments. As a result, there was strong demand for farm goods even when the general economic activity declined. In fact, personal consumption expenditures held up well during the past year, declining only by \$300 million.

However, consumer spending patterns shifted, too. Consumers spent less on automobiles and other durable goods and more on non-durables such as food and services.

June, 1958 industrial production was up from April, signalling a recovery from the mild recession. Non-agricultural employment increased and there have been more new housing starts.

# # # # #

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

To county agents

GOOD FUTURE  
PREDICTED FOR  
SHEEP PRODUCTION

There's a good outlook for the sheep man.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ and Kenneth Thomas, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, say this favorable outlook results from three main things: higher lamb prices, a 3-year continuation of the wool incentive program and good feed supplies.

There could be some seasonal decline in prices paid farmers for lambs this fall, but prices are still likely to stay near those of a year ago. August lamb prices were above a year ago.

Fewer feeder lambs may be shipped east from the western range areas this year. Range men have plenty of feed; lamb contracting has increased in western regions since early this year. As a result, feeder lamb prices are expected to be as much as \$2 - 3 above a year ago. However, they may decline a little in September and October, and, with a prospect for a winter rise in price of fed lambs, a "delayed" feeding program looks best for this year.

Farmers are advised to do a careful job of buying and selling and to obtain as much price spread as possible. Also, use pasture and crop residue to put on as much low-cost gain as possible before putting the lambs in dry-lot. The late market looks best anyway.

Sheep numbers are increasing. On January 1, 1958, stock sheep numbers were 3 percent higher than a year ago -- the largest gain since 1951. Almost all of the increase was in ewe lambs. And with ewe lambs being held back for flock expansion, there were 8 percent fewer lambs on feed last January than at the beginning of 1957.

For the 1958 - 59 marketing year, the incentive price for wool will stay at the 62-cent level. Actual payment rates for 1959 will be determined when the average wool price for the 1958 - 59 year is known.

# # # # #

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

To county agents

For use Thursday,  
September 18, or later

SUPPORT LEVELS  
TO DETERMINE  
MILK PRICES

As in recent years, milk prices paid to Minnesota farmers will continue to be determined by support levels in the coming 12 months.

This outlook statement comes from Martin Christensen, extension dairy marketing economist at the University of Minnesota. He points out that 1958 U. S. milk production will probably be no greater than in 1957, but prospects are still for more milk than will be commercially used.

In the first half of 1958, farmers produced about as much milk as in the first six months of last year. This was partly because of poor pastures and partly because of fewer milk cows. High prices for meat animals helped reduce cow numbers.

Production per cow has gone up from 5,374 pounds in 1952 to 6,162 last year. As a result, total milk production has been increasing even though milk cow numbers have steadily decreased for several years. In 1957, there were 126.4 billion pounds of milk produced on U. S. farms, almost a billion pounds above 1956.

Per capita consumption of dairy products, on a milk fat basis, is 15 percent below the 1930's. Much of the decline is due to less butter demand. This drop is partially offset by a 25 percent greater demand for solids-not-fat, but there has also been a shift in use of nonfat milk from feed for livestock to markets for human food. So the surplus of milk solids-not-fat has still been greater than for milk fat at support levels.

Minnesota milk prices have been about a dollar per hundred under the U. S. average in the past two years. This is partly because a greater proportion of Minnesota milk must be used for manufactured products. Also, dairy products manufactured in Minnesota must be shipped long distances, which also lowers prices to producers.

# # # # #

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

To all counties  
ATT. HOME AGENTS  
For use week of  
September 15

### HOT-OVEN BAKE FOR CHICKEN

Choice meat for the family platter this month is the young, tender chicken in heavy supply, Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reminds homemakers.

Even if fried chicken is your favorite dish, most families appreciate variety when chicken comes to the table often. So it pays to know different successful ways to cook these young, lean birds. Many homemakers today are interested in cooking with less fat than is required by frying. They also want cooking that saves time and labor for the cook.

A simple hot-oven bake meets these specifications and proved successful in tests at the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Institute of Home Economics. In an oven at 400 degrees F. the tender chicken pieces take only 50 to 60 minutes to cook. They should come out delicately browned, plump and juicy. Only a little fat is needed and no flouring or dipping in batter as for fried chicken. Overcooking calls for the minimum of attention by the cook -- another advantage.

Here's how to do it: Rub or lightly brush chicken pieces with soft butter. Or melt 1/2 cup butter and roll the chicken pieces in it. Season with salt and pepper as desired. Place the pieces skin down on a rack in a shallow pan. Place in a hot oven -- 400 degrees F. After 30 minutes turn the pieces and baste with the drippings in the pan. The chicken should be done in an hour or less, depending on thickness of the pieces. Avoid overcooking, which dries out young, lean chicken.

Vary the seasoning according to your taste. Some homemakers add a small amount of chopped fresh or powdered dry herbs to the fat before brushing it on the chicken. Some add a little powdered mustard, a few drops of onion juice or lemon juice. Some like paprika to give good color.

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

Special to Tom Doughty, THE FARMER, Webb  
Publishing Co., St. Paul

TIMELY TIPS FOR THE SEPT. 20 issue

Profit prospects for a sheep flock where sheep fit in look good for the coming year. Higher lamb prices, continued incentive programs on wool and plentiful feed supplies make this possible. So with feeders, it'll be wise to do a careful job of buying and selling to get as much price spread as possible. And use pasture and crop residue to put on as much low-cost gain as possible before going into dry-lot. The late market looks best anyway.

\* \* \*

--Kenneth Thomas

There are four main "danger points" on every corn picker: the snapping rolls, the husking rolls, the ejector or "trash"rolls and the power take-off. Don't get near any of these places without first stopping the machine. Testimony of the hazards in trying to unclog rolls when the picker is operating come from corn harvest accident victims in Minnesota last year; there were some 71 fingers, five thumbs, 12 hands, three arms and one leg lost by farm workers in these mishaps.

\* \* \*

--Glenn Prickett

Tightly stretching used barbed wire often results in breaking the wire at the point where it either was kinked by tight stapling or was otherwise damaged.

\* \* \*

--John R. Neetzel

If you are planning larger than usual sales of cattle after the end of 1958 to take advantage of a strengthened market or improved grade of the cattle, better look your plans over again to see what the tax consequences will be. For a man who normally pays income taxes, an unusual amount of cattle sold right after Jan. 1 would need to bring \$2 to \$2.50 more per hundred pounds than they would in November or December to cover the extra taxes.

\* \* \*

--Hal Routhe

add 1 timely tips

This is a good time to treat seedling trees in orchards, windbreaks and shelterbelts with rabbit repellents. One application now will protect the trees until next spring. Several commercial repellent mixtures are available.

\* \* \*

--Parker Anderson and  
Marvin Smith

The pasture season will soon end. So make the transition to winter feeding a gradual one. Step up the barn feeding a little as the grass slows up. Be ready to keep the cows in the barn (unless the heifer shed is available) if the weather suddenly turns cold and wet.

\* \* \*

--H. R. Searles

A survey of 78 Minnesota farmers this fall showed that high-moisture ground ear corn or shelled corn can be successfully stored in concrete stave silos. Fifty-six farmers used the concrete structures. Few had much spoilage, but those who did had used stationary choppers--not the best device for this type of silage. It's better to use a feed mill, so that the cobs and kernels are well ground and mixed. Moisture should be at least 30-35 percent for shelled corn and 40-50 percent for ground ear corn before it's put in the silo.

\* \* \*

--William Hueg and  
Harley Otto

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

To all counties  
For immediate use.

HIGH-MOISTURE  
CORN MAKES  
GOOD SILAGE

If you have a lot of high-moisture corn this fall, you can put it up as ear corn silage or as shelled silage, say County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ and William Hueg and Harley Otto, extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota.

A recent survey of 78 Minnesota farmers shows this practice is a good one if it's done right. Of the farmers questioned, 55 made ear corn silage last fall and winter and 23 put shelled corn up as silage. Fifty-six of all these farmers put the silage in upright concrete stave silos.

Only 11 farmers reported any great amount of trouble with mold or other spoilage. And most of these had put the silage up with a stationary chopper, which tends to separate the cobs from the kernels and thereby causes poor packing and results in spoilage.

In fact, the silage was so successful in most cases that many farmers said they would do it again even if high moisture were no problem at all. They explained that when high moisture corn is put in the silo it can be harvested earlier, there is less field loss from ear dropping and stalk breakage, plowing can be done earlier and the silage results in better livestock gains on less feed.

The correct way to put up ear or shelled corn as silage is to use a hammer mill, or burr mill -- not an ensilage cutter. Forty-one farmers used some kind of feed mill and these farmers had the best silage.

Hueg and Otto say that ear corn should have at least 40-50 percent moisture to be put in the silo, and 30-35 percent is high enough for ground shelled corn. Your local elevator will make a moisture determination for you.

Either kind of silage will keep well only if the silo is completely air-tight. A plastic cover needs to be put on top to eliminate surface spoilage. Most farmers surveyed used the plastic cap.

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

Special to St. Paul Pioneer Press

A machine that definitely is no longer an "extension-recommended" piece of equipment is nevertheless given close inspection here by two Agricultural Extension Service workers. They are Frank Forbes, northwest district county agent supervisor and Ernest Nelson, Becker county agent. They found the 13-ton steam engine on display recently at the Northwest Experiment station, Crookston. Although its top speed is only 3 miles per hour, the behemoth did yeoman service in the old days as a power unit for grain threshers in the Red River Valley.

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

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\* For release: Mon., Sept. 15 \*  
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Editor: This is the first in a series  
of six articles on the farm outlook as  
seen by agricultural economists at  
the University of Minnesota

#### LITTLE CHANGE EXPECTED IN FARM INCOME

Farm income in Minnesota and the rest of the nation won't change much during the coming year.

There may be slight decreases in prices paid for some commodities, however, say extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

Farmers can look for continued strong demand by consumers for agricultural goods. Gross national product--value of all goods and services in the nation--is expected to reach an annual rate of about \$450 billion in the first half of 1959, compared to \$428 billion in the middle of this year. Personal consumption expenditures--most important for the farmer--should reach \$297 billion, or \$9 billion above mid-1958.

However, there will also be abundant supplies of many farm products, especially pork, poultry products and feed grains. These supplies will have a strong influence on prices paid to farmers and could push total farm returns down a little.

The past year saw a strong demand for farm goods when the general economic activity declined. This, according to the economists, resulted from keeping consumers' incomes up through increased unemployment compensation and social security payments.

Actually, personal consumption expenditures held up well during the past year, declining by only \$300 million. But there was also a shift in expenditure patterns which favored farmers. Consumers spent less on durable goods, such as automobiles and spend more on food and services.

Signs that recovery from the mild recession are underway include the fact that June, 1958 industrial production was up from April. Non-agricultural employment increased and there have been more new housing starts.

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

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* For release: Tues., Sept. 16 \*  
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Editor: This is the second in a series  
of articles on the farm outlook

### BEEF CATTLE EXPANDING: "AVERAGE" PROFITS EXPECTED

Prospects for profit in the beef cattle business may not be as good as they were a year ago, but the situation is still as favorable as the average year.

Like other forms of livestock, cattle numbers are increasing now, according to Paul Hasbargen and Hal Route, extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota. They expect 2 million more cattle on farms by January, 1959, than there were in the beginning of this year.

Beef cow numbers will increase slowly during the next few years, mainly because of decreased cow and calf slaughter.

Slaughter cattle prices should remain relatively good for the next two years. Feeder cattle will be about \$4-7 above last year's level, because of limited numbers and strong demand which, in turn, is a result of record feed supplies, good prices for fed cattle and generally favorable profit prospects.

During the first half of 1958, cattle slaughter was down 10 percent and calf slaughter was 18 percent under the year before. This is characteristic of the early part of the expansion phase in beef cattle, say the economists. The slaughter decrease pushed prices above normal for those months, but heavy marketing recently shoved prices for choice cattle \$5 per hundred pounds below the March high.

Fat cattle slaughter may be up slightly in 1959 but, since cow and calf slaughter will be down, fat cattle prices may be a little higher than the 1958 average. Higher prices for feeder cattle, however, mean the outlook is for somewhat lower profits.

Based on the outlook, Hasbargen and Route make these recommendations for beef producers: Sell cattle when they have proper finish for their potential grade, unless you are quite certain prices will go up within the next month or 45 days.

(more)

add 1 beef outlook

Watch out for tax consequences if you're planning to sell more cattle than usual after the first of the year. A farmer who normally pays income taxes and makes an unusually big sale after Jan. 1 would need to get \$2-2.50 per hundred pounds more than in November or December to cover the extra taxes.

Be careful when buying lower grade feeders. At present, there is about \$2 difference between each grade of slaughter cattle. This means that plainer yearlings and calves need to be bought at \$3-5 under the next higher grade to be an equally good buy.

Buy calves when you are ready and when feeders are moving. It most likely won't pay to hold off in hopes of getting cheaper stock.

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

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\* For release: Wed., Sept. 17 \*  
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Editor: This is the third in a series  
of articles on the farm outlook

#### LOWER HOG PRICES PREDICTED FOR 1959

Minnesota farmers are advised to go easy on hog expansion next year.

The reason is that a 13 percent increase in U. S. hog farrowings is expected this fall, according to Kenneth Egertson and E. H. Hartmans, extension economists, and H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

This increase means farmers can look for hog prices to run from \$3-5 less per hundred pounds in 1959 than in 1958.

For the rest of 1958, though, hog marketing should be only slightly above 1957 levels and prices should continue favorable. The economists look for a low of around \$17 per hundred at the end of the normal seasonal price downturn.

Right now, the hog business for the nation as a whole is in the "expansion" phase. And with relatively good hog prices now and low prices for grain, the expansion will probably continue through 1959.

The 1958 spring pig crop was up 2 percent over a year earlier--much less of an increase than had been expected. More important, early December-February farrowings were 13 percent higher in 1958 than in 1957, while March-May farrowings were down 4 percent. This shows a trend toward earlier farrowing and earlier marketing when prices tend to be higher.

Hog producers have increased fall farrowing by almost 1 percent annually for the past six years. This accounts for about half of the expected fall, 1958 increase.

Pork consumption has remained quite high in 1958, and no important change is expected for at least the next five months. High prices for beef in 1959 could strengthen pork demand some, but not enough to offset the increase in pork supply.

But despite lower expected hog prices, corn prices should also remain low and efficient producers can still expect reasonable profits next year.

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

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\* For release: Thurs., Sept. 18 \*  
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Editor: This is the fourth in a series  
of articles on the farm outlook.

#### MILK PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO STAY ABOVE COMMERCIAL USE

Although 1958 U. S. milk production will probably be no greater than in 1957, prospects are still for more milk than will be commercially used during the year.

As a result, support levels will continue to determine milk prices in most milk markets--including many in Minnesota--according to Martin Christensen, extension dairy marketing economist at the University of Minnesota.

U. S. farmers produced about the same amount of milk in the first half of 1958 as they did in the first six months of last year, partly because of poor pastures and partly because of a sharp reduction in number of milk cows. High prices for meat animals last year were one reason for the cow reduction.

For several years, milk cow numbers have been steadily decreasing while total milk production has been increasing. The reason for these seemingly opposing trends is that production per cow has gone up--from 5,374 pounds in 1952 to 6,162 last year. There were 126.4 billion pounds of milk produced on U. S. farms in 1957, which was almost a billion pounds above 1956 and more than 3 billion above 1955.

On a milk fat basis, per capita consumption of dairy products is 15 percent under the early 1930s. Much of the decline is due to less demand for butter and this drop is partially offset by increased demand for solids-not-fat--25 percent above the depression years. However, there has also been a shift in use of nonfat milk from feed for livestock to markets for human food. So for several years, the surplus of milk solids-not-fat has still been greater than for milk fat at support levels.

During the last two years, Minnesota milk prices were about a dollar per hundred below the U. S. average. This is partly because a greater proportion of Minnesota milk must be used for manufactured products, Christensen explains. Also, dairy products manufactured in Minnesota must be shipped long distances, which also helps account for lower prices to producers.

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

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\* For release: Fri., Sept. 19 \*  
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Editor: This is the fifth in a series  
of articles on the farm outlook

### LAYING FLOCKS LARGER: EGG PRICE DECLINE EXPECTED

An expected egg price decline in the coming months means it's unwise to hold over a lot of old hens for another year.

Poultrymen can look for a price drop once the young flocks get into full production, according to W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota.

Old hens, Dankers points out, are poorer layers and produce lower quality eggs than pullets. So when the average "margin of return per bird" narrows down--as expected this winter--inefficient birds simply don't pay,

However, flocks of old hens still producing well are a good bet to keep for a while this fall. It very likely means putting the old hens in temporary quarters because the pullets should be put into the regular laying house as soon as they are sufficiently mature. Prices for large eggs from older hens will likely be favorable until most of the young flocks get into production.

Most important, Dankers emphasizes, is to get the young flock into the laying house and into full production as rapidly as possible. Then the producer can market a larger proportion of the eggs from the pullet flock before prices go down,

The main reason for the expected egg price decline is that the total laying flock will be about 5 percent larger at the beginning of 1959, compared to January, 1958. Also, laying flocks will have a larger percentage of pullets than at the beginning of this year, and pullets average more eggs per bird than do old hens. As a result, producers can look for more eggs on the market and lower prices sometime this winter.

For the nation as a whole, there were 10 percent more "egg-type" chickens in mid-1958 than a year earlier. In Minnesota, the increase was 19 percent. Dankers says this indicates that favorable egg prices and lower feed prices earlier this year made producers overly optimistic, and induced them to increase the size of their flocks.

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

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* For release: Sat., Sept. 20 \*  
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Editor: This is the last in a series  
of six articles on the farm outlook

## BRIGHT PROSPECTS SEEN FOR SHEEP

Higher lamb prices, a three-year continuation of the wool incentive program and good feed supplies add up to a bright outlook for sheep on farms where this class of livestock fits in.

Kenneth Thomas, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, points out that lamb prices in early August were slightly above a year earlier. There could be some seasonal decline this fall as this year's crop moves to market, but prices are likely to stay near those of a year ago.

Sheep numbers are on the increase. On January 1, 1958, stock sheep numbers were up 3 percent from a year earlier--largest gain since 1951. Almost all of the increase was in ewe lambs.

With ewe lambs being held back for flock expansion, there were 8 percent fewer lambs on feed last January than at the beginning of 1957.

There may be fewer feeder lambs shipped east from the western range areas this year. Range men have plenty of feed and lamb contracting has increased in western regions since early this year. As a result, feeder lamb prices are expected to be as much as \$2-3 above a year ago. However, they may show some decline in September and October, and, with a prospect for a winter rise in price of fed lambs, a "delayed" feeding program looks best for this year.

The incentive price for wool for the 1958-59 marketing year will stay at the 62 cent level. Actual payment rates for 1959 will be determined when the average wool price for the 1958-59 year is known.

Thomas advises farmers with feeder lambs to do a careful job of buying and selling to obtain as much price spread as possible. Also, he says, use pasture and crop residue to put on as much low-cost gain as possible before putting the lambs in dry-lot. The late market looks best anyway.

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

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

Immediate release

## "ZIG-ZAG" FENCE PROVEN AT ROSEMOUNT STATION

A "quick-up and quick-down" woven wire fence--just the thing for temporarily confining pigs, lambs, calves or chickens--has proven itself after 8 years of tests at the University of Minnesota Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

This fence is non-electric and is built in a "zig-zag" pattern. As far as construction is concerned, it's the last word in ease and simplicity. It requires no fence stretcher, no special tools other than a hand-type post driver, and only two diagonal braces, one on either end.

The slack in the wire is taken up by line posts, each of which lean sideways in the direction opposite to the preceding and succeeding posts. This gives the fence its "zig-zag" appearance.

John Neetzel, University forestry and fencing researcher, says the novel fence was first tried in 1950 for separating different groups of experimental animals. But the idea worked out so well he feels many farmers could put it to use.

Here's how to build it: Roll out the necessary amount of wire between two sunken wooden posts, one at each end of the stretch being fenced in.

Attach a "two-by-six" piece of lumber to each end of the woven wire and tie this member to an end post with galvanized wire. Then, starting at one end, drive steel posts at an angle against the woven wire, putting each one on the opposite side of the wire and leaning it in the opposite direction of the one before. Each post helps tighten the wire, until, when you drive the last one, all the slack should be taken up.

Neetzel recommends steel posts with small "humps" on the wire side to keep the wire from moving up or down. Space the posts about 15 feet apart.

It shouldn't take two men more than 30 minutes to roll out the wire, tie the ends and drive line posts for a 20-rod stretch of zig-zag fence, according to Neetzel. And when the fence is taken down, you can leave the two-by-sixes attached, roll up the wire, and use for another zig-zag enclosure later on.

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

Immediate release

## CORN PICKERS HARVEST UGLY "CROP"

Mechanical corn pickers and elevators reaped a grim harvest in Minnesota last fall.

And they will again this year if farmers aren't more careful.

Accidents with these machines accounted for some 71 fingers, five thumbs, 12 hands, three arms and one leg lost by Minnesota farm workers. Four people were killed and scores were injured.

Yet, these figures still don't cover all picker accidents for the season, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. He bases the report on a survey of newspaper clippings.

Besides the maimings and deaths from corn harvesting mishaps, the survey showed four cases of multiple rib fractures, one skull concussion, two dislocated shoulders, two collarbone fractures, one punctured lung, one dislocated hip and one toe fracture. Many limbs were fractured and mangled. Many more accidents are never reported at all.

What caused the accidents? Lack of caution--such as failing to stop pickers before unclogging them, Prickett says. He points out that while no one in his right mind would shove his hand into a meat grinder, that's exactly the chance he's taking when he tries to pull stalks from moving snapping or husking rolls. Even if you're holding a two-foot corn stalk at the end farthest from the machine, the rolls can catch the other end and can jerk your hand into them.

Prickett lists four main danger points on every corn picker: the snapping rolls, the husking rolls, the ejector, or "trash" rolls and the power take-off. For the first three, the answer is to always stop the machine completely before going near them. Power take-off units--both on pickers and elevators--should never be left unshielded. An uncovered shaft may catch a loose strand of clothing and, in a second, pull the wearer into the shaft and badly mangle or kill him.

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B-2127-pjt

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

Immediate release

#### BEEF-GRASSLAND FIELD DAY TO BE SEPT. 24 AT ROSEMOUNT STATION

How farmers can more profitably market their pasture through beef steers and heifers will be told during Beef-Grassland Field Day, September 24 at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

Now in its sixth year, this event has become the principal annual occasion for reporting the University's beef management research.

According to A. L. Harvey, University livestock scientist, the entire public is invited.

For the first time this year, the event is an all-day affair. It will start with a 9 a. m. tour of the research barns, cattle lots and other facilities at the Rosemount station.

Research reports will cover pasture fertility and beef production, silage for wintering calves, stilbestrol and other feed additives, feeding vs. "implanting" stilbestrol and value of different pasture mixtures.

J. M. Scholl, Iowa State college agronomist, will talk on "Marketing Pasture through Steers" and Harold Pederson, University extension marketing economist, will report on "Beef Cattle Prospects for 1959."

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

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B-2128-pjt

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

Immediate release

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE SET FOR MID-SEPTEMBER

More than 400 persons will hear the latest in dairy industry methods and attend the first public showing of the University of Minnesota's new dairy manufacturing research and teaching center in mid-September.

The event will be the annual Dairy Products Institute, Sept. 16-18, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. Program chairman for the Institute is W. B. Combs, professor of dairy industry.

Sessions will be held on butter, ice cream, cheese, market milk, dry and condensed milk. An added feature of the Institute this year will be a sanitarians' conference during the final day. Speakers at the event will be from the University of Minnesota, other colleges and universities, industrial and commercial concerns and government agencies. An evening "open house" will be held the first day in the recently-completed first unit of the dairy industry building on the St. Paul campus.

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.

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

Immediate release

## NEW BULLETIN GIVES GUIDES TO CHOICE OF COUNTER TOP MATERIAL

What kind of material shall I choose for the counter tops in my kitchen?

That question is asked frequently by homemakers who are equipping new kitchens or replacing old table tops or counters.

Finishes for counter surfaces have undergone important changes during the past 50 years. Today consumers have a variety of materials from which to choose-- linoleum, ceramic tile, stainless steel, vinyl and laminated plastic, pressed wood and natural wood with various penetrating treatments.

To guide the homemaker in selecting the proper type of counter top for her kitchen, the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has issued a new publication, "Counter Tops," Extension Bulletin 292. Authors of the publication are Elizabeth A. Rivers, former extension home economist, and Dana Hochhalter, extension home improvement specialist at the University.

Wise choice of counter top materials is important, since it is both difficult and expensive to replace a counter or table surface. No one material has all the qualities a homemaker may want in a kitchen counter surface, the authors say, but it is important for her to know how each type reacts to heat, cutting, cleansing agents, disinfectants, foods, moisture and abrasion. The bulletin includes tables giving some of the desirable and undesirable characteristics of the commonly used types of counter top materials to help the homemaker decide which material will serve her purpose and fit her purse.

The authors stress the importance of selecting counter top material that is attractive, smooth, durable, quiet to work on and easy to clean. It should not crack or chip, change color or be a source of glare.

Much of the material in the bulletin on desirable and undesirable characteristics of different types of counter tops is based on a North Central Regional study conducted among homemakers.

Extension Bulletin 292, "Counter Tops," is available free of charge from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minn.

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B-2130-jbn

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

ATT: Agricultural Agent  
Home Agent  
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR SEPTEMBER

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

Vegetables -- By O. C. Turnquist

1. Mature green tomatoes should be harvested before any heavy frosts occur in the fall. These fruits may be stored in a cool cellar close to 40° for a month or longer before ripening. When ripe tomatoes are desired it is wise to bring them into a room where the temperature is about 60° F. The ripe tomatoes can be held for some time in the vegetable tray of the refrigerator.
2. The "thumbnail test" may be used with squash and pumpkin in order to determine proper time for harvesting. If the skin of the fruit close to the stem resists the thumbnail it is a good indication of maturity.
3. Use care in harvesting your potatoes. Tubers that are severely skinned and bruised are susceptible to many fungus storage rots. Cutting off the vines about 10 days before harvest will help set the skin and thus reduce the amount of skin feathering and bruising. Potatoes should be stored in a cool, moist place. The normal basement area is generally too warm and dry during the winter for proper potato storage. Keep them at temperatures between 32-40°F.
4. Members of the cabbage family are not hurt by light frost and will continue to grow for some time. It is wise, therefore, to protect these plants from worms and aphids by spraying or dusting with a garden insecticide such as methoxychlor and malathion.
5. Beets and carrots can be left in the ground until mid-October or until cold weather. Harvest before the soil freezes and store in a room where temperatures can be kept at 32 - 40° F.

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

6. A fall cover crop of rye in your garden will add organic matter to your soil. Planting at this time will also aid in erosion control during the winter months and when plowed down in the spring will add organic matter to the soil.

Fruits -- O. C. Turnquist

1. Winter apples should not be picked too early this fall. Temperatures as low as 26° F. will not harm the apples if they are left on the tree. Left on the tree they will develop better color and keep better than if they were picked too early. A protective waxy coat develops on the fruit during the late fall which lessens the shriveling of the fruit during storage.
2. In order to control insects adequately next year, pick all wormy apples as soon as they fall from the trees. If the infected apples are left to deteriorate, the worms will enter the soil under the tree, overwinter, and reinfect the apple tree next year. The infected apples should be destroyed or treated with crankcase oil before the codling moth or apple maggot flies emerge in the spring.
3. Pears should be picked before they are completely ripe -- when there is evidence of a light greenish-yellow under-color to the fruit. If the pears are wrapped and stored in a cool basement, approximately 60° F., they will ripen in about 16 to 20 days. Fruits ripened in this manner will be juicier and more free of gritty stone cells than tree-ripened fruit.
4. Now is the time to make sure your fruit trees are protected from winter injury from rabbits and mice. A 1/4-inch hardware mesh screen will keep them from girdling the tree at the snow line or below. The screen should be formed in a cylinder and fastened below the soil line. Aluminum foil may be wrapped around the base of the tree instead of the wire mesh. Using this material on up the trunk will also protect the tree from sunscald injury during the winter.
5. This is the month to start propagating currants and gooseberries. The easiest and best method is by mound layerage. First of all, it is necessary to notch the stems of old currant or gooseberry bushes near the ground with a sharp

knife. If the soil is mounded up around the base, roots will form from the notched portions of the stem. Next spring the old plant can be divided into as many new plants as there are rooted stems.

Ornamentals -- by C. Gustav Hard

1. Peonies, bleeding heart, astilbe, and other perennials can be divided and transplanted at this season of the year. Inspect the roots for disease and insect pests and discard any roots showing evidence of their presence. Mulch after transplanting to prevent winter heaving.
2. Gladiolus corms should be harvested as soon as the frost has nipped the tops. Let the corms cure in a dry, well ventilated area. Do not place the newly dug corms in the hot sun. The curing process should continue for about 4 to 6 weeks. When the corms are dry, clean them by removing the old stems and the withered corm at the base of the new corm. Dust the corms with DDT (5%) before storing.
3. Do not leave your house plants out too late to be nipped by frost. Take cuttings of those that are overgrown or have poor form.
4. Small bulbs such as grape hyacinth, scilla, snowdrop, crocus, and squill should be planted during September. Plant them from 3 to 4 inches deep in a sandy loam soil. Do not plant too close to the house as the bulbs will come up before the severe freezes of winter are past.
5. Water your evergreens so that they are able to absorb plenty of water before the ground freezes.

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

Homemakers Can Help Promote  
Tractor Safety  
Proper Care Important in Counter  
Top Life  
Check Before You Buy  
Installation Major Cost in New Counter  
Top  
Colored Leather

Violets Top Fall Color Wheel  
Jumpers, Sweaters and Walking  
Suits for Fall  
Pressing a Tie  
Mobile Set Gives More Viewing Chairs  
Ban Ink and Pop from Carpeted Rooms  
Curtain Lengths Don't Change  
20 Percent Carpet Blend Necessary

### SAFETY

#### Homemakers Can Help Promote Tractor Safety

During the first half of 1958, 17 Minnesota farm people were killed in accidents with tractors. Eight of these were children 14 years of age and younger. Three of the children were operating the tractor when it tipped, pinning them underneath. Five of the accident victims -- four years old or younger -- were run over by the tractor.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, emphasizes that parents can play an important part in reducing tractor accidents by keeping in mind the fact that the tractor is a dangerous place for young children and that tractor operation is a skilled man's job.

During the coming corn picking season, mothers have an added responsibility in keeping young children away from machines.

- jbn -

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

HOME MANAGEMENTProper Care Important in Counter Top Life

Proper care is important in preserving the life of kitchen counters. Data Hochhalter, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests the following care for counter tops:

Linoleum counters should be kept waxed with water-base or solvent-base wax. Plastic counters need waxing only occasionally.

Avoid cutting on linoleum, plastic or stainless steel. Hot utensils or appliances should not be set on linoleum, plastic, vinyl or wood counters. Do not use varnish, lacquer or shellac on linoleum. Avoid putting a rubber drain mat on linoleum or plastic unless it will allow the air to circulate underneath.

\* \* \*

Check Before You Buy

A new counter top that doesn't fit or doesn't prove to be what you wanted is often little improvement over the old one.

Data Hochhalter, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that it's important to measure the work area carefully before buying counter covering. Check to see if you need a new wood base or if the old one is usable. Decide on the type of sink you will use. Figure the height of the backsplash you will want and decide if you want a stainless steel, aluminum or plastic trim around the front and side edges.

\* \* \* \* \*

Installation Major Cost in New Counter Top

Cost of installation involved in laying a new counter top generally is more than the cost of materials, says Data Hochhalter, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Therefore, it's wise to get more than one installation estimate.

Installed stainless steel is generally the most expensive material. Ceramic tile and good quality high pressure post-formed laminated plastic tops are in the middle cost group. Linoleum is the least expensive, with vinyl slightly more costly than linoleum.

CLOTHINGColored Leather

When you think of leather, does the color brown come to mind? This won't be true after seeing this fall's colored leathers, says Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. There is no limit to the colors of leather this year.

Leather bags, shoes, belts, dress trims all are colored to match or contrast with your fall outfit.

\* \* \*

Violets Top Fall Color Wheel

Violets and reddish hues are on top of the fall color wheel. Color combinations are closely related. Large red plaids will have areas of orange or yellow in them. Much rich color is also being shown in printed woolens.

\* \* \*

Jumpers, Sweaters and Walking Suits For Fall

Jumpers, sweaters and walking suits make headlines this fall, says Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The jumper look will be seen in dresses and coats. Sweaters are softer and longer. Natural fur is blended into the sweaters to give this soft look. The length has dropped to the hips and sometimes below. Walking suits -- a dress or skirt with a three-quarter length coat - will be making a prominent appearance.

A popular style in these fashions is the double-breasted effect.

\* \* \*

Pressing a Tie

There's a trick to pressing a tie which is badly wrinkled. Cut a piece of cardboard to fit snugly inside the folds of the tie. Flatten the tie -- cardboard inside -- on an ironing board and press with either a steam iron or a dry iron and damp pressing cloth.

HOME FURNISHINGSMobile Set Gives More Viewing Chairs

Have you ever wanted to watch TV from your favorite chair, but found that it wasn't in the right position? A simple solution, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, is to put casters on the TV set to make it mobile. With a mobile set you'll find nearly every chair will become a good TV viewing chair.

\* \* \*

Ban Ink and Pop From Carpeted Rooms

Bottles of ink and orange pop have no place in carpeted rooms. Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that because ink and orange pop may make permanent stains on carpeting, it is best to ban them from the room rather than take the chance of spilling them.

\* \* \*

Curtain Lengths Don't Change

It's true that skirts are going up, but curtains are not. According to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, curtains look best now, just as always, if they are one of three lengths -- to the sill, bottom of the apron or to the floor.

\* \* \*

20 Percent Carpet Blend Necessary

A carpet whose fibers are a blend of various types should be treated like its major fiber. Twenty percent of a fiber is necessary before the desired characteristics will be imparted to the carpet. A five percent blend of nylon with anything else will not make a carpet wear noticeably longer.

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# # # #

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

SPECIAL TO RADIO STATIONS

For release as marked.

### SPECIAL RADIO SHORTS ON BEEF-GRASSLAND DAY

For use, Friday, September 19.

How farmers can profitably market pastures through beef cattle will be a highlight of the annual Beef-Grassland Field Day, Wednesday, September 24, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

A. R. Schmid, University agronomist, will tell results of tests with a pasture mixture seeded three different ways, in an attempt to get better control of pasture composition, and, therefore, better bloat control. In general, there's less danger of bloat with pastures containing less than half legumes.

Value of fertilizing pastures for beef will be reported by Paul Burson, soils scientist. These and other topics await beef men who attend the Beef-Grassland Field, Wednesday, September 24 at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

\* \* \* \* \*

For use, Saturday, September 20.

Stilbestrol has proven itself in boosting gains in beef cattle. But what does it do to carcass quality?

This question is one of many which will be discussed during the Beef-Grassland Day, Wednesday, September 24, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

Research reports at the event will also compare feeding stilbestrol with implanting the synthetic hormone. And scientists will also tell farmers results of stilbestrol in combination with other feed additives.

For the first time this year, Beef-Grassland Day will be an all-day affair. A beef barbecue lunch will be held at noon.

\* \* \* \* \*

Special radio shorts cont.

For use, Monday, September 22.

Farmers wondering whether to expand in the beef business this fall can get a better idea of what's ahead by attending the annual Beef-Grassland Field Day, this Wednesday at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

Harold Pederson, extension marketing economist, will report on beef cattle prospects for 1959.

Pederson will analyze cattle marketing patterns and tell how these trends affect the individual farmer's livestock plans.

This outlook report will follow a full day of research reports, covering several phases of beef cattle production, both on pasture and in the feedlot. All Minnesota farmers are invited.

\* \* \* \*

For use, Tuesday, September 23.

How fertilizer, feed additives and good management can be translated into beef profits will be told farmers attending the annual Beef-Grassland Field Day, tomorrow, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

Past results have shown, for example, that fertilizer can boost the amount of "beef produced per acre" by more than a third. In combination with stilbestrol and feeding ear corn, the increase has gone over 100 percent.

The most recent tests on these questions will be thoroughly explained at the event. There will also be reports on other phases of beef cattle production and on the beef outlook for 1959.

\* \* \* \*

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

Immediate release

#### FIVE DHIA MEN RECEIVE BOND AWARDS

Five Dairy Herd Improvement association supervisors in Minnesota have been named to receive U. S. saving bond awards for work in 1957 and other years.

According to Ramer Leighton, Ralph Wayne and Harold Searles, extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota, the bonds are presented by artificial breeding associations in the state. The awards are for reporting high percentages of lactation records in the supervisors' respective areas.

