

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1959

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

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CLOTHING

New Drip-Dry Process

Your local dry cleaner may soon be able to apply wash-wear finishes to your cotton clothes.

Researchers in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working with the National Institute of Drycleaning, have developed several crease-holding, wrinkle-resisting resin finishes that are inexpensive and may be applied by standard dry cleaning equipment. The new process may be especially helpful in setting permanent pleats in women's cotton skirts.

Most promising of the new finishes is under test now and results so far are good. The finish appears to hold pressed-in creases well, yet to resist wrinkles. The finish will not last the life of the garment, but cost studies indicate it should be inexpensive enough to justify renewal.

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Colored Sheets Tested

Tests completed recently in 12 metropolitan hotels indicated that quality colored sheets and pillowcases are practical for use in hotels despite wide variances in laundering practices. Fading was not serious with the selected vat dyes used. Sheets and pillowcases used in the hotel tests were pastel shades of yellow, pink, green and blue. Individual test items were laundered as many as 197 times, using the hotels' standard laundry soaps, bleaches and rinses.

-jbn-

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

FOOD AND NUTRITIONDelicate Dessert for March Egg Month

A delicate dessert that's the perfect finishing touch to a hearty meal is Meringue Peaches. It's also a way of using the high-quality eggs that are so plentiful this month. Place canned peach halves with a little syrup in a shallow baking dish. Drop meringue by spoonfuls over the peaches. Then bake in a moderate oven until the meringue is lightly browned. Serve in sauce dishes topped with soft custard.

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Egg Cooking Pointers

The eggs and egg dishes you're featuring in family meals during this season of egg plenty deserve the cooking that makes them most appetizing. As a reminder, here are some basic rules for best results:

Use low to moderate heat in cooking eggs. Too high heat or overcooking toughens the texture.

When making custards, sauces or other mixtures that call for combining liquid with egg, avoid curdling by adding the hot liquid gradually to the beaten egg -- never the egg to the hot liquid.

Add a little lemon juice or cream of tartar to egg whites before beating so they will hold their form better.

To combine beaten egg whites with other mixtures, fold -- don't stir -- using a light under-and-over motion. For omelets and souffles fold the heavy mixture into the beaten egg white -- not the whites into the other mixture. Don't overmix or you will lose some of the air you have beaten into the egg whites.

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Most for Your Money

To make the most of the canned peas you buy, use the liquid in the can. Drain the liquid into a saucepan, cook down with a little onion or other seasoning, as desired. Then add the peas, heat and serve.

FAMILY LIVINGWives in Labor Force

Thirty percent of the wives in the U. S. are in the labor force, according to recent Census Bureau figures. In 1940 only about 15 percent of wives were employed.

Biggest increase has been among women in their 30's and 40's, old enough so their children are likely to be in school or college, or out on their own. However, there has been a tendency for more mothers of young children to be gainfully employed. The outlook is for increasing numbers of women in the labor force -- particularly in the 35 to 44-year range.

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On-the-Job Expenses of Working Wives

How much does the working wife have left for the family purse?

A study made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1957 in four small cities in Georgia showed that about 30 percent of the earnings of working wives went for expenses directly related to their jobs.

Expenditures that averaged nearly a third of what they earned included social security payments, income taxes, transportation and lunches. In addition, these wives had expenses for hired help for child care, laundry, sewing and general housework that were considerably higher than the amount spent by families with full-time homemakers. Spending for hired help was found to be especially high in families with children under six.

Employed wives also spent more for their clothing than non-employed wives in families at the same income level.

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Independent Living for Senior Citizens

Most people over 60 want to continue living in their own homes and apartments, according to studies in several states. They also wish to continue working either full-time or part-time as long as they can.

Three-fourths of the older people questioned in a survey in Iowa indicated they would like to continue living in the same communities where they now are. A survey of a Pennsylvania rural community showed that rural living was favorable for retired farm people but less successful for city people who moved to the country to retire.

Did You Know That --

Black and white pepper come from the same climbing vine? Black pepper is the whole berry, picked before maturity, while white pepper is the matured berry freed of its black outer hull.

White pepper is less pungent than black pepper and is used mostly in light-colored foods, where the color of black pepper might be objectionable?

Red or cayenne pepper is not related to the black and white peppers? It is the ground fruit of plants belonging to the same family as paprika, pimiento and chili.

Allspice is not a mixture of several different spices? It received its name because its flavor is reminiscent of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg.

Navel oranges from California are in unusually large supply?

There are 300,000 petunia seeds in one ounce?

Liver is a real storehouse of nutrition?

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Fiftieth Anniversary of Home Economics Association

A festive 50th anniversary party is being planned for March 11 by the Minnesota Home Economics Association in honor of its parent organization, the American Home Economics Association, which was founded in 1909.

A dinner party Wednesday, March 11, in the main ballroom, Coffman Memorial Union at the University of Minnesota, will commemorate the birthday of the organization, announces Home Agent _____. "Visions of the Future" is the theme of the event. The dinner is for all home economists and friends of home economics. Reservations for the dinner may be made by writing or calling Genevieve Johnston, 807 Broadway N.E., Minneapolis 13, Minnesota.

Banquet speaker will be Helen LeBaron, Dean of Home Economics at Iowa State College and a vice president of the national association. The evening program will also highlight the accomplishments in home economics during the last 50 years and focus on the challenge of the future.

Membership in the American Home Economics Association has grown from the original 700 charter members to 24,000. -jbn-

Immediate release

SILAGE GAS DANGER EXISTS, BUT SHOULDN'T STOP SILAGE MAKING

Silo gas is a definite danger on Minnesota farms.

Yet, the danger itself is no reason for any farmer to stop making silage.

With a few simple precautions, the problem can be avoided, scientists say.

A University of Minnesota study during the past two summers showed that of 331 silos where careful analyses were made, 29 percent had silo gas--poisonous nitrogen dioxide. And less than half of the farmers whose silos showed evidence of the gas said they noticed the fumes.

This study was made by a team of scientists--R. A. Briggs, agronomist; J. V. Scaletti, livestock scientist; J. J. Jezeski, dairy bacteriologist; and C. K. Otis, agricultural engineer. They report preliminary results of the study in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, an Agricultural Experiment station publication.

In addition to the 331 silos carefully analyzed, Briggs received mail questionnaires on silo gas from 866 farmers. Of the questionnaires, one in eight reported that the farmer had seen gas. But if the same thing occurred on these farms as where the scientists took samples, there would have been twice as many cases of gas reported. The gas was never detected by chemical testing after 3 days after silo filling.

Gas occurred in about the same proportion of silos studied regardless of the type of silage it contained--grass, legume, oats or corn. And farmers recognized it no more often with one type of silage than with another.

(more)

add 1 silo gas

Any crop and any silo can produce nitrogen dioxide. However, it can't always be seen in dark silo rooms or dark chutes. And it may not be concentrated enough to be seen and yet may injure livestock and humans.

Some of the comments from farmers returning questionnaires were especially meaningful. A Wabasha county farmer wrote: "I finished filling the last silo on Oct. 9. Gas was present in the silo chute and in the silage room the day after filling was started. The green silage leaves in the chute turned yellow."

Another farmer in the same county reported gas poisoning in 1956. He said it "killed 40 chickens in the barn and caused a new 1/2-inch rope in the chute to just fall apart."

"The walls of the silo seemed to be tinted brown from it," a Pine county farmer reported. And from Nobles county, a man who filled three silos said "one of them had extreme amounts of gas the next morning after filling." The gas, he reported, was of a dark golden color.

Briggs, Scaletti, Jezeski and Otis say a farmer can avoid poisoning from the gas by following these steps:

1. Watch for irritating yellow or brown fumes in or near the silo during filling. If you see them, stay away from the silo. These gases are heavier than air and settle downward.
2. Don't enter the silo without first running the blower for 10 or 15 minutes.
3. Leave the chute door open at the top surface of the silage.
4. Provide ventilation at the base of the chute when the silo is attached to the barn.
5. Keep children and animals away from the silo area for 10 days after filling.

The University studies on silo gas are being conducted cooperatively by the School of Public Health and the Agricultural Experiment station.

MINNESOTA ALFALFA SEED PERFORMANCE VARIES

Minnesota farmers can be sure of getting good alfalfa seed performance when they buy certified seed.

A University of Minnesota agronomist says uncertified alfalfa seed is a much greater risk and is a poor buy.

Also, it pays to be certain of the source of the seed. It sometimes gets mislabeled or won't perform as the variety on the label should.

Agronomist Laddie J. Elling makes these conclusions after four years of "trueness-to-type" tests on alfalfa. He studied samples of seed that was being offered for sale to Minnesota farmers.

He then measured growth, winterkill and winter injury and compared the results with average expected performance for each variety. This has been shown to be a good method of determining whether alfalfa is of the variety indicated on the tag.

In 1956, for example, Elling tested 85 lots of noncertified alfalfa seed. More than a third of the lots were either off-type or contained off-type plants.

Of 61 labeled Grimm lots studied in 1957, 13 did not measure up to expected standards on winterhardiness. Among 76 certified Ranger alfalfa lots, however, only one was below par. And that one poor lot was probably mistakenly mixed with nonhardy alfalfa, which would account for its poor showing.

In another test in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture agronomists and Purdue university, Elling and other researchers found that only about 45 percent of noncertified Ranger lots performed as Ranger should.

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Immediate release

STATE 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST SATURDAY

A championship title and a \$200 award will be at stake Saturday (March 7) when 17 district winners in the statewide 4-H speaking contest compete in the finals on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

More than 800 club members took part in local and county contests this year.

The state contest will be held at 9 a. m. in Coffey hall. Announcement of the champion will be made following broadcast of the speeches of the two highest-ranking contestants over WCCO radio between 4:05 and 4:30 p. m.

District winners who will compete in the state contest are Robbie Bonneville, Kettle River; Vernita Drum, Chisago City; Karlene Nore, Wells; Wayne Marzolf, Preston; Duane Bouchie, Grand Rapids; Kathleen Kajer, New Prague; Marcia Krog, Lake Benton; Richard Kruegar, Litchfield; Don Swanjord, Balaton; Burtman Johnson, St. Peter; Margaret Wayne, Goodridge; Carol Cady, 1275 County Road H-2, St. Paul; Coralie Christianson, Roseau; Bonnie Vergin, Buffalo; Kathryn Seeling, Bemidji; Patty Ladwig, Barnesville; and Janet Cooper, Elbow Lake.

The Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, co-sponsor of the speaking contest with the University Agricultural Extension Service for the 17th year, will be hosts to the district winners at a banquet at Coffman Memorial Union Saturday evening at 6 p. m. Speaker at the dinner will be J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture and director of Agricultural Short Courses at the University. Louis R. Weiss, president of the council, will be master of ceremonies. Guests will be entertained at a theater party following the banquet.

A special program of events has been planned for the 4-H contestants on Friday. They include a visit to North high school in Minneapolis Friday morning, where 4-H members will take part in assembly programs. Trips to Temple Aaron in St. Paul and to the state capitol to meet government officials are on the schedule for Friday afternoon.

Contest awards provided by the Jewish Community council include a \$200 first prize, a \$100 second prize and \$50 and \$25 to champion and reserve champion, respectively, to buy books for their local public or school library. District winners receive \$15 from the council and a trip to the Twin Cities.

All members prepared original speeches on the subject, "The Brotherhood of Man--Where Have We Failed, What Can I Do?"

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A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

FARM WIVES GIVE REACTION TO LIVING IN N. E. MINN.

Farm wives in northeastern Minnesota are fairly well satisfied with their own lot, but they don't recommend it to their children.

That fact was revealed in a recent survey conducted by University of Minnesota rural sociologists as one phase of a broader study. The researchers interviewed 431 farm homemakers in 13 northeastern Minnesota counties regarding their feeling toward their work, income, social life and major objectives.

Though the majority of these women had been reared on a farm, almost a third had not. More than three-fourths of them had been employed before marriage.

Incomes of these northeastern Minnesota families are somewhat under the national average and vary greatly. At least half of them supplement their farm income with off-the-farm earnings.

Practically all the women interviewed are satisfied with the community in which they live. On the other hand, about one in every five women considers recreational opportunities unsatisfactory for her family. Only a fourth feel opportunities for social contacts and social relationships are very good. Somewhat over half consider them moderately good, while the rest report that they are poor.

Many of the women would like better housing for their families. A fourth of the women consider their housing as adequate, half as satisfactory and the remainder as wholly inadequate or unsatisfactory. These are the most frequent complaints regarding their housing: lack of modern conveniences; inconveniently planned; in need of paint; cold in winter; inside or outside unattractive; too small; poorly furnished.

About a third of the women are not completely happy with their farm work. According to one out of every four, the work is too strenuous. A third of the women feel the farm ties them down so they can't get away often enough.

The first concern of these homemakers is for their children's education and future. When asked what vocational advice they had given their children, about 40 percent indicated that they had never tried to counsel them on this point or that their children were too young for such advice. Of the remaining, most of the mothers advised their children to seek their future outside the area and in some occupation other than farming, to go to college or to trade school.

The study is reported in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, a University Agricultural Experiment station publication.

Harold B. Swanson
Information Service
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

SPECIAL TO "NATIONAL LUTHERAN"

March 2, 1959

Do Christian principles really guide man today as he tries to communicate or get his ideas across to his fellow man? More specifically, does industry, our educational institutions, and even our church communicate by manipulation, by hidden persuaders, by pulling strings, and by thought control?

These fears of manipulation may sometimes be justified, but let's not let this fear or even pure disinterest or standpat attitudes be our excuse for doing a poor job of communicating our ideas. Let's face it. Without communication, all the Biblical knowledge in the world won't help us. Fortunately it's possible to communicate both effectively and morally. But to do so we need to know, study, and recognize many basic principles seldom considered part of the art of communications, and often neglected in training both lay and clerical leadership. Some of these principles are found in psychology and sociology as well as in the communications skills.

In this rural issue of the National Lutheran, let's consider the example of a group of educators--our county agents--who are achieving this deepened understanding of communications. County agents have recognized that their educational job in agriculture and home economics and giving leadership to 4-H club work depends on their ability to communicate. Recently agents over the entire nation have taken part in a communications program, especially tailored to working with rural audiences.

Here we review only a few of the communications principles that county agents are using. We'll emphasize three of the most important communications skills-- 1) the art of listening, 2) the art of understanding our audience, and 3) the art of expression.

Before going specifically to these skills, however, let's get an insight into the philosophy of one paper company as expressed in its film about communications. The film is called "Production 5118." It weaves together some basic communications principles with the communications problems of a modern company. The company planned to improve its facilities, upgrading all its workers. However, the company failed to tell its workers and the community of its intentions. The result was ill will and dissension. Communications indeed had broken down!

But one basic statement--the one ending the film--is left indelibly with viewers of the movie. I've shown and discussed this film with several hundred rural leaders, including some 50 Lutheran ministers. Only a few recognized this basic principle before it was shown on the screen. Yet it's so simple that once seen it's hard to believe we could miss it. That principle of communications is the Golden Rule, "Do Unto Others as You Would Have Them Do Unto You." If industry, with its emphasis on profit, recognizes this rule, shouldn't we follow the same communications principles in our work for the church?

Some of the basic rules revolving around the Golden Rule, as shown in "Production 5118" are these:

1. Tell people what's involved in an action. If you don't, they'll give their own reasons for things you do! People simply don't like unexplained intentions.