A \$100 bond for 10 years service will go to Ed Brozek, New York Mills and receiving a \$100 bond for 6 years service will be J. Edward Anderson, Waconia.

Four bond awards are given for 1-4 years service. They will go to: Allan and Bonnie Schmidt, Litchfield, \$100 bond; Herbert Baden, Arlington, \$50 bond and Douglas Davidson, Northfield, \$25 bond.

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B--2133--pjt

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

Immediate release

#### CUT OFF TOPS OF TOMATO PLANTS TO RIPEN FRUITS

If the tomatoes in your garden aren't ripening, cut off the tops of the plants.

O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, says that by cutting off the tops of the plants you will remove flowers that will not develop before frost. Moisture and nutrients will then be concentrated in the lower half of the plant and will hasten maturity of the fruits that have already developed.

When there is danger of frost, you can extend the tomato season by pulling the vines and hanging them in the garage or basement and allowing fruits to ripen on the vine. Or fruits may be picked at the pink or green-mature stage (when they turn from green to light green or white) and then ripened indoors.

Old-time practices to the contrary, a sunny warm window sill is not the ideal place to ripen tomatoes, Turnquist says. To enjoy tomatoes over a longer period, keep the pink fruits at temperatures of 40-50 degrees F. and the green mature tomatoes at 50-60 degrees F. Ripening tomatoes at these temperatures will give uniform red color, good flavor and vitamin value. But to ripen successfully, the tomatoes should be grown to their full size and just ready to turn color, the University horticulturist emphasizes.

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B--2132--jbn

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

FOR RELEASE: Wed., a. m.,  
Sept. 17.

#### STATE 4-H HEALTH ACHIEVEMENT WINNERS NAMED

ITASCA STATE PARK--Diane Schutte, Osseo and Gene Stalkamp, Blue Earth both 17, were this week named Minnesota's 4-H health achievement champions for 1958.

The Hennepin county girl and the Faribault county boy were chosen for the awards during the annual 4-H Health camp being held at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological station here.

The youths will receive expense-paid trips to the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago in late November.

Diane and Gene--their birthdays are just three days apart--won top honors in competition with about 100 county health winners. They were selected both for their own physical condition and for improvements toward more healthful living in their families and communities.

A blue-eyed brunette, Diane is a trim 5 feet 4 inches tall. Gene is a 6-footed light brown-haired, blue-eyed and weighs 165 pounds.

Diane will be a sophomore at St. Cloud State college this fall and is a graduate of Osseo high school. She has been in 4-H health work since 1950, and in addition, has had projects in clothing, home assistance, food preparation, dairy, safety, garden and junior leadership.

She has had regular medical and dental checkups to maintain her own health and has encouraged the same checks for the rest of her family. She has been particularly active in community health activities. She led a community rodent control program, during the past two years, which involved placing bait in rodent-infested areas on local farms.

In her own 4-H club--the Maple Grove Trailblazers--she helped keep physical fitness records of all members and worked with a Red Cross nurse in administering eye and ear tests. She gave health promotion broadcasts on a local radio station and worked on a home nursing course for people in her home community. She and  
(more)

add 1 Health Achievement Winners

another club member last year set up a window display in Osseo on "Eating a Good Breakfast."

Diane has been a regular demonstrator at county and state fair 4-H events. At the 1957 state fair she won the reserve championship in clothing exhibits and was a member of the first place team demonstration in health. She has a long list of ribbons from demonstrations and exhibits at the Hennepin county fair.

Diane says her 4-H health activity work has given her excellent training for her future career and family life. She is studying to be an elementary school teacher.

Gene has also been in health and other 4-H work for nine years, as a member of the Emro 4-H club in Faribault county. He is a 1958 graduate of Frost high school where he was a four-year letter winner in high school sports.

His top 4-H health demonstrations at fairs and other events have included general health, first aid, artificial respiration and milk pasteurization, a practice now done regularly in the Stallkamp farm home. He has made regular physical and dental checks a part of his annual routine and has encouraged the rest of his family and 4-H club to do the same.

He has been a purple ribbon winner for health work in the county for eight years and two years ago won a state 4-H key award--one of the highest honors ever given a club member.

Like Diane, Gene has aimed his health projects at community-wide health improvement. Good health, he says, includes "cleanliness, personal appearance, posture, rest, eating, balanced meals, teeth care and good mental health habits." As a 4-H club junior leader for four years, he has always included some phase of health at each club meeting. He has helped conduct health skits, showed health films and urged community members to keep up their immunization records. He has taken part in several local health drives.

Gene has also had dairy projects since he started club work, and now has 14 dairy cattle--all as a result of his projects. These animals will form the nucleus of a registered Holstein herd which he hopes to have in the future.

He will enter the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture next month, where he will study for six months during each of the coming two years. He has received a \$400 scholarship from the bankers of Faribault county. Gene plans to return to full-time farming after completing the course.

B--2131--pjt

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

To all counties

For use week of  
September 22 or later

### FARM FILLERS

Research shows that feeding antibiotics to fattening lambs can help prevent enterotoxemia (over-eating disease), according to R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist, and R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. However, you cannot count on antibiotics to increase rate of gain or to reduce the amount of feed needed to produce a pound of gain. Such reductions will not occur consistently with every lamb feeder or every set of lambs.

\* \* \* \* \*

Power and machine costs account for a big chunk of farm expenses. According to Paul Hasbargen, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, one 1955 study showed they were 41 percent of total costs on dairy farms. And power and machine expenses made up 44 percent and 66 percent of the annual costs on corn belt cash grain farms and spring wheat-small-grain-livestock farms, respectively.

\* \* \* \* \*

Prices for turkeys and turkey meat may be slightly higher during the coming year than they were in the last 12 months, but that's no reason to be overly optimistic. Turkey meat has strong competition from red meats, and even meat substitutes, says W. H. Dankers, extension economist at the University of Minnesota. Any substantial increase in turkey meat prices would merely cause consumers to shift to buying red meat.

\* \* \* \* \*

Studies at three University of Minnesota branch experiment stations recently showed no effect of protein level in hog feed on carcass quality at market time. But the studies also showed that "intermediate levels" -- 15 percent protein up to 100 pounds and 12 percent thereafter -- gave us fast and efficient growth at higher levels.

\* \* \* \* \*

A temporary "zig-zag" fence for confining the most vigorous of farm animals has proven itself after 8 years of tests at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
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September 16, 1958

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

HYGROMYCIN HAS  
NO ADVANTAGE IN  
PIG RESEARCH

Hygromycin, one of the newer feed additives, showed no advantage when fed to growing pigs in recent University of Minnesota research.

Two experiments involving the material were conducted on the St. Paul campus, by R. J. Meade, L. E. Hanson and R. M. Prouty, livestock scientists. Compared to rations containing antibiotics or no additives, hygromycin actually reduced daily gains in pigs fed to market weight.

Also, adding an antibiotic or a combination of antibiotics -- either of which was effective when used alone -- to rations containing hygromycin failed to overcome this "depressing" effect. For example: in the second of these two tests, a ration without hygromycin resulted in daily gains averaging 1.5 pounds daily, while pigs on the same ration with aureomycin added gained 1.58 pounds per day.

When hygromycin alone was added to the ration, gains went down to 1.44 pounds, and averaged 1.48 pounds per day when both hygromycin and aureomycin were added. The St. Paul tests were conducted with pigs in drylot.

At the North Central Experiment station, Grand Rapids, A. B. Salmela, W. E. Rempel and R. E. Comstock tried hygromycin on growing-finishing pigs fed good brome-alfalfa pasture. They found practically no difference between pigs getting the material and those not getting it. Also, the material had no effect on feed efficiency.

Hygromycin is intended as a material for removing large roundworms, nodular worms and whipworms from swine intestines. Results from its use, as far as gain and feed efficiency are concerned, have so far been inconclusive.

The "depressing" effect that hygromycin had in St. Paul tests could be due to its unfavorable effect on feed "palatability" -- how it tastes to the animals.

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

To all counties  
For use week of  
Sept. 22 or later

(With mat)

Caption for mat: John Anderson, Lewiston, Minn., shows how he lost both hands in a corn picker accident 5 years ago. He was unclogging the snapping rolls when the picker was running. He was pulling on a stalk when the rolls jerked one hand into the machine. He lost the second hand trying to free the first. His advice: Stop the rolls before unclogging the machine.

CORN PICKER  
HAS 4 MAIN  
DANGER SPOTS

Take a careful look at your hands and fingers before starting the corn harvest this fall.

Unless you're extremely careful you may lose these vital limbs. Last year, Minnesota farm workers lost some 71 fingers, five thumbs, 12 hands, three arms and one leg in corn harvesting mishaps. Four people were killed.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, bases this report on a survey of 1957 state newspaper clippings. And these figures don't cover all corn picker and elevator accidents for the season. Many limbs were fractured and mangled and more accidents were never reported.

The only way to stop this "corn field carnage," Prickett says, is by never going near the picker while rolls or power shafts the machine is operating.

Every picker has four main danger points: the snapping rolls, the husking rolls, the ejector, or "trash rolls" and the power take-off. You can't win in a gamble with any of the rolls when they are operating, and here is why: Suppose you're holding a two-foot corn stalk at the end farthest from the machine. If the snapping rolls catch the other end, your hand will be yanked into the rolls before you have time to let go. Improbable as this sounds, repeated tests have shown it to be true and handless farmers in Minnesota offer grim proof.

As dangerous as the rolls are the PTO shafts. They must always be shielded. An uncovered shaft may catch a loose strand of clothing and, in a split second, pull the wearer into the shaft and badly mangle him.

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University Farm and Home News  
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To all counties

For use week of  
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CHECK MOISTURE  
OF EAR CORN  
FOR SILAGE

If you plan to put up high-moisture ear corn or shelled corn as silage this fall, make sure you get an accurate moisture check first, urges County Agent \_\_\_\_\_

To avoid spoilage, ear corn silage must contain at least 40 - 50 percent moisture and there must be at least 30 - 35 percent moisture in shelled corn for silage. To check the moisture, select a dozen typical ears, shell off the kernels, and take them to the local elevator for a moisture determination. Add 5 percent to the shelled corn level and you'll have a good idea of the moisture in the ear corn.

William Hueg and Harley Otto, extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota warn that if the moisture is under this range, you'll need to add water. Twenty gallons per ton of silage will raise the moisture by about 5 percent.

Use a hammer or burr mill for ear corn or shelled corn silage that will be fed to beef cattle. Feeder cattle will eat the silage better when it's finely ground, as it will be from using a feed mill. Second, the cobs and kernels in ear corn silage tend to separate when a stationary ensilage cutter is used. This leaves bunches of cobs which beef cattle won't eat well and there will be more spoilage.

For dairy cattle, it's okay to use the conventional chopper on ear or shelled corn put in the silo as an emergency measure. A small amount of spoilage won't bother the cows and they will eat the cobs with little difficulty. On most dairy farms, this silage should be fed up during the winter months.

Experience by Minnesota farmers and University of Illinois tests show that high-moisture ear or shelled corn can be successfully stored in conventional, concrete stave silos. But to keep spoilage down to a minimum, line the inside of the doors with paper or plastic. Also, cover the top with a plastic cap to eliminate surface spoilage.

# # # # #

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

To all counties  
ATT. 4-H AGENTS

For use week of  
September 22

COUNTY 4-H'ERS  
TO JUNIOR  
LIVESTOCK SHOW

\_\_\_\_\_ county 4-H livestock winners will com-  
(no. -- write out \_\_\_\_\_)  
pete in the 40th annual Junior Livestock show in South St. Paul, Sept. 29 - Oct. 2.

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

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

Approximately 700 4-H'ers will show livestock in this year's event. Livestock exhibits will include 310 beef steers, 200 market lambs, 15 trios of lambs and 175 market barrows.

Entry day is Monday, Sept. 29, with the sheep shearing contest scheduled for 2:30 p.m. Livestock judging will begin on Tuesday for swine and sheep and continue through Wednesday for beef.

Educational bus tours will be conducted for 4-H'ers on the days they do not exhibit. In the evening they will be guests at a theater party given by the South St. Paul Civic Commerce and a 4-H roundup at the South St. Paul high school. High point of the week will be presentation of winners' awards at the Wednesday evening banquet at the Hotel Lowry.

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

The Junior Livestock show is sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association. The South St. Paul Civic and Commerce association, the St. Paul and Minneapolis Chambers of Commerce and the St. Paul and South St. Paul Junior Chambers of Commerce support the event.

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

To all counties  
ATT. HOME AGENTS  
For release week of  
September 22

BREAKFAST IS  
IMPORTANT TO  
GOOD HEALTH

The alarm clock goes off -- that extra snooze -- no time for breakfast.

Is this a familiar happening in your home? asks Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

If it is, Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, suggests you take note of some important facts that concern every member of your family.

Good breakfasts are important to the entire family's good health. According to studies, breakfasts ward off mid-morning drowsiness and fatigue and help keep mental alertness at peak. Adolescent boys and girls need more food than during most other times of their lives; therefore, breakfasts are extremely important for this age group.

Nutritionally there is no substitute for a good breakfast, Miss Brill says. It is difficult or impossible to make up at other meals or by between-meal snacks for food missed at breakfast. A study conducted in a western junior high school showed that only one child in five ate enough of the right foods at noon or evening meals to compensate for a skimpy breakfast. What often happens is that breakfast-skippers are more likely to eat snacks between meals, and these snacks usually are sweet or other high-calorie foods.

September is Better Breakfast Month. Homemakers should make a special effort during September to get their families on a good breakfast schedule says \_\_\_\_\_. A good breakfast includes fruit or juice, preferably citrus as a reliable and rich source of vitamin C, milk, toast and cereal or toast and egg. Most often lacking in breakfasts are milk and foods containing vitamin C.

A substantial breakfast every morning is good insurance for a healthier family.

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

SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS  
County Agent Introduction

If the frost holds off for a few more days, the corn might not turn out bad after all on many northern Minnesota farms. Ira McAdams, left, Park Rapids farmer, and John Eix, Hubbard county extension rural development agent, come to that conclusion after examining ears in a field on the farm of McAdams' son, Frank. Eix has been in the county since fall, 1956. He works with other extension workers, farmers and local community groups in setting up development projects.

###

-pjt-

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

Special to  
southwestern Minnesota

CATTLE PROSPECTS  
TO BE VIEWED AT  
TRACY CLINIC

Does it pay to raise feeder cattle when the calves cost more per pound now than you'll get at market time?

This question and other phases of the beef cattle outlook will be thoroughly aired at the 6th annual Cattle Feeders' Clinic Friday evening, Sept. 26, at the Central Feeder Yards sales pavilion, Tracy.

Some 800 cattle feeders are expected to attend.

University of Minnesota scientists and specialists on the program include A. L. Harvey, beef cattle researcher, who will report new findings in beef cattle management; Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economist, who will discuss the livestock outlook for the coming year and Hal Routhe, who will delve into probable feed costs for the coming year.

A "live cattle classroom exhibit" will be used to demonstrate costs and grades of feeder cattle and how each grade might be best fed out this year. Giving this demonstration will be R. E. Jacobs, University extension livestock specialist, and L. S. Doran, in charge of stocker and feeder operations for the Central Livestock Order Buying company. Some 500 feeder cattle will be on exhibit, representing the different grades and weights. Feeder cattle grades are fancy, choice, good, medium and common.

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

The event is sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota agricultural extension service, the Central Livestock association, the Central Livestock Order Buying company and the Tracy Civic and Commerce association.

# # # #

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

Special to South St. Paul  
Livestock Reporter

#### WISHES COME TRUE

A wish will come true for 13-year-old Jerry Engelbrecht.

Jerry, a member of the Lucky Star 4-H club of Douglas county, wished that he would get the opportunity to take his calf to the Junior Livestock show, and that is exactly what will happen, Sept. 29.

Winning a trip to the Livestock show wasn't based on luck though. Jerry produced a prize winning Hereford steer through planned care and feeding.

\* \* \*

#### CARE AND SELECTION WITH BEEF IS A MUST

Good care and careful selection of a calf will reward your efforts in the show ring, says 18-year-old LuAnn Gruenhagen of Cologne.

This philosophy could easily pay off for LuAnn when she shows her Hereford steer at the Junior Livestock show.

A member of the Benton Hilltoppers 4-H club of Carver county, LuAnn has participated in the beef project for six years. She will be attending the University of Minnesota this fall.

\* \* \*

#### 11 YEARS IN BEEF PROJECT

Eleven years of participation in the 4-H beef project has taught Donald Flatten, 21, Houston, tricks of the trade.

He has won trips to the State Fair and to the Junior Livestock show. This year Donald will be showing an Angus steer at the Junior Livestock show.

Donald owns nine beef steers.

\* \* \*

#### 4-H'ER TO JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW FOR 4TH YEAR

A veteran livestock exhibitor, Gregg Sample, 17, Spring Valley, will participate in the Junior Livestock show for his fourth year.

The Fillmore county 4-H'er has exhibited his Angus steers at the county fair for nine years. He had a Grand Champion steer twice. He has also exhibited at the Junior Livestock show for three years. Last year he was the Champion Beef Showman. He has made several trips to the Minnesota State Fair and has gone to the International Livestock Exposition.

In the nine years that he has been in 4-H club work, Gregg has had 39 steers and 6 heifers in partnership with his father.

He plans to enter the University of Minnesota this fall.

\* \* \*

#### HARD LUCK NO OBSTACLE

Hard luck didn't stop Adrian Olson, 14, from winning a trip to the Junior Livestock show.

Despite losing three of his sheep, the Spring Grove youth produced a prize winning market lamb.

Adrian has been a 4-H member for five years and has participated in the sheep project for four.

\* \* \*

#### MISCHIEF NOT MISCHIEVOUS

"Mischief behaves well," says 13-year-old Robert Meschke, Welcome.

Mischief is the name of his Angus steer which he will show at the Junior Livestock show. Despite his name, Mischief is a mild-mannered animal.

The steer gained better than two and a half pounds daily on hay, silage and shelled corn.

\* \* \*

#### GOOD COMPETITOR RESULT OF BEEF PROJECT

Lloyd Koswab, 18, Fairmont, says that the most important lesson he learned during his seven years in the beef project was being a good competitor.

This year Lloyd will show a Hereford steer at the Junior Livestock show. The steer gained about two and a half pounds daily on a corn diet.

Lloyd is a member of the Rutland 4-H club.

\* \* \*

#### ELVIS' HAIR LONG NOW

"Getting Elvis' hair to grow was a big job," says Donald Schwieger, 16, Fairmont. Elvis is his Hereford steer which he plans to enter in the Junior Livestock show.

Donald wet the steer's hair with warm water to avoid the danger of dandruff and put dip in the water to make the hair curl.

\* \* \*

#### NAMING HELPS DEVELOP PERSONALITY

Naming a calf helps to give it more personality and makes it easier to handle, says Barbara Saxon, 17, Worthington.

This year she named her Angus steer "George." Barbara will show him at the Junior Livestock show.

"A diet of corn and hay caused George to gain better than two pounds daily.

\* \* \*

#### 900 POUND PIP-SQUEAK

"Pip-Squeak" is the name La Donna Jackson, 15, Chatfield, gave to her 900 pound Angus steer.

"I just had to name him that after I first got him. He was so tiny."

The steer gained an average of two and a half pounds daily on a diet of corn and oats.

Pip-Squeak will be exhibited at the Junior Livestock show.

\* \* \*

#### PATIENCE AND EARLY TRAINING KEY TO GOOD CALF

In order to have a well trained calf you have to use much patience and start training early, says Larry McGuire, 16.

The Litchfield youth will show how well his philosophy pays off when he exhibits his Hereford steer at the Junior Livestock show.

Larry owns two steers and is a member of the Forest City Livewires 4-H club.

\* \* \*

#### 4-H PROJECT DEVELOPES SPORTSMANSHIP

Through participating in the 4-H beef project, Douglas Bultman, 20, Fulda, says he has developed a sense of sportsmanship and has become a better citizen.

Douglas has been active in 4-H for nine years and in the beef project for eight.

He will exhibit a Hereford steer at the Junior Livestock show this year.

\* \* \*

#### DEFEAT IS PROFITABLE

Defeat in the showing should be a profitable experience, says Arvin Dierks, 21, Fulda.

Arvin has been active in the 4-H beef project for six years. This year he will be in the showing with his Shorthorn steer at the Junior Livestock show.

\* \* \*

#### PAST WINNER TO LIVESTOCK SHOW

Last year's Junior Livestock beef winner, Dorral Kramer, 15, Magnolia, will again participate in the show.

Dorral had the Champion Shorthorn last year. This year she will exhibit an Angus steer. She has been a member of the Magnolia Juniors 4-H club for seven years.

\* \* \*

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

Immediate release

#### NEW MEASURING TABLE NOW AVAILABLE FOR RECIPE FILE

Can you answer these questions: How much is a dash? How do you crack a coconut easily? How do you substitute cocoa for chocolate?

If you can't, the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota has a folder printed especially for you called "Know Your Measures."

The little folder will answer almost any measuring problem from fat substitution to the number of crackers required to make a cup of crumbs. Prepared by Eleanor Loomis, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, it covers the measure of dry ingredients, beverages, dairy foods, eggs, flours and cereals, fats, fruits (fresh and dried), nuts, relishes, seasonings, spices, sugars and sweets.

The publication folds to fit into your recipe file for easy storage and handy reference.

If you would like a copy of this kitchen measuring table, write to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minn.

# # #

B--2137--sah

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

Immediate release

## CUTTING FEED COSTS TO BE FEATURED AT BEEF-GRASSLAND DAY

Ways to shave beef feeding costs--one of the biggest problems in Minnesota's vast cattle industry--will take the spotlight during the annual Beef-Grassland Field Day next Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The event will be at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

O. E. Kolari and A. L. Harvey, University livestock researchers, pointed out today that cutting costs is more important than ever in beef production. Feeder calves and yearlings have been selling for \$4-7 per hundred more than comparable grades a year ago.

And although average fat cattle prices may be near or somewhat above this year's average, the higher feeder prices point toward lower profit prospects for 1959. So the only way a farmer can meet this situation is by cutting his feeding costs to the bone, the livestock men say.

Scientists reporting at the Beef-Grassland Day will compare production costs in experiments involving different feeding systems--silage for wintering calves, beef cattle on pasture and using different feed additives.

Tests in recent years have shown that stilbestrol--a synthetic hormone--and antibiotics can both increase gains and lower feed costs. Recent tests using these materials in combination with pasture and grain feeding will be reported at the field day.

Beef-Grassland Day gets underway at 10 a. m. with a tour of the beef cattle research facilities. Research reports will start at 11:10 and continue until mid-afternoon. Speakers will include: Harvey; Kolari; J. C. Meiske and W. J. Aunan, livestock scientists; W. P. Martin and Paul Burson, soils scientists, A. R. Schmid, agronomist; J. M. Scholl, Iowa State college agronomist, and Harold Pederson, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

Pederson will view "Beef Cattle Prospects for 1959." A noon barbeque lunch will be available at the station.

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B--2136--pjt

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

Immediate release

## TIPS ON PREPARING GOURDS

Gardeners who raised gourds this year can preserve their natural beauty with wax or similar treatments.

O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, gives these suggestions for preparing gourds to be used for decorative purposes:

Leave gourds on the vines as long as possible, since the fruits are not fully colored until they are mature. Maturity can be identified by pressing the fruit with the thumbnail. If the skin is hard and unyielding to thumbnail pressure, the fruit may be picked. Lagenaria fruits--the hard-shell, colored ornamental types--should be picked when the fruit and stem have turned a light brown. These hard-shell types may be left on the vines until after the first frosts if they are not mature.

Cut gourds from the vines with pruning shears or a sharp knife, allowing two or three inches of stem to remain attached to the fruit.

After harvesting the fruits, cure them in a light, warm, dry, well ventilated place for several weeks before preparing them for use. Wipe the gourds with a soft, dry cloth and either hang the gourds or store them one layer thick during the drying period.

When the gourds are cured, wash and dry them thoroughly. Rub down hard-shell gourds with pumice or fine steel wool--not sandpaper--to remove rough areas.

Application of water wax or varnish will give colored gourds a gloss and accentuate their coloring. After applying water wax, polish with a soft cloth. Be sure gourds are dry when applying varnish. White varnish will heighten the natural color of the gourds; ordinary varnishes and shellac are likely to change their color.

If the gourd is to be hung up, burn a hole through the neck with a heated wire. The fruit should not be hung by the fruit stalk, since it is likely to separate from the fruit.

###

B-- 2135-- jbn

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

A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH FEATURE  
Immediate release

## BIOCHEMISTS SEEKING WAYS TO USE CORN STARCH IN INDUSTRY

If scientists have their way, the corn plant will some day serve as raw material for an expanded chemical industry.

Agricultural biochemists at the University of Minnesota are making a determined search for practical ways to produce commercially-important "plant gums" from corn and other cereal grains.

If they succeed, there will be two important results:

First, an additional market for corn--now a surplus crop.

Second, a better and cheaper supply for American industry of gums, which now must be imported and are getting more expensive all the time.

According to Biochemist Fred Smith, plant gums (not related to chewing gum) are extremely important in manufacturing certain products. There are many different kinds of plant gum.

"Gum tragacanth," for example, is necessary for many pharmaceutical products. "Gum arabic" is used in adhesives, such as transparent tape and mucilage on envelopes. "Locustbean" and "Guar" gum are used in several food products, in paper manufacture and in mineral ore separation; these gums have made it much simpler to obtain potash for fertilizer from mineral ore.

All these gums are from trees or shrubs, which grow, largely, in foreign lands. Gum-producing trees are found only in semi-arid parts of the world; if the tree isn't under some sort of stress, it doesn't exude them.

Because of this peculiar nature of the gums, they are collected mostly by native laborers in areas where the trees are found. And as economic conditions in these areas improve, the gums will become more expensive.

The ideal solution would be to find a "home-grown" source of the gums. Biochemists call the gums "carbohydrate polymers," a term which refers to the molecular structure of the material. University scientists already know that grains like oats, barley, wheat and corn contain polymers which have structural features  
(more)

add 1 gums

similar to those of the plant gums.

At present, however, the material in grains cannot be used in industry. But if research is continued persistently on this material, the biochemists say there is no reason why ways to transform it into products replacing natural gums can't be developed.

The amount of gum-like material in many grains is very small. In oats, the content is so low that separation of the material would not be economically feasible. The most readily available source of a carbohydrate polymer is corn starch, which scientists believe may well prove to be a good starting material for making synthetic gum-like substances.

In experimental work, the University biochemists have already changed corn starch into material which are structurally similar to natural gums. However, the processes for making the transformations have not yet been tested on a large scale.

An important part of this work is the basic research on molecular structure of the gums. Scientists at the University of Minnesota are learning the physical characteristics and the structure of the natural polymers, so structural "specifications" can be established for what is required in transforming corn starch into synthetic gums.

# # #

B--2134--pjt

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

SPECIAL RELEASE  
Immediate release

#### LOGGING AND MANAGEMENT SHOW AT CLOQUET

The 5th annual Logging and Forest Management Show will be held at the Cloquet Forest Research Center on Thursday, September 25, according to the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

The program will be sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota School of Forestry and the Timber Producers association.

The activities for the day will begin at 9:00 a. m. with demonstrations of the felling, limbing, and bucking of marked trees which will be cut by power saws. The remaining portion of the morning program will have all types of tractors and logging devices demonstrating the skidding of pulpwood and logs to a landing.

In the afternoon, the group will observe demonstrations of machinery used for the loading and hauling of pulpwood and logs. Included in this portion of the program will be demonstrations of sawmill equipment, elastic portable welders, bulldozers and miscellaneous forestry equipment and hand tools.

Those attending this program may obtain a good lunch at the Research Center dining hall.

# # #

--pjt--

#### EXERCISE PEN HELP CALVES

Kour-H'er, Erling Oie, 19, built an exercising pen for his two Angus steers.

"Turning the calves in it nightly has helped them to eat more and get more fresh air and exercise," Erling says.

The Lac Qui Parle county youth will show a steer at the Junior Livestock show. He has been a 4-H member for nine years.

\* \* \*

#### SILAGE FOR AN APPETIZER

Silage served as an appetizer for the Shorthorn steer of a Lac Qui Parle county 4-H'er.

According to 17-year-old James Adelman, his calf ate twice the amount of corn when he was given silage than when the silage was stopped. The calf gained 605 pounds since last October.

James will show his steer at the Junior Livestock show.

\* \* \*

#### 4-H PROJECT SOURCE OF INFORMATION

After two years in the 4-H sheep project, 16-year-old Judy Brown says that she has acquired a "storehouse of information and advice on raising sheep."

The Washington county youth says that she knew little about sheep when she began her project, but now she knows how much to feed them, how to care for them, block them and show them.

Judy will show the result of this acquired knowledge when she exhibits her market lamb at the Junior Livestock show.

\* \* \*

Special to South St. Paul Reporter - add 1

#### RECORDS ARE IMPORTANT

Learning how to keep records for your animals is the most important value in 4-H pig project according to a Benton county youth.

Thirteen-year-old Gary Wisneski says that through records you get a clear picture of how much the hog is worth, how much it gained and how much ration it needs.

Gary will show a market barrow at the Junior Livestock show.

\* \* \*

#### 4-H'ER PAYS FOR PIG BY DOING CHORES

Milking cows and helping with chores equalled a Chester White barrow for Mary Jo Pichner, 16, Owatonna.

This was the way Mary Jo bought her barrow from her father.

Mary Jo, who has been in 4-H work for eight years, will show her barrow at the Junior Livestock show.

\* \* \*

#### WALKING STIMULATES APPETITE

"I don't know who gets more hungry during our walk, Orlando or I," says 15-year-old James Luther, Lewisville.

Orlando is James' Angus steer which he will show at the Junior Livestock show. James walks him about a mile daily to stimulate his appetite.

Orlando has gained about two and a fourth pounds daily on a diet of corn, hay and concentrate.

\* \* \*

#### SIXTH YEAR WINNER

This will be the sixth year that Norman Weiske, 16, Hanska, has won a trip to the Junior Livestock show.

This year Norman will show a Southdown market lamb.

The Brown county youth, is a member of the Lake Hanska Alerts 4-H club and owns 13 sheep.

\* \* \*

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

Special to Dodge County

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT  
FOR COUNTY

Dodge county again has a home agent with the addition of  
of Loyal, Wis.,  
LaVaun Neeb/to the extension staff on September 22.

Miss Neeb will work with Loyal Hoseck on an expanded extension  
program, ~~with~~ emphasis on the extension home program and the home  
economics phases of 4-H work.

Miss Neeb received her bachelor's degree from Stout State  
college, Monomonic, Wis., in June.

For 12 years she was an active 4-H club member. During that time  
she served as junior leader, held the offices of secretary and treasurer  
as well as club reporter and was active in the club demonstration program.  
She carried home economics projects, poultry, dairy and gardening.

She grew up on a 160-acre dairy farm in Clark county, Wis.

*She has been in training as assistant home agent in Freedom Co. since July 22*  
# -jon- #

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

Special to Lyon County

(with mat)

ASSISTANT ~~HOME~~  
AGENT IN COUNTY

Ida Belle Gray, Chana, Ill., will serve as assistant home agent in Lyon county for the next three months.

During that time she will <sup>also</sup> receive training in extension methods and techniques from the county extension staff. She will be paid by the University of Minnesota.

Miss Gray holds a bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics from Illinois Wesleyan university, Bloomington, Ill. As a student she sang in the Women's chorus, was a member of the Home Economics club and was Student Union representative.

For eight years she was a 4-H club member and served as vice president, secretary, reporter and music leader of her club. She grew up on a 400-acre grain and stock farm in Ogle county, Illinois.

## -jbn - ##

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
Sept. 19, 1958

Special to the South St. Paul  
Livestock Reporter

#### LIVESTOCK SHOW DEVELOPES RESPONSIBILITY

The Junior Livestock show increases a 4-H'ers sense of responsibility, says Dwayne Fox, 17, Hastings.

Dwayne, who was a last year participate in the show, says that this is due to the earnestness of the exhibitors and the hard work put into preparation.

Dwayne will show a Hereford steer at the show this year.

\* \* \*

#### PATIENCE NECESSARY FOR PIG PROJECT

"What have I learned from the pig project? Patience," says Joan Andree, 17 Dumont.

The Traverse county youth says that it takes patience to exercise, clean, vaccinate and tame them.

Joan will show<sup>a</sup> market barrow at the Junior Livestock show.

\* \* \*

#### DAKOTA COUNTY 4-H'ER GIVES SHOWMANSHIP TIPS

Fifteen-year-old Nancy Rank is well qualified to give showmanship pointers to her fellow 4-H'ers.

This will be the third year that the Dakota county youth has won a trip to the Junior Livestock show. She will show a market lamb this year.

Nancy gives showmanship pointers to the new 4-H members in her club. She also helps them with their records and recommends feeding methods.

\* \* \*

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

To all counties  
ATT. HOME AGENTS

For use week of Sept. 29

APPLE, CHEESE,  
CHICKEN ARE  
PLENTIFUL FOODS

Apples, cheese and tender young chicken are three foods to feature on your family's food-buying list for October, suggests Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Broiler and fryer chickens are expected to be even more plentiful than last year and excellent buys for the consumer.

Cheese continues in heavy supply, and markets will highlight it in October. This is a good month for hot cheese dishes -- grilled cheese sandwiches, cheese souffle, cheese sauces for vegetables -- and hot apple pie topped with melted cheese.

There will be plenty of apples for pie, since the commercial apple crop is expected to be the largest since 1949.

Beef and pork will also be plentiful on October markets, with supplies of pork larger than last fall. Choice and Good grades of beef will be most abundant.

Best buys in eggs in October will be the small and medium sizes. The spread in price between these and large eggs will be wide enough to make smalls and mediums the advantageous buy.

Potatoes will be even more plentiful than they have been in the past months because the main crop will be harvested.

If there is a big dinner coming up in one of your organizations in October, you may want to know that there are good buys in institutional size containers of frozen and canned berries -- strawberries, blueberries, blackberries, raspberries, loganberries, boysenberries.

For sandwiches, grocery shelves will have big supplies of peanut butter.

To satisfy your sweet tooth, look for the new-crop honey now coming to market.

Canned ripe olives continue to be plentiful.

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

To all counties  
For use week of  
September 29 or later

### FARM FILLERS

One of the biggest labor savers of all may be the new milk record and culling guide. Harold Searles, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says weighing the milk one day a month -- all that's required for using the guide -- will take less than a half hour per month for 20 cows. This is a small percentage of the 200 hours spent monthly on the herd. In comparison, one unprofitable cow alone is using up 8 hours of your time each month. This guide costs 25 cents and is available at the county agent's office.

\* \* \* \* \*

There isn't apt to be any important break in feeder calf prices this fall, according to Hal Routhe and Paul Hasbargen, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota. And with present feed costs, you can put the first 60 pounds on 400-pound calves for less than 10 cents per pound. What this means is that it may not pay to hold off buying feeder calves in hopes of a better buy later on. If you have the feed, buying 400-pound calves in mid-October for \$33 per hundred pounds is the same as buying 460-pound calves at \$30-31 60 days later.

\* \* \* \* \*

Agricultural biochemists at the University of Minnesota are searching for practical ways to produce commercially-important "plant gums" from corn and other cereal grains. Plant gums-- not related to chewing gum -- are extremely important in manufacturing certain products. "Gum tragacanth" is necessary for many pharmaceutical products. "Gum arabic" is used in adhesives, such as transparent tape and mucilage.

\*\* \* \* \* \*

Crop prices in Minnesota declined 8 percent from July to August, according to agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota. As a result, prices received by Minnesota farmers for all commodities declined 3 percent during this period.

\* \* \* \* \*

Feed handling in the yard can be speeded up with feed bunks built into the fence. But you can also save repair and maintenance expenses if you use treated posts and lumber in these bunks, says John Neetzel, forestry researcher at the University.

\* \* \* \* \*

### TIME LY TI PS

By now, all of your new pullets should be in the laying house to stay. Keep them confined and fed well; birds running around the yard and fields won't make good production. Also, it looks as if prices for large eggs are going to hold up long enough to make it worthwhile to find temporary quarters for the best-producing old hens.

\* \* \* \* \*

-- W. H. Dankers

Two systemic insecticides have been approved for controlling cattle grubs on meat animals. They are Trolene and Co-Ral. Trolene is available in bolus form and Co-Ral is a wettable powder, which you mix up in a spray. Either one needs to be used before the end of October, and Co-Ral can also be used for controlling lice, ticks, horn flies and screw worms. However, neither material may be used on dairy animals, because of the danger of toxic residue in milk.

\* \* \* \* \*

--John Lofgren

Rodents destroy a large percentage of seedling trees every year. During winter, gophers eat a lot of tree roots. In the spring, the result is brown tops, leaning trees and other damage. You can prevent much of this by using poisons or traps. Rabbit repellents are available, too. Your county agent has a folder on different ways to control rodents.

\* \* \* \* \*

-- Parker Anderson

Our research indicates that feeding 2 milligrams of stilbestrol per lamb daily will increase average daily gain of wether lambs 10 to 15 percent. However, increases in rate of gain or feed efficiency do not usually occur among ewe lambs fed 2 milligrams stilbestrol. Therefore, you can expect little, if any, advantage from feeding stilbestrol to a mixed flock of wether and ewe lambs.

\* \* \* \* \*

--R. M. Jordan

September 22, 1958

It's questionable as to whether it will pay to hold off buying feeder calves in hopes of a better buy later on. In the first place, there isn't apt to be any important break in feeder calf prices this fall. Second, with feed costs what they are now, you can put the first 60 pounds on 400-pound calves for less than 10 cents per pound. This means that if you have the feed, buying 400-pound calves in mid-October for \$33 per hundred pounds is the same as buying 460-pound calves at \$30 - \$31 60 days later.

\* \* \* \* \*

--Hal Routhe and Paul  
Hasbargen

Feed bunks built into the yard fence save time when distributing feed. And when you use treated posts and lumber for building the bunks, you keep maintenance and repair costs to a minimum and the saving is greater than ever.

\* \* \* \* \*

--J. R. Neetsel

You can raise better heifers and save labor by running the yearling heifers in an open shed. They will need little or no grain with good hay and silage.

\* \* \* \* \*

-- H. R. Searles

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

Immediate release

#### 40TH JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW TO BE HELD SEPT. 29-OCT. 2

Some 700 4-H'ers will be competing for honors in South St. Paul as the 40th annual Junior Livestock show gets underway September 29.

Exhibits will include 310 beef steers, 200 market lambs, 15 trios of lambs and 175 market barrows.

Entry day is Monday, Sept. 29, with the sheep shearing contest scheduled for 2:30 p. m. Livestock judging will begin on Tuesday for swine and sheep and continue through Wednesday for beef.

The livestock auction, final event of the show, has been set for Thursday.

Educational bus tours will be conducted for the 4-H'ers on the days they do not exhibit. In the evening they will be guests at a theater party given by the South St. Paul Civic and Commerce association and a 4-H roundup at the South St. Paul high school. High point of the week for many of the club members will be presentation of winners' awards at the Wednesday evening banquet at the Hotel Lowry.

The Junior Livestock show is sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association. The South St. Paul Civic and Commerce association, the St. Paul and Minneapolis Chambers of Commerce and the St. Paul and South St. Paul Junior Chambers of Commerce support the event.

During the past 40 years nearly 25,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers have participated in the show, and \$2,861,186 have been spent by businessmen and meat packing companies in purchasing the 4-H animals exhibited.

# # #

B--2139--sah

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

Immediate release

## GARDENERS RECEIVE HONORARY AWARDS

Eight Minnesota gardeners will receive award of merit certificates from the Minnesota State Horticultural society this fall, E. M. Hunt, executive secretary, has announced.

Recipients of the awards will be Mrs. C. A. Anderson, Littlefork; James E. Bacchus, Alexandria; George Dandanell, Brainerd; George Haben, Red Wing; Mrs. Myrle Kalbrener, Bemidji; Mrs. C. B. Mickelson, International Falls; A. B. Walker, Grand Marais; Harold A. Wright, Yellowstone Trail, Excelsior.

The awards "for meritorious service to horticulture" will be presented at local or district horticultural meetings.

The State Horticultural society presented special awards to eight other Minnesota gardeners recently. These included honorary life membership certificates to Mrs. Oscar Ludvigsen, Austin, and Durant Barclay, Parkville, for "many years of devoted service to horticulture"; a bronze medal for "achievement in horticulture" to A. H. Flack, 4305 Mackay ave., Minneapolis; and distinguished service certificates to Robert Duel, Austin; Mrs. Lewis Handegaard, Hendrum; Mrs. Walter Ludlow, Brainerd; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Micko, 602 West Wheelock parkway, St. Paul; and Mrs. Ralph C. Wells, 8600 Second ave. S., Minneapolis.

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B--2138--jbn

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

To counties in Northwest  
District

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

PELLETING MAKES  
BARLEY RATION  
MORE EFFICIENT

Pelleting a barley ration for pigs can make the feed go farther, University of Minnesota research shows.

Recent studies at the Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, show that pelleting a barley formula, compared to meal form, reduced the feed requirement per hundred pounds gain by about 52 pounds.

According to Diedrich Reimer, R. E. Comstock, R. J. Meade and L. E. Hanson, livestock researchers, three different rations containing barley as the principal feed were given to pigs. Soybean oil meal was the protein supplement in one, Torula yeast was fed in the second and a supplement of half Torula yeast and half soybean oil meal was used in the third.

Each ration was fed to one lot of pigs in meal form and to another as pellets. The experiment ran from the time the pigs were weaned until they reached market weight.

In each case, the pelleted form resulted in less feed for each pound of gain. On the average, pellets reduced the feed requirement by 52 pounds. The daily gain of all groups of pigs was considered to be satisfactory.

The researchers also concluded that soybean oil meal and Torula yeast were about equal as protein feeds. And the mixture of the two was no better than either fed as the only protein source.

# # # # #

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

To all counties  
ATT. 4-H CLUB  
AGENTS  
For release week of  
Sept. 29 or later

HUNTING SAFETY  
IS EVERYONE'S  
RESPONSIBILITY

Gun accidents mar many hunting trips.

Last year 37 Minnesotans died because of firearm accidents. Seventeen of these fatalities occurred in the home. Twenty were killed on the hunting field or other public places.

Unless care is taken by everyone who handles firearms, these figures will be repeated this year, says 4-H Club Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

These precautions from Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, may save your life:

\* Be sure you know your gun and how to handle it the correct way. In most Minnesota counties firearms training courses are offered by the State Conservation Department. Take advantage of these training courses.

\* Treat every gun with respect whether it is loaded or not. Don't point it at anything you don't want to shoot. Remember a gun is for enjoyment, but it can be a killer.

\* Always unload a gun before putting it into a car, bringing it into your home or before bringing it into camp.

\* Carry a gun in such a way that if you stumble you can control the muzzle.

\* Don't climb trees or fences with a gun.

\* Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger. A man behind a bush can easily be mistaken for an animal.

By exercising care and common sense you can insure the continual enjoyment of your favorite sport.

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

To all counties  
For immediate use

MACHINE MUST  
ADD TO INCOME  
TO BE GOOD BUY

If you buy a new corn picker this fall, will it really work for you -- or will you work for it?

Paul Hasbargen, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, explains a quick way to figure whether a machine will pay. But to make this calculation, you need a close idea of the operating cost per acre, how much labor is involved in using the machine, and the local rate for custom work.

Suppose you're wondering whether to get a \$1,000 picker to harvest 40 acres of corn. Simply add up the total annual costs you would have by purchasing the picker and compare these costs with custom picking.

Ownership alone is normally 18 percent of the original cost -- or \$180 for a \$1,000 picker. This includes depreciation, interest, repair taxes and shelter. Add to this the fuel costs for operating the picker -- \$.80 per acre for a picker. Research data show it takes 1.4 hours of labor per acre for a corn picker. With labor worth \$1.25 per hour, the cost would be \$70 for 40 acres. Sum up these figures and total annual cost for owning the picker is \$282.

Now look at custom work. At \$4 per acre, you need to pay the operator \$160. But with custom harvesting you may want to add an extra charge for other possibilities -- such as more corn lost by custom operators or chances for poorer timing and more corn loss that way. But even if you do lose about a bushel an acre -- an added cost of around \$40 -- custom picking would still cost about \$80 less than buying the machine and would be the better choice in this particular case.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ can give you charts which tell operating costs and labor requirements per acre for corn pickers and other machines. You need these figures to make the calculation.

# # # # #

FEED OUTLOOK  
FAVORS EARLY  
FARROWED HOGS

Early-farrowed hogs and cattle fed a lot of ear corn or shelled corn silage are good "markets" for soft corn this year, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

He bases this statement on a feed outlook report from Harold C. Pederson, extension economist, and William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. They point out that profit prospects for these livestock show it will be possible to get \$1 - \$1.25 per bushel for the "problem" corn by putting it through the animals.

In general, there is another record supply of feed grains and other concentrates for the coming year -- 229 million tons, compared to 219 million last year. The 1959 feed grain production will be near last year's record, but the increase in supply is due to a record "carryover" of 61 million tons.

The supply situation means farmers can look for lower feed grain prices for the coming 12 months, but these prices will be "cushioned" by price supports, including the new export program for corn, oats, barley, rye and sorghum grains.

Except for the drop during the peak of the corn harvest, corn prices will depend somewhat on the support level -- if there is any -- on non-compliance corn. Last year, non-compliance rates were 30 cents under compliance corn. And compliance rates for eligible 1958 corn in Minnesota range from \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bushel.

More hogs and poultry will mean greater livestock consumption of feed, but carryover feed stocks will still remain high. High-protein feeds are expected to be as abundant as last year, although domestic and foreign demand will continue strong.

Pederson and Hueg say farmers with corn eligible for compliance rates may be better off by putting their corn under loan and buying corn on the open market for feeding.

# # # # #

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

To all counties

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

GROUND EAR CORN,  
SHELLED CORN  
COMPARED FOR PIGS

While hogs sometimes gain faster on ground shelled corn than they will on ground ear corn, the latter choice can still get pigs to market in good time.

This point was brought out in recent experiments at the University of Minnesota's Southern Experiment station, Waseca. Kenneth Miller, researcher, and R. E. Hodgson, station superintendent, compared the two forms of corn and two different protein levels on 150 pigs.

In spite of slower gains, hogs on ground ear corn still reached market weight before 180 days old., This is good performance anywhere. And some tests in earlier years have shown no difference between shelled and ear corn anyway. So depending upon the type of corn he has, a producer can normally plan to feed either form to hogs and get good results if he properly balances his ration for all nutrients.

For both ground shelled corn and ground ear corn, the Waseca station men fed one group of pigs 18 percent protein up to 100 pounds and 15 percent from then on and fed another group a 15-12 percent protein ration.

The protein level differences didn't affect rate of gain or carcass quality. Pigs on ground ear corn gained about 1.53 - 1.54 pounds daily, and required 349 pounds of corn -- on a shelled corn equivalent basis -- for each hundred pounds gain.

With ground shelled corn, the story was the other way around. Daily gain was 1.76 - 1.79 pounds per day but feed requirement was 392 pounds for the high protein level and 367 for the lower one.

# # # # #

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

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* FOR RELEASE at 2 p. m. \*  
\* Wednesday, Sept. 24. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### WAYS TO CUT BEEF COSTS TOLD AT FIELD DAY

ROSEMOUNT--Pasture fertilizer, feed additives and all-around careful feeding can make some big increases in profits for beef farmers, visitors to the annual Beef-Grassland Day were told here today.

The event was held on the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment station here.

Paul Burson, University soils researcher, said that in one set of trials this year, steers on fertilized pastures averaged \$114.08 worth of "beef per acre," compared to \$84.56 worth on unfertilized grazing. The steers weighed about 588 pounds each at the start of the trial, which ran from late May to Sept. 12.

These values, Burson said, were calculated after subtracting \$15 per acre for fertilizer costs on the fertilized pasture. Steers on fertilized grazing gained faster, too--2.15 pounds per day, compared to 1.97 for the others.

The researchers also compared implanting stilbestrol with feeding grain--both on fertilized and unfertilized pasture. Livestock scientist A. L. Harvey said that after both feed and fertilizer costs were subtracted, the best returns still came from steers implanted with stilbestrol, receiving grain, and on fertilized pasture. These animals produced about \$137 in beef from each acre of pasture, compared to \$85 for those on fertilized pasture without grain or stilbestrol. And steers getting no grain or stilbestrol and on unfertilized pasture averaged only \$72 worth of beef per acre.

Grain fed in these tests was 5.3 pounds of ground ear corn per head daily. The stilbestrol was administered in a 24 milligram implant at the start of the trial.

Figured another way, Harvey said implanting alone increased beef produced per acre by 13.5 percent, ground ear corn made a 43 percent increase. Fertilizing increased beef per acre by 47.3 percent.  
(more)

add 1 Beef-grassland day coverage

O. E. Kolari, another livestock researcher, said yearling steers gained more slowly and had lower carcass grades when "full-fed" silage than they did when fed little or no silage. Steers fed no silage gained 2.57 pounds per day. Gains from other levels of silage feeding were: "1/3 of full-fed", 2.53 pounds per day; "2/3 full-fed," 2.42 pounds and "full-feed," 2.29 pounds daily. The steers fed no silage or 1/3 of full feed had the highest margin of return over feed cost.

W. J. Aunan, University meats researcher, said trials showed that steers either fed or implanted with stilbestrol can grade as high as cattle not receiving the material, if the steers getting stilbestrol are fed as long as the others. In the past, there has been much question on whether stilbestrol would reduce carcass grade.

Aunan added, however, that carcasses from stilbestrol-fed or implanted steers won't grade as high as animals not getting stilbestrol, if both are marketed at the same live weight.

Alfalfa-brome hay proved to be the most economical forage for wintering calves, J. C. Meiske, livestock researcher, told the visitors. Calves receiving this hay plus ground ear corn and no silage gained 1.06 pounds daily, for only 9.7 cents per pound in feed costs. In silage-fed lots of calves, costs ranged from 12.4 to 15.3 cents. However, the silage costs are still low, Meiske added, and show that silage can be put to good use on farms where there's a lot of silage to be fed up.

# # #

B--2140--pjt

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

Special to St. Paul Pioneer Press  
County Agent Introduction

Hog farrowing numbers and how they affect prices over the years are something southwestern Minnesota farmers keep a close watch on. Spring and fall farrowing trends from 1940-1955 are studied here by Andrew Boerbon, left, Cottonwood, Minn. farmer and Ray Newell, Lyon county agent. Newell hails from this part of the state and is a 1951 graduate of South Dakota State college. He has held his present post since January, 1956.

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-pjt-

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

Immediate release

#### 4-H'ERS TO DAIRY CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO

Five Minnesota 4-H club members will receive trips to Chicago to attend the fourth annual 4-H Dairy conference Oct. 6-9, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The trips to the dairy conference are given each year to older members as awards for long-time outstanding achievement in the dairy projects. The five young dairymen were selected on the basis of their knowledge of dairy farming, feeding and dairy product marketing, honors won in the show ring and outstanding records.

The winners are Kermit Lyngaas, 18, Doran; John Schottler, 21, Austin; Wilbert Schaffer, 21, Cannon Falls; Ronald Hauglie, 21, Rush City; and Dale Peterman, 21, Evansville.

The conference, held in conjunction with the International Dairy show, is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work.

The program is planned to give 4-H members an opportunity for further education in the production, processing, marketing and use of dairy products. Dr. W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota, will speak on the latest developments in dairy production at the dinner meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 7. The program will include tours of special interest to the young dairymen, including visits to the International Dairy show and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Clayton Grabow, Mille Lacs county agricultural agent, will accompany the Minnesota delegation to Chicago. The group will be honored at a breakfast in St. Paul Oct. 6 by sponsors of the trips, Marigold Dairies, Rochester and Maple Island Dairies, Stillwater.

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B-2145-jbn

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

A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH REPORT  
Immediate release

## "THYROID-ACTIVE" COMPOUNDS STILL IN QUESTION FOR HOGS

Whether thyroxine or other "thyroid-active" compounds are any help in hog production is still a question.

University of Minnesota livestock scientists recently tried feeding these materials both to growing pigs and to sows during farrowing and nursing periods. The results were not entirely conclusive, according to R. J. Meade and L. E. Hanson.

"Thyroid-active" materials are compounds intended to supplement or regulate the thyroxine supply within the animal body, perhaps speeding up growth or increasing milk production. They include iodinated casein, thyroxine (the thyroid hormone) and a material called triiodothyronine.

In one experiment with 17 sows and gilts, adding thyroxine to the sow's rations did make small increases in weights of pigs at 35 days of age. A second test with 48 sows and litters, however, showed no effect from feeding the material.

In neither case did thyroxine reduce the amount of feed eaten by the sows, nor did it cause them to lose more weight while the pigs were nursing. Pigs nursing the sows fed rations containing thyroxine ate slightly less pig starter. Also, there was some increase in total feed required for every hundred pounds of net gain of sows and pigs in these groups.

Results with these materials have varied widely around the country. At Iowa State college last year, researchers increased rate of gain in nursing pigs and saved more pigs per litter by feeding iodinated casein to sows. Other stations reported less conclusive results.

In recent tests with these compounds for growing-finishing pigs, Meade and Hanson compared iodinated protein at 60 grams per ton of feed, thyroxine at 600, 1200 and 1800 grams and triiodothyronine at 200, 400 and 600 grams per ton.

The thyroid-active materials increased daily gain by 2-8 percent. However, the two higher levels of the second two compounds also made big increases in amount of feed required per hundred pounds of gain. This, the scientists say, could be the result of increased "metabolic activity" (growth processes) in the pigs fed the compounds.

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

Immediate release

#### LISTS CHOICES FOR HANDLING IMMATURE CORN

Even if corn freezes before it gets ripe, farmers can still salvage a good deal of the feed value in the crop.

William Hueg and Harley Otto, extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota list several ways to handle frozen, but immature corn.

First, they say, you can put the corn up as ear corn or shelled corn silage. Seventy-eight Minnesota farmers recently surveyed tried this practice last fall with good results. Ear corn silage must have 40-50 percent moisture and shelled corn needs 30-35 percent moisture to store well.

Also, a hammer or burr mill should be used for making such silage, the agronomists say. This grinds the corn more finely and prevents the cobs and kernel in ear corn silage from separating. If the separation occurs, there may be more mold and beef cattle don't like the bunches of cobs. Also, the silo needs to be air-tight and the silage should be covered with a plastic cap.

Second, frozen but immature corn can be put up as regular corn silage-- stalks, ears and all--if it's done as quickly as possible after the frost. It may be necessary to add water to make up for moisture loss in frozen leaves.

Third, corn can be put in permanent cribs, if the crib is no more than 4 feet wide. If it's wider, there should be ventilators or air ducts built through the center.

Fourth, long, narrow temporary cribs can be built for storing the immature corn. They should be not more than 4 feet wide and need a slatted floor 10-12 inches off the ground.

Finally, you can let the corn dry more on the stalks, if it's possible to hold off picking until colder weather sets in. This will avoid much spoilage that might occur in cribs.

These procedures might not dry the corn down to the usual level for cribbing or to a level low enough for sealing corn. But if done right, each method will make it possible to salvage the crop with little spoilage and feed it to livestock during the coming winter.

# # #

B--2143--pjt

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

Immediate release

#### OPEN SEASON DECLARED ON BARBERRY SHRUBS

This is "open season" on the dreaded rust-spreading barberry bush.

According to T. H. Stewart, area USDA plant pest control supervisor at the University of Minnesota, 72 counties offer bounties on this shrub. Bounties vary from \$2 to \$10 per property, for reporting bushes to the county auditor or county agent.

You can spot barberry easily now, because it stays green longer than most shrubs. It will be green even after the first frost. These bushes grow along fence rows, in heavily wooded areas and in pastures.

Look for a woody bush with bunches of bright red berries, spines on the branches and saw-tooth-edged leaves. The outer bark is grey and the undercovering bright yellow.

As "host" plants on which new stem rust races develop, the bushes are a menace to wheat, oats, barley and rye. This year, rust again took a heavy toll of upper midwest grain crops, Stewart says.

About 95 percent of the state now is clear of barberry, but there still are many bushes which act as breeding places for new races. Heaviest infestations are in the hilly southeastern areas of Minnesota.

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B--2142--pjt

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

Immediate release

## ECONOMIST URGES FARMERS NOT TO OVERBID ON YEARLING BEEF CATTLE

Beef producers are urged to be careful on how much they pay for yearling feeder cattle this fall.

Paul Hasbargen, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, gives this advice: If calves are selling for \$33-35, you should get yearlings of the same grade for \$6 per hundred less to make the same profit.

This didn't hold true during the past year, because of high slaughter cattle prices in spring, 1958, when cattle bought as yearlings last fall were marketed. But the 1958 pattern isn't likely to be repeated next year; the spring market is expected to be under the fall market, as happens in most years.

The \$6 differential is based on present feed prices, feed efficiency and equal slaughter prices for animals bought as yearlings and calves.

If slaughter cattle do bring less next spring than they will in fall, 1959, yearling feeders bought now must be even cheaper in relation to calves than stated above. For each \$1 difference in slaughter prices between spring and fall, there must be a change of \$1.70 in feeder prices to make the same profit with yearlings. This difference must be added to the \$6 spread based on equal market prices.

For example, if yearlings sell on a \$25 market next spring and calves for \$2 per hundred pounds more, next fall, the yearlings must be bought now for nearly \$10 per hundred less than the calves to make the same profit.

# # #

B--2141--pjt

Sept. 24, 1958

? (2 pictures)

Looking for new ideas for decorating your home this Christmas?

Or are you trying to catch the Yuletide spirit?

In either case, a visit to the home economics building on the St. Paul Campus before final week in December will be well worth your while.

Each year related art students and academic staff use their talents in trimming Christmas trees, decorating the Fireplace Room, and preparing special displays for exhibit cases in the home economics building.

An annual project of the home economics faculty is decorating the Fireplace Room for the staff candlelight Christmas party and for traditional student festivities.

Students in design and retailing classes learn composition and design by creating special Christmas displays. They may make a variety of types of ornaments, some of them to hang as mobiles in halls and on stair landings, others to trim one or more of the three Christmas trees in the home economics building, still others to form special exhibits.

Some years the exhibit cases may display various types of decorative Christmas papers made by the students, as well as ingenious and attractive ways of wrapping gifts. A "glitter" case may hold gold and white ornaments. Or you'll see Christmas cards made by students--cards featuring designs made with linoleum blocks, free hand sketches or painting or forms of collage.

Traditional every other year is a display of angels in the largest exhibit case in the related art section, on the third floor of the home economics building. The angels belong to Helen Ludwig, associate professor of home economics, who

(more)

now has a collection of about 150 angels ranging in size from minatures to 18 inches. Of wood, plastic, straw, glass, fabric or metal, many of the angels are imports from European countries and from Mexico. Some have been made in America by topflight designers and a number by Miss Ludwig herself. Miss Ludwig's angels are always the center of interest in her own apartment during the holiday season.

Students are encouraged to give their imagination free rein in creating designs, says Gertrude Esteros, professor of related art. Experimenting with and manipulating materials will yield interesting results. And she stresses that almost any kind of material may be a possibility for Christmas decorations--scraps of felt, gold beads, novelty mesh, wire, natural materials such as weeds and seed pods.

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

Special to National 4-H Club News

## MINNESOTA 4-H CONSERVATION CAMP MARKS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Some 3,000 present and former 4-H club members, adult leaders, and agents in Minnesota this year looked back over 25 years of having an annual 4-H Conservation Camp at Itasca State Park.

Climaxing the silver anniversary of the event was a visit from the two men that started it in 1934 -- T. A. "Dad" Erickson, long-time 4-H leader in Minnesota, and Charles Horn, president of Federal Cartridge Corp.

Erickson told a banquet session of the camp that when he first approached Horn in 1934, he received a promise for support far beyond his expectations. A \$1,000 initial contribution from Federal Cartridge Corp. made the annual camp a traditional part of Minnesota's 4-H work.

Horn himself told the youths at the 1958 camp that their work is vitally needed to protect and maintain natural resources. "Wasting our natural resources is an unforgivable crime," he declared. "But you 4-H club members in conservation work are helping right many of the wrongs already committed against nature."

Records show that 73 club members from 66 counties attended the first 4-H Conservation Camp at Lake Itasca in 1934. All succeeding camps were held at the same place, except from 1943 - 45. In those three years, the group met at Camp Eshquauma, near Virginia, Minnesota. The largest camp had 157 delegates in 1938.

Each year, the camp has featured an action - packed experience for the youngsters. This year, for example, the youths worked on outdoor cookery, land appreciation, studied different tree and shrub species, competed in a softball tournament, and watched a firearms safety demonstration.

# # # # #

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minn .  
Sept. 24, 1948

Special to Becker County

BECKER COUNTY HAS  
NEW HOME AGENT

Becker county's new home agent, Beth Sparling, is a Canadian.

She grew up on a 320-acre farm in Saskatchewan. Since 1953 she has taught home economics in junior and senior high schools in Smithers and Powell River, British Columbia, and in Regina, Saskatchewan.

Miss Sparling began work as Becker county home agent on Sept. 22. For a month previous to that time she took training in extension methods and techniques in Pope county in the extension office in Glenwood.

As home agent, Miss Sparling will work with County Agent Ernest A. Nelson and Assistant County Agent Paul V. Hansen on an expanded extension program for the county. Her responsibilities will be chiefly the extension home economics program and the home economics phases of 4-H club work.

Miss Sparling holds a bachelor of science degree, with a major in home economics, from the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

-jbn-

September 25, 1958

### CORN PLANTING SYSTEM SAVES 1,400 FARMERS SOME \$200,000

An Extension-recommended practice this year saved Minnesota farmers some \$200,000 in equipment costs, made corn planting less bother, and did the soil some good besides.

The new method is rapidly gaining popularity, thanks to joint cooperation among research men, extension workers and farmers themselves.

This practice is wheel-track planting--one form of the new "minimum tillage" concept in farming. It means planting corn in tractor tracks directly on freshly-plowed soil. The farmer doesn't disk the field, nor does he "drag" it just before or after planting, as done under the old method.

Eliminating these field operations saves about \$5 per acre. A recent survey showed that farmers in the state this year planted about 39,700 acres this way, making a total saving of around \$198,000.

But an even more important feature of wheel-track planting is what it means in protecting soil structure. Less tillage means less soil compaction. And less compaction results in better water absorption capacity, less run-off and better soil structure in general.

Repeated tillage as done in conventional seedbed preparation for corn often causes excess compaction and poor water and soil conservation. Research workers around the country--including those at the University of Minnesota have repeatedly found this to be true. So they promoted minimum tillage as a way to avoid this difficulty.

Research workers and extension soils specialists figured from the start that the practice would gain acceptance more rapidly if several farmers did it on a "demonstration" basis. Besides, the University men needed more information on how the practice would work out on different soils and growing conditions.

add 1 special to Ferguson--corn planting system

In 1956, county agents and state extension specialists set up wheel-track planting demonstrations on 21 farms in the eastern part of the state. Each farmer compared this practice side-by-side with a field prepared and planted by the old method.

County agents and the farmers involved kept records on these fields. Most of the tractor-track planting was on spring-plowed land, but a few farmers tried it on fall-plowed soil. At the same time, similar comparisons were set up at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

Average yields for all trials were 98.9 bushels per acre with minimum tillage (wheel-track planting), compared to 95.1 bushels for fields that received conventional seedbed preparation. On spring-plowed land, yields were higher for minimum tillage on nine trials, lower on one, and the same on four trials.

Similar trials and comparisons were made in 1957, with similar results. It was becoming increasingly clear that the new method held a good deal of promise for many parts of Minnesota.

There were some problems, though. Even with a two-row planter, it usually takes either a special hitch for wheel-track planting or the rear wheels need to be modified to get them down to 40 inches apart, or both. With four-wheel planters, there are even more equipment complications.

Extension soils specialists distributed several sets of slide sets for agents local use, showing ways that different kinds of equipment could be used for wheel-track planting. A series of four newspaper mats, showing as many different ways to set up machinery for the practice, was distributed to agents for use in weekly newspapers. More than 200 of the state's 365 weeklies used these mats--mostly as one big feature.

In addition, the University's Agricultural Information Service sent several

add 2 special to Ferguson--corn planting system

feature articles on individual farmers' experience with the practice to daily newspapers, radio stations, and magazines. County agents received how-to-do-it stories on wheel-track planting for local use.

Summer, 1958, showed the promotion was paying off. The 1,400 or more farmers adopting the practice represent nearly 50 counties. Several agents report that more farmers asked for information on the practice than ever; many plan to do it for the first time next year.

Testimony from farmers around the state showed the worth of the practice.

Russell Miller, Le Sueur, compared wheel-track and conventional planting on his own in 1956, found no loss in yields. He also said the method helped battle weeds, for this reason: The corn row was planted in the wheel track, which left a shallow trench in the fresh plowing. Miller didn't cultivate the corn until it was 6 inches tall. But when he did cultivate, he was able to roll soil into the row trench and cover up weeds without injuring the corn.

Vern Lindberg, Farmington, made a comparison the same year and reported less lodging and a slightly better plant stand of corn on the minimum tillage field. He used a four-row planter that had rubber gauge wheels under compression spring pressure.

The \$5-per-acre saving from wheel-track planting paid for the fertilizer on the Duane Pearson farm near Ogilvie. That amount is all his starter fertilizer cost in 1957 and by not using the disk or drag harrow he saved that much in equipment costs.

Julius Monson, Scandia, said that "the practice worked well on all kinds of fields--old sod, former hay ground, pasture, rough fields and gumbo and clay areas. Yet, we had nice clean corn that yielded high."

Louis Wright, Hastings, compared wheel-track and conventional planting and found that "the disked area had many more weeds." And Elmer Nielson, Lake Elmo,

add 3 special to Ferguson--corn planting system

said "There was very little erosion where the corn was wheel-track planted--less than often occurs when the field is disked."

Like Hauser, Marvin Melmer near Owatonna found that wheel-track planting can be a powerful "vaccine" for preventing soil erosion and weed problems. He had less erosion and five bushels per acre more corn on wheel-track planting than he had on another field planted the old way.

COPY

Special for MINNESOTAN

Sept. 24, 1958

(2 pictures)

Looking for new ideas for decorating your home this Christmas?  
Or are you trying to catch the Yuletide spirit?

In either case, a visit to the home economics building on the St. Paul Campus before final week in December will be well worth your while.

Each year related art students and academic staff use their talents in trimming Christmas trees, decorating the Fireplace Room, and preparing special displays for exhibit cases in the home economics building.

An annual project of the home economics faculty is decorating the Fireplace Room for the staff candlelight Christmas party and for traditional student festivities.

Students in design and retailing classes learn composition and design by creating special Christmas displays. They may make a variety of types of ornaments, some of them to hang as mobiles in halls and on stair landings, others to trim one or more of the three Christmas trees in the home economics building, still others to form special exhibits.

Some years the exhibit cases may display various types of decorative Christmas papers made by the students, as well as ingenious and attractive ways of wrapping gifts. A "glitter" case may hold gold and white ornaments. Or you'll see Christmas cards made by students--cards featuring designs made with linoleum blocks, free hand sketches or painting or forms of collage.

Traditional every other year is a display of angels in the largest exhibit case in the related art section, on the third floor of the home economics building. The angels belong to Helen Ludwig, associate professor of home economics, who

( more)

now has a collection of about 150 angels ranging in size from minatures to 18 inches. Of wood, plastic, straw, glass, fabric or metal, many of the angels are imports from European countries and from Mexico. Some have been made in America by topflight designers and a number by Miss Ludwig herself. Miss Ludwig's angels are always the center of interest in her own apartment during the holiday season.

Students are encouraged to give their imagination free rein in creating designs, says Gertrude Esteros, professor of related art. Experimenting with and manipulating materials will yield interesting results. And she stresses that almost any kind of material may be a possibility for Christmas decorations--scraps of felt, gold beads, novelty mesh, wire, natural materials such as weeds and seed pods.

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

Special to Administrator  
C. M. Ferguson

SPECIAL MARKET PLANS, COMMUNITY ACTION, FARM PLANNING FEATURED IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PARK RAPIDS, MINN.--An "invisible" little pig market is having some plain-to-see results here in northern Minnesota.

It's invisible in this respect: There are no stockyards, no holding pens, no market-owned trucks or cattle cars. Instead, the market is a "listing service" for farmers who have pigs to sell. A local office keeps the list for buyers who then go out to the sellers' farms to do business.

Simple as it sounds, this market has sold some 2,000 little pigs--worth about \$25,000--since it started operation in April. And farmers here call it the best thing that ever happened to the pig business in this part of the state.

Yet, this project is not the only high-powered tonic to be administered to the local economy here recently. It's only one phase of a Rural Development program started here in 1956. The over-all program is specifically designed to find ways to improve the general rural economy--both agricultural and otherwise--where low income problems exist.

"Rural Development" is not peculiar to Park Rapids. Hubbard county, of which this city is county seat, is one of three "pilot counties" in Northern Minnesota under the program. Itasca and Carlton are the other two.

Locally, this program is headed up by Hubbard county agricultural and civic leaders, organizations, and the county extension staff--including William Dorsey, county agent; John Eix, rural development agent and Donna Sutton, home agent. It has received such enthusiastic support that 10 percent of all Hubbard county city and rural families are involved in some type of Rural Development committee work.

John Eix came to the county in fall, 1956, to help initiate the program. County Agent Dorsey for several years had been strongly promoting more intensive farm management, so that farm families could make better incomes and a better living.

## add 1 Special to Ferguson--Hubbard county rural development

Rural development, however, was designed to help all segments of the rural economy, agricultural and otherwise. So Eix and Dorsey sat down with a number of local organizations to see what the problems were and what could be done.

They found a complex set of circumstances in rural Hubbard county. The county has about 12,000 people. There are about 250 full-time farms and about 600 farms being operated part-time. There are 400 resorts and motels in the county. The rest of the people are city-employed or in the forest business. Average gross income for all farms in the county last year was well below the state average, for a number of reasons. Low soil fertility and a shorter crop season are partly to blame. While corn yields of 75 or more bushels per acre are relatively easy to get in southern Minnesota, farmers here think of 50 or 55 bushels per acre is quite good. And even at that, there's always a greater risk here of an early frost ruining the corn crop. There are marketing problems, too, because of the distance to large cities.

Within a year after Eix started work, local people had organized themselves into eight key committees to tackle the job. These committees are: marketing and transportation, recreation and tourists, welfare and education, family living, credit and finance, forestry and conservation, farm management and industry.

It was the farm management committee that developed the idea for the pig marketing association. But they didn't rush into it blindly. They first surveyed local farmers on the number of little pigs they raise and sell, and decided the volume was enough to warrant a marketing association. There were other reasons, too. Many farmers had trouble selling pigs, because they simple didn't get market information, and because buyers had difficulty finding farms where pigs could be bought.

The marketing association was formed last April and now has 50 members in Hubbard and three nearby counties. Here's how it works: Each member pays a \$2 annual membership fee. When he has some little pigs to sell, he sends a card to the central office in Park Rapids. This card lists the number of pigs he has, their

add 2 Special to Ferguson--Hubbard county rural development

breed, when farrowed and when he wants to sell them. Most farmers list their pigs when 3 weeks old and sell them as feeders at 6-8 weeks of age, shortly after weaning.

The central office--temporarily in the extension office, but soon to be moved--once or twice weekly compiles a list of all pigs for sale. The membership fee pays for continual advertising in daily newspapers and farm magazines in Minnesota and Northern Iowa. When a buyer stops at the central office, he gets a copy of this list and a map showing how to find each listed farm. From there he is on his own.

The 50 members in the association have sold 2,000 pigs through the association already this year, and they look for more business in the future. They have received \$1-\$2 per head above the going price, which has added about \$2500 to the local income. Besides, it has provided a more dependable market. Buyers from around the state, Iowa and Wisconsin have come to Park Rapids this year to buy these pigs.

This plan may lack some advantages that stockyards have, but buyers and sellers like it for several reasons. Ira McAdams, Park Rapids farmer and president of the association, explain it this way: "Buyers like it better because diseases are less of a problem. Pigs that you buy fresh off the farm have not been exposed to possible diseases being carried by pigs from other farms.

"Also," McAdams continues, "the listing service speeds up communications between buyer and seller. I've done some pig buying myself here in past years, and I've found it just plain hard to find many farmers in this heavily wooded area. The map and directions are a tremendous help. And through listing pigs, a buyer coming up from southern Minnesota is more certain of getting what he came for."

A different marketing problem faced the folks near Nevis, another town in Hubbard county. The problem: how to supplement family income by selling home-grown produce. So a group of housewives in the marketing and transportation committee set up a market that has operated from mid-July until the end of August during the past two summers. Last summer, the women sold the wares--vegetables, handicraft, chickens and other items--right on the streets.

This year, a general farm organization sponsored the market and moved it to a public building. Some 50 families have taken part. They set up the market on

add 3 Special to Ferguson--Hubbard county rural development

Monday and Thursday of each week and business in general has been good. Local people and tourists bought some \$1500 worth of products through the market during the two summers.