2. Look at your message from the other man's point of view--not yours. You may think an idea is wonderful and justified, but will your audience?

3. Remember people reach different conclusions even though they begin with the same facts. Certainly the wide divergence in views of devout Christians shows this.

4. Don't be too sure the other fellow is wrong because you are devoted and honest in your beliefs. Two viewpoints may be right on the basis of facts that each person understands.

5. Analyze what's behind your own viewpoint to get a true picture of your communications problems.

ART OF LISTENING

Certainly many of these principles fit right into the first of the three arts of communications--that of listening. Most of us spend more time listening than we do talking, reading, and writing combined! And we're not unusual! Several studies indicate that executives spend 40 to 80 percent of their waking and working time in listening.

Do you remember 8 p. m. October 30, 1938? Then 6,000,000 persons heard these words, "The CBS and its affiliated stations present Orson Welles and the Mercury Theater of the Air in H. G. Welles' 'War of the Worlds'?" This was followed by a series of weather reports and music interspersed with announcements such as these:

"A series of gas explosions have been noted on Mars."

"A meteor landed near Plainfield, N. J. killing 1500."

"It was not a meteor but a metal cylinder out of which poured Marsian creatures with death rays to attack the earth."

This continued for an hour, but during that time the stations did indicate that this was a play, not reality. Nevertheless, an estimated million people didn't hear these disclaimers as the word invasion aroused their fears and dulled their reasoning.

For example, 20 families in one city block alone, rushed from their homes, their heads covered with towels... An invalid, long confined to a wheelchair, ran out of his house and drove away in the family car. And there were other instances as spectacular! These people simply hadn't listened effectively.

Yes, good listening is essential to good communications. Our county agents have developed that skill of listening so that they can spot the troubles that farmers and homemakers bring to them. Our ministers, too, become good listeners as they counsel with their members. But too often as we enter into group discussions, committee and church meetings, and planning groups, we forget to listen in our anxiety to make our views heard.

ART OF UNDERSTANDING

The ability to listen makes it easier to achieve the second art--that of understanding our audience whether it be a single person or a huge crowd.

Here, too often we relate our ability to understand an audience with unethical, devious, unchristian manipulation. And we may turn our backs on some of the principles of psychology and sociology as impractical abstractions or as unnecessary parts of church work. Top notch county agents in their work, however, have long recognized these principles and have improved their effectiveness as a result.

One aspect of this understanding of our audience is to understand how people learn or accept new ideas.

Simply stated our first, and much of our subsequent, learning comes through our senses. Some psychologists say that up to 85 percent of learning comes through the eye, 10 percent through the ear, and smaller amounts through our senses of taste, smell, and feel. That 85 percent gives us an immediate clue to more effective communications--the use of visuals or actual objects helps people grasp an idea better. Thus movies, slide sets, flannelgraphs, flipcharts, blackboards, magnetboards, and many other visual aids can become an important part of our communications skills. They can stimulate better reception and enrich learning.

This stimulation, however, has to have meaning to our audience. The meaning our audience gives to our message will depend on many things, including:

Experience--Most of what we learn has some special significance to us because of something we learned before. We really build on, then, to old experiences. Thus people react differently to things we say or do, cluing us to the fact that we must consider the previous experiences of our audience. If they've had trouble with school or church consolidation, a previous pastor, or a plan for women's or youth groups, we need to know about it.

Interest and stimulation--What a person gets out of our message varies with the amount of interest he has in it and how we stimulate this interest. Thus to get a message we try to relate our message to his wants and interests.

Attitude--Attitudes often present emotional blocks to successful communications. If we attack an attitude directly or even by involved reasoning, the other person will defend it vigorously, and there go our chances of getting our ideas across.

And we can go a little further into this subject of meaning.

People accept ideas more readily if the idea has some special meaning for them through what we call association. Teachers, ministers, advertising managers, and other communicators know people that tend to remember better when we use the principle of association through:

Contrast--It's easier to put across a new idea when we tie it to something familiar but opposite. County agents use this technique in demonstration plots showing poor and good crop varieties.

Recency--Certainly a pastor or lay leader who can tie his message or sermon or an agent his advice to a recent event stimulates more interest than by speaking in generalities. In Minnesota, for example, a ruling barring certain Minnesota milk from the Chicago market was a news event that agents could use to emphasize brucellosis control.

Vividness--Making an idea dramatic, vivid, or striking helps people to remember it better. Thus the skull and crossbones makes the idea of poison vivid and remembered.

Frequency--Repetition makes people remember better. Hitler, of course, taught or communicated very effectively. His prescription was "Tell it simple, but tell it often! Keep on telling them, telling them, telling them!" Hitler misused this principle, but in church work we can use it effectively not only by repeating but also by telling our story in different ways and through different outlets or media.

Similarity--Associating things with others that are similar helps learning. A county agent, for example, might effectively compare the ration for baby chicks with a baby's diet if he were talking to a women's audience.

Or let's put this on still another basis. We'll get our ideas across better if we appeal to one of man's four basic motivations--security, such as money or life hereafter; response, such as love, affection, respect; recognition, both as an individual and as a member of a group; and finally, new experiences.

Admittedly these are but a few of the things we must consider as we look at our audience. Actually we've dealt with only a few of the psychological factors here and haven't even mentioned some of the sociological factors such as how people react in a group situation, how people accept new ideas, etc.

Perhaps with this insight in psychology and sociology, we might adopt our discussion of audience to these three other questions.

First, what are your audience's interests and characteristics? Age, sex, education or level of understanding, vocabulary, occupation, politics, and economic level?

Second, what is the nature of the occasion or situation in which you are trying to communicate? Is it a private conference or will there be a large audience (10 or a thousand), what is the purpose of the meeting, will it be formal or informal, and what type of program is involved?

Third, what will be the attitude of your audience? Are they interested in your topic or are they coming for the coffee and entertainment, has the group or

person taken a stand for or against your topic, and are there reasons for this group or person to react against you?

Once we have become good listeners and know our audience, we can consider the third act--that of expression. This embodies, of course, the whole field of speech and writing, and of the many other ways of communicating. As important as these are, let's limit ourselves to our efforts, in a democratic church, to stimulate more participation. In the church all communications cannot and should not be solely minister or lay leader to congregation. They must be congregation to minister, to community, and to many others.

Here, too, the church may find some ideas from county agents who are using more and more devices to get group participation in meetings and to bring out expression and ideas from the audience. Let's look at a few of these.

The informational conference is really a hybrid. Here you want to present some information but you also want to get two-way communications. Of course, you may ask, "Why not send out a memo or make a brief talk and let it go at that?" There are many answers, but perhaps the most important is that when you let the group share by asking questions and making comments they take a proprietary interest in the idea. What's more letting people talk and apply an idea to their own situation takes away most of the frustration that often comes with a new idea.

The case study conference has been used effectively in solving many problems. Although this has been widely regarded as a management technique, many 4-H and farm groups have used variations of it. Here discussion centers on some previously gathered facts often about a situation in an unrelated field. The discussion process helps the group reach conclusions on a situation.

Somewhat related to the case study conference is the problem solving conference. Here the leader must be permissive to allow various opinions and ideas

to be brought out. Too often such a conference can be wrecked by too autocratic leadership or by a forceful person dominating the discussion and presenting his own preconceived ideas as to the solution for the problem.

Let's turn now, however, to the more common type of meeting and see how audience participation can be improved and thus communications bettered. Here we can again ask ourselves several questions.

Do members of the group really know what the meeting is really about before they arrive? Have they been asked to do anything practical or concrete before arriving? For example, does the congregation really know what issues are to be before them at an annual or quarterly meeting? Of course, it may seem easier to implement the wishes of the church council or the deacons or the trustees by limiting discussion, but it can't improve the operation of the church.

Did the audience through its representatives have any part in planning the meeting and does the audience know this?

How can you establish the proper mood and atmosphere in the group? Singing, a get-together activity, or some pencil and paper work which makes them think about the subject are ways frequently used.

Are you really trying to create a permissive atmosphere?

Does the audience know what is to happen and what part they are expected to play in its happening?

Once the proper mood is set for a meeting, we can improve participation by using some of these techniques: listening teams, ⁶⁶ discussions, panels, symposiums, forums, role playing, brainstorming, circular response, and many others. We won't elaborate on these except to say they can be used effectively if we'll take the time and effort to plan their use carefully.

All of this and much more, too, is part of the modern communications picture, a picture we must recognize if we are to do a good job of putting our ideas across in a complex world. Industry, some of our educational institutions, and many others have recognized the need for improved communications.

In a democratic institution such as the Lutheran Church, we cannot lag behind!
And we need not if we follow, as the paper company advocates, the Golden Rule
and modern communications methods.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
March 9 or later

FARM FILLERS

Two new "feed additives"--Dyna-fac and Protamone--were no help to dairy cows in recent University of Minnesota tests. Dairy cattle scientists found that Dyna-fac, for example, had no effect on milk production, fat content of milk, feed consumed, or weight of the cattle. The scientists point out, however, that Dyna-fac might still benefit cows where a "subclinical"--or unrecognized disease--is present.

* * *

It doesn't pay to cut timber for sale unless you have a market lined up first. This, according to Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester, holds true whether you are cutting for a commercial market or for home use. His advice: never sell timber from an entire tract for a lump sum--unless you first have a good inventory of what's on the land. A better practice is to sell only trees which you have marked for cutting.

* * *

There's more evidence now that using a "conditioner" on your hay shortly after it's cut can help you get that hay into the barn quicker. Last summer, University of Minnesota agricultural engineers found hay crushed or crimped was dried down to 22 percent or less moisture--dry enough for baling--within 29 hours after cutting. This was hay that wasn't rained on. If not conditioned, this same hay usually couldn't have been put up until the following day.

* * *

There is a way you can find the maturity of most any corn hybrid you might be considering for use this year. You can check Miscellaneous Report No. 20 from the University of Minnesota, "Maturity Ratings for Corn Hybrids in Minnesota." The county extension office has copies.

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Special to Tom Doughty,
The Farmer,
Webb Publishing Co.
St. Paul

Timely Tips for the March 7 issue

You can prevent trouble with seed rot and "damping off" fungi in a number of crops by treating the seed now or any time before planting. The treatment often costs only a few cents per acre. For cereal grains, use one of the volatile mercury type compounds. Soybeans and corn call for one of the organic chemicals, such as captan, dichlone, chloranil, or thiram. The "hot water" treatment is the one to use for crops like cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, rutabagas, brussel sprouts and broccoli. County agents have information on these treatments.

* * *

Herbert Johnson

All livestock dealers and buyers in the state are required to have a license. And you've got every right to ask to see the license of a dealer you don't know. It's wise to check the credit rating of a livestock buyer who may do more than \$5,000 worth of business with you, and it's equally advisable to require payment by certified check where large amounts are involved. If you have any losses in dealing with either licensed or unlicensed dealers, report them to the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission within a year after the transaction.

* * *

D. F. Fienup

Most of Minnesota will escape much of a grasshopper problem this summer. A joint University and state Department of Agriculture survey last fall showed that only four areas had "threatening" infestations. These areas included: Mower and eastern Freeborn counties; northwestern Rock, most of Pipestone; Bigstone, Traverse and parts of Stevens, Swift, Chippewa and Lac Qui Parle; and Mille Lacs and part of Morrison, Sherburne and

add 1 timely tips

Kanabec counties. The rest of the state has "light" or "noneconomic" infestations.

* * *

J. A. Lofgren

Here are some tips for farmers planning to put in hay drying systems in barn mows this spring. A central duct alone is adequate for barns no more than 30 feet wide. This can be an A-frame or rectangular duct. In wider mows, the common system is a central rectangular duct with a slatted floor. Doors can be put in the duct so any portion or all of the system can be used at one time as necessary. Either a propeller or centrifugal type fan is all right. Common motor sizes are 5 and 7-1/2 horsepower.

* * *

D. W. Bates

Kindred and Traill are the recommended malting barley varieties for Minnesota in 1959. Betzes, a two-row variety, is not recommended here. The malting barley industry will not accept that variety unless it is raised in western States. The Red River Valley has provided the industry with pure lots of six-row barleys--like Kindred and Traill. If the two-row barleys were raised there, Minnesota farmers might actually have a reduced opportunity to provide the six-row barley in pure lots.

* * *

Harley Otto

Two chemicals may be used at this time of year for killing unwanted trees. They are 2,4,5-T and Ammate. Apply 2,4,5-T in oil solution, mixed at one pint of chemical in three gallons fuel oil. For trees under six inches in diameter, soak the ground line and bark on the lower two feet of the trunk. For larger trees, pour the oil solution into a continuous ring of gashes, made with an axe, around the tree at about waist height. Ammate can be applied the same way, when mixed according to directions as a water solution.

* * *

Marvin Smith

add 2 timely tips

Some reports show that adding water to the concentrate can speed up eating by dairy cows when the grain is finely ground. The water is added at 1.5 pounds per pound of feed after the grain has been placed in the receptacle. It isn't necessary to mix the water and grain, since the cow apparently enjoys doing this herself.

* * *

W. E. Petersen

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
March 9 or later

YOUR OWN SEED
MAY BE WORST
YOU CAN GET

Caption: The drill box survey results here show the perils in using seed from your farm or another farm. "Good quality" here means that portion of the seed which would be salable under Minnesota law. The rest contains too many weeds to be sold legally.

Think twice before planting seed from your own bin this spring.

This seed may be the poorest you can get. And seed from your neighbor may be no better.

On the other hand, you stand the best chance of getting a good crop by buying certified seed from a good dealer. Harley Otto and William Hueg, extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota, make these suggestions.

They point out that poor seed is really mighty expensive. It means risking poor stands, introducing more weeds, and getting a poor yield,

In spring, 1956, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture made a survey of seed which farmers were putting in their drill boxes, right out in the field. Of samples where the farmer was using his own seed, 22 percent contained so many weed seeds that, had it been offered for sale, the seed would have violated state law.

Of seed from neighbors, 24 percent would have violated the weed law. But only 10 percent of seed from dealers was in violation.

Put another way, only a little more than three-fourths of the seed was of salable, or good, quality where seed came from the same farm or from a neighbor. Nine-tenths of seed from dealers was good quality.

Yet, despite the difference, more than 76 percent of the farmers were using their own seed and nearly 13 percent got it from their neighbors. Less than 8 percent bought their seed from seed dealers.

One seed sample from a farmer's own bin had 180 Canada thistle seeds per pound. At this rate, the farmer would plant 13,000 Canada thistle plants per acre-- a disastrous price to pay for using his own seed,

There are also large differences in yield from one variety to another. University trials around the state in the last three years with oats showed a difference of 26 bushels per acre between the lowest and highest yielding variety. Here's what this shows: It pays to know what variety you are planting. And plant varieties with good yield records in comparative tests.

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To all counties

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A farm and home research report

POTASH SOLUBILITY
HAS NO EFFECT ON
YIELDS OF CROPS

The degree of "Water Solubility" of potassium fertilizer apparently has no effect on crop yields.

Recent University of Minnesota studies showed that corn fertilized with potassium metaphosphate and potassium pyrophosphate--two "low solubility" fertilizers--yielded as well as fields getting potash in conventional high-solubility form.