Mrs. Joe Heneerson was one of the people running this market. "It's been a good thing," she says. "It has helped to get rid of our surplus garden products. Our family this summer averaged \$30 per week from chickens and garden produce sold at the market. Our daughter Jeannette, 13, has sold bread and cinnamon rolls as part of her 4-H project. As a result, she's gained experience in baking and selling. We feel that more people need to take advantage of the market to improve their family income."

Perhaps one of the biggest problems--how to make more profit per farm--has received its due share of attention in this program. Eix, Dorsey and Miss Sutton joined forces in a two-pronged farm and home development program designed to attack this problem.

About 40 farms have received intensive individual help--so effective that during 1957 11 of them boosted their total sales by \$1100 per farm. The agents would sit down with the family, review the situation and help them improve their existing enterprises or switch to new ones. Another 50 farms have taken part in a series of farm planning meetings, each attended by 8 or 10 neighboring families.

Take, for example, Sidney Avenson, who had a 10-cow dairy herd and kept about 10 sows and a couple of dozen ewes. The total business was making a small return. Yet, the barn would have needed a lot of improvements and a new milkhouse to expand dairying. Besides, Avenson himself preferred other livestock to dairy cows.

With Eix' help, Avenson planned and built a 24 x 60-foot hog farrowing house, around which he is building an expanded hog program. "I now have 32 sows and 20 gilts," Avenson says. "Within a year, I hope to be going to the point where the sows farrow 1,000 pigs yearly."

add 4 Special to Ferguson--Hubbard county rural development

He has a system figured out whereby a bunch of pigs will be farrowed seven times yearly. "This was the logical move to make," he states. "More cows would have meant a much greater investment than I made in the hog house. Yet, I have better income prospects now than the dairy herd would have given me. With the little pig marketing setup, I need not worry about a market. And with a good cropping system, I can raise enough feed for the sows and a good flock of sheep besides." Avenson has 25 ewes now and may keep more in the future. He still has a few milk cows, but plans to sell them soon.

Frank McAdam, son of the marketing association president, made a similar move. He changed from dairying to an expanded beef and hog business, again after counseling with Dorsey and Eix.

The part-time farmer hasn't been overlooked in this program. One of them is Ed Burns, who works in a Park Rapids service station and has 40 acres of cropland on a small farm. When he first called at the county extension office two years ago, he had 8 dairy cows--too much to handle when he had a full-time job in town. Yet, he wanted to make some extra income.

Dorsey and Eix gave him this suggestion: Sell the cows and raise pigs instead. Ed took their suggestion and is glad he did. He sold the cows in fall, 1956 and the following year bought 35 pigs. "John Eix worked out a feeding program for me, and the pigs did well," he says. "Out of those pigs, I kept 10 sows, from which I raised 65 pigs this spring. I sold 56 at \$14 each through the pig marketing association when they were 8 weeks old.

"With self-feeders and self-waterers, the pigs are no trouble to take care of, even though I work full-time in town. Mrs. Burns keeps watch over the pigs during the day, but they're little bother. So I've got a better part-time income than more dairy cows would have given me, the cost is less and there's less work."

Not that all farmers have made such a change. Of all 40 farms receiving this type of help Dorsey and Eix have helped about a third in strengthening the dairy business. About the same proportion have changed to a different type of livestock

add 5 Special to Ferguson--Hubbard county rural development

and another third simply improved their existing business.

The other committees have been anything but inactive. Other phases of rural development work in the county include:

- \* An anti-litter campaign, under which three trash dumps were established and several trash pickup points established, to keep back roads and countryside more inviting to tourists.

- \* A beginning on development of a 5,000-acre bog area into a wildlife refuge.

- \* Studies of local conditions, including industrial and small business credit needs, wildlife conditions, youth camp proposals, and needs for scholarship programs.

Despite all the projects underway in this program, these people have tempered their moves with plenty of discretion. There was much discussion in the marketing and transportation committee over establishing a local grain elevator. But as the pig survey showed a need for some marketing help, a grain survey showed that not enough grain was being raised to make an elevator feasible at the present time. The committee accepted the survey and for the time being dropped the elevator plans.

With all this work being done, it's no wonder that Hubbard is a "county alive." "There's more work to be done," Agent Dorsey says, "Many of the projects are only in their infancy. But we've learned one important thing about rural development so far. It works."

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 30, 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
October 6 or later

SYSTEMICS OKAY  
FOR STOPPING  
CATTLE GRUBS

Treatment with a "systemic" insecticide this fall may be a good answer to the grub problem in your beef cattle.

But don't use these materials on milk animals, warns John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. There is a danger of chemical residues showing up in the milk.

Trolene and Co-Ral are two systemics presently approved for use on meat animals. Both control grubs. In addition, Co-Ral can be used against lice, ticks, horn flies and screw worms. Trolene comes in "bolus" form and Co-Ral is a spray.

With either systemic, Lofgren says make one treatment after the flies have deposited their eggs and before the grubs show up in the backs. Between now and late October is a good time.

But don't treat cattle with Trolene during a "stress period." This includes just after weaning, recovering from illness, shipment, or changing feed. Give the animals plenty of feed and water before and after treating. They need exercising room, too.

Trolene and Co-Ral must not be used within 60 days of slaughtering. And Co-Ral shouldn't be used at all for calves under 3 months old or for sick animals. Calves between 3 and 6 months should get only a light application. Co-Ral must be used as a spray only, not as a dip or oral treatment.

Systemic insecticides, as the name suggests, enter the animal's bloodstream and other parts of its system. This makes the material present to combat insects like grubs wherever they appear.

# # # # #

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 30, 1958

To all counties  
ATT. 4-H AGENT

For release week  
of October 6

4-H PROJECT  
EMPHASIZES FIRE  
PREVENTION

It's easy to shrug your shoulders at fire hazards and proceed to forget them. But this is a dangerous and costly practice.

Last year 73 Minnesotans lost their lives due to fires, burns or explosions, according to the Minnesota Department of Health report. In dollars and cents, losses due to fires rose over the 16 and a half million dollar mark, according to the State Fire Marshal's report. Of this amount, one and a half million dollars was due to farm fires.

By participating in the 4-H fire prevention project 4-H'ers can prevent fires by finding and removing hazards, says 4-H Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

October 5 - 11 has been designated by the National Fire Protection association as National Fire Prevention Week. In observance of this week, take a critical look around and see how many fire traps are nearby and try to get them removed.

A likely place to check for fire hazards is in electrical equipment. In 1957 defective or misused electrical equipment was the most frequent cause of farm fires. Be sure that fuses are 15 ampere for household lighting circuits. The fuse is the fire safety plug of the wiring system.

Other places to look for fire traps are in the attic, basement and closets. Rubbish and old papers which accumulate should be removed.

Be sure that toxic or flammable cleaning fluids are not used indoors.

If a fire does start, it's important to know what to do. First be sure that everyone is out and away from the building on fire. Then call the fire department at the nearest phone or make sure someone goes for help. The next step is to try to keep the fire from spreading, and concentrate on protecting other buildings, livestock and property.

University Farm and Home News  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 30, 1958

To all counties  
ATT. HOME AGENT

For use week of  
Oct. 6 or after

CRITICAL LOOK  
NECESSARY FOR  
GOOD GROOMING.

Good grooming is not only a personal asset, but a household asset as well.

Fall is a good time to take a critical look at the living room and dining room, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ . Does it meet household good grooming standards? The following check list from Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, might be helpful.

Curtains should be one of three lengths -- to the sill, to the bottom of the apron or to the floor.

Too many pictures on the walls of a room or too many accessories on furniture may give a cluttered appearance to the room, no matter how beautiful each individual object is.

Lamps and light fixtures are often overlooked during daily cleaning. Light is lost by an accumulation of dust.

Shiny and clean brass, silver and copper accessories add beauty to a room; tarnished metals detract.

Useless pieces of furniture crowd precious space. If pieces do not pay their rent in usefulness, eliminate them.

Smooth surface floors coverings can become permanently dented by furniture. To prevent dents, place glides on the feet of chairs and tables.

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September 30, 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
October 6 or later

WHEEL-TRACK METHOD  
SAVES \$200,000 IN  
EQUIPMENT COSTS

Wheel-track corn planting -- one form of minimum tillage -- saved almost \$200,000 for 1,400 Minnesota farmers who tried the practice this year.

This saving resulted from less field work with the wheel-track system, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist and George Blake, soil scientist at the University of Minnesota. The method involves planting corn in tractor tracks directly on freshly-plowed soil. It eliminates all the disking and the dragging that normally go along with corn planting. And since it means loose soil and poor weed growth between the rows, it's often possible to eliminate one or two cultivations.

In general, soils men figure, wheel-track planting results in an equipment saving of \$5 per acre. Recent estimates from county agents showed that the practice was used by nearly 1,400 farmers on more than 39,700 acres in Minnesota meaning a total saving of some \$198,000.

Yet, the value to farmers from this practice goes far beyond the equipment saving and the fact that it takes less time. Even more important is the fact that, like any "minimum tillage" practice, it protects the soil structure.

One of the problems with conventional tillage is that it tends to cause excess soil compaction. Repeated disking often "overworks" the soil and compacts it immediately below the loosened surface, because of the weight of the implements. More moisture under the surface helps cause compaction, too. And excess compaction means poor soil structure, poor water absorption and holding capacity and poorer crop growth.

University tests and crop yields reported by Minnesota farmers have shown repeatedly that yields from wheel-track planting are as high as when corn is planted the old way.

There were a few failures from the practice this year in west Central counties. However, wheel-track planting itself wasn't the thing to blame. The trouble resulted from spring plowing, which damaged the structure of the heavier soils in that area.

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To all counties

For use week of  
October 6 or later

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

ORCHARDGRASS IS  
PROMISING FOR  
BLOAT CONTROL

Orchardgrass might be an effective weapon for preventing bloat in cattle.

The reason: this grass is a good competitor with legumes. In recent field trials at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Experiment station, pastures seeded with a mixture containing orchardgrass ranged from 54 to 72 percent grass the year after seeding.

It's generally agreed that bloat is much less of a problem when the pasture is less than half legumes. But controlling the grass-legume proportion is often quite a problem. When legumes and grasses are seeded together, the legumes tend to be most dominant the first year, then gradually give way to the grasses in later years.

According to A. R. Schmid, University agronomist, the seed mixture used in the Rosemount tests contained 5 pounds alfalfa, 1 pound alsike clover, 6 pounds brome grass and 2 pounds orchardgrass. But despite the small amount of orchard grass seeded, that species made up most of the grass in the pasture this summer.

The pasture was renovated and seeded in the spring of 1957.

Schmid says tests over the years have shown that grass-legume proportion usually can't be controlled by method of seeding. Researchers have tried seeding legumes in alternate single drill rows and in alternate double rows, but this procedure results in only a slight increase in grass with usually a considerable drop in yield.

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University Farm and Home News  
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To all counties  
For use week of  
October 6 or later

### FARM FILLERS

Don't "overbid" on yearling or 2-year-old feeder cattle this fall. With cattle and feed prices what they are, the heavier cattle should sell for quite a bit less than calves, says Paul Hasbargen, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota. With 400-pound calves selling at \$33-35, yearlings averaging 650 pounds should be \$6 per hundred cheaper to be equally as good a buy as the calves. The higher cattle prices go, the greater a spread there must be between yearling and calf prices to make the same profit.

\* \* \* \*

Feeding value of mature corn is largely a matter of moisture content. Extension dairymen at the University of Minnesota explain that on a dry matter basis, high moisture and dry corn are about equal in nutrient value for milk cows. Shelled corn with 34 percent moisture has about 75 percent the feed value of 15 percent moisture shelled corn.

\* \* \* \*

This is "open season" on rust-spreading barberry bushes. Seventy-two counties offer bounties for reporting these bushes to the county auditor or county agent, according to T. H. Stewart, area USDA plant pest control supervisor. The barberry can be spotted easily now, because it stays green longer than most shrubs. This plant pest is the "host" on which new stem rust races of grain develop.

\* \* \* \*

Whether thyroxine or other "thyroid-active" compounds are any help in hog production is still a question. University of Minnesota livestock scientists recently tried feeding these materials to growing pigs and sows during farrowing and nursing periods. Results were not entirely conclusive. Also, results with these materials have varied widely around the country.

\* \* \* \* \*

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 30, 1958

Immediate release

## EFFECT OF HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT ON PROPERTY VALUES STUDIED

What effect will the new Interstate highway system have on Minnesota property values?

Nobody yet has all the answers to that question, but University of Minnesota researchers are developing some measures to help find out.

With aerial photos, maps and field surveys, staff members from the geography and agricultural economics departments recently studied changes in property values and land use in three areas near the Twin Cities: highway 12 from St. Paul to Hudson, Wis.; highway 100 between Richfield and Bloomington; and 12 from Minneapolis to Wayzata.

One good way to estimate market value of property near highways, the researchers found, was to use a "building-land" ratio. This means determining the ratio of assessed value of land to assessed value of buildings. Such a ratio needs to be determined for each assessment district, the researchers say, because of the variation among assessors. Other ways to estimate market values were also developed for use where the "building-land" ratio doesn't apply.

The study showed a wide range in estimated property values within areas and between areas. In rural Washington county, the highest estimates of average per-acre total value was 10 times the lowest. In the Richfield-Bloomington area, the highest was about 16 times the lowest.

Compared another way, the highest average value per acre in the Richfield-Bloomington area was 540 times higher than the lowest average per-acre value in rural Washington county.

While these findings need further testing, the researchers say the study also showed that:

(more)

add 1 effects of highway development

1. Urban growth alone accounts for some land-use changes, independently of highway development.

2. Where land is changing from farming to industrial, commercial and residential uses, there tend to be expanding belts of idle land--probably signifying a value increase.

3. Regardless of how the area is zoned, there is a strong tendency for development of commercial-industrial strips along highways in suburban areas.

4. Pressure for commercial development soon slows or stops residential development on land near the highway.

5. The commercial strip tends to develop at first in "beads" at major intersections. Open areas of land tend to remain idle between the intersections for several years. But just how long this idleness continues has not been determined for all cases.

6. When there is a change in major use underway, values don't change uniformly over the affected area. But it's in these areas where the greatest value changes occur.

These findings, and the research methods used in making them, can be put to use in future highway planning and in large scale land-use studies in other parts of the state, according to the researchers. The methods may also be used to estimate total acquisition costs of property for new highways.

The study was conducted by Donald D. Carroll and John R. Borchert, department of geography, and James Schwinden and Philip M. Raup, agricultural economists.

It was sponsored by the U. S. Bureau of Public roads and was done in cooperation with several state departments and county and local government officials.

A complete report of the study is being published.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 30, 1958

Immediate release

#### IFYE TO ARGENTINA

A Minnesotan will leave this month for Argentina to spend six months in Argentina living and working with rural families as an International Farm Youth exchange delegate.

He is Donald Powers, Granada. As an IFYE he will serve as a "grass roots ambassador," helping to further international understanding, objective of the program. He will spend a week in orientation in Washington, D. C., before leaving the country on October 11 for South America.

Powers has been active in 4-H and Rural Youth work. Last year he was president of the State Rural Youth federation and had previously served as county and district president. A 4-H member for 10 years, he had been treasurer of the Martin county 4-H federation. He is now in partnership on the farm with his father, Robert Powers.

The Martin county youth is the third Minnesotan to go to foreign countries this year as an IFYE. Alice Huber, Manchester, is now in France and Larry Adams, Verndale, is in Portugal. Nine rural young people from seven countries lived and worked with Minnesota farm families this summer.

The IFYE program is a two-way exchange of American and foreign farm youth conducted by the National 4-H Club foundation in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service.

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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 30, 1958

SPECIAL

Immediate release

#### AUTHORITY ON ORNAMENTAL PLANT DISEASES DIES

Louise Dosedall, a nationally known authority on diseases of ornamental plants and assistant professor of plant pathology at the University of Minnesota, died at the age of 64 on September 27 after a long illness.

She lived at 1332 Dayton ave., St. Paul.

Miss Dosedall taught mycology, the branch of botany dealing with fungi, and did research on diseases of ornamental plants. Among the outstanding accomplishments of her research was her study of botrytis crown rot of iris and its control.

She worked closely with florists, helping them in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of flowers and foliage plants. She was the author of numerous pamphlets and articles. One of her most popular publications for the home gardener was "Gladiolus Diseases and Their Control," University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service Folder 93. She was a plant lover herself and had more than 100 plants in her own home.

She joined the University of Minnesota staff in 1917. Previous to that time she was instructor in botany at Macalester college, St. Paul, for a year.

Born in Waco, Texas, she came to St. Paul, Minn., in 1907.

She received her B. A., M. A., and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Minnesota.

She held memberships in Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific fraternity; Gamma Sigma Delta, honorary society of agriculture; Iota Sigma Pi; American Phytopathological Society; Mycologists' Society of America; Minnesota Academy of Science; American Association of University Professors; Sigma Delta Epsilon; Botanical Society of America. She was also a member of the Minnesota Historical society and the Minneapolis Institute of Fine Arts and was a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

She is survived by two sisters, Bertha and Emma Dosedall, St. Paul.

Special to Pine county agent

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

FORESTRY AGENT  
IS NAMED FOR  
PINE COUNTY

Axel Hansen, Jr., Savage, Minn., has been named extension forestry agent in Pine county.

He will replace Lansin Hamilton, who resigned in August to accept a commercial position in Cloquet. Hansen will work with Don Vellman, county agent, and farmers and other land owners on forestry problems and improvement in Pine county.

Hansen studied at the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry from 1933-37, and again during the past year. He received his B. S. in forest management last June.

He worked on corn breeding for a seed firm for Lake States Forestry Experiment station, and was with Carlos Avery Game Farm and Nursery at Forest Lake, Minn., from the late '30s until 1942.

From 1942 until recently, he was an aircraft inspector for Northwest Airlines, at Wold-Chamberlain airport, Minneapolis.

He is the son of the Minneapolis Tribune agricultural director.

Sept, 1958  
Special spots for use on KU OM  
football broadcasts

Leaders in industry say one of the finest recommendations a young man or woman can offer in applying for a position is a successful 4-H background. They have found from experience that such 4-H'ers have learned to get along with people and have developed good work habits.

If you are interested in having your boy or girl join a 4-H club, see your local club leader or your county extension agent.

\*\*\*

Boys and girls living in cities, towns and suburban areas as well as in the country are eligible to join 4-H clubs. Last year 60 percent of Minnesota's 47,000 4-H members came from urban and other non-farm areas.

Any boy or girl between the ages of 9 and 21 is eligible to join a 4-H club. If you live in a town that doesn't have a 4-H club, contact the county extension office for help in forming a club.

\*\*\*

4-H is an international organization with more than 2 million members. In Minnesota close to 47,000 boys and girls in some 2,000 4-H clubs carry on 4-H projects with the help of nearly 8,000 volunteer leaders. The 4-H program is a part of the extension work in agriculture and home economics carried on by the Cooperative Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the counties.

\*\*\*

The 4-H program is dedicated to all boys and girls between 9 and 21 who want to "learn by doing" by carrying projects in agriculture and home economics, or general projects such as junior leadership, home beautification or conservation. The objective of 4-H work is to help young boys and girls develop desirable ideals and standards for farming, homemaking, community life and citizenship. The four H's on the 4-H cloverleaf emblem stand for head, heart, hands and health, emphasized in the club program.

An opportunity for fun and good fellowship, for practical training and for character, personality and citizenship development -- these are some of the things the 4-H program means to 4-H club members.

Boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 21 "learn by doing" through carrying projects in agriculture and home economics, or general projects such as junior leadership, home beautification or farm and home shop.

Parents who have ~~unfortunate~~ sons or daughters between the ages of 9 and 21 who are not club members will make a valuable investment for the present and future of the young people by encouraging them to join the local 4-H club. See the 4-H club leader or county extension agent about joining.

\* \* \*

Minnesota's new landscape arboretum is destined to be important not only to the state but to the nation as well. The arboretum is unique because it is situated in an area colder than any in the United States where an arboretum is located. For that reason, information obtained by the University tests on hardiness of ~~shrubs~~ ornamental plants will be valuable not only to Minnesota but to thousands of people in northern areas of the United States.

\* \* \*

The new Minnesota landscape arboretum is a 160-acre tract of woodland and meadow which will be used for research in testing ornamentals as well as for displaying trees and shrubs in their natural setting. It will be used as the center of the University's breeding program on woody ornamentals.

Present plans provide for leaving some of the woodland and swampland in its natural state, building four miles of nature trails, making test plantings along trails and roadways and reserving a special section to propagation of trees, shrubs and other ornamentals.

Site of the arboretum is five miles southwest of Excelsior on State Highway 5.

Radio Spots --

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

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

\* \* \*

This past year Minnesota county home agents ~~give professional~~  
~~guidance~~ assisted more than 113,000 Minnesota rural and urban families in adopting new techniques and practices which are improving their homes and family living.

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

\* \* \*

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

###

## U Radio Spots

In Minnesota nearly 50,000 women take part in the extension home program, an educational activity carried into homes and communities by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. They are among some 6½ million American women who are participating in a nationwide movement for better homemaking. The women study various phases of homemaking and family living that will make them more efficient homemakers and more effective citizens.

\* \* \*

### ~~Minneapolis~~

Gardeners in this region can thank the University of Minnesota for many of the chrysanthemums that bloom before frost. Through its chrysanthemum breeding program, the University department of horticulture has developed and introduced 37 garden chrysanthemums especially for northern regions. The purple Chippewa is one of the most popular of these. The last two 'mums introduced were the Princess - old rose with gold-tipped petals - and the Minnehaha chrysanthemum - a salmon colored flower.

\* \* \*

Can you answer these questions: How much is a dash? How do you crack a coconut easily? How do you substitute cocoa for chocolate?

If you can't, the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota has a folder printed especially for you called "Know Your Measures." You may get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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Sept., 1958

As a result of University of Minnesota achievements in horticulture, Minnesotans can grow in their own gardens big red Latham raspberries, sparkling North Star pie cherries, juicy Haralson apples and plump Red Lake currants. These are among more than 60 fruit varieties horticulture that have been developed by University ~~of Minnesota~~ staff members, especially for this climate. Latest of the fruits developed are the Welcome gooseberry - which is practically spineless - ~~the~~ Northland apple-crab and the Centennial apple-crab. These two new apples ~~are~~ varieties have been named apple-crabs because they are larger than crab apples and taste more like apples. The ~~result~~ new fruits are the result of many years of breeding work done at the University Fruit Breeding Farm near Excelsior.

\* \* \*

The University Fruit Breeding Farm near Excelsior is playing a major role in developing fruits especially suited to ~~Minnesota's~~ <sup>the severe climate of the</sup> upper Midwest. One of the largest ~~of~~ its kind in America, the farm was started in 1907 as a field laboratory. To date, horticulture staff members at the Fruit Breeding Farm have developed more than 60 ~~kind~~ varieties of fruit new to the state.

\* \* \*

Commercial growers as well as home gardeners have benefited by the research carried on by members of the University's department of horticulture. The Latham raspberry, developed by the University and introduced to growers in 1920, has brought more than 25 million dollars to Minnesota growers. The Haralson apple, introduced <sup>by the University</sup> in 1923, has produced more than three and one-half million dollars in income from fruit and trees. Minnesota-developed fruits have also gained wide acceptance beyond the borders of the state.

\* \*\*

Your dinner table this evening may be covered with delectables that can be traced, one way or another, to the University's St. Paul campus.

Take the bread, for example. It was probably produced from wheat that has undergone extensive baking tests in the agricultural biochemistry department. The potatoes are most likely from a variety tested by horticulturists.

If the vegetable side of your menu includes corn or peas, chances are the kind you have was tested in the frozen food laboratory at the University. All these services are intended to help put better food on Minnesota ~~tables~~ tables.

\* \* \*

### ~~Supper~~

If ice cream has become a popular dessert and snack around your house, you can give much of the credit to dairy researchers on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

For more than 30 years, these men have been searching for--and finding--ways to improve ice cream quality and its keeping ability. For example, it was a University scientist back in 1927 who first learned that sweet-cream buttermilk could be a good ingredient for ice cream.

More recently, the research workers have found that housewives who store large cartons of ice cream can protect it from shrinkage and coarseness by wrapping the carton in aluminum foil during storage.

\* \* \*

You've probably noted in recent years that bean fields are becoming familiar parts of Minnesota's landscape.

In 20 years, soy beans have vaulted from a minor crop ~~to the~~ to the place where Minnesota is now the third-ranking state in soybean production. And growing along with this increase has been University of Minnesota research on better ways to raise and use these beans. St. Paul campus scientists, and researchers at the University's branch experiment stations, are studying every aspect of this crop from the time it's planted until harvested.

\* \* \*

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

Special to weeklies

SOIL, FERTILIZER  
EVENT IS SET FOR  
DEC. 8 AT "U"

How fertilizer can help farmers meet the cost-price squeeze--that's the general theme for the Soil and Fertilizer Short Course Dec. 8 at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The event will feature a roundup of recent fertilizer research, a look at production "goals" on Minnesota land, and ways to finance fertilizer investments, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist, is program chairman.

Top speaker of the event will be J. B. Peterson, agronomy department head at Purdue University, with "A look at soil conservation and soil fertility." Peterson will discuss the relationship between crop rotations and fertilizers in a good soil conservation program.

Three morning speakers will review "yield potentials" in Minnesota and a banker will discuss "What does it take to get credit?"

Nine University soils researchers and county agents will summarize soil fertility and crop problems around the state.

The afternoon will feature Peterson's talk, a report on "Russian Contrasts in Farming," by Philip M. Raup, University agricultural economist, and a fertilizer research summary by a group of soils scientists.

Soil test summaries, soil test reporting, "dollars in fertilizer use," and fertilizer laws will be covered in an evening session.

All interested persons are invited to the event. 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  
September 30, 1958

A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate release

## MILK PROTEINS RESPONSIBLE FOR BREAD PROBLEM

Two milk proteins are at least partly responsible for a soft dough problem that sometimes occurs in bread baking, University of Minnesota scientists have learned.

But fortunately enough, they have also perfected a test which helps make it possible to regularly use dry skimmilk in bread and prevent the soft dough.

According to Robert Jenness, agricultural biochemist, bread doughs made with inadequately heated nonfat dry milk (dry skimmilk) are soft and they are difficult to machine in commercial bakery operation; in addition they yield small loaves of inferior crumb grain. Bakers have known for years that heating the dry milk markedly improves its breadmaking properties, but the cause of the improvement has never been completely determined.

Recent basic research shows that casein, the principal protein in milk, and another protein present only in milk in very small amounts, are at least partial causes of the trouble. Jenness and his group are presently trying to learn more about this so-called "minor protein" and to discover why it and casein have such pronounced effects in dough and bread.

Studies in the past at Minnesota have shown that dry skimmilk must be heated to 165 degrees for 30 minutes, or at an equivalent combination of temperature and time, to prevent the soft dough. But this alone was not a complete solution; bakers had no way of telling whether the powdered skimmilk they bought had received proper heat treatment.

The Minnesota scientists, including Jenness and S. T. Coulter, dairy industry researcher, standardized a test for determining whether lots of nonfat dry milk have been heated enough. The test was developed to the point where different laboratories now using it can get uniform results.

The majority of commercially-made bread contains nonfat dry milk. This ingredient makes the bread look, taste and toast better and adds some important nutritional factors.

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

ATT. Agricultural Agent  
Home Agent  
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR OCTOBER

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

Vegetables -- by O. C. Turnquist

1. Low temperature is a critical factor in successful storage of carrots. They store best if kept in a 10-gallon crock loosely covered with a burlap sack at a temperature between 32° and 40° F. If the tops are removed with a small amount of the crown of the carrot, you will find less sprouting during the storage period. Beets, parsnips, rutabagas and potatoes should be stored at temperatures of 32° to 40° F. also.
2. In general, root crops should be removed from the garden before the ground freezes. Parsnips, however, may be left in the ground until spring for use at that time. It is wise to wash the root vegetables and dry them thoroughly before storage. Remove those that are disease infested and injured.
3. It is too early to treat your potato tubers with sprout inhibitors. It's best to wait until mid-December or early January for best results. Be sure not to store blighted potatoes as they will break down quickly and provide a source of infection for healthy tubers.
4. Forcing rhubarb this winter will provide you with excellent long stalks of a delicate pink color. Before the ground freezes remove four or five clumps of rhubarb and place them alongside the house. After the clumps have been thoroughly frozen, bring them indoors and put them in a dark room at 60 to 65° F. Water just enough to keep the soil moist, and after three or four weeks your rhubarb production will start.
5. Now is the time to remove all debris from the garden area. Plant parts should be destroyed if insect and disease problems have been great this year; other-

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

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University of Minnesota  
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SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS  
County Agent Introduction

Showing how to take a soil sample for testing is Arnold Wiebusch, soil conservation agent at Red Wing in Goodhue county. Wiebusch urges farmers to take samples at this time of year. By testing in the fall, there's plenty of time to get the results and fertilizer recommendations back before spring planting.

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-pjt-

wise it is desirable to place the refuse on the compost pile. Fall plowing will aid in destroying many insect pests in soil as well as improve the organic structure of the soil.

6. Take care of the garden equipment now so it will be in good condition for use next year. Remove soil from the tools and apply a thin layer of oil to metal parts to prevent rust. Clean out sprayers and dusters and place pest control material in a safe, dry place overwinter. Store these chemicals where they will not be exposed to freezing temperatures.

Fruit -- by O. C. Turnquist

1. In our northern climate, raspberries commonly suffer from winter injury. This can be prevented by bending the canes down to the ground and covering the tips with soil. Where there is a great deal of winter snow cover, the canes may be held in place by wire loops resembling croquet wickets.
2. The fall care given to strawberries greatly determines what type of crop you will get next year. Temperatures as low as 20° F. will injure the flower buds that form at this time of year, and, for this reason, it is well to mulch the plants before severe weather sets in. Wait until several frosts have hardened off the plants before applying the mulch, however. A mulch of clean straw or marsh hay approximately 2 inches deep will provide good winter protection.
3. Apples for winter storage should be picked and stored in a cool, moist room. It is best to store only high quality fruits under a temperature range from 32 to 40° F.
4. October is the best time to protect apple trees from winter injury due to rabbits and mice. A cylinder of hardware cloth, 1/4-inch mesh, placed around the tree will provide good protection from these pests. A heavy-weight aluminum foil may also be used for this purpose and will protect the tree from winter sunscald injury if the tree is wrapped on up the trunk. It is best to clean grass and debris away from the tree before inserting the wire mesh or aluminum foil cylinders into the ground. One application of a new chemical

called ringwood repellent to the trunk and branches of fruit trees will protect them against rabbit damage during the winter.

Ornamentals -- by C. Gustav Hard

1. Composting is an essential fall activity. All leaves, grasses, and plant residue should be saved for the compost pile. The compost pile can be placed in back of the perennial border until spring if space is a limitation. Be sure to include some garden soil in the compost pile so that bacteria is introduced for decay. Add a liberal quantity of a complete fertilizer to accelerate decay. Be sure to leave the center of the compost pile lower so that a good source of moisture is available.
2. A little winter protection of the tops of chrysanthemums at this time will prevent the tops from freezing and extend the blooming period. A light blanket of burlap or sheeting is ample to protect against a heavy frost.
3. Hybrid tea roses and the floribunda roses should be mounded up later this month to give them the protection they need for the winter. The mound should be at least one foot in height and have a spread of 18 inches. Spray the roses with a good fungicide before mounding. Do not fertilize the roses or continue watering too late in the season. Later, after the soil has frozen, apply about 18 inches of marsh hay or straw to help insulate against the winter.
4. Water the evergreens in fall to insure a good supply of water in the shrub. If new growth begins, do not continue to water.

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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 2, 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:

Buying Your Vitamins  
Stains On Frying Pan  
Care Of Pop-Up Toasters  
Sit Down To Do That Kitchen Job  
Use Your French Knife

Cooking Methods For Beef Cuts  
Roasting and Pot Roasting  
Pan-Broiling  
Test Your Living Room for Clutter  
Reading Labels On Drapery Fabrics

## NUTRITION

### Buying Your Vitamins

The best place to buy your vitamins is in the meat market and grocery store. A well balanced diet, including adequate amounts of the basic food groups each day, makes vitamin pills unnecessary, says Jane Leichsenring, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

The one exception to this rule, Miss Leichsenring adds, is vitamin D. This vitamin is needed by the body in order to utilize calcium and phosphorus. During the summer the ultra-violet light of the sun converts a compound in the skin to vitamin D to give us an adequate amount. However, during the winter when the sunlight contains little ultra-violet light, Miss Leichsenring recommends that children's diets be supplemented with vitamin D milk or other vitamin D products such as fish liver oil and viosterol. Butter and eggs are two foods which provide small amounts of vitamin D.

-jbn-

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

HOME MANAGEMENTStains on Frying Pan

If you have stains on the underside of your electric fry pan which are not caused by heat, they can be removed by cleaning with vinegar or lemon juice.

These stains are harmless, though, and don't require removal.

\* \* \*

Care of Pop-Up Toasters

The easiest way to maintain the gleaming finish of your toaster is to wipe it with a few strokes of a damp cloth and then a light dry cloth. Remove the toast crumbs frequently. Never touch the heating elements inside with a fork or other utensil.

\* \* \*

Sit Down To Do That Kitchen Job

Sitting while you work lessens fatigue. Sit down to clean vegetables, to iron and to make out your market orders. If you have the correct work surface height for sitting and a chair which allows you to sit comfortably, you will tire much less quickly. Remember that a good chair has support for you back and permits your feet to rest on the floor.

\* \* \*

Use Your French Knife

Do you have a French or chef's knife? It can save you an amazing amount of time.

This knife is specifically designed to do many jobs with a minimum of effort on your part. Use it to slice, dice, cut and chop on a cutting board.

The blade of the chef's knife is wider at the heel than at the handle to allow space for your hand as the blade comes down through the food. The cutting edge is curved near the point so it can be used with a rocking motion.

The effectiveness of the knife is in its rocking motion. Place the point on the cutting board and move the handle up and down rapidly. Don't remove the point from the board. The blade rocks up and down as it goes through the food. Try it for chopping and slicing jobs that otherwise take a great deal of time -- for example, for rhubarb, celery, nuts.

-jbn-

COOKING MEATCooking Methods for Beef Cuts

Only the tender cuts of beef should be oven roasted, says Lois Lund, instructor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. U.S. Prime, Choice or Good grade beef are best roasted by dry heat. The chuck, rump and round cuts of these grades are best cooked by pot-roasting or moist-heat methods, such as braising or stewing.

All of the cuts of meat from the beef graded U. S. Standard or lower should be prepared by one of the moist-heat methods.

\* \* \*

Roasting and Pot Roasting

Roasting and pot roasting are not the same. True roasting is a dry-heat cookery method, according to Lois Lund, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota. To roast meat, place it in a slow oven (300<sup>o</sup> F. to 350<sup>o</sup> F.) and allow it to cook, uncovered, to the desired degree of doneness. Your meat thermometer is an excellent help in determining whether meat is done.

Pot-roasting, on the other hand, is actually a form of braising, a moist-heat cookery method. In pot roasting, as in braising, brown the meat on all sides in fat in a heavy utensil. Season it, add a small amount of liquid and cover the utensil tightly. Then cook the meat, covered, at a low temperature until tender. This cooking process may be completed on top of the range or in the oven.

\* \* \*

Pan-Broiling

In pan-broiling, a variation of oven-broiling, heat is applied directly to the meat by means of contact with hot metal. Any beef cut from the short loin and sirloin sections may be either pan- or oven-broiled. Examples include the T-bone, porterhouse, club and sirloin steaks.

To pan-broil, place the meat in a heavy frying pan. Do not add water or fat and do not cover the pan. Cook the meat slowly, turning it as necessary. Pour fat from the pan as it accumulates. Brown meat on both sides and cook until it is done.

HOME FURNISHINGSTest Your Living Room For Clutter

It doesn't take long for rooms to get a cluttered look. Too many plants, knick-knacks and extra furniture can give this cluttered appearance.

Since it's hard to look critically at you own home, Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, has this test for clutter: If you can't dust the flat surfaces of furniture in the living room in five minutes, you have too much on them.

Does your living room pass this test? If not, put away some of the accessories. Changing accessories periodically will add new interest to your room.

\* \* \*

Reading Labels On Drapery Fabrics

If you're in the market for drapery fabric, be sure to read the label. But you'll find varying amounts of information on the labels of drapery fabrics.

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, says if the fabric is preshrunk, the label should state the percentage of residual shrinkage. A 2 percent residual shrinkage means that you can expect the fabric to shrink not more than 3/4 inch per yard. If there's no information, a fabric may shrink 3 or more inches to the yard.

A "fade resistant" label is vague. You need to know if it is "sunfast," "washfast" or fast to dry cleaning, says Mrs. Zabel. Drapery fabrics without the label "sunfast" should be lined or hung out of direct sunlight. "Vat dyed" means that the best known dyes for cottons have been used. When you select fabrics for windows from dress-goods counters, they are very likely to fade if hung in the sun.

If you are considering a fabric with no information on the label, buy a small piece, take it home and test if for shrinking and fading.

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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 2, 1958

Immediate release

## APPLES, CHEESE, CHICKEN OCTOBER PLENTIFULS

Apples, cheese and tender young chicken are three foods that rate a top place on the consumer's market list during October, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Broilers and fryers will be even more plentiful during October than last year and a good buy all month. Stewing hens are also expected to be abundant as a result of heavier than usual culling.

Though milk production is down slightly from a year ago, supplies of dairy products are still in excess of demand. Since cheese will be highlighted in many markets in October, Mrs. Loomis suggests that this month will be a good time for homemakers to feature hot cheese dishes in family menus.

A larger apple crop than average means plenty of this fruit for eating fresh, for salads and desserts. The national commercial apple crop is 6 percent above last year and 16 percent above average production.

Concord grapes should be a good fruit buy for jelly and preserves, since the crop is a third greater than in 1957.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for October includes more hearty foods than has been the case for many months. Beef and pork return to the list of plentiful items for the first time in a long while. Beef supplies will be seasonally large during October as fed cattle marketings increase and coincide with marketings of grass-fat cattle. Choice and Good will be the most abundant beef grades. Supplies of pork this fall will average slightly larger than last year.

Best buys in eggs in October will be small and medium sizes.

Potatoes have been plentiful for several months and will be even more abundant as the main crop is harvested.

A big crop of peanuts is being harvested in the South, assuring an abundance of peanut butter. New-crop honey is coming to market from a larger than average crop.

A big harvest of ripe olives is in prospect in California and a substantial supply of canned olives is being carried over from a year ago.

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Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 2, 1958

Immediate release

## AUTUMN TIPS FOR THE GARDENER

Threats of frost and generally colder weather have brought scores of questions from gardeners about care of ornamental plants and the lawn.

C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, gives these tips in response to questions most frequently asked at this season:

**LAWN** - Continue mowing until cold weather stops growth. If the grass is left too long, it provides a good environment for snow mold in spring.

The lawn may be fertilized until the snow falls. Sodding may continue until freeze-up.

**EVERGREENS** - Water evergreens well to insure an available supply of moisture.

**GERANIUMS** - Take plants in now or make 4- to 6-inch cuttings from the stem to start new plants. Root cuttings in sand, vermiculite or water. When they are rooted, plant each cutting in a 4-inch pot or plant two in a 6-inch pot.

**CHRYSANTHEMUMS** - To lengthen blooming period, cover the 'mums if there is danger of freezing.

**TUBEROUS BEGONIAS** - If you want to continue to enjoy your tuberous begonias, take them indoors immediately, as they are particularly sensitive to cold. If they are planted in beds, lift the bulbs out carefully with some soil, plant in pots and bring indoors.

Or bring in pots or bulbs and let them dry in a cool, dry place. When the bulb can be separated easily from the stem, store in a cool, moist place or in slightly moistened sphagnum moss in a plastic bag.

**GLADIOLUS, DAHLIA AND OTHER TENDER BULBS** - Gladiolus, dahlia and canna bulbs may be harvested after the first killing frost. After digging the bulbs, wash off excess soil with the hose and let them dry thoroughly in the garage or a dry, well ventilated room. Take precautions to prevent them from freezing. When they are dry, store in a cool room 40° - 50° in dampened sphagnum moss.

**ROSES** - Mound up roses with dirt to about a foot around the crown of the plant for winter protection. Spray the roses with a good fungicide before mounding them. Avoid fertilizing or watering roses this late in the season. After the soil has frozen, apply a mulch of about 12-18 inches of marsh hay or straw.

B-2150-jbn

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

A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate release

## RESEARCH AIMED AT SOLVING KETOSIS IN DAIRY COWS

Hormones may be at the bottom of ketosis--a baffling disease in dairy cows.

One group of scientists at the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine believes there is a close tie-up between this ailment and hormones from the adrenal glands.

Ketosis is the third or fourth most troublesome disease in dairy cattle. About 40 percent of all milk cows in some herds suffer from it. The ailment hits cattle a few weeks after calving, just when they go into heavy milk production. They go off feed, may be nervous, take on a "dehydrated" appearance and go down in milk.

What causes ketosis remains a mystery, but there has been a partially successful treatment for a long time; injections of glucose (blood sugar). However, the problem itself will never be solved and preventives will not be perfected until scientists learn the initial cause of it.

Heading up some of the basic studies on ketosis is A. F. Weber, veterinary anatomist. He feels that both adrenal hormones--adrenalin, from the inner part of the adrenal gland, as well as cortisone, from the outer part--play a big part in the disease.

As Weber explains it, ketosis, in effect, results from either a lack of sugar in the cow's body, or the cow's inability to use it. The big problem is in determining how--and why--this "sugar shortage" occurs.

He points out that, normally, bacteria in the stomach break down the food a cow eats into acids that can be absorbed and made into sugar by the body cells. This sugar is needed for healthy body functioning. But when the cow undergoes a certain kind of "stress"--as after calving when heavy milk flow starts-- she may not be able to get enough sugar this way.

(more)

add 1 ketosis research

Here's where trouble may start and where hormones may fit in: Veterinary medical research workers have found that when a cow can't get enough sugar from the normal process, the two hormones from the adrenal glands may step in to break down proteins and fats to be used as sugar sources. When a cow gets ketosis, Weber believes it's because some part of this "emergency" sugar production process is not functioning properly.

Recent evidence indicates that one of the two adrenal hormones has a "permissive" effect; it allows or aids the other in doing the work in this "emergency" sugar production. Unfortunately, it isn't known yet which hormone does the "permitting" and which performs the function. Nor is it understood how this "permissive" function actually occurs.

Minnesota research so far has developed two important leads in the ketosis problem. For one thing, it has shown that cows with ketosis have enlarged adrenal glands. The outer part of the gland, the part that produces cortisone, seems to enlarge most.

The second observation is that the outermost part of the gland undergoes other changes in ketosis, besides swelling. This part of the gland is involved normally in salt and mineral regulation within the body.

The research findings bring up two major questions: Does the swelling of the outer part of the gland block production of adrenalin from the inner part and thereby cause ketosis? Second, does improper function of the salt regulating part of the gland have anything to do with the ailment? Only time--and more veterinary medical research--can give the answer, according to Weber.

In recent tests, veterinary research workers have attempted to inactivate the outer part of the gland in experimental animals, to see if lack of cortisone will produce ketosis. Results so far, however, have been inconclusive.

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B-2151-pjt

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

Immediate release

## SECOND SET OF QUESTIONNAIRES SENT ON FARM OWNERSHIP STUDY

Farmers receiving land ownership questionnaires from the University of Minnesota this week are urged to fill them out and return them as quickly as possible.

These questionnaires are being sent to persons who didn't return them after an earlier mailing. They will provide information for the biggest land ownership study ever conducted in the state.

Agricultural Economists Philip M. Raup and Jerome E. Johnson launched the study in early September, by mailing the questionnaires to 14,000 landowners. A good percentage of questionnaires have been returned, but more are needed to get information representative of the entire state.

Individual replies will be kept strictly confidential. The data will be used only for averages.

Purpose of the study is to get a better understanding of farm ownership conditions and to give better information for farmers on how they can meet ownership problems.

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B-2152-pjt

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

SPECIAL TO PLAINVIEW NEWS

#### PLAINVIEW GIRL RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP

Janice K. Welti, Route 2, Plainview, a freshman in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, will receive a \$300 Augustus L. Searle scholarship, according to an announcement by A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction.

Miss Welti is a graduate of the Plainview high school. She plans to major in home economics at the University.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Welti.

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-jbn-

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

October 2, 1958

Dear Editor:

Enclosed is a release on two new garden chrysanthemums developed by the University of Minnesota. The stories are for release in the January or a later issue of your magazine.

We have black and white glossy prints and kodachromes of the two chrysanthemums. If you wish either the black and white glossies or the kodachromes, please let me know.

Sincerely,

  
(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson  
Extension Assistant Editor

JBN:jhm  
Enc.

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

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* For release: \*  
\* January, 1959 issue \*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
Special to Garden Magazines

## NEW GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS FOR NORTHERN CLIMATES

Two new garden chrysanthemums adapted especially to northern regions have been developed by the University of Minnesota horticulture department and are being introduced to the public in 1959.

Announcement of the two new 'mums brings to 39 the number of garden chrysanthemums developed by the University of Minnesota for northern climates.

Tonka chrysanthemum (Minn. No. 54-44-2) is a fully double, deep yellow variety 3 1/2 inches in diameter. The flowers and clean, rich green foliage are borne on stiff stems. The plant grows to a height of 20 inches and spreads to 30 inches. The flowers bloom from early September to hard frost.

Prairie Moon (Minn. No. 54-128-81) is a creamy-white, double-flowered variety with large blossoms 4 inches in diameter. A prolific bloomer, the willowy plant has clean foliage and presents a neat appearance throughout the season. It grows to a height of 24 to 30 inches and has a spread of about 18 inches. The flowers start blooming in the first half of September and continue until frost.

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-jbn-

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

ALLEN W. EDSON, MORRIS STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DIES

Allen W. Edson, 64, superintendent of the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment station since 1948, died Sept. 29.

Under Edson's leadership, the Morris station has continued a strong program of instruction and research--both important to agriculture in West Central Minnesota. A staff member at Morris since 1922, Edson first taught and managed the poultry department there and conducted research both in poultry and agricultural economics.

Later, he did some of the first research on use of vitamins in poultry rations. As a result of this work, he was co-author of one of the first experiment station bulletins on the use of cod liver oil.

He became responsible for horticultural field and research work in the early forties, was named acting superintendent of the station in 1947 and became superintendent in 1948.

Originally from Austin, Minn., Edson earned his B. A. degree in 1917 and his M. S. in 1940, both at the University of Minnesota. He operated a 490-acre farm near Austin from 1917-21, with time out for service in World War I.

Edson was named Stevens county agricultural agent in March, 1921, a post he held until moving to the West Central School and Experiment station.

Funeral services were Wednesday, Oct. 1 at the Federated Church in Morris. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Edson; two daughters--Mrs. Ernest King and Mrs. Leonard Eich, both of Morris; and two sisters--Mrs. Myrtle Nolton, Minneapolis and Miss Floy Edson, Charlevoix, Mich.

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-pjt-

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

#### JUNIOR LIVESTOCK WINNERS LISTED

Some important history was written at the 1958 4-H Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul.

First, it was the show's 40th anniversary, marking the 25,669th animal to be taken into the show ring there. Second, the grand championship in lambs was taken by a breed never before to earn this placing at the show--a Hampshire.

This lamb was shown by Edgar Olson, 20, Fosston, last year's 4-H Livestock Achievement winner.

A total of 310 steers, 175 barrows and 245 lambs were exhibited at the event.

The 1958 Livestock Achievement Award went to William C. Stevermer, 19, Easton. A livestock project member in 4-H for 9 years, William is joint owner, with his two brothers and father, of 100 purebred Shorthorn cattle. The family partnership also marketed some 400 pigs this year.

Reserve champion lamb was exhibited by Barbara Carson, 14, Pipestone, who showed a Southdown. Harriet Kofstad, 19, Hartland, had the first place lamb trio. Other breed first places were: Gary Hagen, Walker, Shropshire; Arland Schwake, Northfield, Crossbreds.

Grand champion barrow was a Poland China, exhibited by Gary Lindquist, 18, Worthington. Mary Jo Pichner, Owatonna, took reserve barrow honors with a Chester White. Other hog winners were Ann Strandberg, Argyle, Yorkshire; Mary Kay Peterson, Lake Crystal, Duroc; Billy Rentschler, Lakefield, Hampshire; Edwin College, Mountain Lake, Spotted Poland China; Ronald Knutson, Montevideo, Berkshire; Richard Helling, Hanska, Crossbreds.

(more)

add 1 Junior show summary

Josephine Gute, 18, Owatonna, showed the grand champion steer of the show, a Hereford. Reserve champion steer was an Angus shown by Noel Rahn, 19, Bingham Lake. Curtiss Bollum, 20, Goodhue won showmanship honors in beef cattle and was runner-up in livestock achievement competition. Top Shorthorn was won by Bruce Butman, Pipestone.

First place in the sheep shearing contest was won by Donald Sikkink, 20, Hinckley, who sheared a lamb in 7 minutes and 3 seconds.

The overall herdsmanship award went to Lyon county whose club members did the best job of keeping their barn area neat and clean.

Jackson county won the Dad Tellier trophy for having the best Shorthorn exhibit at the event.

At Thursday's auction winding up the show, 70 top steers, 50 lambs and two lamb trios and 30 hogs were sold for \$45,908.85.

Josephine Gute's 1,110-pound champion steer brought \$3.50 per pound for a total of \$3,885 from Hamm's Brewery. King Pig Co., South St. Paul, paid \$3.50 per pound for Gary Lindquist's 235-pound grand champion barrow. Total price was \$822.

The First National Bank of St. Paul bought Edgar Olson's grand champion lamb for \$7.50 per pound, for a total of \$712.50 for the 95-pound animal.

Some 575 other show livestock were bought by commission firms.

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-pjt-

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

Special  
To all counties

LOCAL YOUTHS  
WIN HONORS AT  
LIVESTOCK SHOW

\_\_\_\_\_ 4-H members from \_\_\_\_\_ county took honors at the 40th annual Minnesota Junior Livestock show Sept. 29-Oct. 2 at the South St. Paul stockyards.

These youths won \_\_\_\_\_ purple, \_\_\_\_\_ blue, \_\_\_\_\_ red and \_\_\_\_\_ white ribbons. They competed with some 700 other young livestock showmen.

(LIST NAMES AND AWARDS OF ANY CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS, BEEF, LAMB OR HOG SHOWMANSHIP WINNERS OR WINNERS OF OTHER AWARDS)

Winner of the 4-H Livestock Achievement Award was William C. Stevermer, 19, Easton, who has been in livestock projects for 9 years. With his two brothers and their father, he jointly owns a breeding herd of 100 shorthorn cattle and markets 125 head of fat cattle annually. The family partnership also markets about 400 market hogs per year.

Josephine Gute, 18, Owatonna, showed the grand champion steer of the show; a Hereford. Reserve champion steer was an Angus shown by Noel Rahn, Bingham Lake. Curtiss Bollum, 20, Goodhue, took beef showmanship honors.

For the first time in the show's 40-year history, a Hampshire lamb took grand championship honors in the Junior Show. Edgar Olson, 20, Fosston, last year's Livestock Achievement champion, showed the lamb. Barbara Carson, 14, Pipestone, showed a Southdown which won reserve champion lamb honors. First place trio of lambs was shown by Harriet Kofstad, 18, Hartland. Champion sheep showman was Diane Kramer, 15, Holland, who showed the grand champion steer in the 1957 show.

Grand champion barrow was a Poland China, exhibited by Gary Lindquist, 18, Worthington. Mary Jo Pichner, Owatonna, took reserve barrow honors with a Chester White.

(more)

Add 1 Special to Counties

First place in the sheep shearing contest went to Donald Sikkink, 21, Hinckley, who sheared a lamb in 7 minutes and 3 seconds.

The overall herdsmanship award went to Lyon county, whose club members did the best job of keeping their barn neat and clean.

During Thursday's auction, 70 top steers, 56 lambs and 30 barrows were sold. Commission firms bought some 800 other show livestock to wind up the event,

Following are \_\_\_\_\_ county animals sold at auction, their prices and buyers. (PICK OUT YOUR COUNTY INDIVIDUALS FROM ATTACHED SHEETS.)

HOGS

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Gary Lindquist	Worthington	King Pig Co., So. St. Paul	\$3.50	\$ 822.50
Mary Jo Pichner	Owatonna	Southview Country Club, St. Paul	1.50	375.00
Ann Strandberg	Argyle	Marshall County State Bank	.75	191.25
Richard Helling	Hanska	1st Natl Bank, St. Paul	.60	147.00
Billy Reutschler	Lakefield	Meers Feed, So. St. Paul	.50	115.00
Mary Kay Peterson	Lake Crystal	Weyerhauser Lbr, St. Paul	.60	141.00
Ronald Knutson	Montevideo	Red Owl, Mpls	.50	127.50
Edwin College	Mt. Lake	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	.70	168.00
Norman Eidenschink	Detroit Lakes	H.B. Fuller Co., St. Paul	.55	148.50
Paul Ulwelling	Rose Creek	St. Paul Term. Wrhse, St. Paul	.45	114.75
Richard Betzold	Randolph	Farwell, Ozman, Kirk, St. Paul	.50	122.50
Joe Thueninck	Marshall	Ford Motor, St. Paul	.45	114.75
Dayton Rayman	Glenville	Brandtjen Kluge, St. Paul	.50	110.00
Bradley Thorn	St. Peter	Deere Webber Co, Mpls.	.50	127.50
Gary Koenig	Swanville	Peavey Co., Mpls. Grain Exchange	.50	125.00
Kenneth Betzold	Randolph	Stockyards Natl Bank, So. St. Paul	.55	140.25
Bernie Bullert	Glencoe	Midway Natl Bank, St. Paul	.50	122.50
Allan Ward	St. Vincent	Northwestern Natl Bank, Mpls.	.50	120.00
Kenneth Jacobson	Redwood Falls	M.L. Rothschild, St. Paul	.50	125.00
Jerome Pichner	Owatonna	Schmidts Brewery, St. Paul	.50	117.50
Irene A. Mews	Windom	General Mills, Mpls	.50	112.50
Anita Smisek	Lonsdale	Farm Bureau Service, St. Paul	.50	132.50
Bill Carson	Pipestone	Doughboy Mills, New Richmond, Wisc.	.65	152.75
James Stern	Wells	Minnesota Linseed, Mpls.	.50	130.00
Richard De Schepper	Marshall	Farmers & Merchants State Bank, Tracy	.50	107.50
Pat Flaherty	Mt. Lake	Minn. Farmers Union, St. Paul	.50	120.00
Wayne Kuyper	St. James	Griggs Cooper, St. Paul	.45	108.00
Barbara A. Burmester	Caledonia	St. Paul Chamber Commerce, St. Paul	.55	145.75
Linda Johnson	Sebeka	Grain King Industries, St. Paul	.55	126.50
Phyllis Keltgen	St. Peter	Armour & Co., So. St. Paul	.50	135.00

LAMBS

Edgar Olson	Fosston	1st Natl Bank, St. Paul	7.50	712.50
Barbara Carson	Pipestone	Fred Martin Hotel, Moorhead	2.70	243.00
Gary W. Hagen	Walker	No. Pacific R.R., St. Paul	1.55	155.00
Arland Schwake	Northfield	Grt Northern Oil, Pine Bend	1.45	123.25
Marian Olson	Fosston	Grt Northern Ry, St. Paul	1.35	128.25
Nancy Nelson	Albert Lea	St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul	1.45	116.00
Ray Coleman	Rochester	Donaldson's, Mpls.	1.50	135.00
Judy Ann Kirgues	Appleton	Farmers & Merchants State Bank, Appleton	1.75	140.00
Audrey Fullerton	Faribault	Food Fair Stores, Elizabeth, N. J.	1.65	156.75
David N. Larson	Mabel	Hamm Brewing Co., St. Paul	1.65	165.00
Beverly Kramer	Marshall	Grand Furniture Co., So. St. Paul	1.55	139.50
Steve Gilliland	Pipestone	Armour & Co., South St. Paul	1.50	150.00
Beth Pederson	Amboy	Brandtjen & Kluge, St. Paul	1.45	130.50
Einar Bredeson	Hawley	N. P. Railroad, St. Paul	1.60	160.00
Lynn Ash	Crockston	Ottertail Power, Fergus Falls	1.55	162.75
Diane Kramer	Holland	1st Natl Bank, Mpls.	1.70	144.50
LeRoy Swenson	Atwater	Grt Northern Railroad, St. Paul	1.65	173.25

LAMBS (Continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Kenneth Coleman	Rochester	B.F. Nelson Mfg., Mpls.	\$1.65	\$ 198.00
Marvel Sinner	Moorhead	Fred Martin Hotel, Moorhead	1.70	144.50
Marshall Brakke	Fergus Falls	B.F. Nelson Mfg., Mpls.	1.60	200.00
Donald Gute	Owatonna	Arthur Williams Optical, St. Paul	1.55	147.25
Morris Vath	Buffalo Lake	B.F. Nelson Mfg., Mpls.	1.55	155.00
Charles Bobendrier	Elk River	Cherokee State Bank, St. Paul	1.55	131.75
Ann Lyman	Excelsior	Red Owl, Mpls.	1.70	178.50
Ralph Sullivan	New Prague	Hamms Brewery, St. Paul	1.50	127.50
Patricia E. Sullivan	New Prague	Our Own Hardware, Mpls.	1.60	176.00
David Nystuen	Kenyon	Security State Bank, Kenyon	1.55	147.25
Darlene Sullivan	New Prague	Am. Hoist & Derrick Co., St. Paul	1.55	155.00
Brian Harder	Mt. Lake	Gustafson Oil Co., So. St. Paul	1.55	162.75
Kathy Freking	Heron Lake	Kehne Electric, St. Paul	1.50	187.50
Jerome Wendorff	Hutchinson	Minnesota Mining, St. Paul	1.70	170.00
Gary Schafer	Buffalo Lake	Central Livestock Assn, So.St. Paul	1.35	148.50
Janet Coleman	Rochester	Dayton Company, Rochester	1.45	159.50
Roger Brakke	Moorhead	Fred Martin Hotel, Moorhead	1.60	152.00
Robert L. Farrell	Belle Plaine	Dispatch-Pioneer Press, St. Paul	1.50	157.50
Robert Tuma	Lonsdale	Am. Hoist & Derrick Co, St. Paul	1.40	140.00
Dennis Johnson	Ellendale	St. Paul Dispatch, St. Paul	1.55	147.25
Betty Meyer	Hanska	Central Warehouse, St. Paul	1.35	128.25
Steve North	Vernon Center	B.F. Nelson Mfg., Mpls.	1.40	161.00
Tom Schroeder	Bemidji	N.P. Railroad, St. Paul	1.45	130.50
Betty Nelson	Northfield	1st National Bank, Mpls.	1.40	119.00
Joan Wolter	Morgan	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	1.45	159.50
Marilyn Farrell	Belle Plaine	Applebaum Food Co., St. Paul	1.35	135.00
Janet Schafer	Buffalo Lake	Food Fair Store, Elizabeth, N. J.	1.35	135.00
Robert Anderson	Moorhead	Fred Martin Hotel, Moorhead	1.40	119.00
Mary A. Peterson	Canby	Marquette National Bank, Mpls.	1.30	130.00
Arlen Olson	Fosston	Great Northern R.R., St. Paul	1.35	148.50
Harold Sullivan	New Prague	Schmidt Brewery, St. Paul	1.35	155.25
Shirley Anderson	Comstock	Kenny Boiler, St. Paul	1.30	110.50
David Hemingway	Ellendale	Northwestern Natl Bank, Mpls	1.25	143.75

TRIO OF LAMBS

Harriet Kofstad	Hartland	Brown & Bigelow, St. Paul	2.05	522.75
Wallace Anderson	Moorhead	Swift & Co., So. St. Paul	1.40	357.00

CATTLE

Josephine Gute	Owatonna	Hamms Brewery, St. Paul	3.50	3885.00
Noel Rahn	Bingham Lake	Fred Martin Hotel, Moorhead	.80	740.00
Bruce Butman	Pipestone	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	.42	493.50
Michael Harder	Mt. Lake	Schuneman's, St. Paul	.40	474.00
Roger Haberman	Brewster	B.F. Nelson Mfg., Mpls.	.42	441.00
Larry Freking	Heron Lake	James Kramer, Holland	.45	481.50
Verginia Carson	Pipestone	Doughboy, New Richmond, Wisc.	.39	366.60
Jannath Rahn	Bingham Lake	Mpls. Star Journal, Mpls.	.39	390.00
Phyllis Butman	Pipestone	Doughboy Feed, New Richmond, Wisc.	.41	366.95
Marlin Sleiter	Pipestone	Montgomery Ward, St. Paul	.38	410.40
Kay Crandall	Randolph	Minnesota Mining, St. Paul	.41	508.40
Dorral Kramer	Magnolia	Jim Kramer, Holland, Minn.	.41	422.30

CATTLE (Continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Dave Lyle	Oakland	Waldorf Paper, St. Paul	.37	375.55
Gary Kramer	Holland	B.F. Nelson Mfg., Mpls	.38	402.80
James Bush	Ellsworth	West Publishing, St. Paul	.37	355.20
Steven Rust	Lismore	Sears Roebuck, Mpls.	.36	385.20
Dianna Groebner	Fairfax	K.S.T.P., St. Paul	.39	374.40
Donald Kramer	Marshall	Southview Chevrolet, So. St. Paul	.39	358.80
Karen Harder	Mt. Lake	Northwestern Natl Bank, Mpls.	.40	470.00
Delbert Freking	Heron Lake	Minn. Mut. Life Ins., St. Paul	.37	394.05
Roger L Fransen	Jackson	Land O' Lakes Creamery, Mpls.	.37	410.70
Kathryn Hansen	Garden City	Emporium, St. Paul	.38	404.70
Ann Rauenhorst	Olivia	Northwest Orient Airlines, St. Paul	.40	428.00
Marvin Huiras	Fairfax	Anderson Corporation, Stillwater	.37	370.00
Harlan Olson	St. Peter	Paper Calmenson, St. Paul	.37	344.10
Kenny Klingsheim	Harmony	Hove's Food Market, St. Paul	.38	368.60
Roger Hartman	Heron Lake	Deere Webber, Mpls.	.39	454.35
Curtiss Bollum	Goodhue	International Harvester, St. Paul	.39	458.25
Luinea Bush	Lamberton	D.W. Onan, Mpls.	.38	410.40
Lynda Jacobson	Hills	Great Northern R.R., St. Paul	.38	395.20
Sharon Peterson	Madison	Hilex Co., St. Paul	.38	378.10
Cheryl Kramer	Magnolia	Crane Co., St. Paul	.38	381.90
Sharron Kay Lau	Austin	J.L. Sheilly Co., St. Paul	.39	382.20
Patrick Stassen	Marshall	Brandtjen & Kluge, St. Paul	.40	366.00
Kenneth Radel	Owatonna	Whirlpool Seeger Co., St. Paul	.39	436.80
Karen Cotter	Oakland	Farmers Union G.T.A., So. St. Paul	.39	452.40
Joyce Sannek	Browndale	Clapp Thompson & Co., St. Paul	.38	408.50
Dean Myhre	Caledonia	Hotel Lowry, St. Paul	.39	393.50
Roman Huiras, Jr.	Fairfax	Doughboy Feed, New Richmond, Wisc.	.39	460.20
Bill Ferguson	Heron Lake	Dayton's, Mpls.	.38	440.80
Lois Bush	Ellsworth	Cardozo's, St. Paul	.38	397.20
Gary Quiring	Jackson	St. Paul Athletic Club, St. Paul	.38	353.40
Jane Merstedorf	Vernon Center	Farmers Union Central Exchange, So. St. Paul	.40	396.00
Douglas Bultman	Fulda	Gould Natl Battery, St. Paul	.37	427.35
Helen Hosfield	Medford	St. Paul Ammonia Prod., Pine Bend	.38	408.50
David Breamer	Albert Lea	N.W. Bell Telephone, St. Paul	.37	382.95
Arvin Dierks	Fulda	Chandler Wilbert Vault Co., St. Paul	.35	322.00
James Christiansen	Butterfield	Cargill, Inc., St. Paul	.38	446.50
Thomas Peichel	Fairfax	Henry Brandtjen, Farmington	.39	393.90
Charles Vancura	Lakefield	The Farmer, St. Paul	.38	431.30
Darryl Klukow	Albert Lea	Gustafson Oil Co. & Lang Florist, St. Paul	.40	392.00
Gerald Zuhlsdorf	Sleepy Eye	King Packing Co., St. Paul	.38	349.60
Lucia Haberman	Brewster	Twin City Meat Supply, So. St. Paul	.34	391.00
Marilyn Ninneman	Heron Lake	So. St. Paul Chamber of Commerce	.34	328.10
Anthony Burke	Blooming Prairie	Northern States Power, Mpls.	.42	409.50
Gary Carstensen	Lake Crystal	Farmers Union Marketing, So. St. Paul	.37	395.90
Barbara Saxon	Worthington	Hilex Co., St. Paul	.42	485.10
Arlo Gordon	Kerkhoven	Buckbee Mears, St. Paul	.39	432.90
Paul Kellen	Beardsley	Dispatch-Pioneer Press, St. Paul	.39	397.80
Keith Kraft	Canby	Peters Meat Products, St. Paul	.38	361.00
Robert Lau	Austin	Ewald Bros., Mpls.	.40	348.00
Lyle Ziemann	Fairmont	Minnesota Mining & Mfg., St. Paul	.40	412.00
Wallace Mettling	Montevideo	Minn. Farm Bureau Fed., St. Paul	.40	414.00

CATTLE (Continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per</u>	<u>Net</u>
			<u>lb.</u>	<u>Price</u>
David Michels	Mankato	Dayton's, Mpls.	.38	402.80
Brian Speer	Donnelly	Empire National Bank, St. Paul	.40	452.00
Daryl Henze	Heron Lake	Minn. Motor Transport, St. Paul	.34	389.30
Judy Zuhlsdorf	Sleepy Eye	St. Paul Book & Stationery, St. Paul	.40	354.00
Wayne Feder	Madelia	Roland Esterley, Albertville, Minn.	.40	382.00
Dale Busch	Luverne	National Tea Store, St. Paul	.37	418.10
Donald Walser	Minnesota Lake	Northwestern Hanna Fuel Co., St. Paul	.40	372.00

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

Special to Tom Doughty,  
THE FARMER magazine,  
Webb Publishing Company,  
St. Paul

Timely Tips for the October 18 issue of THE FARMER

Buy cattle to fit your feed supply and become familiar with feeder cattle grades before deciding what cattle to bring to the farm. With a \$2-1/2 difference between slaughter grades expected next year, lower grade calves should be purchased at least \$6 below the next higher grades and yearlings \$4 below to be a good buy.

----Paul Hasbargen

\* \* \* \* \*

How does that legume-grass seeding look this fall? Additions of phosphorous and potash by soil test may mean the difference of a good stand or only a fair stand next spring if potash deficiencies show now. If a soil test is not available, 300 pounds of 0-12-36 or its equivalent can be applied this fall.

---William Hueg

\* \* \* \* \*

Better think twice before you expand the hog enterprise next year. You might do better to stress quality, rather than quantity. Using a farrowing pattern so your hogs will not need to be marketed during the months of heavy supply -- October to December -- should be greatly beneficial next year.

----Ermond Hartmans

\* \* \* \* \*

Pocket gopher control can best be accomplished if you use poison before winter sets in. Getting rid of the gophers is especially important in forest plantations because they can cause extensive damage to trees by chewing off the root system during winter. Reduction in the number of adult gophers now, will mean less prospective litters next spring. Ask your county agent for Extension Folder 75 on "Controlling Pocket Gophers," if you want more information on this.

---Parker Anderson

\* \* \* \* \*

October 6, 1958

With a \$1-1/2 difference between slaughter steers and heifers, heifer calves should be purchased at about \$4-1/2 a hundred less than steer calves to be a good buy. This is especially important this year because of the tendency to hold back heifers to expand beef herds.

-----Hal Routh

\* \* \* \* \*

Are you burning leaves and rubbish when you clean up your yards and lawns this fall? They are a definite farm fire hazard. Burn only on still days and always put out fires before leaving them unattended.

-----Glenn Prickett

\* \* \* \* \*

Try plowing one field on contour this fall if you haven't already been contouring. Then plant the field on contour next spring to see how it works out. Water runoff held on the field as a result of contouring will usually mean better yields.

---Lowell Hanson

\* \* \* \* \*

For safe storage of corn, remove husks, chaffy material and loose kernels when cribbing. Trashy material in the crib inhibits air movement and slows down drying.

----Harley Otto

\* \* \* \* \*

Successful planting of trees next spring can be greatly aided by proper preparation of the ground before winter. Where soils are heavy and sod layer is thick, the planting site should be plowed this fall and left rough over winter. Next spring disc the area so as to hold the moisture in the ground. Proper land preparation this fall will mean better tree survival next year.

---Marvin Smith

\* \* \* \* \*

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

Immediate release

#### McKERROW SCHOLARSHIPS TO TWO 4-H'ERS

Karen Greeley, 18, Grove City, and John Sullivan, 17, New Prague, will receive \$150 McKerrow scholarships for outstanding work in the 4-H livestock projects.

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

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

Miss Greeley will attend the University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture. Sullivan is now enrolled in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University.

Besides carrying all the 4-H home economics projects, Miss Greeley has taken the dairy and pig projects for three years and the goose project for six years. She now owns 16 Toulouse geese.

A club member for nine years, she has been president, treasurer and reporter of the Union Grover U-Niters 4-H club. She received the county 4-H key award for her leadership and other achievements.

Sullivan started his first livestock project eight years ago with sheep. Now he has six ewes and one ram of his own and in addition owns 10 ewes in partnership with his father. He has carried the pig project for seven years and the beef steer project for six. He has won numerous awards on his livestock, including three state grand championships on his sheep.

He has been a 4-H member for eight years and has been president and junior leader of his local club.

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

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* For release at noon, \*  
\* Thursday, October 9 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

## EAR CORN, SHELLED CORN SILAGE TO BECOME MORE POPULAR

MORRIS--A silage-making procedure used in past years for "emergency" only will soon become a popular standard practice, a University of Minnesota agronomist predicted today.

Rodney Briggs told visitors to the Livestock-Corn-Soybean Day at the West Central Experiment station here that many farmers will regularly put up ear corn or shelled corn as silage in the future.

In recent years, such silage has been made in Minnesota primarily as a way to save a high-moisture corn crop.

"Putting ear or shelled corn in the silo actually results in higher feeding efficiency," Briggs said. "Tests at Iowa, Purdue and Illinois experiment stations show that making shelled corn silage increases feed value of the corn by 8-10 percent!"

Nobody knows just what causes this increased feed value, Briggs said, but it probably results from something in the silage fermentation process.

Putting up ear corn or shelled corn as silage does have some problems, Briggs added. It has less moisture than silage made from the entire corn plant and this, in turn, may cause spoilage. Briggs said success with ear or shelled corn silage depends on good storage units and proper management.

"In a conventional silo, shelled corn must have at least 40 percent moisture to make good silage. If it's ground in a feed mill before being put in the silo, the moisture can be as low as 30 or 35 percent. And in glass-lined silos, the moisture minimum is 22 percent," Briggs said.

Most of the spoilage problem with ear or shelled corn silage occurs while feeding from the silo. Briggs urged farmers using this procedure and have conventional silos to line the doors with paper or plastic and to use plastic caps on the top of the silage.

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

A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

ELECTRIC HOUSE HEATING BEING STUDIED

One of the biggest innovations in home heating since coal-burning central furnaces replaced the pot-bellied wood stoves is getting a tryout in Minnesota.

The new system is electric heating. About 150 Minnesota homes are now being heated by electricity and the idea will no doubt gain popularity in years ahead.

There are four types of electrical heating units, according to Vernon Meyer, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. These include: built-in wall units or panels; ceiling panels or electric cable; baseboard heaters and central units. Only the last of these--the least common--operates on the principal of a conventional furnace. The others have no blower or heat duct system.

Meyer has been collecting power use information on 11 electrically-heated homes in Minnesota. These houses are usually more heavily insulated than houses with conventional furnaces. This extra insulation is also helpful for summer; more insulation means a cooler house in hot weather.

Electricity consumption varied widely in the houses studied. It ranged from about 8 to 19 kilowatt hours per square foot per year, depending on location, size of the house, insulation and other things. One particular house with 1,000 square feet used 18,000 kilowatt hours during the 1957-58 heating season. This meant a total heating bill of \$315 for the year.

Despite the power costs, electric heating has several advantages, Meyer says. Installation costs are usually low. It makes it easy to vary the heat from room to room. The temperature can be more carefully controlled and the unit requires less space. There is no fuel storage problem, no ashes or soot and maintenance costs are low.

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B-2153-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  
October 7, 1958

To Agents requesting soil testing promotional material:

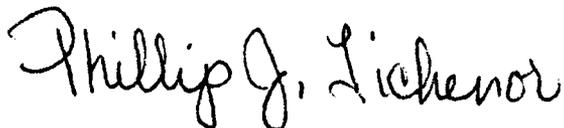
Enclosed are three news articles, five "radio shorts" and a suggested circular letter for promoting fall soil testing. There are mats with two of the stories.