Common form of potash in Minnesota fertilizers is muriate of potash. This is 100 percent soluble in water. In potassium metaphosphate, 45 percent of the potassium is water soluble and a fourth of the potassium in the pyrophosphate form is soluble.

J. R. Kline and A. C. Caldwell, soils scientists, made these studies. They were checking on two things: whether solubility differences would affect yields and whether lower solubility fertilizer would make potassium more uniformly available to crops over a longer period of time.

The answer seemed to be "no" on both counts.

Potassium pyrophosphate of large particle sizes brought lower corn yields. But when this fertilizer was ground finely, corn yielded as well as it did from muriate of potash.

Kline and Caldwell also found in greenhouse tests that low solubility fertilizers produced yield increases. These increases were not as great as those produced by 100 percent water soluble fertilizers in the first two cuttings. From the third cutting on, increases were equal regardless of solubility.

Alfalfa tends to take up more potassium than it needs--if the potassium is available in the soil. The scientists figured there was a possibility that differences in solubility of the fertilizer would control this "luxury" consumption, but such was not the case with the fertilizers studied.

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To all counties

For use week of
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County Agent: You may want to check
with local dealers on which, if any, of
these materials will be available this year.

SPECIALIST NAMES NEW FUNGICIDES

More chemicals to help fight off diseases in field and garden crops are on the way.

According to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, some of the new materials either aren't available yet or haven't been cleared for general use. But they all show promise. They include:

* Dyrene, formerly known as Kemate or B-622. It is available in many areas and is particularly effective against some leaf spot diseases on tomatoes, early blight on potatoes and tomatoes, and celery blights.

* Maneb, not new but finding new uses. It has taken the place of zineb and copper as the recommended chemical for tomato diseases in some states. It gives good control of early and late blight of potatoes and tomatoes, celery blights and other vegetable diseases. Maneb also may take the place of zineb as the most important fungicide on potatoes.

* Terraclor, a new soil fungicide. It has been cleared for use on cotton, peanuts, many vegetables including potatoes and cabbage, and ornamentals. It can be used in combination with other fungicides such as zineb or captan, or both.

* Cyprex, not yet commercially available, but expected to be before long. It is a foliar fungicide intended for control of apple scab and other similar diseases.

* Thioneb, another foliar fungicide with much promise for controlling diseases on fruits and vegetables. It has not yet been cleared for commercial use.

* Karathane, a new foliar spray fungicide which has ability both to protect against disease organisms and eradicate some organisms already on plants. It controls powdery mildew fungi and competes with sulphur--particularly on apple varieties which might be injured by sulphur.

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To all counties

ATT. HOME AGENTS
For use week of
March 9

CHEMISE GOING,
BUT CAN BE SAVED
BY REMODELING

The chemise is on the way out. Natural waistlines together with the empire waist are now in vogue.

But you needn't look at last year's chemise with despair, says Home Agent _____ . The following hints from Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, will help you remodel your chemise into a dress that will be smart this spring.

You can make a natural waistline by using darts or tucks at the waist of a straight chemise. A belt will give the same effect. Belts are fashionable this year.

An empire waist can be achieved by using a contour belt, one that dips in the back. Wear it upside down and backwards. Shortening the bodice of a dress with a natural waistline will give the empire look and shorten the dress at the same time.

If the chemise is straight, plain and heavy enough, you can make a tunic out of it. Tunics will be worn this spring over plain skirts. To make a tunic, cut your chemise into a three-fourths coat length. Interesting buttons placed on the front of the tunic will give it that popular double-breasted look.

Not every chemise can be remodeled. Watch the fit. Some chemises are too fitted to be drawn in at the waist. Chemises with much back detail will also present a remodeling problem. Length is another important factor. Remember that fitting the waist or raising the bodice will shorten the dress.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties

ATT. 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
March 9 or after

STATE RY
CONFERENCE
TO BE HELD

"Let's Get In Orbit" is the theme of the annual state Rural Youth and Young Men and Women's conference to be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, April 2, 3 and 4.

_____ county members planning to attend, according to 4-H Club Agent _____, are: (list names and addresses).

Speakers for the three-day conference will include Philip Raup, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. Raup will speak on his recent trip to Russia at the banquet Saturday night, April 4. He spent a month in Russia last fall under terms of a Hill Family Foundation grant.

Careers and education will be discussed Friday morning by Keith McFarland, professor and assistant dean of resident instruction at the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, extension home agent-at-large at the University of Minnesota, and Finn Larson, research director at Honeywell, will also speak.

The conference will open with a buffet dinner Thursday evening, April 2. Larry Adams, 1958 International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Portugal, will show slides and tell about his experience as a grass roots ambassador.

Special tours have been planned for Friday afternoon, April 3. State FFA, FHA and 4-H federation presidents will be guests at the conference Friday night.

The annual meeting and election of state officers is scheduled for Saturday afternoon. The conference will end with a square dance in the evening.

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SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS
County Agent Introduction

Quality of a bale of hay gets a checking here from Rodney Briggs, right, University of Minnesota agronomist, and Arnold Heikkila, Clearwater county agent. According to Heikkila, "quality control" of forages is one of the key problems in successful farming in north central Minnesota.

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-pjtp

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minn.
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To
Minn - Daily
& St. Paul
Dispatch
(with picture)

U CASHIER TO RETIRE AFTER 32 YEARS

Ruth E. Carlson, senior cashier on the University of Minnesota's
nearly
St. Paul campus, will retire March 24 after/32 years of service in
the cashier's office.

She was honored by academic and civil service staff on the St. Paul
campus at a tea Tuesday afternoon in the fireplace room of the home economics
building. Friends in Hawaii sent her a double red carnation lei for the
event.

Before joining the University staff on July 1, 1926, Miss Carlson
had experience working in Minneapolis banks.

Miss Carlson expects to spend her leisure at her home at 2805-28th
ave. S., Minneapolis, pursuing her hobby of collecting stamps.

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MODERN HOG HOUSE IS "OPEN TO WEATHER"

LEWISTON--A striking new hog "finishing" house on the Elmer and Russell Wirt farm is showing the value of two new principles in the hog business:

The first is that growing hogs don't need a heated building--this one is wide open along the south side.

Second, porkers don't need to run outside at all; they can be penned up until market time and get along fine.

This pole-type building is roughly 78 feet long and 28 feet wide--big enough for four pen areas and enough space for 200 hogs at once. It cost \$4,100 including all labor. Other features include:

- * A concrete floor with an alley wide enough to drive through with a tractor and scraper for cleaning.
- * A pen system built so that it encourages hogs to keep their bedding area clean.
- * Automatic waterers that don't freeze up in winter.
- * An overhead sprinkling system to cool the hogs in hot weather and panels along the north side of the building which can be opened up for ventilation.
- * Self-feeders along the open side of the house which can be filled from an auger-equipped feed wagon, with no hand lifting at all.

Elmer and son Russell had a loose-housing setup for cattle, an arrangement which gave them some ideas for the new hog house. "We figured that if cold weather doesn't bother cows, it shouldn't hurt hogs either," Russell says. "We recently put some 7-week-old pigs in the building when temperatures were right around the zero mark. They're doing fine. And there is a lot of evidence now that growing hogs don't really need pasture or an exercising lot, so we combined these two ideas into one building."

(more)

add 1 Wirt hog house

They had the new hog house built last June. It is supported by 30 poles, has lumber siding and a metal roof.

The building is 9 feet high at the peak and about 6 at the eaves. The carpenters left an 18-inch overhang on the open south side and put 16 hinged panels along the top half of the north side. These are the panels that open for summer ventilation, along with the sliding doors on each end of the alley.

"On a hot day, this building is wide-open on both sides and each end," the Wirt's say. "And when you have 200 hogs inside, that's important."

There are four pen areas in the building--each one big enough for 50 pigs. The driveway alley runs across each pen area, with the bedding pen on one side and the feeding area on the other.

Although the bedding pen in each area is about 15 feet by 19 feet in size, Russell never leaves it that big. Instead, he has a movable panel which he moves in from one side to make the pigs sleep in as small an area as possible. This way, they are forced to leave their manure in the alley--and not in the bedded area. The bedding and feeding area each slope a fourth of an inch per foot toward the alley and the alley itself slopes 1/8 inch per foot toward the west end. The center panels separating one pen area from another also swing back in such a way that all the pigs can be confined to the bedding area while the alley and feeding area is being cleaned--which the Wirt's do twice every week.

Actually, the house is a "production line" setup for feeding hogs. "We bring the pigs in at 6-8 weeks of age," according to Russell. "We put each group in the east end at first, then move them toward the west end when a new one comes in. That puts the oldest pigs near the west end where there is a loading chute."

The Wirts practice a "modified" multiple farrowing system and plan to have 60 farrowings per year in the future. "We won't have more than two or three farrowings annually," they point out. "When hogs are continually confined like they are here, we like to leave the farrowing house empty for 1 1/2 to 2 months each year for disease prevention."

The finishing house has straw bedding in winter and sawdust in summer. Also, Russell keeps the bedding deep. "It has to be deep, or the hogs won't gain well in a building like this," he says.

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Immediate release

FARM FIRE LOSSES INCREASE IN 1958

Fires took a heavier toll of farm property during 1958, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Prickett bases that statement on the annual report from the state Fire Marshall's office. A total of \$1,708,000 worth of buildings and other property on Minnesota farms went up in smoke during the year. This is compared to \$1,604,000 in 1957.

Prickett says the 1958 losses represent 495 reported farm fires, including 174 barns, 120 homes and 201 fires in other farm structures.

Chief causes of the fires were: defective and misused electrical equipment; defective, overheated and exploding heating units; trash and rubbish fires, sparks from chimneys, tractors or other fires; spontaneous combustion, careless smoking, defective chimneys and lightning.

Most of these fires could have been prevented by removing the causes, Prickett says.

He also gives some pointers on what to do when fire breaks out:

1. Remove everybody from the building.
2. Call the fire department and other help.
3. Fight the fire with a lawn hose, if operating, or other extinguisher.
4. Keep a ladder handy to help fight the fire and to aid rescue operations.

Prickett emphasizes that when you get a fire extinguisher, make sure it will do what you want it to. For wood, paper, hay or textile fires, a water hose, pump water can, soda acid or foam type of extinguisher are all good. For electrical fires or for burning oils, greases or paint, use either dry powder, carbon dioxide or vaporizing liquid extinguishers.

For flash grease fires or for a shorted electrical appliance, a box of baking soda makes a good extinguisher. A rug, quilt or blanket can be used as a "fire blanket" in case of emergency.

EGG DISHES APPETIZING AND ECONOMICAL

Looking for ideas for appetizing and economical protein dishes this month? Then get out your recipes for egg dishes, suggests Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Eggs are one of the most economical protein buys this month, Mrs. Loomis reports. Though both large and medium sizes are abundant, large eggs are probably the best buy in most areas at this season of the year.

Because supplies of eggs are unusually plentiful--2 to 4 percent larger than they were at this time a year ago--and quality is so high, March has been designated as National Egg Month. The big supply is timely, for the Lenten season runs through March, and Easter this year comes on March 29.

Eggs are a particularly economical food when price per pound is considered. Since a dozen large eggs weighs 1 1/2 pounds, at 50 cents a dozen, large eggs would cost only a fraction over 33 cents a pound, Mrs. Loomis points out.

Consumers who buy Grade A eggs can be sure of getting high quality. However, it is up to consumers to retain that quality by handling eggs properly after getting them home from the store. That means keeping eggs refrigerated, preferably in a covered container away from undesirable odors. Quality will deteriorate rapidly if eggs are left standing in a warm kitchen for any length of time. High temperature is one of the biggest enemies of egg quality.

For best results in egg cookery, here are some basic rules to keep in mind:

- . Cook eggs and egg dishes at low to moderate temperatures. High temperature toughens eggs.
- . To prevent curdling, add hot liquids to the beaten egg a little at a time, never the egg to the hot liquid.
- . For omelets and souffles, fold the heavy mixture into the beaten egg white, not the whites into the other mixture. Don't overmix.
- . To combine beaten egg whites with other mixtures, always fold, using a light under-and-over motion. Don't stir.
- . Have egg whites at room temperature, if you want them to beat to larger volume.

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Immediate release

HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW NEW FIBERS?

Names are making news in the textile field--names of new fibers coming on the market. Some of these strange names may appear on labels of garments this spring.

Consumers need to keep informed of the new man-made fibers and their characteristics if they expect to get satisfaction from the clothing they select, according to Suzanne Davison, professor of textiles and clothing at the University of Minnesota.

Introduction of new fibers has been one of the highlights in the man-made fiber field this past year, Miss Davison said.

Among the new fibers consumers may be seeing in clothing in the near future, she lists Zefran, Corval, Topel, Creslan and Kodol.

Knitted and woven fabrics have been made from 100 percent Zefran, but the most successful fabrics using Zefran are blends with cotton and wool. These blends are well adapted to men's and women's suitings, coatings and sweaters. Low pilling and long wear are two characteristics of this new fiber, which is now in commercial production. Zefran also has properties that make it suitable for carpets and blankets. The fiber can be made in a good white color and can be dyed successfully.

Corval and Topel are members of a new family of fibers. Both are as absorbent as cotton, are as strong as dry rayon and are stronger wet than dry. They can be resin treated to obtain good wrinkle resistance. Corval gives warmth and blends well with wool. Topel is designed for use alone or in blends with cotton, acetate and nylon.

Creslan is a strong fiber that gives bulk, washes or dry cleans easily and dries rapidly. The fiber will be used in suitings, coats, dress fabrics, shirtings, sportswear, sweaters, jersey fabric, hosiery and underwear.

Kodol may be found in blends in some spring clothing. Many of the properties claimed for this fiber have strong appeal to the consumer: high resistance to heat, so that it may be ironed safely at 425°F.; resistance to pilling; natural whiteness; ready dyeability.

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Journal of Home Economics
SPECIAL to What's New in Home Economics
Practical Home Economics
Immediate release

SPECIAL COURSES AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

A variety of courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels in home economics and home economics education will be offered this summer at the University of Minnesota on its St. Paul campus.

New dormitory facilities and a new student center on the St. Paul campus will be available to home economics summer session students.

Two courses being offered for the first time this summer are School Lunch Management and Developments in Experimental Foods.

School Lunch Management is planned for home economists who are faced with the responsibility of managing a school lunch program, as well as for those who have had some training in the field but wish to bring their information and methods up-to-date. This course will be given during the second summer session, July 20-Aug. 22.

Developments in Experimental Foods is designed for teachers of foods in colleges and presupposes a background in the field. This is a concentrated course to be given from June 29-July 15, making it possible for home economists to attend the NHEA convention first.

Many other courses in home economics will be offered during the first summer session June 15-July 18 and during the second session July 20-Aug. 22. Information concerning courses may be obtained by writing to Dean of the Summer Session, 135 Johnston Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minn.

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SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

CONCERT TO BE HELD IN NEW ST. PAUL CAMPUS STUDENT CENTER

The new \$1,200,000 Student Center on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota will get its first inside look from the public Saturday evening, March 7.

A concert will be presented in the Center's Ballroom by the St. Paul campus chorus and the University orchestra.

The building itself, however, will not be officially opened until later this month. Since interior decoration has not been completed, the Ballroom alone will be open Saturday evening and other sections of the building will be roped off.

Before the concert, an "International Supper" will be held in the present St. Paul campus union. The supper will be for students, faculty and the general public and will cost \$1.00 per plate.