Other materials you requested will be sent under separate cover. A story and mat on the new soils lab will be sent later this week.

Of course, the best articles on this subject are the ones you can do using local examples. You can probably cite several farmers who can show big increases through fertilizing by soil test. Those are the stories that will really sell your program.

Also, be sure to include the details on whatever sample pick-up service you arrange. To the farmers, such a service will no doubt furnish the best argument for testing at this time of year.

Sincerely,



Phillip J. Tichenor  
Extension Information Specialist

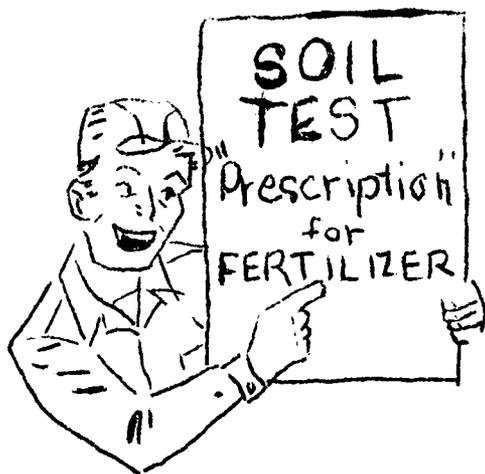
PJT:jh

Enclosures

Suggested circular letter on fall soil testing.

Dear Friend:

The old story about the early bird getting the worm never applied more strongly than it does to fall soil testing. Look at the advantages you have by sampling your soil this fall. The job is more certain to get done. You get the results early. You'll be more likely to know soil needs when you order fertilizer. And you're not risking losing out on the soil test because of a sudden rush next ~~spring~~



Does it really pay to test soil, you ask? Well, think of it this way. Soil needs are as variable as livestock ailments. And fertilizers vary, too. Now would it pay to buy expensive medication for a sick animal when you didn't know what was ailing it? Of course not. Likewise, it may be unprofitable to apply fertilizer when you don't know quite what's ailing

the soil. If the soil is low only in potash, it wouldn't pay to use high-phosphate mixture. But unless you test, you don't really know what to use.

In some recent University of Minnesota experiments with corn, fertilizing by soil test returned \$3 for every \$1 spent on fertilizer. Some other plots received fertilizer by "guess." The result: no return at all above fertilizer cost.

To help you get the advantages of fall soil testing, we're arranging a special sample pick-up service. Here's how it works: (give details of pick-up system.)

Sincerely,

County Agent

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University Of Minnesota  
October 7, 1958

Special to county agents

#### RADIO SHORTS ON FALL SOIL TESTING

Having your soil tested is as important to the land as a doctor's diagnosis is for treating an ailment.

And this fall is an ideal time to have the soil tested. Lowell Hanson, extension specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that testing now assures you of getting the results back in time for making fertilizer treatments.

It's a proven fact that a dollar spent for fertilizer can return \$2 in greater profit from each acre. But this hold true only when you put on the exact amount and kind of fertilizer needed. Without a soil test, you can't tell what these needs are.

\*\*\*\*\*

Fertilizing without testing the soil is like betting a bag of money on a horse you never heard of.

The reason for this comparison is that you just can't tell what the soil needs by guessing. There are hundreds of different fertilizer mixtures. Your chances of getting the right one by chance are too small to depend on.

Soil needs vary as much as fertilizers do. So it's obvious that the only way to match the two is by testing the soil for each nutrient. You can do it this fall and make sure the job gets done in time for spring planting. For information on how to take a soil sample, call or stop at the county agent's office. We have some easy-to-follow information sheets that will be a big help.

\*\*\*\*\*

-more-

add 1 special radio shorts on soil testing

There's nothing complicated about taking soil samples for testing.

But the practice can pay off in tremendous dividends. According to Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, many farmers could improve their income by \$10 or \$12 per acre by fertilizing according to soil test.

On a farm with 100 crop acres, this could mean boosting annual income by as much as \$1200. Without testing soil, though, your chances are much slimmer of getting good returns from fertilizer. The only way to make fertilizer pay is to find out which nutrients the soil needs, then select the fertilizer mixture to supply the missing elements.

\*\*\*\*\*

Nobody would object to getting \$12 more profit for each acre on his farm.

Yet, many farmers in \_\_\_\_\_ county are losing that much annually simply by not using the right amount of fertilizer. County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ says this estimate is based on long-time research.

In southern Minnesota, for example, average crop returns are \$8 per acre annually and each farmer spends about \$1.50 per acre for fertilizer. But if the fertilizer expense went up to \$8, these same farmers could increase returns by around \$12 per acre.

Now making such an increase would mean planning fertilizer use carefully. The soil needs to be tested first. And this fall is an ideal time to get this testing done. Information on how to do it is available at the county agent's office.

# # # # #

-more-

add 2 soil testing radio shorts

There's more to sampling soil for testing than just putting a clod of earth in a box.

Not that sampling is difficult. But there are some important steps to follow. Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, makes this recommendation:

Divide the field into segments. Take one small sample from each segment. Mix the samples in a pail and take one final sample for the entire field.

Don't mix soil from unusually low or rough spots in with the rest of the composite sample. Sample the unusual areas separately.

Finally, be sure to fill out the information sheet for each sample. The University soil testing laboratory needs this information to find out what your soil needs.

There's a "fact sheet" with full details on soil testing available at the county agent's office.

\* \* \* \* \*

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

Soil Test Special  
(with mat of dif-  
ference in corn  
yields)

Caption: Corn yields  
from experiments in recent  
years show how soil testing  
can pay off. In this case,  
fertilizer applied by "guess"  
didn't return a dime.

SOIL TEST FITS  
FERTILIZER USE  
TO LAND NEEDS

It wouldn't make sense to buy expensive medicine for a sick cow without first knowing what the ailment was.

The same thing holds true with fertilizer, according to \_\_\_\_\_, county agent. Only way to get your full measure from fertilizer is to apply it by "prescription"--according to soil needs shown by soil test.

Just because a certain fertilizer works on one farm doesn't mean it will bring the same results on another. Soils vary widely in Minnesota. Like different people, they have different needs.

Tests on some 112 plots at the West Central Experiment station, Morris, bears out this reasoning according to A. C. Caldwell, University of Minnesota soils researcher. Soil tests showed that nitrogen and phosphorus were the most needed nutrients for corn. Adding 80 pounds of each produced corn yields averaging 102 bushels per acre in 1957.

Adding phosphate and potash--an application which might have been made by "guess"--gave a yield of only 46 bushels per acre. This wasn't enough to give any return at all above fertilizer cost.

These plots are part of an extensive soil fertility research program. This year, there were more than 4,000 individual fertility plots around the state--many tied up directly with the soil testing program.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ points out that fall is an ideal time to take soil samples. They're easy to get now. And by getting the samples in to the University soil testing laboratory, you'll get the results in plenty of time for fertilizer spreading, either this fall or next spring.

(Add detail on sample pick-up if applicable.)

# # # #

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

SOIL TEST SPECIAL

FERTILIZING BY  
SOIL TEST CAN  
TRIPLE RETURNS

If your corn, hay and grain fields are returning around \$8 per acre, you're probably "losing" two-thirds of your income.

This is why: Most Minnesota farmers, by wisely applying fertilizer and adopting better management, could triple their net returns from field crops.

This would call for using 5-6 times as much fertilizer as now is being used. Take, for example, a 27-county area of south central Minnesota. Average fertilizer expenditure is about \$1.50 per acre annually in this area. Average crop returns are \$8 per acre. Corn has averaged 48-bushel yields during the past 10 years.

There is plenty of research showing these corn yields could be raised to 75-90 bushels per acre according to Ermond Hartmans, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota. This would call for using \$3.80 worth of additional nitrogen, \$3 more phosphorus and \$1.25 more potash per acre. These figures are for a rotation with 40 percent corn, 15 percent soybeans, 15 percent alfalfa and 20 percent small grains.

The higher yields--as a result of the higher fertilizer use--would increase per acre returns by about \$12. For a farm with 200 crop acres, this would boost crop returns by \$2400.

For the entire 27 counties, such an increase on every farm would raise net farm income by \$100 million.

But just dumping on fertilizer wouldn't bring such increases alone. The fertilizer would need to be applied according to soil tests, which show specific needs for each field. Otherwise, unneeded nutrients might be wasted. But if applied carefully, each dollar spent for fertilizer will return at least \$2 in net profit.

#####

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

SOIL TEST SPECIAL  
With mat of soil-testing  
procedure.

Note to agent: add  
whatever information is  
needed on sample pick-ups.

SOIL SAMPLING  
STEPS EXPLAINED

Soil samples you take this fall for testing can make your crop returns soar.

But to do any good, the samples must be carefully taken, advises County Agent

\_\_\_\_\_. You can't just put a clod of earth in the sample box.

To get a sample that represents your field, you need to do these things:

1. Divide each field into uniform areas. Make sure each area you select has the same texture, cropping history and past fertilizer treatment.
2. Avoid--or sample separately--low spots, dead and back furrows, old straw piles, terraces and fence rows and fertilizer bands.
3. Sample each area separately. Scrape away the grass and litter. Take a core or slice of soil from the surface to plow depth. On permanent pastures and fields in sod, sample only 3 inches deep. Put the core or slice in a clean pail.
4. Repeat the sampling in 15 to 20 places and mix the soil. Then fill the sample box or a pint container--that's all it takes--and you have a composite sample. Label each container with the sample number and your name and address. Keep a record of where you took samples.
5. Fill out the information sheet as completely as possible. The state soil testing laboratory and the county agent need this information to make lime and fertilizer recommendations.

If the soil is wet, don't dry it on a stove or in an oven. Let it air dry. Package your containers together, enclose the information sheet with an envelope containing the payment, and the samples are ready to go to the University.

# # # # #

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\* For release at 10 a. m. \*  
\* Wednesday, October 8 \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

MINNESOTA VO-AG INSTRUCTORS DONATE \$100 FOR STUDENT CENTER

A \$100 check from the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors association was presented to the University of Minnesota this morning, for use in completion of the new Student Center on the St. Paul campus.

*Fier*  
Ed ~~Thayer~~, vocational agriculture instructor at New Ulm and a past president of the association, presented the check to A. A. Dowell, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

*Fier*  
~~Thayer~~ said "Minnesota vocational agriculture instructors are looking forward to completion of the new Student Center. It will make the St. Paul campus more attractive to students and more comparable to other Midwestern institutions in overall facilities."

The Student Center, being built entirely without public funds, is in final construction stages now. It is expected to be *opening December.* ~~in use by mid-winter.~~

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

To all counties  
For use week of  
October 13 or later

NITRATE PROBLEM  
COULD OCCUR IN  
SOME FIELD CROPS

Dry weather and certain unusual crop conditions may cause some trouble with "nitrate poisoning" this year in cattle grazing standing corn or sorghum.

This warning was issued this week by William Hueg, extension agronomist, and Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

Most crops are often high in nitrates early in the season. Usually, this content decreases as plants mature and there's no danger. However, certain conditions can leave crops containing high amounts of nitrates. These include: dry weather; high nitrate content in soils; copper, cobalt or manganese deficiencies; shading--as along hedgerows and hail damage. The problem is greatest in forage being grazed, such as standing corn or sorghum.

Cattle are most susceptible to nitrate poisoning, but it also affects sheep and horses. Symptoms are similar to prussic acid poisoning. The pulse speeds up, the animal has trouble breathing, it becomes generally weak and trembles and the tongue and eyeballs become blue.

If you notice such symptoms in your cattle, call your veterinarian at once. There are effective treatments for nitrate poisoning, if given in time. If you suspect a high nitrate content in your forage, feed it to a cull animal and watch the animal for several days before feeding the forage to the herd.

The danger point occurs when forage contains 1.5 percent or more nitrates. Your county agent can tell you where to send a sample for making this analysis.

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

To all counties

For use week of  
October 13 or after

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

TWO TREATMENTS  
HELP PREVENT  
ANEMIA IN PIGS

Supplemental injections of iron-dextran compounds at 3 weeks of age can help prevent iron-deficiency in pigs during the latter part of the nursing period.

Swabbing the sow's udder with a "copperas" solution (crude ferrous sulfate) can also prevent anemia, University of Minnesota research shows.

Earlier experiments showed that iron-dextran compounds injections would prevent anemia in baby pigs. But in 1957 tests, pigs injected with iron-dextran at 3-4 days of age were anemic when 35-40 days old.

In 1958 research, additional injections were tried at 21 days of age. Doing the studies were R. J. Meade and Myrin Dammann, livestock nutritionists and H. C. H. Kernkamp and Victor Perman, veterinary pathologists. Twenty-one litters of pigs were used.

All pigs, except two litters getting a copperas solution swabbed daily on the sow's udders, were injected with 2 cc. of iron-dextran compound at 3 or 4 days of age. The compound contained 50 milligrams of iron per cc. Then when the pigs were 21 days old, the researchers again injected one group of pigs with 1 cc. and another with 2 cc. of iron-dextran. A third group received no iron-dextran compound at this age.

The scientists checked for anemia by determining the "hemoglobin" content of the blood. A low hemoglobin level indicates iron-deficiency anemia. Pigs that received no iron-dextran compound at three weeks showed a 21 percent decline in hemoglobin level during the next 14 days.

Pigs injected with 1 cc. iron-dextran compound at 3 weeks showed only a 6 percent hemoglobin decline. Those getting 2 cc. actually had a hemoglobin increase. Also, pigs injected with either level of the compound averaged a pound

-more-

heavier at 35 days of age than did non-treated pigs.

The two litters getting copperas solution on the sow's udders maintained satisfactory hemoglobin levels throughout the test.

Iron-deficiency anemia is still an important nutritional-deficiency disease in baby pigs, even though other effective treatments and preventives have been known for several years. These treatments include tablets or pills containing iron compounds, or liquids that may be given as a drench or swabbed on the sow's udder. Pigs need the extra iron because the sow's milk is low in this element and because pigs are born with very low reserves of iron. This is especially true of rapidly-growing pigs.

The reason for iron-dextran injections is to have a method for individual treatment. This is a definite advantage over the other treatments. With injections, there is more assurance that each pig will receive the required iron at the right time and in the correct amount.

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

To all counties

For use week of  
October 13 or later

SEVERAL WAYS  
AVAILABLE TO  
STOP LICE

Farmers have several "weapons" to arm themselves with in fighting cattle lice this fall.

But which material you use depends on whether you're treating milk cows or beef animals. Here are lice control recommendations from John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

For milk cows, use either rotenone or pyrethrins. Rotenone can be applied dry, in the 1 percent dust form. For a spray, you can mix a pound of 5 percent rotenone powder in 100 gallons of water. Repeat this treatment in 15 days.

Pyrethrins comes in spray form only. This must also be repeated 15 days after the first treatment.

For beef cattle, you can use rotenone, pyrethrins or any one of the following materials: Co-Ral, lindane, malathion, methoxychlor or toxaphene. **Warning:** Don't use any of the last five chemicals on milk cows. They have not been cleared for this use.

For using these materials on beef cattle, follow these tips:

\*Co-Ral--Mix 16 pounds of 25 percent wettable powder in 100 gallons water. Don't treat within 60 days of slaughter.

\*Lindane--Use as spray or dip. Mix a pound of 25 percent powder in 100 gallons water or 1.3 pints of 20 percent emulsion in 100 gallons. Don't use within 30 days of slaughter.

\*Malathion--Use 16 pounds of 25 percent powder in 100 gallons water or 3 quarts of 50 to 57 percent emulsion in 100 gallons water. Treat only animals more than a month old.

\*Methoxychlor--Use as spray or dip. Put 8 pounds of 50 percent powder in 100 gallons water.

\*Toxaphene--Mix 8 pounds of 50 percent wettable powder in 100 gallons water or put 5 pints of 60-66 percent emulsion in 100 gallons water. Don't use within 28 days of slaughter.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For release week of  
October 13 or after

CARPET BUYING  
PRESENTS PROBLEM  
FOR HOMEMAKER

Getting the most out of your carpet dollar is often a genuine problem for homemakers.

Since carpets are infrequent purchases, the homemaker is usually not skilled in judging carpet quality, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that the following are some of the major good and poor characteristics of fibers used in carpeting.

Cotton soils easily although it is among the least expensive carpeting. It mats down and fades or appears to fade. Cotton rugs should be kept small enough so they can be washed at home, since they require frequent cleaning,

Rayon is next to cotton in price. It mats down and soils readily. Rayon has lovely colors and can be cleaned quite easily.

Acrilan compares favorably with wool and is about the same price. It springs back when walked on, wears well and cleans easily. However, oil stains that are not removed right away may become permanent.

Wool is the old standard for carpets. Good quality wool is expensive. Wool is resilient, resists soil, withstands hard wear, but is subject to attack by moths.

Nylon will outwear wool, but it may mat down and can melt if burned, for example, by a cigarette. It will also stain like acrilan if oil stains are not immediately removed.

If you plan to buy a carpet that is a blend of various fibers, Mrs. Zabel says that it takes 20 percent or more of a fiber to give its desired characteristics to the carpet. All blends should be treated like their major fiber.

A homemaker probably cannot tell the quality of the fibers and yarns used in carpets unless she has had previous training in evaluating carpeting, says Mrs. Zabel. Therefore, it is wise to go to a reliable dealer and buy a well known make of carpet, after she has decided on the type of fiber she wants.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 7, 1957

To all counties  
ATT: 4-H CLUB  
AGENT  
For release week of  
October 13 or after

4-H MEMBERSHIP  
DRIVE UNDER WAY

\_\_\_\_\_ county 4-H clubs have established membership quotas for this year and are now working to meet these goals.

The quota which the \_\_\_\_\_ clubs have set for the county is \_\_\_\_\_  
(no.) (no.)  
members, County (4-H) Agent \_\_\_\_\_ has announced. This past  
year \_\_\_\_\_ County boys and girls were among more than two  
(no.) million young people in the nation enrolled in 4-H clubs.

In order to meet the county membership goal, each of the local clubs has established its own quota, based on the number of young people in the locality.

\_\_\_\_\_ invites all boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 21 who are interested in agriculture and homemaking to join the 4-H club in their community. Both new and old members should enroll immediately, \_\_\_\_\_ points out, to get an early start in project work and to be included in fall activities. Girls and boys who are members for a number of years get far greater satisfaction from club work than those who join for only a year, \_\_\_\_\_ says.

The only requirement for membership in 4-H clubs is that a member carry at least one of a variety of projects offered in homemaking, livestock production or crop production, or in general areas such as home beautification, farm and home, shop or junior leadership. In each project the member "learns by doing."

Boys and girls interested in joining a 4-H club should see their local club leader or county extension agent. The county extension office can supply the names of leaders and clubs in different areas in the county.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

For use week of  
October 13 or later

### FARM FILLERS

Cold weather means increased danger of fire in the farm home and other farm buildings. Glenn Prickett, farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says you can help prevent loss of lives and property by proper inspection of electrical equipment. The number one cause of farm fires in Minnesota last year was defective and misuse of electrical equipment. Stoves, chimneys and furnaces should also be checked for defects, and replacements made where needed.

\* \* \* \* \*

Have you ever actually tried contour farming? Lowell Hanson, soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, has this suggestion: Try plowing one field on contour this fall. Plant the field on contour next spring to see how it works out. This way you can compare the results with your other fields. Better yields are usually obtained because water runoff is held on the field by contouring. Soil erosion is, of course, the long run benefit.

\* \* \* \* \*

Latest crop reports from Washington indicate record-high production in nearly all of our nation's crops, including soybeans. Minnesota has grown to be an important contributor to the record production of soybeans, ranking third in the nation today. If you don't count the rest of the United States and China (Manchuria), Minnesota soybean production would almost equal the rest of the world combined. We produced practically no soybeans only 30 years ago.

\* \* \* \* \*

Every year about 250,000 lambs are grain fed by Minnesota farmers. Of all the lambs in the United States, about 25 to 30 percent are fattened in dry lot. From 15 to 20 percent of Minnesota native lambs are fattened in dry lot.

\* \* \* \* \*

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

SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS

Immediate release

Leading prize animals into the show ring has started many a rural Minnesota youth on a profitable livestock farming. In a quick pre-show session at the Junior Livestock show at SouthSt. Paul last week, Dean Myhre and Barbara Sylling, 4-H club members got some pointers from Wayne Hanson, Houston County agent. A long-time Minnesota agricultural agent, Hanson has worked with hundreds of 4-H youths over the years.

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-pjt-

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

Special to Meeker Co.

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT  
IN COUNTY

Mrs. Mary Brascugli, formerly of Eveleth, began work October 13 as Meeker county home agent.

As home agent she will work with County Agricultural Agent Howard Grant and Assistant Agent Ralph Taylor in an expanded extension program for Meeker county, with emphasis on the extension home program and the 4-H home economics projects. Her headquarters will be in the county extension office in Litchfield.

Mrs. Brascugli holds a bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics from Iowa State college, Ames. She attended Eveleth Junior college for a year.

While in college she was elected to Omicron Nu and Phi Upsilon Omicron, national honorary home economics societies. She was also president of Sigma Kappa sorority.

Following graduation Mrs. Brascugli was employed in the Pillsbury Home Service department for over a year.

Her husband, William Brascugli, teaches veterans' agriculture classes in Annandale. The couple has three children.



University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

DOUBLING FEEDER HERD DOESN'T DOUBLE LABOR

The farmer who doubles the number of feeder calves he keeps won't double his work--even with hand feeding.

In a University of Minnesota study, 40 head of long-fed calves took 400 hours of labor over a 49-week period. Herds of 80 calves required 600 hours--only 50 percent more.

This study was conducted among 59 farmers in the southeastern and southwestern Minnesota Farm Management associations. The results of the study are reported by R. G. Johnson and T. R. Nodland, agricultural economists, in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes." This is an Agricultural Extension Service publication.

These labor requirements are for conventional hand feeding. They show that the biggest labor increase for the 80-head lots over the smaller herds is in silage and grain feeding and in grinding feed. Doubling the herd from 40 to 80 head increased time on these three jobs by 136 of the 200 hours of additional labor used. Therefore, it's these jobs which have the greatest possibility of being shortened by better equipment for the farmer expanding his beef feeding operation.

For farmers using conventional hand feeding methods, the economists found this: You can estimate total labor hours for a long-fed calf program by multiplying the number of head by 5 and adding this figure to 200. This includes feeding, bedding, watering, grinding feed, cleaning out manure, caring for sick animals and buying and selling.

Labor requirements decline most rapidly from enlarging small herds, the economists found. For example: Increasing from 20 to 30 head reduces labor per animal by 22 percent. But increasing from 50 to 60 head cuts labor by only 7 1/2 percent per head.

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

**FARM AND HOME RESEARCH STORY**

Immediate release

**FREEZE APPLES FOR USE THIS WINTER**

Freezing some apples from this year's abundant crop is a good way to preserve them for the pie or sauce you'll want to make this winter.

An easy way of freezing apples that will appeal to many homemakers has been developed by the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory. Be sure apples are in perfect condition if you use this method. Simply wash the apples and without peeling or slicing--place about 6 to 8 apples in a plastic bag, close the bag and put in the freezer. Apples frozen in this way are suitable for pie, sauce and other cooked desserts but not for eating fresh.

In preparing the apples for pie or sauce, run cold water over them, peel, slice and use immediately. Do not thaw the apples before peeling. Wealthy, Haralson and Prairie Spy were the apples used in the laboratory tests.

If room in the freezer is a consideration, however, you may want to use one of the two alternate methods of freezing apples tested by Shirley Trantanella and J. D. Winter of the food processing laboratory:

1) Peel and slice the apples and soak them in a weak brine solution, using 1/2 cup of salt to each gallon of water. After the apple slices have soaked for 15 minutes drain them and pack them in freezer containers, covering them with a sugar sirup made in the proportion of 2 cups sugar, 1/2 teaspoon ascorbic acid and 1 quart of cold water. Freeze.

2) Peel apples and cut into pie slices. To prevent darkening of the apples, submerge the slices for not less than 5 minutes in a sodium bisulfite solution prepared by dissolving 1 teaspoonful of sodium bisulfite (U. S. P. grade) in a gallon of cold water. This amount of solution will treat about 1/2 bushel of apples. Avoid making the solution any stronger, since it may toughen the apples. Do not use sodium sulfide or sodium sulfate.

After the 5-minute dip, remove the slices from the solution and drain them. Pack in sugar, using 1 cup sugar to 10 to 12 cups of apples or 1 pound of sugar to 5 to 7 pounds of apples. Sprinkle the sugar evenly over the slices, allow to stand for a few minutes and then stir carefully until each slice is coated with the sugar before filling the containers. Freeze immediately. The sugar may be omitted if desired.

To use frozen apples for pie, defrost partially and drain off some of the juice.

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

Immediate release

## MINNESOTA'S SOYBEAN PRODUCTION REVIEWED

The old tale about the beanstalk that reached to the sky is hardly more unbelievable than the soybean story in Minnesota.

Like the "Jack" in the fiction, Minnesota farmers raising soybeans 20 years ago had little idea of the heights this crop would reach. Between 1935 and '39, Gopher state farmers planted less than 100,000 acres of soybeans annually.

According to Harold Pederson, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, soybean acreage in Minnesota this year is over the 3 million mark for the first time.

Soybeans rank a close fourth in total acreage for all crops in the state, behind hay in third, oats in second and corn in first. About 6 million acres of the latter crop were planted this year.

Minnesota has become the third ranking state--behind Illinois and Iowa--in total soybean production.

Yields have gone up, too, Pederson adds. Before World War II, the state average soybean yield was around 14 bushels per acre. Last year, yields hit a record of 21.5 bushels per acre, but went down to an expected 19 this year.

Pederson points out that the rest of the country is stepping up soybean production, too. There were 449 million bushels of beans harvested in 1956, 480 million last year and 561 million expected for this year.

Like the state's dairy industry, Pederson says, a large share of Minnesota soybeans depend on other states and foreign countries for sale. Back in the '30s, four-fifths of the soybeans were used for hay. Now, all but a small percentage is harvested for beans.

With the emphasis on the bean part of the plant, soybean oil has taken a prominent place in the whole fats and oils picture. From 1952-56, there were 3.4 million pounds of soybean oil available annually, slightly more than a third of the total domestic fats and oils supply. For the coming year, the expected availability is 5.5 million pounds soybean oil--almost half of the total domestic supply of 11.5 million pounds of fats and oils.

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B-2160-pjt

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

Immediate release

## SCIENTISTS STUDYING PLANT "SOCIAL STRUCTURE"

Agricultural scientists at the University of Minnesota are launching some major basic research on how well different plants get along with each other.

Plant scientists Thor Kommedahl and A. J. Linck will study mutual relationships--both good and bad--between certain grasses and other important plants. The work will be done under an \$88,000, 5-year grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

"You might call this a study of plant 'social structure,'" Kommedahl and Linck explain. They are concerned with four kinds of interrelationships among plants:

- \* Effects of "higher" plants--such as field crops--on each other.
- \* Effects of higher plants on soil microorganisms--whether these effects involve stimulation or inhibition of the microorganisms.
- \* Effects of "lower" plants--such as plant disease organisms--on crop plants, other than the effects of the disease itself. For example, they will study whether grain rust organisms do anything to the grain plant other than produce the rust lesions.
- \* Effects of certain microorganisms on other microorganisms. This would include effects of plant disease organisms on soil bacteria, for example.

Research workers in agricultural biochemistry will help in isolation of factors that produce these effects.

Kommedahl and Linck already have some important information to go on. Kommedahl learned two years ago that quackgrass has a harmful effect on soil. Alfalfa didn't grow well on soil that was infested with quackgrass the year before. But the scientists still haven't found out just what causes this toxic effect from quack grass. Is it some substance that directly inhibits other crops? Or is the effect indirect--a result of soil microorganisms, necessary to good legume growth, being inhibited?

Such are the questions the scientists will investigate among several important crops and microorganisms. Although the studies will involve fundamental research, the findings could eventually have important practical value.

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B-2158-pjt

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

Immediate release

#### SHORT COURSE ON ELECTRIFICATION SET AT UNIVERSITY

Power use advisors, REA managers and directors, and Vo-Ag instructors will study methods of applying electricity to farm use during the Farm Electrification Short Course, Nov. 6 and 7, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The event was announced by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. Arnold M. Flikke, associate professor of agricultural engineering, is program chairman.

Leading university and industry men will provide instruction through lectures and demonstrations.

Sessions at the course will cover new farm electrification research, crop drying and a farm tour showing new applications of electricity. Electric house heating, farm lighting and pole top metering and switching will also be included in the short course.

All interested persons are invited. For more information, contact the director of agricultural short courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-2159-pjt

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

Immediate release

## CORN PLANTING SYSTEM SAVES 1,400 FARMERS SOME \$200,000

Some 1,400 Minnesota farmers this year saved nearly \$200,000 in equipment costs alone by adopting wheel-track planting--one of the most up-to-date ideas in corn production.

Yet, the dollar saving is only a small part of the real gain from this procedure, say Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist, and George Blake, soil scientist at the University of Minnesota.

This procedure, one form of "minimum tillage," means planting corn in tractor tracks directly on freshly-plowed soil. The farmer doesn't disk the field, nor does he "drag" it just before or after planting, as done under the old method.

Cutting out these field operations saves about \$5 per acre. A recent survey showed that farmers in the state this year planted about 39,700 acres this way, making a total saving of around \$198,000.

But an even more important feature of wheel-track planting is that it protects soil structure and is a good conservation practice. Less tillage means less soil compaction. And less compaction results in better water absorption capacity, less run-off and better soil structure in general.

Repeated tillage as done in seedbed preparation for corn under conventional systems often causes excess compaction and poor water and soil conservation. "Minimum tillage" has been promoted recently to avoid this difficulty. Wheel-track planting is just one phase of the new concept; minimum tillage actually is important for many crops other than corn. It works fine with soybeans, too.

Research trials and extension demonstrations in Minnesota have shown repeatedly that corn yields as well when wheel-track planted as when planted on a thoroughly disked field. There were some failures from the practice in west central counties this year, but wheel-track planting itself wasn't to blame. The trouble was caused by spring plowing, which damaged the structure of the heavier soils in that area.

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B-2157-pjt

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

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES  
(with mat)

Immediate release

**CAPTION: A group of freshman students from around Minnesota congregate on the terrace in front of Bailey Hall, the new dormitory on the St. Paul campus. The building houses 155 men and 150 women.**

**BAILEY HALL  
OPENS ON "U"  
ST. PAUL CAMPUS**

Some 300 students on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus have a new "home" this year. It's Bailey Hall, the new dormitory opened for the fall, 1958 quarter.

Completely modern in design and facilities, the L-shaped, four-story structure houses 150 women in the north wing and 155 men in the east wing. Between the two wings is a lounge and recreation room.

Eventually, the dormitory will be connected to the new dining hall and the new Student Center. The Center is now being completed and the dining hall is under construction.

The dormitory cost \$1,200,000 and will be paid for from room earnings. It is named after Clyde H. Bailey, now retired, who was dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture from 1941-52.

Bailey Hall is open to students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the College of Veterinary Medicine. Both undergraduate and graduate students may apply and applications are now being received for the winter, 1958 quarter.

Applications can be made to: Resident Hall Director, Bailey Hall,  
University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

To all counties

For use week of  
October 20 or later

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

HEALTHY PIGS  
DO WELL WITHOUT  
FEED ADDITIVES

If nursing pigs get proper care and the right kind of starter ration, they can make striking growth records without extra feed "additives."

University of Minnesota swine nutritionists R. J. Meade, L. E. Hanson and Glen Swartz found this true in recent tests. When pigs and sows that were nursing were fed properly and in good health, the pigs gained 0.72 pounds daily from the time they were 14 days old until 56 days of age. They received no antibiotics or other feed additives.

Feed requirement was less than 300 pounds per hundred pounds of gain, for both sows and their litters. This takes into account both the feed eaten by the sows and the weight they lost. Too often the requirement runs close to 400 pounds of feed, Meade and Hanson say, but the 300-to-100 level is still within reach of most any producer.

None of the antibiotics or other feed additives used in these tests increased pig gain from 14 - 35 days of age. However, aureomycin at 40 grams and a mixture of procaine penicillin and streptomycin at the same rate both increased rate of gain by 11 percent after the pigs were weaned at 35 days of age until the experiment was ended at 56 days.

None of the additives had any important effect on feed efficiency.

The secret to the good results from all pigs in this test was the management and pig starter. Each litter was on a concrete floor with an automatic waterer. Pig starter was given in a "creep," where sows couldn't get near it. The sows got a high-energy lactation ration through self-feeders.

The pig starter ration contained ground shelled corn, rolled oats, sugar, soybean oil meal, tankage, fish meal, dried skimmilk, steamed bonemeal, trace element salt and a vitamin supplement.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
October 20 or later

### FALL FERTILIZING ADVANTAGES NOTED

You can reduce time, labor and fertilizer costs by spreading fertilizer this fall.

But you need to do it right, say Curtis Overdahl and Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Here are places where fall fertilizing pays off:

1. On legumes and legume-grass fields. Topdress with a low-nitrogen fertilizer or one with no nitrogen at all. Soil tests will show which combinations are needed. Light-textured soils usually need more potassium. This would call for something like an 0-12-36 or 0-0-60 fertilizer. Heavier soils may need more phosphorus, as found in an 0-20-20 or 0-30-15 mixture. The first number is for nitrogen, the second for phosphate and the third for potash.

2. As a plow-down. Land in corn or soybeans now and being plowed this fall for corn may need more fertilizer. Also, plowing the fertilizer under makes for deeper rooting than does fertilizing after you finish plowing. This is a big advantage in dry years.

Overdahl and Hanson say it's often easier to get the type of fertilizer you want in the fall. And it's easier to get on the fields in autumn. There will be less soil compaction from spreading now. Finally, fall fertilizing means you won't have to worry about it next spring when the rush season starts.

However, the soils men add, there's a difference between applying straight nitrogen in the fall and applying phosphorus and potassium at this time. Nitrogen is not recommended in the fall on sandy soils, because the fertilizer is apt to leach away before the growing season starts. On heavy-textured soils, though, this loss is small and advantages of fall fertilizing offset the loss. In this case, putting nitrogen on in fall helps the straw and stalks decay faster. And best of all, it gets the job done.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

To all counties

ATT: 4-H AGENTS  
For use week of  
October 20 or after

CONSIDER PROJECT  
CHOICE CAREFULLY,  
4-H'ERS ADVISED

Take a look ahead before selecting this year's projects, County (Club) Agent

\_\_\_\_\_ suggests to \_\_\_\_\_ county 4-H members.

If you expect to work next summer you will be wise to select a project in which the major part of the work can be done during the school year, \_\_\_\_\_ says. Farm and home shop, the electric project and many of the home economics projects could be completed during the school year.

However, if you are not old enough to take a summer job and yet feel you should earn some money, you may be able to select a project that will bring in some earnings. Many 4-H members, for example, have earned money by marketing some of the fruit and vegetables from their fruit and garden project. Girls living in a resort area who take the bread project have often sold fresh breads and rolls to vacationers. Baby sitting fits well into the home assistance project and can be a service that will bring in pin money.

When you select a project, choose one that will continue for several years, \_\_\_\_\_ suggests. A project carried over a period will pay off in greater skills and achievements and more satisfaction.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
October 20 or later

### FARM FILLERS

Average prices received by Minnesota farmers for all products remained unchanged from August to September. The agricultural economics department of the University of Minnesota reports crop and livestock prices declined 3.2 percent, but were offset by a 4.3 percent increase in prices received for livestock products. Higher egg and milk prices were the main cause in raising the livestock prices.

\* \* \* \* \*

Cold winter weather is here, and so is the danger of carbon monoxide gas. Glenn Prickett, farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says garage and shed doors should be open when warming up the tractor, truck or car. The safest is to move them out of the building into the open air.

\* \* \* \* \*

Shelled corn tops the list of grains for fattening lambs, according to R. M. Jordan, animal husbandry specialist at the University of Minnesota. High moisture shelled corn used as silage has as much value on a dry matter basis as dry shelled corn does. Jordan says ground ear corn is a safer feed than shelled corn, but the rate of gain is usually slower. Ear corn is a good feed, but cobs are a nuisance and increase labor if fed in bunks.

\* \* \* \* \*

Many farmers will regularly put up ear corn or shelled corn as silage in the future, according to Rodney Briggs, agronomy specialist at the University of Minnesota. Briggs says in recent years, such silage has been made in Minnesota primarily as a way to save a high-moisture corn crop. Putting ear or shelled corn in the silo actually results in higher feeding efficiency. Tests at Iowa, Purdue and Illinois experiment stations show that making shelled corn silage increases feed value of the corn by 8 - 10 percent.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
October 20 or after

OLD FURNITURE  
CAN BE REVIVED  
BY REFINISHING

ATT: HOME AGENTS

Often the budget does not allow for a new piece of furniture, but you can change furniture by refinishing old pieces.

Evaluate the piece before you start the refinishing job. Is it worth all the work involved? If it is in poor shape and made of inferior wood, refinishing will not improve it.

Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ says that according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, your first step in refinishing is to decide what type of finish you want. This is determined by the type of wood. Mahogany, walnut, cherry, oak, maple and birch should be done in a natural finish to bring out the beautiful grain. Pine, poplar, ash and other plain woods may be given either a natural or painted finish.

First make any necessary repairs. You may improve the appearance by removing unnecessary decoration or smoothing out some rough spots.

Fill in all cracks with plastic wood or stick shellac in a color that will match the wood.

Be sure that all joints are glued well. If a new gluing job is necessary, first remove all of the old glue. New glue sticks best to wood. Apply the glue to the cleaned surfaces and apply pressure. Let stand for 24 hours or more to allow the glue to dry.

Since dents show through a new finish, they should be removed before the finish is applied. To remove them, place about six pieces of brown paper or several thicknesses of woolen cloth soaked in water over the dents. Place a hot iron on top for a few seconds. The steam will cause the wood to swell and remove the dent. Allow to dry and smooth with sandpaper or fine steel wool.

For further information on refinishing furniture, get a copy of Extension Bulletin 271, "Refinishing Your Furniture", from the county extension office.

University Farm & Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
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### SOCIAL SECURITY CHANGES EXPLAINED

\_\_\_\_\_ county farmers will have some changes in social security taxes and payments next year.

According to Ermond Hartmans, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, the changes include:

\* Higher payments for persons getting social security. It varies from one case to the next, but the increase will average about 7 percent. You don't need to apply for the increase. You'll get it automatically.

\* Monthly payments starting at age 50 for persons permanently disabled. Payments also go to legal dependents of disabled persons. In this case, however, dependents must apply for their benefits, at the local social security office.

\* Higher social security taxes. Starting in January, 1959, the tax rate for employers and employees will be 2-1/2 percent each. Self-employed people, such as farmers, will be 3-3/4 percent.

\* More earnings counting toward social security. This year, only the first \$4,200 is taxed. Starting next year, earnings up to \$4,800 will count toward social security benefits.

There are several other changes, too, Hartmans adds. One is on payments for disabled persons. If you have been disabled for more than 6 months without applying for benefits you can get back payments for the period after you were disabled for 6 months. This back payment can be as much as 12 months. In addition, beginning with the August, 1958 payments, you get full social security benefit even though you get other disability payments. No action is needed here; again, the full payment starts automatically where it applies.

Check at the local social security or county agent's office for details on other changes.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

BAILEY NAMED HONORARY LIFE MEMBER OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BAKING

Clyde H. Bailey, retired dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture and a noted cereal chemist, has been named an honorary life member of the American Institute of Baking.

The award was made for Bailey's contributions to the baking industry over the years. He was instrumental in development of enriched bread and invented several devices now widely used in baking research.

Bailey is currently chairman of a Fleischmann Foundation committee on fundamental research in baking. This committee is administering a \$500,000 grant for studies conducted by the American Institute of Baking and by several colleges and universities.

Bailey is also an honorary member of the American Association of Cereal Chemistry, which awarded him the Thomas Burr Osborne medal in 1932. He received the Nicholas Appert medal from the Institute of Food Technology in 1947.

A University staff member from 1911-52, Bailey was dean of the Institute of Agriculture during his last 11 years there.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### KITTS RECEIVES NATIONAL FFA RECOGNITION

Harry W. Kitts, associate professor of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, was honored this week at the 30th Annual Future Farmers of America (FFA) convention in Kansas City, Mo.

He received the Honorary American Farmer degree, highest recognition given by this organization of 600,000 farm boys.

The citation was "for encouragement, cooperation and assistance given the FFA in helping its members to accomplish outstanding achievements in farming, leadership, citizenship and community welfare."

Kitts first joined FFA in New York state as a high school student member in 1928, the year the organization was chartered. He was a local, district and state officer in New York and was state public speaking contest winner in 1931. He also represented New York as official delegate to the 3rd National FFA convention that year.

Prior to World War II, Kitts was local adviser to a high school FFA chapter in Odessa and Candor, N. Y. Since joining the University of Minnesota staff in 1948, he has helped prepare students majoring in agricultural education to be future local advisers.

He has been associated with FFA Judging contests held in conjunction with the National Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa since 1950, and was named general chairman of the contests in 1957 for a four-year period. Last year he received an engraved desk set in recognition of his services in these events.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### WILLIAM BOSS RECEIVES UNIVERSITY'S OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

William Boss, 89, former head of the University of Minnesota's agricultural engineering department, will receive the University's outstanding achievement award Monday evening, Oct. 27.

Boss, who retired from the University in 1938, was an early leader in research and instruction on farm mechanization.

The award will be presented at the regular meeting of the Minnesota chapter of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, by A. J. Olson, a Renville member of the University's Board of Regents.

Except for nine years before and during World War I, Boss was at the University from the time he enrolled as a student in the School of Agriculture in 1890 until his retirement. He designed the building in which the department of agricultural engineering is housed and was head of the department for his last 20 years at the University.

While away from the University some 40 years ago, Boss developed the Specialty Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, of which he is now chairman of the Board of Directors.

In 1906, he wrote a book on "Instructions for Traction and Stationary Engineers"--a new field in that day. In 1907, he helped form the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Madison, Wis. He was co-author of a text on "Mechanical Training" in 1931.

In 1956, he was awarded an honorary B. Sc. degree from Jamestown college, N. D., and in 1957 received an honorary D. Sc. degree from Macalester college, St. Paul.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

#### "MASTER BUILDER" TITLE AWARDED

Truman R. Nodland, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, was recently awarded the title of "Master Builder" at the National Conclave of Farm House Fraternity at Purdue university, Lafayette, Indiana.

Nodland was awarded the title "in recognition of his unusual contribution in the building of men" and his outstanding service to Farm House Fraternity.

Farm House is a national fraternity with 17 chapters in 17 states.

Nodland is a member of Alpha Zeta Fraternity, American Farm Economics association, American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, American Association for Advancement of Science and national board of directors of Farm House Fraternity.

Nodland received a B. S. in agriculture from the University of Minnesota in 1934 and a Ph. D. in 1942. He was appointed to the Minnesota staff in 1938, and became an assistant professor of agricultural economics in 1946.

He was born on a farm in Badger, Iowa.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

SOIL TEST SPECIAL  
With mat of soil testing  
laboratory

CAPTION: A sample of Minnesota soil is checked in at the new soil testing laboratory at the University of Minnesota. Handling the sample is John Grava, the staff member in charge of the laboratory.

NEW SOIL LAB  
SERVES FARMERS  
IN MINNESOTA

The new soils building on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus contains one of the best reasons yet for testing soil.

The reason: A brand-new, modern soil testing laboratory designed to serve Minnesota agriculture better.

John Grava is the soils department staffer in charge of the laboratory.

He says the new laboratory has these features:

- \* Better storage and conditioning facilities for soil samples.
- \* A system for moving samples through the testing procedure mechanically, to save time and labor and prevent errors.
- \* A new, much-needed research laboratory for improving soil testing methods and fertilizer recommendations.

In the past, the old laboratory handled about 28,000 soils samples per year and the new one will be able to test more. But one of the main problems, Grava points out, is that a high percentage of samples (more than 20 percent) came in April alone during the past two years.

This "spring rush" makes it difficult to serve farmers. While it takes only 11 days to process each sample, this may seem long to a farmer anxious to start spring planting. The solution, according to Grava, is to take the samples this fall.

# # #

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

October 14, 1958

To county agents requesting soil testing information packet

Enclosed is one more story and some mats that  
may help you with fall soil testing promotion. This one is  
late because we were waiting for the mats to be returned  
when the other stories were mailed.

Sincerely,

*Phillip J. Tichenor*

Phillip J. Tichenor  
Extension Information Specialist

PJT:ba  
Enclosure

## VALUE OF WOOD CHIPS BEDDING STUDIED

If changing crop patterns ever result in a shortage of straw for bedding, farmers can no doubt turn to wood chips for keeping their livestock comfy.

But pound for pound, it will take at least twice as much chips bedding as straw to do the same job, University of Minnesota foresters have learned.

They recently found it takes about 2 pounds of red pine, aspen or jack pine chips or 3 pounds of birch chips to absorb as much liquid as a pound of straw. However, the chips absorbed as much liquid as did ground corncobs, sawdust or shavings.

Threshed straw, combined straw and corn stalks were all about the same in moisture-absorption ability, and ranked above all other materials tested.

With more and more acreage given over to row crops, there is a trend toward less grain in many areas of Minnesota. More farmers are combining grain and leaving straw in the field. Corn stalks are usually plowed under nowadays. These changes could cause a future bedding shortage.

This is where chips bedding comes in. Chips have already been used by eastern farmers and, in Minnesota, could furnish one more use for low quality trees, such as aspen.

Ability to absorb moisture is a critical feature for bedding. First, this keeps livestock dry and more comfortable. Second, more than half the nitrogen and three-fourths of the phosphate in cattle manure is in the liquid portion, which must be soaked up by the bedding if it is to be saved for spreading in the field.

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

Immediate release

## KEEP HOME FREEZER TEMPERATURES 0° OR LOWER

Slight ups and downs in the temperature of home food freezers have no effect on food quality, as long as the temperature is kept low enough to protect the food.

Temperatures inside both home and commercial freezers are likely to vary as a result of normal use of the equipment or because of differences in day and night operation.

Recently U. S. Department of Agriculture researchers studied the effect on food when freezer temperatures go up and down, as they normally do during the on-off cycle of the freezing equipment, or when the freezer door is opened and closed or when there are changes in outside temperature. They found that the effect of these temperature fluctuations on stored food is the same as that of a steady temperature a few degrees higher than the average temperature in the freezer.

For example, temperatures varying between zero and 20 degrees F. would be equivalent to a steady temperature of 14 or 15° F. Thus freezers should be set to hold an effective temperature low enough to protect the high quality of frozen foods.

J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the food processing laboratory at the University of Minnesota recommend a temperature for the home freezer no higher than 0° F. A temperature of -5° to -10° F. is even better than 0° F., especially for pork, seafoods and some precooked foods, Winter says. At temperatures above 0° F., a noticeable loss of quality and vitamin content takes place in foods. He recommends checking the operating temperature of a home freezer with an accurate thermometer placed on top of the food packages.

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B-2164-jbn

University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958

Immediate release

#### FIVE TERMITE CASES SEEN IN ST. PAUL

Termites have definitely invaded the Twin Cities.

What's more, some have been around for a good number of years.

Entomologist Edwin F. Cook at the University of Minnesota says five cases have been spotted in St. Paul since April, 1957. They had never been seen in this area before, although University men have been watching for them for 25 years.

Three infestations were in frame commercial buildings and two were in homes. In one case, persons occupying the building said they had seen swarms of termites three years before reporting the infestation to the University.

Why the termites have suddenly shown up, no one knows. Nor does anyone know where they came from. Termites do millions of dollars of damage in the West and South, but are generally thought uncommon in the Upper Midwest.

A few termite infestations were identified in extreme southwest Minnesota in 1935. Since then, Cook and other entomologists have been annually checking buildings, stumps, logs and dead trees around the state, without finding a single termite until now.

Cook says termites can be eliminated from buildings, but it calls for a professional exterminator. And the quicker the pests are noted, the less expensive the repairs from termite damage will be.

Don't confuse termites with powder post beetles or carpenter ants. Powder post beetles, Cook says, make a fine, floury sawdust and carpenter ants make large clean "galleries" and a coarse sawdust. Termites hollow out large areas--not small holes--and fill them with mud pellets. To get this mud, termites must maintain contact with the soil, which they do by making slender mud tubes, a little larger in diameter than a knitting needle.

These tubes run from the soil to the wooden part of the building, and are the most obvious sign of termites.

**University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 14, 1958**

**SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS  
County Agent Introduction**

**Research is an important commodity for farmers in Minnesota's Northwest. B. E. Youngquist, left, reviews some 1958 crop variety research data for William Provance, Roseau county agent. Youngquist is superintendent of the Northwest School and Experiment station, Crookston, where many cropping problems of importance to Roseau county farmers are studied. Roseau county is particularly noted for its legume seed production.**

**###**

**-pjt-**

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

Working Wives Influence Market Offerings

Wild Duck for Taste Treat

Pheasant in Cream

Carpet Considerations

Use Dried Weeds in Natural Color

Carpet Investment Guide

Freeze Fruit Cake

Best Not to Frost Cake Before

Freezing

Pie from Frozen Apples

### Working Wives Influence Market Offerings

The wage-earning wife is one important reason for the increasing trend toward prepared and semi-prepared foods, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Today one out of every three persons employed is a woman. In January, 1958, about 21 million women were employed outside the home compared to only 12 million in 1940. In about the same period the processing of vegetables increased from a third to a half the total supply, with a substantial rise in freezing in recent years.

We've been eating considerably less fresh fruit per person in the past 15 to 20 years and more frozen fruit, frozen concentrated juice and other processed fruit. We've been eating more processed vegetables, too, and somewhat fewer fresh vegetables.

The wage-earning wife is likely to shop either for the processed vegetables requiring little cooking or for vegetables suited to a quick salad. She shops with time and labor-saving in mind for items she can get to the family dinner table in a hurry after she returns home from work. Because of her earnings she is able to pay for convenience foods, for out-of-season foods and for what it takes to bring high quality products to market.

-jbn-

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

FOOD AND NUTRITIONWild Duck for Taste Treat

If there are hunters in your family, you've already been enjoying delicious wild roast duck dinners. Duck hunters agree that there's no taste treat like wild duck - if it's properly cooked. Since wild duck is darker and drier than domestic duck, it's a good idea to roast it with strips of bacon or thin slices of salt pork on the breast to add fat. Some people like to stuff the cavity with quartered apples or with onions, then discard the apples or onions afterwards. Roast the duck in an uncovered pan at 325° F. for about 2 hours - or longer, if you like duck so well done it falls from the bones.

Baked potatoes or wild rice, wild plum butter and a tossed green salad are delicious accompaniments to the wild roast duck.

\* \* \* \* \*

Pheasant in Cream

Fried or roast pheasant will be gracing a good many Minnesota tables this fall.

Since pheasant is similar to chicken except that the meat is drier, most methods of cooking chicken are also suitable for pheasant. Young birds may be fried in the same way as chicken. A good way to prepare an older pheasant is to cut it into serving-size pieces, dip it in flour, salt and pepper and brown it in lard or drippings, chicken fat, or a combination of these with butter. Then add sweet or sour cream to the pan drippings, or make a cream gravy. Pour this over the browned pheasant. Cover and bake at 325° F. until tender. This may take two or three hours, depending on the age of the birds.

-jbn-

HOME FURNISHINGSCarpet Considerations

Buying a carpet soon? There are many important considerations before you make the final decision on what type to buy and how much to pay for it.

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that the type of carpet you buy will depend on your answers to these questions:

- . Do you have a moth problem? If so, stay away from wool.
- . How many are in your family?
- . How many years do you want the carpet to last? A carpet bought to last 10 years need not be of the same quality as one that has to last 20.
- . How will you clean it? Professional cleaning is necessary periodically. If the family is large, it can be quite expensive to keep a carpet clean.

\* \* \* \* \*

Carpet Investment Guide

Price can be a guide in carpet buying, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

If you have less than \$10 per yard to spend on carpeting, you can get rayons, blends of rayon and nylon and blends of rayon and wool. In the \$10 to \$12 per yard group you'll find the low-priced wools, better quality rayons and acrilan. Above \$12 the rayons drop out. Better quality acrilan and the 100 percent nylon carpets are in this price group. Over \$15 are the good quality wools and nylons or blends of these two.

\* \* \* \* \*

Use Dried Weeds in Natural Color

Ordinarily it is not a good practice to alter the natural color of dried weeds, pods and cones by painting them silver, gold or unnatural colors, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota. In their natural state they provide interesting lines and shapes. Of course for specific holidays paints and sprays may be used to achieve unusual effects.

FREEZING FOODFreeze Fruit Cake

It isn't a bit too early to bake your Christmas fruit cake now and store it in your freezer.

Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory says fruit cake freezes very satisfactorily. The fruits blend and mellow during storage and the cake keeps moist from the fruit and fat.

Package the cake in polyethylene bags or wrap in cellophane or aluminum foil. If you plan to make some small cakes for Christmas gifts, wrap in foil or cellophane and tie them with festive ribbon before putting them in the freezer.

Thaw fruit cake in its original wrapping to prevent formation of moisture on the surface of the cake.

\* \* \* \* \*

Best Not to Frost Cake Before Freezing

For best results, don't frost or fill cakes before freezing them. Research at the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory shows that some frostings do not freeze satisfactorily, and fillings tend to make the cake somewhat soggy.

Confectioner's sugar frostings and fudge frostings freeze best. Boiled frostings freeze well but are hard to wrap, since the frosting tends to stick to the wrapper. If you wish to freeze a frosted cake you can eliminate some of the sticking by freezing the cake before wrapping. Or, insert toothpicks around the top of the cake to prevent contact of frosting with the wrapper.

\* \* \* \* \*

Pie from Frozen Apples

If you are making pie from frozen apples, defrost the apples partially and pour off some of the liquid. Otherwise your pie may be too juicy.

-jbn-

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

Immediate release

## PROCESSED FOODS COST LITTLE MORE THAN UNPROCESSED

Homemakers who are looking for ways to save time as well as money will welcome the news that built-in maid service in food costs less than a penny on the dollar in many cases, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

The term "built-in maid service" is used frequently to describe the partial cooking or other preparation food gets in a factory to save preparation time in the home kitchen.

Estimate of the low additional cost of the partially prepared foods is based on findings from a recent scientific shopping tour made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Department of Agriculture shoppers selected 52 different food items to compare prepared foods with unprepared foods of the same quality and quantity. For example, they compared frozen orange juice concentrate with fresh oranges; packaged patties of ground beef with bulk ground beef; breaded, ready-to-fry shrimp with bulk shrimp; packaged mixes for cakes, cookies and pie crust with cost of flour, shortening and other ingredients.

In 18 instances, the prepared, packaged foods actually cost less than the same foods in bulk or unprepared. In 28 instances, the prepared or serviced foods were more expensive. Figuring the prices of the food items in three chain stores, Department of Agriculture shoppers found that if they bought \$100 worth of the 52 unserviced items it would cost exactly 61 cents more to buy the same foods in prepared, serviced, packaged form--or less than an average of a cent on the dollar for the built-in maid service.

Mrs. Loomis points out that modern processed foods are frequently more economical than unprocessed foods for several reasons. First of all, by removing many waste materials at the factory--such as pods in the case of peas, or water in the case of frozen concentrate--the cost of transporting, storing and handling unnecessary bulk is eliminated. Processed foods are generally less perishable, and so the cost of spoilage and special handling to avoid spoilage is cut down. In addition, the manufacturer through scientific processes can extract and retain the maximum food value from the raw ingredients, and he processes them in the agricultural areas where the crops can be grown and purchased most economically.

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

Immediate release

#### 4-H CLUBS WIN SAFETY AWARDS

Five 4-H clubs have been named winners in two 4-H club safety contests, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

District winners in a safety contest sponsored by the J. I. Case dealers of Minnesota are: Villard Livewires, Pope county, northwestern Minnesota; Dedon Hustlers, Chisago county, northeast; Jolly Lakers, Kandiyohi county, southwest; and Elmore Soaring Eagles, Faribault county, southeast.

One adult or junior leader from each of these clubs has been selected to attend the National Safety congress in Chicago Oct. 20-24. The leaders who will attend are Mrs. Roy Johnson, Lindstrom; Mrs. Glenn Boll, Lake Lillian; John Robideaux, Villard; and Mrs. Lilly Ziegler, Blue Earth.

The Cascade Cruisers club of Olmsted county won first place in the contest sponsored by KROC, Rochester, for the second year in succession. David Shefelbine, Rochester, junior leader for the club, will receive an all-expense trip to the Safety congress as an award.

The 40 members of the Cascade Cruisers 4-H club have participated in some safety activity at each of their 12 meetings this year and have held six special meetings on safety. Club members have made a safety booth, a float, window displays and posters to exhibit at numerous community events. Members gave 22 talks on safety. Two members taught 550 children and adults artificial respiration, by giving demonstrations at six rural schools and to various organizations.

The four district winning clubs have featured safety in tours, talks and demonstrations at meetings, in booths, window displays, floats and radio programs. Members have taken driver training and firearms training courses, have equipped first-aid kits, eliminated blind corners on crossroads and promoted safe driving for teen-agers.

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

Immediate release

#### UNIVERSITY HAS INSECT "QUESTION ANSWERING SERVICE"

Bugs were a big question in the Twin Cities this past summer.

More than 3,000 inquiries were directed to the University of Minnesota's "Insect Question Answering Service" between early May and late September. There were 650 questions in one month alone.

The service was set up jointly by the University's department of entomology and economic zoology and the Agricultural Extension Service. It was first started in summer, 1957, but really got into full swing this year.

Most questions were about insects on trees, shrubs and gardens. Household pests were high on the query list and some people asked about grain insects and field pests.

At least one person asked about termites. There were scores of calls about flour and grain beetles in home-stored foods.

Many people asked the entomologists how and why fleas invaded their homes. Only to find their pets, usually dogs, were to blame. When the dogs were boarded out or taken along on vacation, larval-stage fleas and eggs left behind in the pet's bed or in the home, developed and had no place to feed. Then, when the people got back from vacation, they were greeted by a house full of hungry fleas.

After finding out what the individual problems were, the entomologists usually sent literature dealing with control of the insects.

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B-2167-pjt

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

Immediate release

## EFFECTS OF GAMMA RADIATION ON BURROS TO BE STUDIED AT UNIVERSITY

Research on effects of gamma radiation on the central nervous system of experimental animals will be started soon at the recently-constructed Gamma Irradiation Facility of the University of Minnesota.

The project will involve some 50 burros from around the Southwest, according to Dr. Francis A. Spurrell, associate professor in the College of Veterinary Medicine. The project will be conducted jointly by Dr. Spurrell and Dr. Donn G. Mosser, associate professor in the College of Medical Sciences.

"The burro was selected for research because this animal's mass is about the same as that of man," Spurrell says. "Mass refers to the amount of body material. The burros average about 250-300 pounds each, which is similar in general size to humans.

"Mass is important in determining radiation effects," Spurrell continues. "Many types of radiation are absorbed by surface masses in larger animals. Such radiation won't have an adverse effect on deeper structures in the body. This means that applying effects of radiation studies on animals to man will have more validity with animals of the same general size."

The burros will be housed in isolation on the veterinary research farm at the Rosemount Research station and will be brought into the University for the studies. All animals are maintained in accordance with rules for animal care of the American Medical association with usual facilities for a large animal of this type. Isolation is necessary to keep them free from diseases which might interfere with research.

Studies conducted four years ago at the University of Tennessee-Atomic Energy commission Agricultural Research laboratory indicated that burros show

(more)

add 1 gamma ray studies

nervous symptoms when irradiated with gamma rays. The animals would switch their tails at imaginary flies, have forward movements and show other symptoms.

"These tests and others have shown that further work with this animal would be desirable," says Spurrell. "This work will be aimed at determining what the specific effects of this radiation are, why radiation causes nervous disturbance and the amount, duration and intensity of radiation needed to produce such disturbances."

Spurrell says this project may have other benefits, too. "It may help us learn more about the effects of anesthesia on the horse," he says. "The horse does not respond uniformly to anesthetics currently available nor to tranquilizers. In fact, tranquilizers often produce intense apprehension and excitement in horses. It's hoped that studies on chemical and physical alterations produced by radiation in the burro will yield more information on this problem."

At present, the University has only five of the burros. Heavy rains in the Southwest have almost stopped truck traffic in areas where the burros come from, but the rest will be brought in as soon as possible.

The project is being sponsored by the U. S. Air Force.

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B-2166-pjt

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

#### FORESTRY STUDENT RECEIVES M & O PAPER COMPANY FELLOWSHIP

The Minnesota and Ontario Paper company graduate research fellowship for 1958 has been awarded to Richard R. Weyrick, a 1953 graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

Announcement of the award was made jointly by George Amidon, woodlands director for the company, and F. H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry.

Weyrick will carry on research studies on Continuous Forest Inventory under the direction of M. P. Meyer, associate professor of forestry, and Jim Shuie, assistant professor of forestry.

Now in its 13th year, the Mando fellowship provides for forest research on state, county and privately owned lands, including those of Minnesota and Ontario Paper company.

Research work by past fellowship winners has been in such fields as disease control in black spruce, development of reproduction in spruce and balsam fir, determination of logging damage in various types of tree stands and continuous forest inventory techniques. The results have been described as highly beneficial.

Since his graduation, Weyrick has worked for the U. S. Forest Service in California. He has been timber management and fire control assistant on the Mt. Hebron National forest in California. Prior to enrolling at the Minnesota School of Forestry, Weyrick attended Itasca Junior college at Coleraine for one year. He also served in the U. S. Army as an instructor in guided missile handling equipment for two years (1954-56).

He is a native of Grand Rapids, Minn.

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-pjt-

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

Special to Minn. Daily

#### HOME EC STAFF TO HOUSING CONFERENCE

Six members of the School of Home Economics staff will attend the National Conference for Improvement of Instruction in Housing at Iowa State college, Ames, Oct. 22-25.

They are Dr. Gertrude Esteros, Dr. Florence Ehrenkranz, Mrs. Dr. Gladys Bellinger, Juliette Myren, Evelyn Franklin and Robert Forsyth. Dr. Esteros is a member of the planning committee for the conference. Dr. Ehrenkranz will take part in one of the panel discussions.

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University Farm and Home News  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
October 20

Special to Tom Doughty, THE FARMER  
magazine, Webb Publishing Co.,  
St. Paul

Timely Tips for the November 1 issue of THE FARMER

Shutting off the power before servicing or unclogging the corn picker will help protect you against a tragic corn picking accident. Always keep power take-off shafts covered with shields to protect you and your family. More than 100 corn picking accidents were reported in Minnesota last year. In these accidents, 4 lives, 1 leg, 12 hands, 3 arms, 71 fingers, 5 thumbs and 1 toe were lost--along with scores of fractures and lacerations.

\* \* \* -- Glenn Prickett

Rats and mice move into farm buildings in autumn. If corncribs and granaries aren't adequately rodent-proofed they'll find a home. Now is a good time to rodent-proof buildings and set out bait stations for controlling these costly varmints.

\* \* \* -- John Lofgren

Minnesota dairymen are enthusiastically adopting the use of electronic machines for calculating DHIA records. Forty Dairy Herd Improvement Association supervisors have already been trained in this new record system.

\* \* \* -- Ralph Wayne

Fall pigs should have a good start before winter sets in. A good pig starter feed well fortified with vitamins, antibiotics, minerals and a 16 percent protein ration up to 100 pounds, will pay big dividends.

\* \* \* -- H. G. Zavoral

A moisture test of standing corn may put dollars in your pocket. If corn is harvested when too wet, storage problems follow. When too dry, field losses from dropped ears, lodged stalks, and shattered kernels reduce returns from the corn crop.

\* \* \* -- Bill Hueg

add 1 timely tips

Watch out for rabbit damage on the trees this winter. Several rabbit repellants are available to prevent costly injury to your timber. Most repellants are paints or smears designed to be distasteful to rabbits, though not harmful to the tree itself. See your county agent or write to the extension forestry specialists at the University of Minnesota for information on where to get the rabbit repellants.

\* \* \* -- Parker Anderson

Forest planting stock is in short supply. The Department of Conservation nurseries has no further stock available. Orders should be placed with private nurseries in your area well in advance of planting next spring.

\* \* \* -- Marvin Smith

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

Immediate release

#### WARNING ISSUED ON BEEF CALF PRICES

Minnesota farmers were advised this week not to expand or start raising beef cow herds simply because of current high prices for feeder calves.

Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, gives this reason: Present prices for feeder calves--around 35-36 cents per pound--are at or near a peak and can't be expected to be that high in future years. Calves from beef cows added to the herd now may sell for much less two years from now.

Generally, Hartmans explains, feeder calf prices go up and down in 10 or 15-year cycles. While they may go quite high during the peak, as they have this year, they still average out to about 20 cents per pound for the entire cycle.

Hartmans adds that a beef cow herd should be a long-time project. So whether it fits into the farm business should be determined according to long-time feeder calf price averages, not on the high levels of this year.

Long-time records from two farm management associations in Minnesota have shown that beef cow herds on good land simply don't bring as much profit as other forms of livestock when feeder calf prices average 20 cents per hundred.

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B-2173-pjt

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

Immediate release

## TWO 4-H'ERS WIN WATKINS SCHOLARSHIPS

A Douglas county girl and an Aitkin county boy have been awarded \$100 Watkins scholarships for achievements in a variety of 4-H projects over a long period.

They are Judith Ann Oyster, 18, Osakis, and Charles Hoffman, 18, Aitkin. Judith will use her scholarship at the University of Minnesota, where she is a sophomore in home economics extension. Charles will use his scholarship at St. Cloud State college.

J. R. Watkins company, Winona, gives the scholarships annually.

Both scholarship winners have been 4-H members for 10 years. Charles has been president and secretary of his local 4-H club and secretary of the Aitkin county 4-H federation. Judith has been secretary, treasurer and reporter of her club.

Judith has taken a total of 14 4-H livestock and homemaking projects, has had 119 exhibits at fairs and achievement days and has given 59 demonstrations. Her versatility in projects is evident from the fact that she has won a grand championship in the county on one of her lambs, has received the 4-H meat animal awards, has won three blue ribbons in the dairy project, medals for her bread and food preparation demonstrations and the 4-H key award for her all-round achievements. She was grand champion dairy showman at the University of Minnesota last spring. During summers she has made use of her ability in the bread project to bake and sell bread to tourists. She makes all her own clothes and has won many blue ribbons in the clothing project.

As a junior leader, Charles has interested younger members in many projects. To get them started in the fruit project, he gave strawberry plants to all the younger boys in his club, helped them set the plants out and taught them how to care for them. As an award for the good care the boys took of their strawberries he gave each member a dozen tulip bulbs as a prize. The bulbs in turn interested the boys in enrolling in the home beautification project.

He has been enrolled in the dairy and beef projects for nine years and has won numerous awards in dairy showmanship, dairy judging, as well as county championships on his beef animals. His livestock and fruit projects are helping to pay his college expenses.

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B-2172-jbn

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

Immediate release

## POPULAR WAYS TO SERVE VEGETABLES

Attractive, tasty vegetables add interest as well as nutritive value to everyday meals.

How to prepare vegetables so they will be appealing is explained in a bulletin published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, "Popular Ways to Serve Vegetables," Extension Bulletin 294. Author of the bulletin is Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University.

Copies of the bulletin are available free of charge from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

Miss Brill gives this general rule for cooking all vegetables: cook them as quickly as possible and only until they are tender. Since they lose color, flavor and food value if they stand for any length of time after cooking, serve them as soon as they are done.

Strong-flavored vegetables such as cabbage and onions are best cooked uncovered and as quickly as possible to prevent undesirable flavor changes. On the other hand, Miss Brill recommends cooking mild-flavored vegetables in a covered pan in a small amount of water.

For variety, try different methods of cooking vegetables, such as panning, baking or broiling, the University nutritionist suggests. To pan such vegetables as shredded cabbage, shredded beets and spinach, place a small amount of fat in a heavy, covered pan, add the vegetable, place a tight cover on the pan to hold in the steam and stir occasionally to prevent sticking.

Included in the bulletin are recipes for tasty vegetable dishes and for various sauces to add interest to vegetables.

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

A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

### COSTS OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM PUMP OPERATION REPORTED

Compared to other field costs farmers have, a pump system for field drainage is pretty cheap to operate.

Depending on how it's hooked up, the pump will annually use somewhere between 60 cents and two dollars' worth of electricity per acre drained. Curtis Larson, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer, bases that conclusion on five years of studies.

He kept power use records from 1953-57 on a group of pumping stations in southern Minnesota. They were used in tile drainage systems where there is no gravity outlet on the farm boundary; the pump lifts water from a sump to a ditch, stream or lake which may be 4 to 10 feet higher than the tile main.

Larson found that average power use ranged from 19.5 to 30.3 kilowatt hours per acre, for an average of 24.3. Average growing season rainfall was 1.28 inches above normal for the 5-year period.

Actual cost of electric power depended on whether the farmer connected the pump to a separate transformer. If he does, there is often a minimum charge for 40 kilowatt hours and power will cost between \$1 and \$2 per acre.

Where the pumping plant was near the farmstead, it was connected to the same transformer as the rest of the farm's equipment. Most farmers now use enough electricity so any added load costs only about 2 1/2 cents per hour. In this case, the average power use for the pump would be about 60 cents per acre.

The cost would be higher in unusually wet years, Larson says, but it's still low in comparison to other field expenses.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

#### FORESTRY STUDENT RECEIVES NORTHWEST PAPER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP

A \$2,500 Northwest Paper foundation fellowship for 1958 has been awarded to F. Philip Neumann, a 1958 graduate of the School of Forestry, Pennsylvania State university.

The award was announced by T. Schantz-Hansen, director of the University of Minnesota's Cloquet Forest Research center and A. R. Boquist, director-treasurer of The Northwest Paper foundation, Cloquet, Minnesota.

Neumann will study under direction of Schantz-Hansen and Bruce Brown of the Cloquet Forest Research center. He is a native of Maryland and has several summers of work experience with the U. S. Forest Service and the Lake States Forest Experiment station, both in research and administration.

Neumann will work towards his M. S. degree in the Minnesota School of Forestry and will study cone characteristics and behavior in jack pine. Purpose is to determine why certain jack pine cones open and shed their seed while others may remain closed for 20-30 years. This is an important question in natural reproduction of jack pine in certain areas of the state.

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

SPECIAL TO THE MINNESOTAN

Christmas Tree Surveyors Find

BALSAM FIR "TOPS"  
AS YULETIDE TREE

If you live in Minneapolis, chances are about six in ten the Christmas tree you decorate this month will be a medium-sized balsam fir.

How do we know? A new kind of University of Minnesota "consumer preference" study tells us.

A group of School of Forestry staff members and graduate students ran a sort of tree "popularity" contest last December in two Christmas tree sales lots--one in Minneapolis and one in Hopkins. The study was done by E. T. Sullivan, D. P. Duncan, R. L. Beazley and C. J. Shiue.

Here's what the surveyors did: They showed more than 350 customers a group of trees of seven species--balsam fir; Norway, white and Scotch pine; and black, white and Norway spruce. Each customer picked his favorite species of tree. If he chose balsam fir, for example, the surveyors then showed him another group of trees of this species, but including different densities and shapes. From this lineup, the customer pointed out the features he liked best.

The findings have important meaning to Minnesota's Christmas tree producers and to Twin City tree retailers. High preference for balsam fir stood out among Minneapolis residents; 59 percent preferred this <sup>species.</sup> ~~species.~~ Balsam was also most preferred at Hopkins, but Scotch pine there was much more popular than in Minneapolis. The latter species was preferred by 8 percent in the city and 23 percent in Hopkins.

Lower ceilings in newer suburban homes may be playing an important role in Christmas tree buying. The foresters found that while medium-sized trees--5 to 7 feet tall--were preferred in the entire study, there was a difference between city

(more)

Balsam Fir, cont.

and suburb on this question. In Minneapolis, 61 percent preferred medium height and 28 percent wanted taller trees. But at Hopkins, an overwhelming 86 percent picked the medium height and only 12 percent wanted a taller tree.

Short trees weren't popular at either place. Only 11 percent of the Minneapolis buyers wanted trees under 5 feet high and 2 percent in Hopkins preferred a tree that small.

Otherwise, the two lots didn't differ much in customer preference. Species other than balsam fir and Scotch pine all rated low, but roughly equal.

Of 286 persons interviewed in Minneapolis, about 57 percent wanted a "flaring" taper--wide at the bottom. About 69 percent liked dense foliage and only 9 percent of all customers wanted "sparse" foliage on their trees.

Preferences for tree shape varied with the kind of tree the person selected. The foresters learned that 46 percent of balsam fir selectors preferred normal taper, while only 37 percent of all patrons wanted that shape. Of people who liked Norway pine, 86 percent wanted a flaring tree. A similar percentage held for people selecting white spruce.

"Candlestick" taper was popular only among people who picked the black spruce.

There was one result which the foresters found hard to explain. Persons 30 or younger in general wanted medium-height trees, while older people tended to prefer taller trees. Just why there was such a relationship the surveyors haven't determined. There was no tie-up whatever among patrons' income, education or occupation and kind, size or shape preference of Christmas trees.

Of course, the foresters emphasize that results from this survey can't be applied everywhere. The difference between just these two lots means there's no telling what preferences might be elsewhere in the state. Besides, people change in their preferences. Sullivan and Duncan point out that Norway pine, for example, is becoming increasingly popular.