The St. Paul campus chorus will be directed by Norman Abelson, assistant professor of music, and the University orchestra is under the direction of Paul M. Oberg, professor and chairman of the University music department.

Part of the concert will be conducted by Dale Warland, assistant to Abelson.

The concert begins at 8:30 p. m. It is open to the public and there is no admission charge.

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SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

U OF M SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE CHORUS TO BE FEATURED

The University of Minnesota School of Agriculture Male chorus will sing during the Farm Forum noon luncheon on March 9 at the Pick-Nicollet hotel in Minneapolis.

The 51-voice chorus is directed by Ralph E. Williams. Its membership includes five students from Sweden and eight from West Germany. Students from all parts of Minnesota make up the remaining membership.

On March 12, the male chorus will give an evening concert for the annual meeting of the Land O'Lakes Creameries. Miss Marjorie Christensen is accompanist for the group.

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University Farm and Home News
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Immediate release

FORAGE AND TURF SEED IN GOOD SUPPLY

Farmers should have no trouble finding plenty of certified forage and turf seed for planting this year, a University of Minnesota extension agronomist says.

According to William Hueg, there is enough seed available in the nation now to sow 82 million acres--almost 20 million acres more than farmers actually planted last year.

Growers received somewhat higher prices for seed last fall, meaning seed will be more expensive this spring. Some seed was 3 percent above spring, 1958 prices.

Here's a look at seed supplies for specific crops:

ALFALFA--About 208 million pounds are available for spring seeding. This is 6 percent below a year ago. Also, there is less certified seed, which means retail alfalfa seed in Minnesota is about 8 percent above 1958 spring prices. Certified Vernal is 15 to 40 percent higher in price than non-certified varieties and blends.

RED CLOVER--Seed supplies are slightly below last year and spring prices will run about 15 percent higher. There is more certified Dollard available this year.

ALSIKE AND SWEET CLOVER--There are more than ample supplies of seed, with prices about the same as last year. U. S. -grown supplies of sweet clover have continued to go down and more is being imported. This shows that it might pay to produce sweet clover.

TIMOTHY AND BROMEGRASS--The 1958 timothy crop was down 15 percent, again resulting in higher prices paid to farmers. This is another crop that might be profitable to produce this year. The 1958 bromegrass crop was 70 percent under the record 1957 crop, but bromegrass prices, because of larger carryover, won't be much higher than prices of last spring.

SUDAN GRASS--Supplies are good, with certified Piper selling for 40-50 percent more than commercial lots. However, Piper is higher yielding, has low Prussic acid rating and is worth the extra cost.

ORCHARD GRASS--Supplies are somewhat low, but prices are only 3 or 4 cents above a year ago. This grass is recommended in mixture with other grasses where the meadow is grazed the first year.

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B-3451-pjt

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LAND ACQUISITION LAWS MAY NEED ATTENTION

Three things are needed to make land acquisition for interstate highways a smoother process, according to two University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

First, say the economists, both farmers and persons involved in the acquisition procedure need to understand the problems that may arise.

Second, some of the land acquisition procedures may need adjustment.

Third, some of the legal questions that come up may need to be settled by legislative action.

These requirements and the problems that make them necessary are discussed by economists James Schwinden and Philip M. Raup in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, an Agricultural Extension Service publication.

As an example of the problems, they point to one actual case of a 190-acre farm in the path of an interstate highway route. The right-of-way cut diagonally through the farm, taking 20 acres and leaving a 60-acre "remnant" tract across the road from the main farmstead.

The farmer was satisfied with the price he got for the 20 acres. But the isolated 60 acres raised some irritating problems. Since it couldn't be pastured or manured, he had to use commercial fertilizer only on this tract. And although the tract was "just across the road," he had to travel 7 miles to reach it. This meant increased time, machinery expense and greater risk of highway accidents.

There were some other dissatisfactions, too. An underpass which had been originally planned nearby was eliminated before the highway was built and a full barrier was made. This had not been considered in the original valuation.

Legal descriptions and highway design blueprints were unfamiliar and confusing to the farmer, making it hard for him to visualize at the start how the highway would really affect him. Finally, he never did find out for certain whether losing part of his farm would mean a lowered property tax assessment, nor whether the state actually took the title to the land or merely exercised an easement on the land.

(more)

add 1 land acquisition

Land acquisition procedures normally follow this procedure: Before the route is set, formal and informal public meetings are held to permit public discussion and route planning.

After the hearings, the court appoints commissioners to appraise land to be taken and the damages sustained by the property owners. They estimate present value of land actually taken, and estimate any severance damages.

"Severance" damages take into account breaking up a farm, disruptions to the cropping system, forced changes in the type of farming, and other increased costs or reduced usage resulting from the acquisition.

Schwinden and Raup explain that the state is not permitted to acquire personal property involved in condemnation cases nor pay damages sustained by it. This works a hardship on renters. When the farm operator is not the owner, he won't get damage awards for personal property which he owns and must move.

The economists say remedies for some of these problems would be simple. Aids in visualizing the completed highway would be helpful to both owner and appraiser. Prompt recognition of the changed status by the assessor would also help.

In some instances, it might be advisable to have "settled" cases reopened-- such as when highway designs are substantially changed after damages have been awarded. Also, there could be a provision under which the highway authorities could take lands in excess of minimum needs, and then sell the excess land later. This could avoid creating isolated and odd-shaped remainder parcels.

Effects of the interstate highway system on the farmer will depend mostly on his location, according to Schwinden and Raup. To many, land once important only for farming will, after highway development, become eligible for possible residential, commercial, industrial or recreational use.

Overall advantage of the new highways to agriculture can't be accurately estimated. Reduced transportation costs on the new highways could mean more net income to farmers. This could show up in freight rate adjustments, more flexible service, faster handling and greater access to distant markets.

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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURIST TO SPEAK TO GARDENERS

G. C. Klingbeil, extension specialist in fruit production at the University of Wisconsin, will be a featured speaker at the horticulture short course for home and commercial gardeners on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. March 24-26.

Klingbeil will discuss current fruit growing problems at a special program for commercial fruit growers the afternoon of March 24. On March 25 he will talk to home fruit growers on strawberry production and marketing.

Other speakers for the three-day event will include Carl Holst, assistant horticulturist, Minneapolis Park board; D. B. Johnstone, head of flower seed section, Northrup King and company; Judd Rostron, entomologist, formerly with Homedale nursery, Hopkins; Merrill Stelling, professional gardener and a member of the Minnesota Delphinium society, White Bear Lake; T. T. Aamodt, fruit entomologist, Minnesota State Department of Agriculture and University horticulturists, entomologists and plant pathologists.

First day of the short course, Tuesday, March 24, will be devoted entirely to commercial fruit growing. A session on home fruit growing is scheduled for Wednesday morning, March 25, and one on home vegetable gardening Wednesday afternoon. Morning and afternoon sessions Thursday, March 26, will be concerned with ornamental horticulture. The program on ornamentals will include talks on roses, delphiniums, annual flowers, care of shrubs, house plant troubles, landscaping and crabgrass control.

Copies of the horticulture short course program are available from Office of Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3453-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1959

Immediate release

DISPOSABLE GARMENTS FORESEEN IN NEAR FUTURE

Uniforms that can be disposed of once they are soiled may one day become a pleasant reality for the woman who dislikes washing and ironing them.

Disposable suits, too, may be in the offing. In fact, in the coming age of space travel and atomic energy, disposable clothing may become essential.

Such disposable clothing will be made possible by the rapid developments occurring in the field of non-woven textiles, according to Suzanna Davison, professor of textiles and clothing at the University of Minnesota. Present indications are that non-wovens will emerge as a new industry. In 10 years production of non-woven fabrics has increased from practically zero to over 90 million pounds. The trend toward non-woven materials will affect not only the textile industry, but also the paper, chemical plastics and rubber industries, Miss Davison predicts.

Non-woven materials are in household use now in napkins, tablecloths, towels, draperies, backing for upholstery and sanitary products. Apparel manufacturers use non-woven materials for interlining, padding, in making petticoats, aprons, skirts. Non-woven materials are also used for industrial filters, insulation materials, padding, backing for coated fabrics, for reinforcing plastics and in making luggage.

At present both non-disposable and disposable types of non-woven materials are being manufactured.

New products that may be made of non-woven materials in the near future are leather-type articles for the shoe industry, for upholstery and book bindings; disposable work clothing for medical and industrial use; printed material for outerwear.

Some of the most urgent problems to be solved are how to get fashion and style into non-woven products, how to get better seam strength and softer "hand" or feel.

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B-3454-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1959

Special to Tom Doughty,
The Farmer,
Webb Publishing Company
St. Paul 2, Minnesota

TIMELY TIPS FOR THE MARCH 21 ISSUE

Egg prices are expected to decline during the next two or three months, and may be considerably lower than they were during April-June, 1958. Some improvement is expected during the summer, but egg prices between July and September are still expected to be several cents below the same period of 1958. Some factors causing this outlook: egg production in the first half of 1959 will be about three percent above a year earlier, because of a larger total flock and more eggs laid per hen. However, no increase is expected in demand for eggs.

* * *

--W. H. Dankers

There seems to be no difference between liquid and dry fertilizer as far as crop yields are concerned. In trials last summer in west central Minnesota, corn fertilized with liquid starter yielded just as high as corn getting dry starter. The important thing is this: if you use liquid, make sure you are applying as many pounds of actual nutrient per acre as you would with dry fertilizer.

* * *

--Curtis Overdahl

Here are some pointers for people harvesting maple sirup. You need clean spiles, buckets, bucket covers, boiling pans and evaporators. Use plenty of wood; it takes about a cord for every 60 or 70 buckets of sap to boil it down to sirup. The heavy filters for filtering sirup as it comes from the evaporator should be thoroughly washed several times. And finally, use a regular maple sirup and sugar thermometer during processing. You can't get the sirup down to the right consistency without checking the temperature carefully.

* * *

--Parker Anderson

add 1 timely tips

Even though cereal rusts were not a serious problem in 1958, it is still a good idea to plant resistant varieties--which also have other desirable characteristics. Rusts and other plant diseases can cause large losses in any year. So to keep losses as low as possible, plant certified seed of recommended varieties. Recommended varieties for 1959 are: oats--Andrew, Minhafer, Burnett, Ajax, Garry and Rodney; wheat--Lee, Selkirk; barley--Kindred, Traill, Forrest.

* * *

--Harley Otto

Watch out for hay bales that may fall from "ricks," or stacks. Remove them so the remaining ones are solid and so there's no danger of them falling on people. Warn children of this danger. Also: the cold winter may have left "walls" of frozen silage around the outside edge of the silo. Thawing weather may cause this silage to tumble down, injuring or suffocating victims. So break these walls of silage loose before they cause an accident.

* * *

--Glenn Prickett

Northern fowl mites have been troublesome in many laying flocks this winter. They can seriously reduce egg production and even kill birds. To control them, you need to get at all the places where they may thrive. You can use a 4 percent malathion dust in litter, applied at 1 pound per 50 square feet of floor space. You can use undiluted sulfur as a dip or as a dust, or paint the roosts with nicotine sulfate. For a dip mixture, use 2 ounces sulfur to each gallon water. You can also dust birds individually with sulfur, but application must be thorough. There are several other prepared mixtures which also may be used.

* * *

--Ray Solac

Use of electronic computers in calculating DHIA records is growing rapidly in Minnesota. In recent months, 155 herds have enrolled in the program. Yellow Medicine county leads, with 22 herds using this service.

* * *

--Ralph Wayne

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1959

SPECIAL to Roseau Times-Region

Immediate release

LOCAL GIRL IS
RESERVE CHAMPION
IN RADIO CONTEST

Coralie Christianson, 16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Christianson, won reserve championship and a \$100 award in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest Saturday, March 7.

Named champion was Kathleen Kajer, 18, New Prague.

The two girls competed with 15 other district winners in the statewide finals on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Saturday morning. They were selected to broadcast their speeches over WCCO radio between 4:05 and 4:30 p. m. Saturday afternoon. Following the broadcast, names of first and second place winners were announced.

In addition to the \$100 award, Miss Christianson received \$25 to buy books for the local public or school library. Awards were given by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, co-sponsor of the speaking contest with the University Agricultural Extension Service.

Saturday night the state and district winners were guests of the Jewish council at a banquet at Coffman Memorial union and at a theater party afterward.

Coralie has been a 4-H club member for eight years and during that time has won four trips to the Minnesota State Fair on her health and food preparation demonstrations. A junior in Roseau high school, she is very active in music organizations, in debate and declamation. She plays clarinet in the high school band, sings in the high school chorus, a sextette and a barber shop quartette.

This was Coralie's second year in the radio speaking contest. Some 800 4-H members in Minnesota participated in this year's event, preparing original speeches on the subject, "The Brotherhood of Man--Where Have We Failed--What Can I Do?"

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1959

SPECIAL to New Prague Times

Immediate release

KATHLEEN KAJER
WINS STATE RADIO
SPEAKING CONTEST

Kathleen Kajer, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kajer, won championship and a \$200 award in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest Saturday, March 7.

Named reserve champion was Coralie Christianson, 16, Roseau.

The two girls competed with 15 other district winners in the statewide finals on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Saturday morning. They were selected to broadcast their speeches over WCCO radio between 4:05 and 4:30 p. m. Saturday afternoon. Following the broadcast, announcement was made that Miss Kajer was state winner in the radio speaking contest.

In addition to the \$200 award, Miss Kajer received \$50 to buy books for the local public or school library. Awards were given by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, co-sponsor of the speaking contest with the University Agricultural Extension Service.

Saturday night the state and district winners were guests of the Jewish council at a banquet at Coffman Memorial union and at a theater party afterward.

During her 10 years as a 4-H member Miss Kajer has won six trips to the Minnesota State Fair, has received the 4-H key award and was a member of the state championship bread demonstration team in 1955. A senior in New Prague high school, she is salutatorian of her class and is editor of the school paper. She was recently named the Betty Croker Homemaker of Tomorrow from New Prague high school.

Some 800 4-H members participated in this year's radio speaking contest, preparing original speeches on the subject, "The Brotherhood of Man-- Where Have We Failed-- What Can I Do?"

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1959

SPECIAL to farm and dairy
publications

W. B. COMBS, UNIVERSITY DAIRY INDUSTRY PROFESSOR, DIES

Willes B. Combs, 66, professor of dairy industry at the University of Minnesota, died Saturday, March 7, in St. Paul.

He had been ill for more than 3 months.

A staff member at the University since 1924, Combs was noted for his research work in cheese, ice cream and butter production. He was instrumental in the development of Minnesota blue cheese and Nuworld cheese.

In his memory, the library in the new Dairy Industries building now being completed on the St. Paul campus will be named the Willes Barnes Combs Room.

Combs was an early promoter of dairy manufacturing industry and research in Minnesota and was secretary of the Minnesota Dairy Industry committee for the past 20 years.

Born in Memphis, Missouri, he received his B. S. in 1915 and M. A. in 1917, both from the University of Missouri. He then taught at Rutgers university, the University of Missouri and at Penn state college before coming to Minnesota.

He was author of some 75 publications, including a book "Milk and Milk Products." He was a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and was a member of the American Dairy Science association, the American Chemical society; Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta.

Survivors include his wife, Nancy; two daughters, Mrs. Fred Corbett, Venice, Fla. and Mrs. Leo Weber, Reno, Nev.; a sister, Mrs. Alice Carman, Maplewood, Mo.; and a brother, C. Barnes Combs, Gravois Mills, Mo.

Memorials may be sent to the Willes Barnes Combs Memorial Library fund, Dairy Department, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
March 16 or later

County Agent: You can get grasshopper
survey information for your county from
the report you received recently.

OUTLOOK REPORTED
ON GRASSHOPPERS
IN LOCAL AREA

According to a fall, 1958 survey, _____ county can expect
("non-economic," "light," or "threatening") numbers of grasshoppers this summer.

County Agent _____ bases that statement on a recent report
from John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, and state
Department of Agriculture entomologists.

The entomologists found that hopper numbers are down from previous years
in many counties and that only four relatively small areas had "threatening" infes-
tations. The rest of the state has either "light" or "non-economic" grasshopper
numbers.

The fall survey turned up no severe infestations anywhere in the state. Lof-
gren says that even in "threatening" areas, infestations were spotty and varied from
one farm to the next. How serious the hopper problem is in individual areas will
depend on local weather and other factors.

There is a wide choice of chemicals which you can use to control grasshoppers
this summer. They include aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, heptachlor, malathion and
toxaphene. However, there are some restrictions on certain chemicals, according
to when they can be applied on forages. For complete details, check at the county
agent's office.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
March 16 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report
NO EFFECT FROM
TRANQUILIZERS ON
"SHRINK" IN SHEEP

Tranquilizers apparently do not reduce "shrink" in lambs during shipment, University of Minnesota studies show.

Also, tranquilizers do not cause lambs to gain any faster when fed during the fattening period.

In one trial, livestock scientist R.M. Jordan and other researchers split 81 feeder lambs at Greenbush, Minnesota, into three groups. They injected 27 of these lambs with 100 milligrams each of a tranquilizer called Chlorpromazine. A second group of 27 lambs received a 12-milligram injection of Perphenazine tranquilizer and the rest got no tranquilizer.

The research men weighed the lambs just before treating and shipping, and then weighed them again 22 hours later when they arrived at St. Paul. The trip was 325 miles. All lots of lambs averaged close to six pounds shrink per lamb, and the tranquilizer treatments had no effect on this shrinkage.

Lambs which had been treated with tranquilizers also did not regain their lost weight any faster than non-treated lambs.

At the West Central Experiment station, Morris, H. E. Hanke and Jordan found that a tranquilizer called Hydroxyzine did not increase gains in fattening lambs.

Lambs that received the tranquilizer at one milligram per pound of total feed averaged .41 pounds per day. A second group fed a combination of the tranquilizer and 3/4 milligram stilbestrol per pound of feed gained .38 pounds per day and untreated lambs averaged .43 pounds daily gain.

One reason for the slower gains among lambs getting the combination was lower feed consumption--a third of a pound per day less than those untreated or not getting the stilbestrol.

In other tests, adding Chlorpromazine and Trifloroperazine to the feed also did not affect gains.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME OR AG AGENT
For use week of
March 16 or after

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story
PICK VEGETABLE
VARIETIES SUITED
TO MINNESOTA

Want to try some new vegetable varieties in your garden this year?

_____ county home gardeners who like to plant new varieties, yet don't want to be disappointed in the results, will find some helpful recommendations in a newly revised publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Now off the press is "Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota," Extension Folder 154. It contains a list of recommended varieties for this state, based on trials conducted each year in various locations in Minnesota in cooperation with both home and commercial gardeners. The suggested list includes many hybrids and new varieties, as well as older, well-established varieties.

Author of the publication, O. C. Turnquist, University extension horticulturist, points out that selecting vegetable varieties adapted to Minnesota is one of the simplest, yet one of the most important, steps to a successful garden.

Among newer varieties that did well in trial plots last year, Turnquist recommends these as worth trying in home gardens: Catskill Brussels sprouts, a very productive variety; improved Tendergreen snap beans, a new strain of the old Tendergreen variety, but more productive and also mosaic resistant; Greenhart lettuce, a special strain of the Grand Rapids variety that shows tolerance against bolting to seed; Glamour tomato for southern Minnesota, the early Moreton hybrid for the entire state; Earliking sweet corn, a new early hybrid sweet corn with large ears.

In addition to many other new varieties, the publication lists older varieties found over the years to be well adapted to Minnesota. Among the recommended varieties are these: green bush beans - Pearlgreen, Topcrop; yellow wax beans, Cherokee; carrots, Nantes; sweet corn, Golden Beauty; cucumbers, hybrids; leaf lettuce, Slobolt; potatoes, Waseca, Kennebec; radish, Cherry Belle; spinach, America; tomato, Fireball, Big Boy hybrid. These vegetable varieties are not all available from one seed company.

Copies of Extension Folder 154 may be obtained at the county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
March 16 or later

TELLS WAY TO
FIGURE COST OF
NEW MACHINERY

Will it pay you to buy that new corn planter this spring?

Here is one good rule of thumb to help you decide, according to Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension agricultural economist. Figure 20 percent of the purchase price as the annual cost of owning the machine. Weigh this carefully against the intended use.

Check the difference in cost and spread it over your acreage to determine what size machine to buy. For example, in corn equipment a change from a two-row to a four-row planter and cultivator on 100 acres would mean about \$35 difference in annual cost. So, it would cost 35 cents more per acre to own four-row equipment. At present corn prices a third of a bushel per acre increase in yield would cover this additional cost. Being more certain of getting the crop planted and cultivated on time might increase yield by more than this.

Make your decision on a change from four-row to six-row equipment in the same way. If six-row equipment costs \$600 more than four-row equipment -- the annual cost would be \$120 more. Spread over 200 acres of corn and soybeans, the additional cost would be 60 cents per acre. This means that six-row equipment would not be justified on less than 50 acres.

On other equipment for labor saving--a silo unloader or barn cleaner--the savings in labor will determine the worth of the investment.

Hasbargen said specific machines may vary from this rough estimate. You can check with your county agent on individual machines.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1959

To all counties

ATT. HOME AGENTS
For use week of
March 16

COLOR PRINCIPLES
IMPORTANT IN
COLOR SCHEMES

As spring approaches, many county homemakers feel the urge to do some re-decorating or to brighten rooms with a few new touches of color.

Color is personal, says Home Agent _____. Even if an individual lives in a furnished apartment, she likes to change the color scheme a little to reflect her personality.

But in order to make a color combination successful and functional, it is necessary to follow a few general principles, according to Juliette Myren, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Colors in rooms that open from one to another, such as the living room and dining room, should be similar or coordinated. If the colors look pleasing together, chairs and accessories can be transported from one room to another and not look out of place. When company comes, you often need all the available chairs in the living room. If you move to another house, rugs and curtains are much more adaptable if many rooms of your home are furnished in coordinated colors.

Warm colors, such as reds and yellows, should generally be used in north rooms, and cool colors, such as blues and greens, in south rooms. However, in Minnesota where there is so much cool and cold weather, some warm coloring can be used in almost any room. Warm colors have the tendency to make rooms look smaller. Cool colors give the impression of enlarging a room. If a room is very small, avoid bright, warm colors. Use instead a neutral color such as a beige or a soft yellow or pink.

Ideas for color schemes are endless. A favorite picture can suggest a color scheme. Select from the picture three or four colors that make a particularly lovely combination. Another method of selecting a color scheme is to use the colors in a printed drapery, slip cover fabric or a figured rug.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1959

To all counties

ATT. 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
March 16 or after

4-H KEY AWARD
PROGRAM OFFERED
FOR ~~SIXTH~~^{7th} YEAR

The 4-H Key Award program is being offered again for the ~~sixth~~^{7th} year, announces 4-H Club Agent _____.

The key award program is planned to encourage 4-H'ers to broaden their experiences and develop leadership abilities and citizenship responsibilities. The award, a gold key on a necklace for girls and a key mounted on a gold tie clasp for boys, is a means of giving recognition to older outstanding 4-H club members who have provided leadership in their local clubs and in their county.

_____ county 4-H members have earned key awards.
(number)
More than 2,500 Minnesota 4-H'ers have received the award.

Statewide recognition is given to all key award recipients at a special luncheon during the Minnesota State Fair.

To be eligible for consideration for a key award, a 4-H member must be 16 years of age by January 1, 1959 and must have completed three years of active junior leadership and five years of 4-H club work. A point system is used to assign values for project work, demonstrating, holding office, exhibiting and other 4-H activities.

Interested junior leaders may secure application blanks from their county extension office, says _____. Completed applications are to be returned by August 1.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Cities Service Oil Company sponsor the program.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
March 16 or later

FARM FILLERS

Don't be misled by the fact that cereal rusts were not a serious problem in 1958. Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, points out it's still wise to plant resistant varieties which also have other desirable characteristics. Recommended varieties for 1959 include: oats--Andrew, Minhafer, Burnett, Ajax, Garry and Rodney; wheat--Lee, Selkirk; barley--Kindred, Traill, Forrest.

* * *

Use of electronic computers for calculating DHIA records is on the increase. According to extension dairyman Ralph Wayne at the University of Minnesota, 155 herds have enrolled in the program so far. Yellow Medicine county leads, with 22 herds using the service.

* * *

It will pay to get your spring pigs off to a fast start. The first 8 weeks may be the most important in a pig's life, from a profit standpoint. R. J. Meade, University of Minnesota swine nutritionist, has this advice: Make sure pigs are treated to prevent nutritional anemia. You can give them uncontaminated sod, paint the sow's udder with ferrous sulfate, or use an injectable iron compound. Feed a palatable, high-energy, nutritionally-adequate pig starter as soon as they will eat it. Pigs consuming an average of 40 pounds of starter by 8 or 9 weeks of age will be vigorous pigs weighing 40 to 50 pounds, and ready for a growing-finishing program. The heavier a pig is at weaning time, the more likely he is to be a healthy, rugged, thrifty animal.

* * *

A period of increasing livestock production lies ahead, according to Kenneth Egertson, extension livestock marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Inventories of cattle, hogs and sheep on farms on January 1, 1959, were all above a year earlier. Number of hogs on hand had increased by 12 percent. Cattle numbers on farms and ranches were up four percent. Stock sheep also made a four percent jump and there were seven percent more lambs on feed, compared to 1958.

* * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1959

SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS
County Agent Introduction

Two of Minnesota's extension county soils agents look over a "table model" of a watershed area. They are Ervin Junkans, left, West Otter Tail county soils agent and Curtis Klint, soils man in Norman county. The exhibit they are looking at is a miniature topographical model of a hilly area, showing how checkdams and conservation farming can be combined to prevent erosion and floods. Klint made the exhibit with fiber glass.

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

March 11, 1959

Special to Better Farming Methods

"Should American farmers trade with countries that compete with our wheat and butter?"

"What will vertical integration mean to the family farm?"

"Aren't price supports really 'socialistic'?"

"Just who makes farm laws, anyway?"

As topics for extension meetings, these questions may seem unusual. Yet, Minnesota farmers asked hundred of questions like them in a strikingly successful series of "Farm City Forums" around that state during the past three winters.

Extension workers and local farm, civic and community leaders set these forums up. They called in a few outside specialists to handle topics and answer questions on whatever seem to be the most pressing public issues of the community or area.

The whole forum idea has been part of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service's educational work in public affairs. Headed up by Luther Pickrel, extension economist, this scheme gives farmers and townspeople something rare: it pulls together, in local groups, experts in a variety of disciplines -- political science, home economics and family life, economics, agricultural economics and sociology.

Attendance alone is one measure of the forums' success. More than 9,000 people from 65 Minnesota counties attended 30 of them in winter, 1956-57 and 6,000 attended about two dozen such events last winter. Even

add 1 Farm Forums

fewer such forums were set up with state level help this winter, but county after county has gone ahead on a project of its own, based on earlier experience.

What's the purpose behind the Farm-City Forum? Pickrel puts it this way: "More and more farmers, consumers and local businessmen are finding they need to be better informed. To be successful and durable, a representative government depends on informed citizens. People need more facts and better understanding of fundamental principles as a basis for decision-making.

Actually, the whole Farm-City Forum program grew from the local level. "Scores of organizations and individuals had asked us for reliable information on the agricultural situation," according to Pickrel. "They wanted to know the strengths and weaknesses of current and proposed agricultural programs. The forum simply seemed to be a good approach to the problem."

The series that grew into being was a combination of ideas Pickrel got from other states, his own earlier experience and from local suggestions.

The pattern quickly took shape. Pickrel passed the idea to agents around the state in winter, 1956. It wasn't long before farm and city people alike were asking the agents to schedule forums.

The number of forums actually held is no real indication of the requests. Every year, there have been more than Pickrel and agents could handle. "A principal goal of these events," he says, "is to get local groups to go ahead with them on their own."

As an example of how an individual Farm-City Forum took shape, let's look at one held in Worthington in winter, 1958. A group of local farm and civic leaders in fall, 1957, asked Nobles county agent Ross Huntsinger

add 2 Farm Forums

to set up a forum. He agreed to coordinate the event.

Worthington people got behind the idea. Said the Worthington Daily Globe: "There is a host of reasons why people should attend. The general theme -- 'What are the best solutions for common problems facing county and area farmers and businessmen' -- is of interest to our two biggest economic groups. Most farmers and businessmen, regardless of political affiliation, agree on one thing: that the present conditions of our agricultural economy could stand improvement."

"Simply put," the Globe continued, "the first purpose of this forum is to stimulate an active interest in the major public problem on the part of all citizens, rural and urban." Readers were urged -- as they were at all these forums -- to ask any questions they wished, no matter how controversial.

Huntsinger got ready cooperation from the Farmer's Union, the Farm Bureau and local civic organizations in planning the forum. From the University's Information Service in St. Paul came a "publicity packet" which helped Huntsinger give the event a good push. These materials included:

A general announcement story - using a question-type lead.

A suggested circular letter to local farm families.

A mimeographed poster for local use.

A "cartoon" mat for local newspapers, showing questions emanating from a puzzled farmer and designed to stimulate interest in the forum.

Mats and biographical material of all speakers.

Advance stories discussing speeches from each speaker.

A suggested letter to newspaper editors telling about the event.

A well-rounded slate of speakers appeared at the forum January 23, 1958. They were Philip M. Raup, University agricultural economist; Dorothy Simmons, extension home program director; Robert Worcester, Minneapolis Federal Reserve

add 3 Farm Forums

Bank and T. C. M. Robinson, U. S. State Department official. Pickrel moderated the forum - as he does at most.

Each speaker covered a specific topic between 10 a.m. and noon or between 1 p.m. and 2:30. Raup talked on vertical integration and land problems. Worcester handled the touchy farm credit issue. Miss Simmons viewed the effects of technology on the farm and city family home. And Robinson explained the role of foreign trade in Nobles county agriculture.

Then came the questions. One query: Why should American farmers trade with the same foreign countries which compete with us?

Robinson answered it this way: "Our best overseas customers are nations whose economies and incomes are most like our own in the U. S.. So we can expect these nations to also compete with us. Furthermore, we have a stake in helping maintain economic progress and stability in other countries. If we turn our backs on them, we might be forcing them to turn to the Iron Curtain for trade."

Other questions got a good airing too. Some of them: Why are milk prices lower here than in other areas? Should tariffs be lowered or raised? Where and how are farm prices determined? How does the Middle East situation affect farmers in Nobles county?