As a result, they say that the Christmas tree market survey can't be just a one-time study. It must be continued from year to year if it's to be of most value to tree producers and marketers.

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

To all counties

For use week of  
October 27 or later

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL  
AS ONLY PROTEIN  
CUTS HOG COSTS

Farmers who use soybean oil meal as the only protein supplement for hogs can lower their feed costs and help use up a surplus crop at the same time.

For the first time this year, Minnesota farmers will harvest more than 3 million acres of soybeans. The outlook calls for bigger soybean oil meal supplies and prices to average near support levels.

This means soybean oil meal will be a particularly good buy for hog producers, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. And recent research conducted by R. J. Meade and L. E. Hanson, livestock scientists, showed that soybean oil meal used as the only source of protein produced as good gains as did rations in which other protein sources replaced part of the soybean oil meal.

Yet, soybean oil meal usually costs less per ton than supplements containing both animal and plant protein.

Zavoral emphasizes, however, that a hog ration must be complete otherwise if soybean oil meal is to be the only protein supplement. He says a ration for growing and finishing pigs--from weaning to market--needs the recommended level of a vitamin-antibiotic supplement. There should be about 10 pounds of a high-zinc trace element, salt and 40 pounds of steamed bone meal per ton of feed.

Actual protein content varies with the age of the pigs. Zavoral recommends 16 percent protein from weaning until the pigs weigh 100 pounds. Then drop the level to about 14 percent from then to market weight.

To save on feed handling operations, it's wise to mix a large quantity of supplement which can then be mixed with home-grown grain. For rates of different feeds in hog rations, you can contact the Extension Livestock Office, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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

To all counties  
For use week of  
October 27 or later

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

PELLETING IS  
NO HELP FOR  
DAIRY CALVES

Pelleting a complete starter ration simply doesn't pay for dairy calves, University of Minnesota research shows.

Dairy cattle scientists W. A. Olson and J. B. Williams found in 1958 trials that calves getting the starter ration in pelleted form averaged only 0.97 pounds daily gain for the first 84 days. Calves getting the same feed in meal form gained 1.18 pounds per day.

When the trial was conducted on a second group of calves, results were identical to the first comparison.

Purpose of the test was to see if pellets would speed up growth or save feed wastage, or both. But since the pellets both increased feed cost and resulted in slower gains, Williams definitely concluded they don't pay,

The starter used in this test contained ground corn, soybean oil meal, ground alfalfa, molasses, wheat bran, beet pulp, salt, bone meal and a feed additive.

The same test showed little difference between fresh and dried skim milk for calves. Those on fresh skim milk averaged 1.09 pounds daily gain for the 84 days and calves getting dried skim milk gained 1.06 pounds per day. The difference is not enough to be important.

# # #

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

To all counties  
ATT: 4-H AGENTS  
(With mat)

**4-H OFFICERS  
INVITE YOUTH  
TO JOIN 4-H**

New officers of the Minnesota State 4-H Federation are issuing a special invitation to boys and girls 10 to 21 years of age in every county in the state to join a 4-H club this fall.

The four officers are assuming their duties this month as leaders of an organization of 48,000 4-H club members.

Left to right, they are: Jo Anne Thomas, 18, Lakeville, president; Darrell Klukow, 19, Albert Lea, vice president; Mary Beth Larson, 18, Braham, secretary; and Harvey Nelson, 20, Cannon Falls, treasurer.

These young people are taking an active part in the annual 4-H membership drive now under way in this county and throughout the state.

The State Federation officers point out that 4-H work provides an opportunity for recreation and friendships and a chance to develop talents, skills and leadership.

Miss Thomas, who has been a club member for 10 years, says this about the value of 4-H work: "In our 4-H projects we learn to enjoy our everyday tasks and chores, become more responsible and develop into more effective leaders in our community and better citizens of tomorrow."

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University Farm and Home News  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 21, 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
October 27 or later

COUNTY AGENT: You'll probably want to be sure local elevators will make moisture checks before using this article.

CHECK MOISTURE  
OF CORN CROP  
BEFORE STORING

A moisture check is the best guide you can find for deciding how to store your corn crop.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ and William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, make these suggestions:

Have a local elevator operator or feed dealer check a corn sample for moisture. If moisture is above 40 percent, you may want to let the corn stand in the field for a while. But don't leave it out too long; the later you harvest corn, the more you may lose through ear dropping, lodging, and shattering.

If you plan to use a picker-sheller, the corn should contain about 27 percent moisture. Hueg and \_\_\_\_\_ say that if moisture is above 30 percent, a picker-sheller will crush the kernels. With less than 22 percent, you may lose many kernels.

Either shelled or ear corn silage is a good bet for the livestock producer. An air-tight, upright concrete silo is okay, but, again, watch the moisture. Ear corn silage calls for 40-50 percent moisture. Shelled corn needs at least 30-35 percent. Use a hammer mill for either kind of silage. This will make for a coarse grind and good packing.

Don't store corn in wide cribs if the moisture is above 25 percent. However, you can put such corn in cribs only 4 feet wide, if the crib is exposed and at a right angle to prevailing winds. Such cribs in experiments have safely stored corn with up to 35 percent kernel moisture. If your crib is wider than this, you can put an A-frame down the center to let more air through the corn. In round cribs, you can reduce spoilage by putting in portable ducts.

# # #

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS  
For use week of  
October 27

### WRAP GAME WELL FOR FREEZER

Game that is poorly wrapped for freezing may not be much of a treat by the time it is taken out of the freezer, warns Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Two important points to keep in mind in wrapping game are to: 1) use good wrapping materials and 2) wrap the product tightly. According to J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory, game that is not properly wrapped will dry out and may develop undesirable flavors, particularly if it is kept for more than two months.

It is important to get game birds into the freezer as soon as possible after they are killed and cleaned, the frozen foods experts say. Birds piled in a car trunk deteriorate quickly.

Whether you will be freezing duck, pheasant, deer or antelope, a few extra cents for good wrapping materials are well worth the price, considering the cost per pound already spent on the game, say Winter and Miss Trantanella. That extra expenditure will go far toward preserving flavor and quality.

Easiest way to store game birds -- and a very satisfactory method -- is in polyethylene bags. They may also be used for storing venison, if it is not kept more than two months. For longer storage, the frozen foods experts recommend wrapping material that is oxygenproof as well as moistureproof -- such as freezer aluminum foil, laminated freezer paper, polyethylene-coated paper or cellophane. Ordinary meat wrapping paper is not satisfactory for storing game in the freezer. Locker paper waxed on only one side is not suitable except for up to two months of storage.

Since freezer burn and rancidity may develop where there are air pockets in the frozen foods packages, tight wrapping is a "must." Use a druggist-type wrap when using foil or freezer paper.

Game will keep well in the freezer up to nine months at 0°F. or lower.

Before cooking frozen game, defrost it partially or completely in the original package at room temperature or in the refrigerator. Whole birds may be thawed in cold water.

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

SPECIAL TO LE SUEUR COUNTY  
(with mat)  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

For release week of Oct. 27

#### COUNTY HOME AGENT HONORED

Genevieve Mcfitt, LeSueur county home agent, will receive special recognition during the National Home Demonstration Agents' convention in Chicago Nov. 2-5.

She is one of a group of home agents from the United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii who will be cited for outstanding service at a special recognition brunch Nov. 5 climaxing the annual meeting of the association. The distinguished service honor will be given to the home agents for serving 10 years or more as effective educational leaders in working with rural families.

Miss Mcfitt has been home agent in LeSueur county since November, 1949. Previous to that time she was home agent in Becker county for three years and had taught for two years in Braddock, N. D. In the nine years she has been in LeSueur county, she has built up an extension home economics program with an enrollment of 665 women in 45 different groups. She works with the Rural Youth group in LeSueur county and has also played an important part in building a strong 4-H program with 27 clubs and a membership of 515.

She has been secretary of the Minnesota Home Agents' association and has served on many of the organization's committees.

A graduate of North Dakota State college, Fargo, Miss Mcfitt has also studied at the University of Wisconsin and at Colorado State university.

## GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR CARPET DOLLAR

Buying a carpet soon?

Carpets are such infrequent purchases that most consumers are usually not skilled in judging quality. That's why it's wise to go to a reliable dealer and buy a well known make of carpet, after deciding on the amount you can spend and the type of fiber you want, according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Price can be one guide in carpet buying, Mrs. Zabel says. If you have less than \$10 per yard to spend on carpeting, you can get cotton, rayon, blends of rayon and nylon and blends of rayon and wool. In the \$10 to \$12 per yard group, you will find the low-priced wools, better quality rayons and acrilan; from \$12-\$15, better quality acrilan and 100 percent nylon; over \$15, high-quality wools and nylons or blends of nylon and wool.

In selecting a particular fiber for carpeting, consider its characteristics and then decide which fiber will best meet your family needs, Mrs. Zabel suggests. In choosing a blend, remember that it takes 20 percent or more of a fiber to give its desired characteristics to the carpet. The blend performs like the major fiber.

Mrs. Zabel gives these characteristics of fibers used in carpets:

Cotton, the least expensive carpeting, soils easily, mats down and fades or appears to fade. Cotton rugs should be kept small enough so they can be washed at home, since they require frequent cleaning.

Rayon mats down and soils readily. It has lovely colors and is easily cleaned.

Acrilan compares favorably with wool. It springs back when walked on, wears well and cleans easily. However, oil stains may become permanent if they are not removed immediately.

Wool is resilient, resists soil, withstands hard wear, but is subject to attack by moths.

Nylon will outwear wool, but it may mat down and can melt if burned, for example, by a cigarette. Oil stains may become permanent if not removed soon after the spot appears.

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

Immediate release

## TIMBER MARKET BELOW PAST TWO YEARS

Minnesota timber producers may have a poorer market year ahead than normal, according to Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

He says reports from industries indicate that high inventories and the recent business slow-down mean smaller quantities of wood products will be bought during the coming months than were purchased during the similar period of the past two years.

However, he adds, the lumber market is on the "up again." Increased construction in recent months is one reason.

Spruce and balsam pulp will be in smaller demand than last year, but the outlook is about the same for jack pine pulpwood. Aspen, Anderson says, may actually have a better market than that of the past two years.

There seems to be a good market for high quality cedar posts, but the market is poor for cedar ties. The piling market is holding up and veneer bolts seem to be in fairly good demand, Anderson says.

He emphasizes that with market conditions as they are or at any other time, it's important to get a contract for sale before cutting any timber. This contract should specify sale price, type of product, size classes and amount of product being purchased.

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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 23, 1958

Immediate release

#### 4-H ALUMNI WINNERS NAMED

Two Minnesota farmers and two homemakers have been named state winners in the national 4-H alumni recognition program, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

The 1958 winners are Mrs. Wilbert Dean, Byron; Mrs. John G. Ford, Deerwood; Lester Anderson, Mapleton; and Ora Eisenbarger, Granada.

The winners will receive plaques from Olin Mathieson Chemical corporation, Plant Food division, Little Rock, Ark.

The former 4-H members were chosen because of their leadership, participation and interest in youth, civic, public, church and school activities.

Mrs. Dean has been a 4-H leader for 15 years and during that time has helped many members win county, state and national awards. She has worked with youth groups in church, has been a choir soloist and Sunday school teacher. She has been PTA president, FHA chapter mother and has been active in the Olmsted county hospital auxiliary.

Mrs. Ford has a family of eight children, all of whom have been or are 4-H club members. She has taken time from her homemaking duties to serve as a leader of the Victory 4-H club in Deerwood for 12 years, to be a cub scout den mother, teach vacation Bible school and Sunday school, act as secretary of the church board and serve as librarian in Deerwood public library.

Anderson is a Blue Earth county commissioner and has been chairman of the county board. He is a past president of the Blue Earth County Rural Youth group. He has also served as chairman of the state organization of county commissioners. For five years he was a 4-H club leader and has been active in a variety of community affairs. As a 4-H club member, he showed the grand championship barrow at the Junior Livestock Show in 1943.

Eisenbarger has been active in 4-H work for 15 years as a parent and for seven years as a leader. He has served as an officer on numerous school and community organizations - as president of the Granada PTA, town clerk, president of the local Farm Bureau, chairman of the township hospital fund drive, president of the young people's church group, assistant band leader and member of the city and school bands. For two years he was superintendent of the 4-H swine exhibit at the county fair.

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B-2175-jbn

add 1 young people's interests

Naturally, most single groups gave high ratings to "How to choose a life partner." And most men--but few women--were interested in discussions on getting started in business. Single town men rated photography high; other men rated it low.

Despite the lack of general interest in group building, two things stood out: One was a high interest of younger married farm women in discussions on community organizations. Second, older married farm men showed high interest in discussions of "Foreign affairs and how they affect us." Most other groups showed only moderate interest in foreign affairs.

Taves and Pinches say the differences in interests among the subgroups point up important needs in communities for special interest groups. And such groups must be drawn from the whole community. No one young adult group--such as a church club--is likely to have enough highly interested persons for effective subgroups in all the possible fields of interest.

The study also emphasized the melting of once-sharp lines between farm and town people. Only 11 percent of all the interviewees preferred groups made up mostly of farm folks. Another 11 percent wanted mostly town people, but 78 percent didn't care where the group members lived. Besides, 71 percent specifically said they felt young adults--18 to 30--from both farm and town had enough in common to make for a good organization. The young people did want to split up according to age and marital status, though.

Low ratings given to many activities show a need to impress upon youth and young adults their duties to participate in community life, the sociologists say. It's equally important to stress rewards. And young adults need to understand more clearly the contribution their participation can make to the community.

This, Taves and Pinches say, might be done in two ways:

First, by channeling efforts of young adults in projects of obvious community value.

Second, by having older adult organizations recognize--publicly--the accomplishments and contributions of young adults.

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

A FARM AND HOME  
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate release

ACTIVITY INTERESTS OF YOUNG PEOPLE STUDIED

Minnesota's older adults need to give more attention to young people's organizations--if young adults are to make important contributions to the community

A recent University of Minnesota survey shows young men and women have little enthusiasm for many standard community activities such as organization planning, membership drives and square dancing. But the study pointed up some definite possibilities for effective older youth organizations, if they're handled right.

The study was conducted by Marvin Taves, rural sociologist, and Robert Pinches, former state 4-H club staff member at the University of Minnesota. Taves and Pinches surveyed 271 Minnesota men and women, 18-30 years of age, and asked each person to rate 43 different discussion topics or activities according to degree of interest. The people were divided according to age, residence and marital status.

Each subgroup gave the highest rating to "Having a wholesome religious life." Study and discussion of "How to make money" was also put close to the top by most groups. Other activities rated high were: selection of clothing, citizenship, fixing up the house, improving personal grace and grooming, home entertaining, wise use of credit, first aid and study of improving family relationships.

Most subgroups gave low ratings to: membership drives and planning programs, square dancing, plays and skits, farm partnership organization and learning to do needle or fancy work.

There were some big differences from one group to another, though. As you might expect, child care and training was rated high in interest by women and married men, but low by single men. Women gave high ratings to "Preparing meals on a small budget;" men rated it low. Younger groups were more interested in learning how to find good jobs than were older people.

(more)

University Farm and Home News  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 21, 1958

SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS  
County Agent Introduction

Yields of onions raised in a field varietal trial are checked here by Dwight Ault, left, Freeborn county assistant agent, and Orrin Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. The onion demonstration is on the C. Muilenburg farm near Hollandale. Such trials are conducted every year in several areas of Minnesota, in cooperation with county agents and farmers.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENT  
For use week of  
November 3

TURKEY, APPLES  
HEADLINE MONTH'S  
PLENTIFUL FOODS

Turkey and apples are headliners among many foods expected in abundance in November, reports Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ county families should have no trouble getting turkey for holiday meals at reasonable prices, \_\_\_\_\_ says. Supplies of turkeys of all sizes will probably be even larger than last year. A large proportion of this year's crop will be going to market in November and December, and stocks of turkey in cold storage are now at a record high level.

The American apple crop this year is the second largest in two decades and the biggest since 1949 -- estimated at 127 million bushels.

For variety in poultry for November eating, broiler-fryer chickens will be plentiful, along with turkeys. Pork will be abundant, and will sell at about the same retail prices as a year ago.

Because so many young hens make up this fall's laying flocks, medium and small-size eggs will be the most plentiful and the most thrifty buys.

Potatoes are one of the best vegetable buys this fall because of the large potato crop, \_\_\_\_\_ says. The fall potatoes are the "storage" potatoes that keep better than the early "new potatoes" and are suited to many different cooking methods.

Cabbage is another vegetable that will appear on markets in quantity this month. Cabbage deserves a place on the family table more often because of its high vitamin C value and appetizing flavor, especially for salads, and its low price.

The big cranberry crop this fall -- the largest since 1953 -- will bring plenty of this traditional holiday fruit to markets for Thanksgiving and the rest of the month.

Large and family-size containers of frozen or canned berries, peanut butter, ripe olives, fats and oils and walnuts, dates and honey for holiday baking are also on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for November.

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

A MINNESOTA  
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

## "EMERGENCY" SILAGE PROCESS BECOMES STANDARD PROCEDURE

WINDOM--A new idea in silage-making did such a good job of solving a "wet corn" problem here in 1957 that many farmers this year made standard practice of the innovation.

The new procedure is making ear corn silage of a crop too wet to put in cribs, but too low in moisture for ordinary corn-and-stalk silage.

One man who picked up the idea was Alfred Nielsen, beef and hog farmer. "A moisture test in fall 1957 showed that my corn contained nearly 40 percent moisture," he recalls. Corn should be down to 22 percent for safe storage in most cribs, while 65 percent is the minimum for ordinary silage.

After discussing the problem with Herman Vossen, Cottonwood county agent, Nielsen decided on ear corn silage. It worked so well he made silage the same general way this year. Here's how he did it: He picked the corn and hired a portable hammer mill to grind up the ears and blow it into his 14 X 40-foot concrete stave silo. To keep the silo air-tight as possible, he calked the doors and put a sheet of plastic over the top of the silage.

"If I had put that corn in a crib, it all would have spoiled," Nielsen says, "But there was no spoilage in my silo to amount to anything. What's more, I fed about two inches of silage per day, and still there was practically no spoilage during this time."

Last year, Nielsen used no screen in the hammer mill, but put in a two-inch screen this year. The cob in the ear was ground very well and mixed nicely with the corn. "This is important," Nielsen says, "because the cob shouldn't get separated from the corn when blowing into the silo."

Beef steers and heifers ate the silage and gained well, according to Nielsen, and he states that "I really think corn stored this way is more digestible than it would be as dry ear corn."

This year, his corn tested out to 33-38 percent moisture so, following Vossen's recommendations, Nielsen put in about 1,000 gallons of water to raise the moisture content.

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University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 28, 1958

Immediate release

#### 4-H CLUBS CITED FOR HEALTH ACHIEVEMENTS

Ten Minnesota 4-H clubs have been cited for their records in health achievement of individual members and in community projects.

Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced that the following clubs will receive special certificates for developing outstanding health programs: Sugar City 4-H club, Carver county; Liberty 4-H club, Chisago county; Go-Fors, Dakota county; Harmony Happy Hustlers, Dodge county; Maple Grove Trailblazers, Hennepin county; Cascade Cruisers, Olmsted county; Gray Livewires, Pipestone county; Blue Ribbon 4-H club, Rock county; Bullard Trail Blazers, Wadena county; Rosendale Skippers, Watonwan county.

Five of the clubs received certificates for their health achievements last year also: the Maple Grove Trailblazers, Cascade Cruisers, Rosendale Skippers and Harmony Happy Hustlers.

In all of the clubs various phases of health were stressed in the program throughout the year. Members had annual physical and dental examinations, Mantoux tests, chest x-rays and polio shots. The winning clubs have promoted milk drinking and milk pasteurization among members and encouraged them to eat balanced meals. Many of the members have taken first-aid and home nursing courses, given health demonstrations and built booths and window displays featuring health. They have taken part in community health programs, have assisted with many health drives and have conducted campaigns for rat control. Other projects of the clubs included making special favors for hospital patients and giving programs at rest homes.

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B-2180-jbn

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
October 28, 1958

Immediate release

#### COUNTY HOME AGENT HONORED

Genevieve Moffitt, LeSueur county home agent, will receive special recognition during the National Home Demonstration Agents' convention in Chicago Nov. 2-5.

She is one of a group of home agents from the United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii who will be cited for outstanding service at a special recognition brunch Nov. 5 climaxing the annual meeting of the association. The distinguished service honor will be given to the home agents for serving 10 years or more as effective educational leaders in working with rural families.

Miss Moffitt has been home agent in LeSueur county since November, 1949. Previous to that time she was home agent in Becker county for three years and had taught for two years in Braddock, N. D. In the nine years she has been in LeSueur county, she has built up an extension home economics program with an enrollment of 665 women in 45 different groups. She works with the Rural Youth group in LeSueur county and has also played an important part in building a strong 4-H program with 27 clubs and a membership of 515.

She has been secretary of the Minnesota Home Agents' association and has served on many of the organization's committees.

A graduate of North Dakota State college, Fargo, Miss Moffitt has also studied at the University of Wisconsin and at Colorado State university.

Other home agents attending the Chicago convention besides Miss Moffitt will be Julia Bartlett, Minneapolis; Ruth Johnson, Ada; Audrey Tolzman, Jackson; Irene Ott, Glencoe; Ada Todnem, Pipestone; Olive Opp, Glenwood; Marian Nelson, St. Paul; and Jeanette Bogue, Willmar.

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October 28, 1958

To all counties  
For use week of  
November 3 or later

BIGGER HERD OF  
FEEDER CATTLE  
MORE EFFICIENT

If you have around 30 feeder calves, you can increase to 40 or 50 head without having to spend much more time caring for the herd. And the added efficiency you get this way can make a big difference in profits.

A recent University of Minnesota study of 59 cattle farms in southern Minnesota showed this: Thirty long-fed calves required about 7 hours labor per week, or an hour a day for regular chores while on limited feed of grain in dry lot. This was for hand feeding hay, silage and grain twice daily. It also included bedding the animals two or three times weekly, watering and observation, care of sick animals, and grinding feed on the farm. Hauling manure and other tasks took about 90 hours for the feeding season.

Adding more cattle took only 50 additional minutes per week for regular chores for each extra ten head and about 7 1/2 hours more for the entire feeding period for handling manure and other jobs. This rule held up to about 120 head. And all these calculations are for hand labor. Agricultural economists R. G. Johnson and T. R. Nodland made the study.

Compared another way, 40 head of calves took 400 hours of labor over a 49-week period which includes 6 weeks on corn stalks. Herds of 80 required only 50 percent more, or 600 hours. From the study, Johnson and Nodland learned you can estimate total labor hours for a typical long-fed calf program this way: Multiply the number of head by 5 and add this figure to 200.

Biggest increases in efficiency come from enlarging small herds. For example, increasing from 20 to 30 head reduces labor per animal by 22 percent. But going from 50 to 60 head cuts labor by around 7 1/2 percent per head.

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"HARD SURFACING"  
STRETCHES LIFE  
OF FARM MACHINES

Here's a neat, easy way to get anywhere from twice to 20 times as much wear out of the "cutting edges" of your farm machinery.

It's called "hard surfacing," and means welding a coating, edge or point of metal on surfaces that get the most wear. The material used for hard surfacing is an alloy that doesn't wear as rapidly as machinery steel.

According to William L. Olson, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, hard-surfacing pays on many farm machines: plow shares, discs, coulters, cultivator shovels, chisels, feed mill hammers, draw bar connections, mower shoes and even ensilage knives. Cost of hard-surfacing a plow lay, for example, may vary from 75 cents to \$1.25, depending on the type of soil for which it is being prepared.

There are two main kinds of wear, Olson explains--abrasion and impact. Abrasion is a cause of wear in sandy and even in heavy soils under dry conditions such as prevail this fall. Impact is a problem in rocky soils or anytime the surface of the tool is battered and worn away. Hard-surfacing, if done properly, can help delay either condition.

Hard surfacing material comes in rods. Several types are available, but specifications clearly indicate which kind to use for certain conditions. You can do the welding yourself, if you have the equipment, or have a local welder do it. Many vocational agriculture teachers can advise farmers how to do the work.

Since this process works so well, you might wonder why machinery parts aren't made out of this alloy in the first place. The reason, Olson explains, is that the alloys are more expensive than steel. It would seldom pay to make an entire plow lay, for example, from the alloy. Second, lower-cost alloys are generally brittle and wouldn't stand the strain that most machinery parts take.

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A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

HERD MIX IS  
GOOD ENOUGH  
FOR CALVES

Dairy calves don't need a complete "starter" ration; a good, simple grain mixture and long hay like you give the rest of the herd is enough.

In fact, calves on a "herd" mix of 40 pounds ground shelled corn, 30 pounds ground oats, 20 pounds wheat bran and 10 pounds soybean oil meal outgained calves on a complete starter formula in University of Minnesota tests.

The starter ration contained ground corn, soybean oil meal, ground alfalfa, molasses, wheat bran, beet pulp, salt, bone meal and a feed additive. It was similar to many ready-mixed starter formulas. This ration is "complete," while long hay was fed with the herd mix.

W. A. Olson and J. B. Williams compared the herd mix with both pelleted starter and with starter in meal form. The trial was conducted from birth to 84 days for each calf.

Average gains for the entire trial were: calves on herd mix, 1.43 pounds daily; starter meal, 1.18 pounds and pelleted starter, 0.97 pounds daily. Calves on herd mix also outgained the other two groups during both the first and second half of the trial period.

Another point from this study was that pelleted starter brought slower gains than starter in meal form. This has been found true in other tests, too.

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To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

FILLERS FOR YOUR 4-H COLUMN

"Improving family and community living" is the theme of the 37th National 4-H Club congress being held in Chicago Nov. 30-Dec. 4. Nearly 2,000 official 4-H club delegates, adult leaders and guests will be entertained at the congress by sponsors of national 4-H projects.

\* \* \* \* \*

Half a million young people have been 4-H club members since 4-H work was organized in Minnesota nearly half a century ago.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The easiest way to maintain good health is to act as if we wanted it." That's a suggestion Mrs. Audrey McGuigan gave club members attending this year's State 4-H Health camp at Itasca State Park.

\* \* \* \* \*

Can bad manners be fatal? They can, when you're a driver, says Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. The road hog, the speeder and the driver who fails to give signals -- all show bad manners and a disregard for life.

\* \* \* \* \*

Boys and girls living in cities, towns and suburban areas as well as in the country are eligible to join 4-H clubs. Last year 9,000 of Minnesota's 47,000 members came from urban and other non-farm areas.

\* \* \* \* \*

Are you a boy or girl who wants activity, adventure and the opportunity for achievement? You'll find them in the 4-H club program.

Four-H'ers carry on a wide variety of projects in farming, homemaking, community service, leadership and other activities. They raise livestock and poultry, grow gardens and field crops, make useful articles in farm and home shop, sew, cook, preserve food and improve their homes and home yards. Recreation at monthly meetings, parties, outings and trips give members an opportunity to have fun and to meet young people their own age.

Enrollments are open now for boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21. The county extension office, a 4-H member or a local club leader can give you information about joining.

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### FARM FILLERS

Keep your hogs in a small lot when they near market weight. Otherwise, they may run off too much flesh, says H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Also: cut the protein content to 10 percent after pigs reach 175 pounds--if they've been getting 13 percent since weighing 100 pounds. If you know exactly when hogs will be marketed, you can give them no protein at all for the last four or five days. But if they go longer without protein, they'll lose weight.

\* \* \* \* \*

Current high prices for feeder calves are no reason for expanding or starting beef cow herds now. Ermond Hartmans, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota explains that feeder calves from cows added now may sell for much less two years from now. Present prices--around 35-36 cents--for feeder calves are at or near a peak and can't be expected to remain that high.

\* \* \* \* \*

The lumber market is on the up again, although the timber market in general will be poorer than normal in the coming year. Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says outlook is about the same for jack pine pulpwood, but aspen may have a better market. Other timber market prospects: high quality cedar posts, good; cedar ties, poor; piling, good; veneer bolts, fair.

\* \* \* \* \*

Depending on how it's hooked up, a pump system for field drainage takes between 60 cents and two dollars' worth of electricity per acre drained. Curtis Larson, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer, bases that conclusion on five years of study. Power use ranged from 19.5 to 30.3 kilowatt hours per acre, for an average of 24.3

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## FRUIT GROWERS TO HAVE ANNUAL MEETING

The Minnesota Fruit Growers' association and the Wisconsin State Horticultural society will hold their 12th annual meeting at the Winona hotel, Winona, Nov. 5 and 6.

Everette Severe, promotion director, National Apple institute, Washington, will be a featured speaker for the event. He will talk Wednesday (Nov. 5) afternoon on national and local apple promotion. T. T. Aamodt, Minnesota State Department of Agriculture, and Marlon Schweir, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, will report on state apple promotion activities at the same session. Charles S. Hofmann, Plainview, president of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association, will discuss the proposed market control law for Minnesota.

Speaker at the annual banquet Wednesday evening will be a Wisconsin apple grower, William F. Connell, Menomonie. He will give observations on a 10,000-mile trip visiting orchards from coast to coast and in Canada.

Staff members of the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin will discuss insect and disease problems during the conference. Refrigerated storage and the future for dwarf apple trees in this region are other topics to be considered during the meeting. A sampling of new apple varieties will be followed by a discussion, "Where are we going on apple varieties?" led by Arnold Ulrich, Rochester, president of the Minnesota fruit growers.

The fruit growers' meeting is open to anyone interested, according to J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association. Registration fee is 50 cents.

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SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS  
County Agent Introduction

One of the county agent's most frequently used tools is the camera-- mostly for slides used at farm and home meetings. Operation of a new camera is discussed here by Tim Main, left, Virginia, North St. Louis county agent, and Leo Keskinen, vocational agriculture teacher at Duluth. Main has held his present post since January, 1957, after 14 years as an agriculture instructor in Wisconsin high schools and 7 years as a field representative for the American Guernsey Cattle club.

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SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

Eileen G. Anderson, Route 1, North Branch, has been awarded an Augustus L. Searle scholarship of \$300 for 1958-59, according to an announcement from A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction and assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Anderson ss enrolled as a freshman in home economics at the University.

She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Anderson, North Branch.

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University Farm and Home News  
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## TRANSPORTATION COSTS ARE IMPORTANT BARRIER TO MILK SHIPMENT

Transportation costs are often the major barrier to shipping Minnesota milk to other states, a University of Minnesota study shows.

The study was conducted by agricultural economists James H. Hammill and Willard W. Cochrane and is reported in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes," an Agricultural Extension Service publication.

The economists found that blend prices for milk at three distant markets varied from \$1.34 to \$2.26 per hundred pounds above the Twin City class 2 price. They made the comparison for each month over a 3-year period. The distant markets studied were Dallas, Texas; Philadelphia; and Baltimore.

After subtracting transportation costs, the difference resulted in a price advantage for Minnesota milk at the Dallas market from July through February. During other months the price differential was not high enough to offset shipping costs. There was little or no price advantage for any months of the year at the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets.

For hauling fluid milk from the Twin Cities to the three other cities, the economists figured that tank truck costs would be \$1.73 per hundred pounds to Dallas, \$1.88 to Philadelphia and \$1.96 to Baltimore. This took into account the different truck weight restrictions in the different states.

In other words, the two eastern markets have only limited opportunities for Minnesota milk producers. At Dallas, the price for the 8 highest months ranged from 19 to 53 cents per hundred pounds--over shipping costs--above the Twin City price.

The economists add, however, that blend prices in distant markets would decline as more milk is shipped in from another state. How much it declined would depend on how much milk moved in.

(more)

add 1 milk shipment to distant markets

For example, the economists found that best returns to Twin City producers from shipping to Dallas would result from sending 10 million pounds per month into that city. But if this happened, the Twin City blend price would increase 5.5 cents per hundred pounds, while in Dallas it would go down 28.2 cents. That would mean the advantage of shipping to Dallas wouldn't be as great as you might think at first glance.

In the Twin City order market, "Class 1" price is that paid for milk consumed as fluid milk and "Class 2" is the lower price for the remainder. Farmers get a "blend" price, which is a weighted average of the two. Blend price is what Minnesota producers are assumed to be able to receive in each of the out-of-state markets. And if returns from shipping milk from Minnesota to the other markets is above the Twin City class 2 price, there would be a price advantage for all Twin City producers.

The economists based their comparisons on shipping on a year-round basis and on the assumption that no other barriers to milk shipment existed. They also add that it might be possible to reduce transportation costs to some extent. One way could be by concentrating milk before shipment. At present, little milk is concentrated for shipment because of high processing costs and consumer resistance to this product. But if it ever became feasible, concentration could reduce transportation costs by as much as two-thirds.

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#### DISTRICT CONFERENCES FOR RURAL YOUTH TO BE HELD

Three district conferences for Minnesota Rural Youth and Young Men's and Women's groups will be held in November.

The conferences are scheduled as follows: southeast district, Faribault hotel, Faribault, Nov. 7-8; southwest district, Community hall, Sleepy Eye, Nov. 21-22; and the north central district, St. Cloud hotel, St. Cloud, Nov. 21-22.

"Why -- RY?" is the statewide conference theme.

The Faribault conference opens with a buffet supper on Friday night at which time Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, will be the keynote speaker. George Donohue, extension rural sociologist at the University of Minnesota, will speak at both the southeast and southwest conferences.

Highlights of the Sleepy Eye conference will include slides shown by Donavon Johnson, Atwater, 1957 International Foreign Youth Exchange delegate to Guatemala. Discussion groups will evaluate the Rural Youth organization.

The St. Cloud conference will feature Stanley Sahlstrom, St. Cloud State college, as banquet speaker, Nov. 22. The group will visit St. Cloud industries on the morning of Nov. 22.

The southeast and southwest district conferences will include leadership training sessions. All districts will have business meetings.

Young adults are invited to attend the meetings, whether they are members of Rural Youth groups or not.

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B-2184-sah

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## USE GOOD WRAP : FOR FREEZING GAME

Unless game is properly wrapped for the freezer, it may not be the treat you expect several months from now, University of Minnesota frozen foods experts warn.

Two of the keys to success in freezing game birds are 1) getting them into the freezer as soon as possible after killing them and 2) wrapping them tightly in moisture-vapor-proof materials, according to J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University food processing laboratory.

They warn that birds should not be piled in a car trunk any longer than necessary, because deterioration is rapid under such conditions.

Whether you expect to put duck, pheasant, deer or antelope in the freezer during the hunting season, the cost per pound of game is high enough so that expenditure of a few extra cents is worthwhile to preserve its flavor and quality, the frozen foods experts say. Game improperly wrapped will dry out and may take on undesirable flavors, particularly if it is kept for more than two months.

Polyethylene bags are convenient and very satisfactory for storing game birds. They may also be used for venison, if it is not stored over two months. For a longer period, however, venison should be wrapped in oxygen-proof as well as moisture-proof material such as laminated freezer paper, polyethylene-coated paper, freezer aluminum foil, cellophane or other transparent films made especially for frozen foods. Ordinary meat wrapping paper is not satisfactory for storing game in the freezer. Locker paper waxed on only one side is not suitable except for up to two months of storage.

Good wrapping material is not enough, however. The wrap must be snug and tight or freezer burn and rancidity may develop where there are air pockets in the frozen foods packages. Use a druggist-type wrap when using a freezer paper or foil.

Recommended storage period for keeping game is nine months at 0°F. or lower.

Before cooking frozen game, defrost it partially or completely in the original package at room temperature or in the refrigerator. Whole birds may be thawed in cold water.

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#### 4-H FARM AND HOME SHOP WINNERS NAMED

Ernest Breznay, 18, Goodridge, has been named state winner in the 4-H farm and home shop project, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

He will receive an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago Nov. 30-Dec. 4.

Five blue ribbon winners were selected in the farm and home shop project: Ronald Royce, 19, Rochester, reserve champion; Merlin Hanson, 17, Mabel; Willis Pfiesser, 16, Claremont; Dale Johnson, 20, Red Wing; Fred Anderson, 17, Cambridge. Royce will receive a \$25 savings bond and the others will receive tools from Republic Steel corporation, Cleveland, Ohio. Breznay's trip to the Club Congress is sponsored by the Chicago Northwestern railroad.

In the seven years he has taken the farm and home shop project, Breznay has won five championships in a wide variety of demonstrations at the Pennington county fair, including making red lead paint, making a coldframe, cleaning a blow torch and cleaning an electric motor. He has won five county championships on articles he has made in his shop project, one of them an air compressor.

He has held the offices of reporter, secretary and president of the Mavie 4-H club and is a junior leader. The son of Mr. and Mrs. George Breznay, he is a sophomore at Bemidji State college.

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