After the forum, the Worthington Globe again commented: "Although the forum didn't intend to solve any of the problems facing our farm economy, it most certainly did perform an enlightening, informative purpose. Those who were there came home with a host of new ideas. In a Democracy, nothing is more important than that people be given the facts on issues of importance."

This resounding endorsement was typical of newspaper and community support for the forums. Nearly 15,000 people have attended the forums since they began and clippings from weeklies and dailies promoting them would fill a bushel basket.

add 4 Farm Forums

Other editorial comment was equally encouraging. Another daily said, "one value of the forum is that both rural and urban people had a good opportunity to get to know each other better. All in all, the forum exceeded the expectations of even the committee members."

A southern Minnesota weekly said the forum was "Thought-provoking, beneficial and education and should be repeated." And a metropolitan daily said the forum series constituted "really yeoman service."

Perhaps a better measure of the forum idea's success is that after three years and some 70 of the sessions -- involving most of Minnesota's 87 counties -- only one newspaper has editorialized against it.

A Minneapolis daily newspaper summed up its comments on the entire forum series by calling it "really yeoman service." Pointing out the wealth of questions on Middle East and European policy which farmers were asking at the forums, the paper concluded the "obviously, foreign policy problems are becoming less and less foreign to more and more Minnesotans."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 11, 1959

Immediate release

WATCH OUT FOR FALLS WHILE DOING SPRING CLEANING

Activities in sprucing up the house for spring brought a warning today from Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, to take special precautions against falls.

Falls are still the number one cause of fatal home accidents in Minnesota.

Records for the last few years show that falls caused the death of over 300 Minnesota residents each year. Falls are also responsible for permanently injuring more than 1,000 Minnesotans and causing temporary injuries to more than 30,000 annually. About twice as many of the fatal falls occur from one level to another as on the same level.

Housecleaning is particularly dangerous as far as falls are concerned, Prickett points out, because of the necessity of climbing to wash windows, walls and ceilings, to take down and hang draperies and pictures. A sturdy step ladder is one of the best safeguards against falls. However, it should be high enough so it is not necessary to work from the top step, where it is easy to lose your balance. Avoid over-reaching from the ladder, too, Prickett warns. Move the ladder instead.

The University safety specialist gives some further suggestions on preventing falls:

- . Wipe up spills of grease and liquids from the floor immediately.
- . Keep throw rugs anchored with non-skid materials.
- . Have adequate lighting in stairways, and have lamps at the bedside.
- . Keep stairways clear of toys, mops, brooms and any clutter.
- . Install grab bars over the bath tub and keep a rubber non-skid mat in both tub and shower.

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B-3455-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 11, 1959

Immediate release

ECONOMISTS NOTE PROBLEMS IN PROPERTY TAX

Minnesota's property tax system could stand a good deal of improvement as far as farmers are concerned, a pair of University of Minnesota economists say.

H. W. Baumgartner and P. M. Raup point up these problems in farm property taxation:

1. Low-value land is often assessed at a higher proportion of its market price than higher-value land.
2. Farm land is frequently assessed at a higher fraction of its market value than is urban, commercial, industrial or residential property.
3. Personal property taxes tend to be proportionally heavier burdens on low-income farmers. And since part of the tax is based on inventory, the burden often falls heavily on "slow-maturing" livestock enterprises, such as cattle feeding.

Baumgartner and Raup discuss these problems in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, an Agricultural Extension Service publication. They say the best answer is a continuing effort to improve assessments and to make the property tax base conform closer to market value.

For one thing, they say, this calls for better-trained and better-paid assessors. There are 2,700 assessors now in Minnesota--most on a part-time basis.

Recent studies by the state Department of Taxation show that farm property was assessed at an average of 40 percent of its sale price. Commercial property, on the other hand, was assessed at 32 percent, residential property at 29 and industrial property at 28 percent of sale price.

The economists found that among 165 southeast Minnesota farmers in 1954, those with net incomes under \$2,000 had property taxes amounting to 42 percent of

(more)

add 1 farm property taxes

their incomes. For the \$2,000 to \$4,000 group, property taxes were 15.2 percent of income and for the \$6,000 to \$8,000 group, 7.8 percent.

Why is there such a difference from one income level to the next? The economists explain that when you calculate property tax on a net income basis, it will be lowest in "specialized" types of farming. This usually includes large and well-managed farms. General types of farming--frequently including smaller farms--carry an above-average tax burden because of heavier property investments for the size of the operation.

U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates show that taxes per acre of Minnesota farm land have doubled since World War II. But farm land values have also doubled in the same period, so taxes per \$100 of value of farm land have stayed about the same. However, land values and property taxes have risen steadily in the past five years, Baumgartner and Raup explain, while net farm income has lagged behind. This means rising property taxes have become an increasingly greater burden on farmers.

Among the 165 farms in southeast Minnesota, average personal property taxes have increased more rapidly than farm real estate taxes. In 1946, taxes on personal property represented 16.6 percent of the total farm property tax, but have risen to more than 20 percent since 1951. Average real estate taxes rose from \$281 to \$666 per farm between 1946 and 1957, while personal property taxes jumped from \$56 to \$168 in the same period.

The property tax has one principal merit, say the economists: it is a stable source of revenue for local governments. But for the individual taxpayer, it is a relatively light burden when incomes are high and rising and heavier when incomes are low and falling.

The economists point out that suggestions are often made to remove from the property tax base those elements showing the greatest inequity. This, however, is unjustified, they say, if the reduced base must produce the same total revenue. It's better, they conclude, to continue to improve assessment procedures and bring the property tax base into closer conformity with market values.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 11, 1959

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

DAIRY RECORDS MAKE FOR BETTER INCOME FROM DAIRY COWS

HAYWARD, MINN. -- It's no accident that each cow on the Chris Skaar farm makes more than twice as much profit as the average bovine in Minnesota.

Two of the big reasons for the difference are milk testing and record keeping, which the Skaars do through one of the Freeborn county Dairy Herd Improvement associations.

Last year, the 26 milking Guernseys in this herd averaged 426 pounds butterfat and a return of \$285 per cow above feed costs. State average, in comparison, is 245 pounds fat and a return of \$130 over feed.

There are really two Chris Skaars. One is the elder Chris Skaar, retired, who's commonly known as "Grandpa." The other is his grandson, 21-year-old "Chrisy," who has operated the herd since his father, Carlyle, died in 1956.

The Skaar herd has the distinction of being one of the first to be tested in Freeborn county Dairy Herd Improvement association No. 1, which in turn is the oldest such association in the state. While there have been some interruptions-- such as during World Wars I and II-- Grandpa Skaar, his sons and grandson have been on some kind of a testing program most of the time since 1914.

Since 1946, the herd has been tested continuously on the DHIA "Standard" plan. DHIA supervisor Lester Perschbacher, weighs, samples and tests each cow's milk once a month. He then computes monthly and annual milk production for each cow, compares this with the feed they get as shown on Chrisy's records, and estimates the return per cow.

Says Grandpa: "No man is a good enough guesser to tell, in every case, which is a good cow and which is the poor one."

(more)

add 1 dairy records make for better income

Chrisy agrees whole-heartedly. "You don't have to be a mechanic to tell when a tractor isn't working right, but you need to test to find the poor cows."

"In this herd," he continues, "a cow doesn't last long if she isn't making 400 pounds butterfat by her second milking year." The only exception to this rule, he says, is when an old cow is kept a year or two after she's passed her milking peak, simply because she will produce good calves for replacement.

Grandpa Skaar admits that dairy standards are changing. "Back in the early days, when we first tested, we thought a cow was mighty good if she produced 300 pounds of butterfat in a year. Now, a cow that doesn't do better than that is a cull."

According to Freeborn county agent Eldon Senske, records show the county cow testing association averaged under 200 pounds butterfat per cow before World War I. Last year's average for the county was 380 pounds.

"Over the years," Grandpa says, "every time the tester came, I always checked the records against how I was feeding. A man would be foolish to throw as much feed into a cow producing 10-20 pounds of milk per day as one giving 50 pounds."

Chrisy, too, has been feeding according to production since he started managing the herd. "If they give more than 20 pounds milk, they get at least 10 pounds ground feed per day," he says. "If they test especially high, they get even more." In addition, he feeds the cows all the hay they can eat and about 25-30 pounds silage daily.

Before milking in the morning, the cows get their grain. They get silage after breakfast and hay right after lunch. This way, strong flavors from silage never get into the milk, as they would if silage was fed before or during milking.

The Skaars have a bulk milk tank and sell their milk on a grade A basis. The herd has been 100 percent purebred since 1924.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 13, 1959

Special to Murray County Agent

REUBEN BOXRUD
NAMED AG AGENT
IN MURRAY COUNTY

Reuben Boxrud, Hutchinson, has been named agricultural agent in Murray county, starting April 1.

He will replace George Records, who recently resigned.

For the past $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, Boxrud has been assistant agricultural agent in Meleod county. He earlier was a sales manager for Cargill Inc., was a veterans agriculture instructor for two years in southern Minnesota, and spent a year operating his home farm in Lac Qui Parle county.

He is a native of Louisburg and was active for 7 years in 4-H club and FFA work. He attended the University of Minnesota, where he received a B. S. in agronomy in 1949.

Boxrud served for two years in the U. S. Merchant Marine during World War II.

He is married and has two children.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 13, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

RODNEY BRIGGS NAMED SUPERINTENDENT OF WEST CENTRAL STATION

Rodney A. Briggs, associate professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota, has been named superintendent of the University's West Central School and Experiment station at Morris.

His appointment was approved by the Board of Regents at their meeting today. He will take up duties at Morris July 1.

Briggs replaces the late Allen W. Edson, who died last September after being superintendent at the Morris station since 1947.

A noted research worker and teacher in forage management, Briggs has been on the University staff since October, 1953. He was an extension agronomist until 1956, then became a full-time researcher and teacher in agronomy.

He is well-known for his research on silage and for promoting better silage and forage-harvesting practices in Minnesota.

A native of Madison, Wis., Briggs received his B. S. in agronomy from the University there in 1948 and his Ph. D. at Rutgers university in 1953. He did extension work at Rutgers in 1949 and again in 1952-53.

He served two tours of duty in the U. S. Army--one in World War II and the second from 1950-52.

Briggs has been secretary of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association and secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America. He is also a member of the American Society of Agronomy and of Sigma Xi.

He is married and has four children.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 15, 1959

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:

Get '59 Look With Accessories
Empty Freezer is Costly

How Much Are Operating Costs of a
Freezer?
Fillers for Egg Month

CLOTHING

Get '59 Look With Accessories

Accessories can do wonders in giving the '59 look to last year's wardrobe. Here are some tips from Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota:

- . Choose a wide belt, perhaps of contrasting color, for one of your spring dresses, to achieve the look of a lifted waistline, yet have the comfort of a natural waistline.
- . Dress up your costume with a many-stranded choker necklace or a rope of beads with several colors combined in one necklace.
- . Use a large dramatic pin on a suit, coat or dress, wearing it partially hidden by a bow or collar for the real '59 look.
- . Buy a perky flower to brighten up your suit or coat.
- . Go feminine with a flower hat.

* * * * *

Textured Yarns Popular

Textured yarns are one of the fastest growing products in the textile field, according to Suzanne Davison, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Most of the textured yarns are now being used in carpets, where resilience and strength are important. You'll be seeing more textured yarns in draperies, upholstery, bedspreads and wearing apparel. -jbn-

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

FREEZING FOODEmpty Freezer is Costly

An empty freezer is a costly freezer. Unless convenience is of number one importance, few families can afford to operate a freezer of any size if it is filled only once a year, say two University of Minnesota marketing specialists, K. E. Egertson and Mrs. Eleanor Loomis. So, to operate a freezer efficiently and economically, they suggest a rapid turnover of food, with new foods put into the freezer regularly to keep it full.

Operating cost per pound of food stored will vary according to the number of pounds put through the freezer in a year. Thus, if the operating cost per pound of food were 26 cents if the freezer were filled once a year, that amount could be reduced more than half - to 12 cents - if the freezer were filled two and a half times a year.

To calculate costs of food per pound, determine how many pounds the freezer will hold and how many times it will be filled in one year; then divide total operating costs by total pounds.

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How Much Are Operating Costs of a Freezer?

As with any other electrical appliance, it costs something to keep a home freezer running. But electricity is not the only cost to figure, if you're planning to buy a home freezer.

According to K. E. Egertson and Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, University of Minnesota marketing specialists, total cost of operating an average 12 cubic foot freezer with a capacity of 360 cubic feet is about \$100. Included in operating cost is electricity, interest on investment, depreciation, repairs, packaging and insurance on food. If the food is not insured, costs can be reduced about \$4. The two costs most often overlooked are interest and depreciation, the specialists say.

Although some homemakers regard the freezer as a necessity, others feel it is a convenience luxury. In any case, say the University specialists, families planning to buy home freezers should realize that they cost money to operate as well as to buy. Of course, they add, no dollar and cents value can be placed on the convenience and satisfaction of having a freezer.

MARCH IS EGG MONTHFillers

Eggs are amazingly versatile. In addition to being a fine food by themselves, eggs thicken, leaven, coat, garnish, emulsify, clarify and bind. The egg is indispensable in cooking and good meal planning.

* * * * *

Scrambled eggs as the filling for toasted hamburger buns are tempting for breakfast. With the addition of fruit and a glass of milk, it is a breakfast that satisfies the requirements of good nutrition.

* * * * *

Leftover cake cut into cubes is delicious topped with a soft custard sauce. Flavor the custard with almond extract and decorate the dessert with a cherry.

* * * * *

Too much heat makes eggs tough and "rubbery." To enjoy tender cooked eggs, use low cooking temperatures -- and the shortest possible cooking time.

* * * * *

Tired of eggs cracking when cooked in the shell? Try this tip -- bring eggs to room temperature before placing them in hot water. To speed up the warm-up, hold eggs under warm running water, or place in a pan of warm water for a few seconds.

* * * * *

Egg whites beat up faster and to larger volume if removed from the refrigerator about a half-hour before use. They should be at room temperature before beating.

* * * * *

Egg whites won't beat up to full volume if even a speck of egg yolk is in them. Should this happen in separating, use a piece of egg shell to lift out the yolk particle.

MARCH IS EGG MONTH

Many foods are enriched in flavor and nutrition out of all proportion to cost if an egg is added to them. Try these and see: an egg stirred into hot mashed potatoes, an egg stirred into white sauce.

* * * * *

A quick and easy pick-me-up is the Orangeegg, delicious, too. Eight ounces of orange juice shaken up with one egg supplies every vitamin and is a good source of all important minerals, except calcium.

* * * * *

Can you tell a "hard-boiled" egg when you see one? Chances are you find it difficult to tell a hard-cooked egg from an uncooked one. But here's how -- spin the eggs on a table top, Uncooked eggs won't spin, hard-cooked eggs spin like a top.

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To store leftover egg whites, keep them up to 10 days in the refrigerator by placing in a tightly covered container. Leftover egg yolks can be kept up to three days. Simply cover them with cold water and place in your refrigerator.

* * * * *

Eggs are best when treated as "cool customers." To maintain their "just laid" flavor and freshness, always keep eggs in the refrigerator.

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If you have difficulty remembering which way eggs should be stored, just think of a toe dancer -- heel up, and toe down.

* * * * *

It's a fact -- warm temperature damages egg quality. When preparing eggs, take only as many from the refrigerator as you intend to use.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1959

Special to Richard Radway

INDIAN TO OBSERVE FARM ORGANIZATIONS IN OLMSTED COUNTY

The vice president of the Young Farmers' association of Mysore state, India, R. Narasimhiah, will spend 10 days in Olmsted county, observing activities of 4-H, other rural youth and farm organizations.

He will arrive in Rochester on March 20, according to Richard Radway, Olmsted county agricultural agent. He will be a house guest of

Narasimhiah has been in the United States since February 11, and up to the present has been traveling with an Indian delegation through the South and West.

In India he is a member of the executive body of the All India Young Farmers' association; an administrative officer of Aloka, a training center sponsored by World Assembly of Youth in Mysore; general secretary of the Farmers' Forum; and a member of the executive body of Congress Seva Dal.

He holds a diploma in agriculture, has taken post graduate work in animal husbandry and has had training in rural development in India and Ceylon.

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1959

Immediate release

RURAL LIFE INSTITUTE TO BE HELD FOR MINNESOTA CLERGYMEN

Rural pastors from around Minnesota will take a careful look at farm and other rural problems next month.

These clergymen from all faiths will attend a Rural Life Institute April 20-23 at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

According to Marvin Taves, rural sociology head at the University and program chairman of the event, sessions will cover economic and social trends, individual farm adjustments, rural community problems, education and youth matters and communications.

Theme for the event will be "The New Rural Society."

Speakers will include S. A. Engene, Sherwood Berg, Philip M. Raup and Harald Jensen, University agricultural economists; Taves, Lee Taylor and George Donohue, rural sociologists; Harry Kitts, associate professor of agricultural education; A. A. Dowell, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics; Stanley Wenberg, assistant to the president; and Ralph Nichols, rhetoric department head.

Also speaking will be Paul Johnson, editor of Prairie Farmer magazine, Chicago.

Church organization representatives and religious leaders will preside at the different sessions of the 4-day event.

"Our churches' rural programs" will be the topic for a panel discussion April 22. Panel speakers will be E. W. Mueller, rural church secretary for the National Lutheran council; James L. Vizzard, vice president of the National Catholic Rural Life conference; and Calvin Schnucker, dean of the Dubuque Theological seminary, University of Dubuque, Iowa.

Speaker at a graduation luncheon April 23 will be Byron G. Allen, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

The event will be in the new Student Center on the St. Paul campus.

All interested rural pastors are invited. For more information, contact the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3458-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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March 16, 1959

Immediate release

(with mat)

CUTLINE: L. to R.: Coralie Christianson, Roseau, reserve champion in the statewide 4-H speaking contest, and Kathleen Kajer, New Prague, champion, are shown with Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader.

TWO GIRLS WIN 4-H SPEAKING AWARDS

Kathleen Kajer, 18, New Prague, and Coralie Christianson, 16, Roseau, are this year's state 4-H champions in radio speaking.

Miss Kajer won top placing and a \$200 cash award, Miss Christianson received reserve championship and a \$100 cash award in the recent statewide 4-H radio speaking contest. In addition, they will receive \$50 and \$25, respectively, to buy books for their local public or school libraries.

Donor of the awards is the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, co-sponsor of the speaking contest with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service for the 17th year.

Along with some 800 4-H members throughout Minnesota who participated in local, county and district contests this year, the two 4-H winners prepared original speeches on the subject, "The Brotherhood of Man--Where Have We Failed, What Can I Do?"

During her 10 years as a 4-H member, Miss Kajer has won six trips to the Minnesota State Fair, has received the 4-H key award and was a member of the state championship bread demonstration team in 1955. A senior in New Prague high school, she is salutatorian of her class and is editor of the school paper. She was recently named the Betty Crocker Homemaker of Tomorrow from New Prague high school.

Miss Christianson has been a 4-H member for eight years and during that time has won four trips to the Minnesota State Fair with her demonstrations. A junior in Roseau high school, she is active in music organizations, in debate and declamation. She is a member of the high school band, the high school chorus, a sextette and a barber shop quartette.

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University Farm and Home News
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Immediate release

EGG PRICES IN APRIL-JUNE TO BE UNDER 1958

Prices paid to Minnesota egg producers between April and June will most likely be lower than they were during the same period in 1958.

And while these prices may improve somewhat between July and September, they still won't come back to last year's levels for the same period. Because of a record late hatch in 1958, layers will stay in comparatively heavy production into this fall. As a result, egg prices also will very likely not show any improvement between October and December of this year, in comparison to 12 months earlier.

This summary of the egg price outlook comes from William H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota. He points out that egg production for the first half of 1959 will be about 3 percent above the same period a year ago. Cause of the increase is more total laying birds and a slight increase in number of eggs laid per hen, compared to last year.

No increase is expected in the demand for eggs, explaining why prices will be lower.

Because of declining egg prices in the early part of this year, Dankers says the 1959 spring hatch for laying flock replacement will probably be 5 to 8 percent under the 1958 hatch. This should result in higher egg prices in early 1960, compared to what they are now.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
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To all counties
For use week of
March 23 or later

Caption: Twice as much profit per cow as the Minnesota average--that's the production in the Skaar herd in Freeborn county. The herd has been on a testing plan since World War I and testing is one reason for the high average. From left are Chrisy Skaar, his Grandfather Chris, and Lester Perschbacher, local DHIA supervisor, taking samples.

FARMERS TELL
BENEFITS OF
MILK TESTING

If you're wondering about the value of dairy record systems listen to some of the Minnesota farmers using them.

University of Minnesota extension dairymen point to several examples of how records have helped farmers make big increases in dairy profits.

Take, for example, the Skaar herd near Hayward. Last year, their 26 milking Guernseys averaged 426 pounds butterfat and a return of \$285 per cow above feed costs. State average is 245 pounds fat and a return of \$130 over feed. This herd is one of the first to join Freeborn county Dairy Herd Improvement association No. 1, the oldest in the state.

Then there's a case in Winona county, where John H. Nahrgang and his son, John R. have been testing milk continually since 1924. For 10 years or more, their cows have produced at least 100 pounds fat above the state average.

In McLeod county, brothers Howard and Donald Schutte last spring used DHIA records to find and sell 17 poor producers. Getting rid of these "cull cows" and replacing them with good heifers raised the herd's butterfat average by close to 50 pounds per cow.

These three cases were with Standard DHIA testing. Now let's look at Leo Blashack, in East Ottertail county, who has used the new Dairy Record and Culling Guide for a year. With help from this plan, Blashack has sold his poor producers and increased herd milk production by 12 to 15 percent. The Culling Guide involves taking milk weights for each cow one day each month. A chart then gives you an estimate of the total production for the month and for the entire time during which the cow has been milking.

The local county extension office has full information on both Standard and Owner-Sampler DHIA plans, and on the new Dairy Record and Culling Guide.

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University Farm and Home News
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To all counties
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FEED PIGS WELL
IN EARLY WEEKS

The first 8 weeks are usually the most important in a pig's life.

So it makes sense to give little pigs the best feed and care possible, says R.J. Meade, University of Minnesota swine nutritionist. He says mismanagement of pigs before weaning can mean poorer performance after the pigs stop nursing.

One of the first steps is to prevent anemia--soon after the pig is born. You can do this by painting the udder of the sow with a ferrous sulfate solution, by giving the pigs uncontaminated soil, or by using an injectable iron compound.

Next, the pigs should get an 18-percent-protein pig starter in a "creep" as soon as they'll eat it. And don't skimp on the feed. The more they eat, the better.

In recent University feeding trials, pigs on a good starter formula averaged between .70 and .77 pounds gain per day between 14 and 56 days of age. The average consumption of pig starter was 1.35 pounds per pound of pig.

The starter was made up of (for each 100 pounds): 32 pounds ground corn; 32 pounds rolled oats; 10 pounds cane sugar; 8 pounds soybean oil meal; 3.5 pounds tankage; 3.5 pounds fish meal; 10 pounds dried skim milk. It also contained .4 pound steamed bonemeal, .5 pound high-zinc trace element salt and .1 pound vitamin supplement.

Whether the pigs received antibiotics or arsanilic acid made no difference in these particular tests. Nor did the additives have any important effect on the amount of starter the pigs ate for each pound of gain.

Pigs will usually start eating starter between 2 and 3 weeks of age. They should continue getting it until they are 8 to 9 weeks old..

Try to put at least 40 pounds into each pig by weaning age, Meade urges. It's much easier to get 40 to 45 pound pigs off to a good start in the growing-finishing period than it is for those weighing 25 to 30 pounds.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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To all counties
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USDA BUDGET
EXPLAINED BY
AG ECONOMIST

How does the U. S. Department of Agriculture spend its funds?

Does it all go for farm price support programs?

Definitely not, according to Luther Pickrel, extension economist at the University of Minnesota. He points out that many USDA expenses include services that benefit the public generally, and not just farmers alone.

According to estimates, the budget for the 1959 fiscal year will total around \$7.3 billion. This would break down about like this:

1. Corporation and other revolving funds, \$4.6 billion. This includes \$3.1 billion for price supports and related programs and about \$1 billion for foreign sales of surplus commodities. Other items in this category: International Wheat Agreement, \$64 million; emergency famine relief, \$105 million and National wool act, \$21 million.
2. Appropriations for regular activities, \$1.9 billion. Included in this section are the conservation reserve, \$141 million; acreage reserve program payments, \$712 million (to fulfill contracts written last year); agricultural conservation program, \$230 million; acreage allotments, \$40 million, and marketing quotas and sugar act program, \$68 million. This section also includes funds for the Agricultural Research Service, Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service and Farm Coop. Service.
3. Loan authorizations, \$590 million. This section is for Rural Electrification Administration, Farmers Home Administration, and other miscellaneous loan programs.
4. Permanent authorizations, \$186 million. The major item in this section is costs for removal of surplus commodities.

Pickrel says it's often hard to determine how much of the foreign sales appropriation will be repaid in dollars or services. So the net cost for that item is not exactly known at present.

He also points out that consumers get the main benefits from programs involving research and agricultural extension work. This is because improved technology in agriculture has resulted in output increasing faster than demand, meaning lower prices to consumers.

Farmers, on the other hand, also need to recognize that they have received benefits from a vast number of federal expenditures not included in the agricultural budget, Pickrel concludes.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1959

To all counties
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FARM FILLERS

Take your soil samples for testing as soon as the frost is out of the ground--or at least three weeks before planting. Experience from other years shows it will take between 7 and 12 days for samples to be processed by the University of Minnesota soil testing laboratory. Then the results are sent to the county agent, who in turn makes up the fertilizer recommendations for your fields.

* * * * *

When you buy seed for 1959 planting, make sure you get it from a reputable dealer. Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, points out that local dealers will usually back up their products. Check the analysis tag and buy seed with high purity, good germination and low weed seed content. Also, buy certified seed, to be assured of varietal purity.

* * * * *

Don't overlook the importance of lime in your cropping plans this year. University of Minnesota soils researchers last summer, for example, found that corn yields averaged 10 bushels per acre higher where lime was applied.

* * * * *

In a corn field, crop growth and evaporation account for about equal amounts of soil moisture loss. USDA and University of Minnesota research found this true in studies at Morris last summer. In corn that grew to maturity, the moisture loss from the soil totalled 10.14 inches from the end of June until harvest time. Where no corn was growing, the soil lost 5.10 inches of moisture--most of which was clearly due to evaporation.

* * * * *

In potato trials in the Red River Valley last summer, University of Minnesota researchers found phosphorous was the most important nutrient for Pontiacs and Norlands.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 17, 1959

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
March 23 or later

PLANT VARIETIES
RECOMMENDED FOR
FREEZING

You can take the first step toward insuring high quality vegetables for your freezer by selecting good varieties for freezing when you buy your garden seed.

Home Agent _____ says experiments in the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory show very definitely that some varieties of vegetables freeze much more satisfactorily than others. She urges _____ county families who plan to freeze vegetables from their home gardens to check carefully the list of varieties that freeze well before selecting seed.

Here are some of the varieties tested by J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella in the University food processing laboratory and found to be good for freezing:

Beans (green bush) - Topcrop, Tendergreen, Wade, Pearlgreen

Beans (yellow bush) - Cherokee, Pencil-Pod Black Wax, Brittle Wax

Broccoli - Waltham 29, Italian Green Sprouting

Cauliflower - Snowball, Super Snowball

Sweet corn - Sugar and Gold, Golden Beauty, Golden Freezer and Golden

Cross Bantam (these two for southern Minnesota only)

Peas - Little Marvel, Laxton's Progress, Burpeana Early Dwarf (early);

Lincoln, Dark Seeded Perfection (mid-season)

Spinach - Bloomsdale Long Standing, America, New Zealand

Squash (summer) - Black Zucchini, Early Prolific Straightneck

Squash (winter) - Buttercup, Hybrid R, Greengold, Butternut (for mashed squash), Banana, Golden Delicious, Greengold (for pies).

Swiss chard - Fordhook, Lucullus.

Vegetables that freeze well are indicated with an asterisk in Extension Folder

154, "Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota." Get a copy at the county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 17, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
March 23 or after

4-H'ERS INCREASE
HOME SAFETY BY
BEING OBSERVANT

A frayed lamp cord, a radio in the bathroom, a mixer used near the sink all say "Watch Out."

You don't have to be an electrician to recognize these common electrical dangers found around the home, says 4-H Club Agent _____.

A 4-H member can greatly increase the safety of his or her home by being alert and by removing these accident hazards.

Electrical cords on household equipment such as lamps and irons become old and brittle after repeated use for many years, says Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Eventually the covering may break and expose the bare wire. Cords should be replaced with UL approved cords of similar type before they become dangerous.

Don't make yourself into a grounding rod or wire. This is just exactly what you do when you have a radio in the bathroom and you turn it off while touching the tub, sink or faucet. If there is a short in the radio, you turn yourself into an electrical channel when you touch it. Electric heaters in the bathroom are especially dangerous. Mixers or toasters should be used on the table or working counter rather than at the range or near the sink.

Another often unsuspected danger spot is a defective TV set. You have no way of knowing if it may be shorted, so in order to protect those in your family, keep the set away from a radiator or hot air vent. The metal will provide a perfect ground if touched at the same time as a charged set.

The more you look around the more places you will find for electrical caution, says Prickett. Check to see if your mother's washing machine is properly grounded.

Electrical hand tools such as drills and saws should have a three-pronged plug. The third prong is a ground which must be plugged into a receptacle attached to a three-wire grounded electrical circuit.

**University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1959**

**Special to St. Paul Pioneer Press
County Agent Introduction**

Raising good crops starts with good seed. Here, a good sample of certified barley seed is checked over by Leo Johnson, left, farmer near McIntosh, and Harley Shurson, East Polk county agent. Johnson has recently gone into the certified seed production business and also has a dairy herd.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Immediate release

HOME ECONOMICS DAY APRIL 25

Home Economics Day for high school girls throughout Minnesota has been set for Sat. , April 25, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Purpose of the day is to acquaint high school girls with the opportunities for preparing for a variety of careers in home economics through courses at the University of Minnesota.

Tours of the individual departments in home economics and discussions of various careers in home economics will be featured in the program. A luncheon, an afternoon refreshment hour and a style show are other highlights.

All Minnesota high school girls are invited to attend the day's program, according to Barbara Laudon, Ironton, University home economics junior, who is chairman for Home Economics Day. Girls should make advance registration with their high school home economics teachers or counselors or with county home agents.

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B-3461-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Immediate release

SHORT COURSE FOR HOME AND COMMERCIAL GARDENERS

Home and commercial gardeners will find answers to many of their problems at the University of Minnesota's thirty-eighth annual horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus March 24-26.

The gardening event will be open to the public, free of charge. First day of the short course is planned for commercial growers; the last two days are for home gardeners.

The program for commercial fruit growers has been set for 10 a. m. Tuesday (March 24) in Room 102 of the horticulture building. Among subjects to be discussed during the morning and afternoon are use of thinning sprays, insecticides and fungicides for 1959 and current problems of interest to local growers. Speakers will be E. T. Andersen and H. G. Johnson, University staff members; G. C. Klingbeil, extension specialist in fruit production, University of Wisconsin; and T. T. Aamodt, fruit entomologist, Minnesota State Department of Agriculture.

All home gardening sessions will be held in Peters hall auditorium beginning at 9:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

Wednesday morning's program will deal with home fruit growing. Fruit varieties for the home garden, strawberry production, control of apple maggots and a panel on fruit problems will comprise the program.

A program on vegetable gardening Wednesday afternoon will include discussions on vegetable varieties for Minnesota gardens, growing transplants for the garden, plant protectors and insect control.

At morning and afternoon sessions Thursday on ornamental horticulture, gardeners will hear talks on rose culture, pruning of evergreens, care of shrubs, early-season crabgrass control, annual flowers, delphiniums, house plant troubles and landscaping.

Speakers at home garden sessions will include University staff members, Klingbeil and Aamodt; Carl Holst, assistant horticulturist, Minneapolis Park board; D. B. Johnstone, head, flower seed section, Northrup King and company; Merrill Stelling, Minnesota Delphinium society, White Bear Lake; and Judd Rostron, commercial horticulturist, Excelsior. ###

B-3462-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Immediate release

TURKEY RETURNS TO STAY ABOUT THE SAME

Minnesota's turkey producers can expect about the same net returns from the 1959 turkey crop as they received in 1958.

If there's any change, it will be a slight drop in returns, according to William H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota. He says present indications are that turkey prices during the September-December period this year may be slightly under the 23.5 cent average of 1958.

However, lower costs for poults and some turkey feeds will partly offset the expected drop in turkey prices.

Turkey producers in January reported they expect to raise 5 percent more turkeys this year than in 1958. The increase is 3 percent in heavy and 16 percent in light breeds.

However, there were 14 percent more heavy breeder hens in North Central states in January than a year earlier. Also, heavy toms have been bringing higher prices than in early 1958. Both factors, Dankers says, indicate there may be more expansion in heavy breed production than producers have indicated.

Storage stocks of turkey meat on Feb. 1 were 11 percent under record stocks of a year earlier. There is some indication that stocks at the beginning of the 1959 heavy marketing season will be no larger--and maybe under 1958 levels.

Dankers says demand for turkey meat, especially for the holidays, is uncertain. Although there will be more people and increased purchasing power, red meats and other poultry meat will be lower in price this fall than a year earlier. Also, the government purchased 2 percent of total turkey production in 1958. At present, it isn't known whether any government purchases will be made in 1959.

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B-3463-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Immediate release

GOODHUE COUNTY STUDY SHOWS FAR-REACHING RURAL CHANGES

What's happening to the rural way of life within the "influence zone" of cities like Minneapolis and St. Paul?

For one thing, the rural resident--whether he's a farmer or not--is becoming more and more like his big city cousins, both in his social values and in how he lives.

How this and other trends affect one county is reported in "Changing Goodhue County," recently published by rural sociologists Lee Taylor, Marvin Taves and Gordon Bultena at the University of Minnesota.

From earlier surveys, census data and other information, the sociologists have found these changes in Goodhue county:

- * A steady rise in level of living for both rural and urban people.
- * Fewer, larger and higher-priced farms.
- * Fewer people on farms and more rural nonfarm residents.
- * A shift from farm to nonfarm employment, with more women working.
- * Disappearance of the rural district school.
- * Decreasing population in communities farthest from main population

centers, and increasing populations in Red Wing and its suburbs.

The sociologists found that the level of living in the county is above the state and national averages. Farm families there, on the average, are living well within the middle to upper categories. This means they now enjoy more of the conveniences which are ordinarily a part of city living.

While farm numbers have been declining in the county, there are actually more people living in the country than ever before. The reason is an expanding rural-nonfarm population, which increased by 29 percent between 1940 and 1950 and has been increasing even more rapidly since.

(more)

Add 1 Goodhue county

A third of Goodhue county's total population lives in Red Wing, a city of 11,200 people. This is an increase of 5 percent since 1950. Most population buildup in surrounding townships is really suburban Red Wing--typical of trends in similar cities elsewhere in the nation.

While Red Wing was gaining population, 19 of the 23 townships in the county lost population. The only ones to increase were those in the Red Wing suburban area.

Like all areas under the "urban" influence, Goodhue county has seen a big shift from farm to nonfarm employment. There was a drop from 3,000 to 2,800 farmers during the forties and a 43 percent decrease in paid farm laborers. At the same time, numbers of clerical, craft and operative workers all increased by more than 50 percent.

Standing out in the employment picture is the number of women employed--17 percent of the employed labor force in 1940, compared to 25 percent in 1950.

Again, this is a trend showing changes in human values, the sociologists point out. It's no longer a disgrace to the husband for the wife to be employed. As better equipment has been developed for housekeeping and cooking, more women have been freed to work outside the home.

With fewer people on Goodhue county farms, these farms have been getting fewer, larger and more valuable. Numbers decreased from 3,162 in 1935 to 2,698 in 1954. Average size increased from 147 to 164 acres in the same period, and average value of land and buildings soared from around \$8,000 in 1935 to more than \$18,000 now.

Typifying another trend in rural communities, Goodhue county has seen the one-room schoolhouse vanish. The number of districts declined from 155 to 16 between 1946 and 1958.

Most of the existing schools are in urban communities--key centers of population. The sociologists give three main reasons for this. First, teachers prefer to work in urban centers. Second, better transportation makes centralized schools more feasible. And third, school systems already exist in these centers and it's usually most efficient for rural children to take advantage of them.

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B-3464-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTAN

NEW FRUIT, FLOWERS FOR MINNESOTA

Minnesota gardeners can again thank University horticulturists for developing new flowers and a new fruit especially adapted to growing conditions in this state.

This year's introductions are a deep yellow garden chrysanthemum, Tonka, a creamy-white 'mum, Prairie Moon, and a bright red extra-early, productive June-bearing strawberry, the Earlimore.

Plants of the new flower and fruit varieties are available from nurseries in this area for spring planting.

Introduction of the two new 'mums brings to 39 the number of garden chrysanthemums developed by University horticulturists for northern climates. Reports from other states where they have been tested indicate that they should do well over a wide area. Responsible for the development of the new 'mums are R. A. Phillips, assistant professor, and R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture.

The Earlimore strawberry was developed at the University Fruit Breeding Farm near Excelsior from a cross made in 1940. A. N. Wilcox, professor of horticulture, and T. S. Weir, assistant superintendent of the Fruit Breeding Farm, had charge of the breeding and field testing of the strawberry. J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture, and Shirley Trantanella, instructor, tested freezing quality of the new fruit.

Here are descriptions of the new varieties for the benefit of gardeners who may want to buy plants this spring.

Tonka is a large-flowered (3 1/2 inch), fully double, deep yellow variety. The flowers and clean, rich green foliage are borne on stiff stems. A feature

of Tonka is that an open center is never visible in the flower. 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 is a creamy-white, double-flowered variety with large blossoms 4 inches in diameter. When the flowers are fully open, a gold center is usually visible. A prolific bloomer, the willowy plant has rich green foliage. Because the height is 24 to 30 inches, Prairie Moon should be used toward the rear of the flower border. Plant spread is about 18 to 24 inches. The flowers bloom from early September to frost.

Earlimore strawberry has medium-large, bright red, firm but juicy berries with a sprightly, pleasant, aromatic flavor. Total crop yields are high and fruit size holds well throughout the season. Commercial growers report that the brightness of color has unusual sales appeal. The early yield gives the Earlimore a price advantage, since it is the first homegrown berry on the market.

The fruit is most suitable for fresh dessert use. It is fair to good for freezing.

The Earlimore develops a wide row of vigorous plants which appear to be highly resistant to leafspot and to scorch. Survival of plants after winter has been consistently high in Minnesota tests.

The Earlimore should not be confused with the Evermore, an everbearing variety introduced by the University of Minnesota in 1945.

A complete description of the two new chrysanthemums is given in University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Report 33.

More information on the new strawberry is available in Miscellaneous Report 34, "A New Fruit Introduction for 1959." Both reports may be obtained from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

E. G. CHEYNEY SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED TO FORESTRY STUDENTS

Winners of the E. G. Cheyney Memorial scholarship for students in the University of Minnesota School of Forestry were announced this week by the Minnesota Forestry Alumni association.

The \$100 scholarships were presented by Harvey Djerf, president of the association.

Recipients are Roger King, 420 - 7th St. , S. E. , Minneapolis, and William Skovran, 3617 Edwards St. , N. E. , Minneapolis. The scholarship was named and established in honor of the late Prof. E. G. Cheyney, a member of the School of Forestry staff from 1904 to 1947. Cheyney recognized the importance of speaking and writing skills in the profession of forestry and emphasized this in all of his classes.

The E. G. Cheyney scholarships are supported by contributions from the alumni of the School of Forestry. The winners are selected by the rhetoric and School of Forestry staffs.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

SPECIAL TO USIA

STUDENT HOPES TO APPLY NEW KNOWLEDGE TO THAILAND FORESTS

Scientific research that has meant better management of Minnesota's vast woodlands may soon pay off in Thailand, too.

One reason is that Kaspas Aganidad, from the Royal Forest Department of Thailand, is studying statistics, photogrammetry and forest survey procedures at the University of Minnesota.

Photogrammetry is a process for making surveys and maps utilizing photographs.

By using this procedure he says, "we can more quickly and accurately estimate the height, number and size of the trees in our forests. This helps in working out management plans and taking forest inventories."

He is also studying the theory of forest management. This has "helped me a lot in calculating yield of the growing stock." Aganidad will go to the Forest Research Center at Cloquet, Minnesota, to put in practice what he has already learned in a theory course.

Aganidad is also taking a course in advance forest measurement. The course deals with statistical methods for research.

During the summer, he will work with the U. S. Forest Service in North Carolina, Utah and then in Oregon. After that he will come back to the University of Minnesota to continue studying.

Aganidad says, "There are still a lot of things to learn at the University and in the U. S. in general that can be adopted to the Forest Service in my country.

"I hope to use what I am learning in the United States to improve our forest land," says Aganidad. "We need trained men in scientific forestry."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

SPECIAL TO USIA

ADDED TRAINING SOUGHT BY PHILIPPINE STUDENT

Added training in agricultural production policies and income analysis is the goal of Eugenio S. Lopez, student from the Philippines, studying at the University of Minnesota.

"I would like to learn new methods and techniques of research," says Lopez. He hopes to supplement the education he received at the University of Philippines Statistical Training Center with his studies in the United States.

Lopez will complete his 12-month stay in the U. S. by spending about two weeks in Washington, D. C., studying price and income research work done in the statistical and historical research branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He will also participate in preparing research materials for publication by the Department of Agriculture.

Lopez plans to return to the Philippines in September to continue working in the Agricultural Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. He hopes to receive a position as a research consultant in agricultural economics, and to train other members of the staff in research methodology and composition of research reports.

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-vns-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

SPECIAL TO USIA

TAIWAN STUDENT STUDYING GENETICS AND PLANT BREEDING

Pa Lun Chang, student at the University of Minnesota, is preparing for future work at an agricultural experiment station in Taiwan.

"I came here to learn the principles of genetics and plant breeding," says Chang. "I am taking courses in genetics and plant breeding.

"I am also taking an English course. I had some trouble with the language at first, but I think I am getting along very well now in the courses."

Change will complete his 12-month stay in the United States by going to Texas, Florida and Louisiana to observe the practical application of genetics and plant breeding to crops.

He says that by learning new techniques and methods of plant breeding he might be able to find a way to fight "rice blast" disease. Chang says about five percent of the total rice production of Taiwan is lost because of this disease.

Chang also says, "The honor system at the University is a good idea." He says it is good to put the students on their honor not to cheat in tests, and that instructors should not have to watch the students to keep them from cheating. This system has been used successfully for several years at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus.

Chang has been in charge of plant breeding program at the Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute at Taipei for about 10 years.

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-vns-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Special

Local Farmers
Complete Workshop
On Farm Policy

Everett Thies, Hamel, Glenn Ness, Excelsior, and John Wingard, 7204 Osseo Road, Minneapolis, farmers in Hennepin county, recently received certificates for completing the first farm policy workshop held at the University of Minnesota.

Thies, Ness, and Wingard, attended ten all-day sessions every Monday from January 5 through March 9. They were three of 25 farmers from around Minnesota, representing the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

Purpose of the workshop was to help farm leaders develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural situation and forces which helped shape it. It was also designed to develop a "kit of tools," which farmers can use to analyze situations and issues facing the farm community, and to help farm leaders improve their ability to use these tools effectively.

Topics at the workshop included role of prices in agriculture, function of demand and supply in marketing, land, marketing, price and credit policies, makeup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture budget, and possible programs for U. S. Agriculture.

According to Luther Pickrel, extension economist, who coordinated the event, "The workshop was an outstanding success. This success," Pickrel says, "was reflected by the fact that some participants had to drive 300 miles or more for each time the group met. Yet there was almost perfect attendance at every session."

The certificate which Thies, Ness, and Wingard received extends congratulations from the University for, "demonstrating active interest in better citizenship and public affairs by satisfactorily completing a 10-week workshop in agricultural policy at the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Special

Local Farmer
Completes Workshop
On Farm Policy

Cletus Freking, Heron Lake, farmer in Jackson county, recently received a certificate for completing the first farm policy workshop held at the University of Minnesota.

Freking attended ten all-day sessions every Monday from January 5 through March 9. He was one of 25 farmers from around Minnesota, representing the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

Purpose of the workshop was to help farm leaders develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural situation and forces which helped shape it. It was also designed to develop a "kit of tools," which farmers can use to analyze situations and issues facing the farm community, and to help farm leaders improve their ability to use these tools effectively.

Topics at the workshop included role of prices in agriculture, function of demand and supply in marketing, land, marketing, price and credit policies, makeup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture budget, and possible programs for U. S. Agriculture.

According to Luther Pickrel, extension economist, who coordinated the event, "The workshop was an outstanding success. This success," Pickrel says, "was reflected by the fact some participants had to drive 300 miles or more for each time the group met. Yet there was almost perfect attendance at every session."

The certificate which Freking received extends congratulations from the University for, "demonstrating active interest in better citizenship and public affairs by satisfactorily completing a 10-week workshop in agricultural policy at the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Special

Local Farmer
Completes Workshop
On Farm Policy

Curtis Wilson, Hazel Run, farmer in Yellow Medicine county, recently received a certificate for completing the first farm policy workshop held at the University of Minnesota.

Wilson attended ten all-day sessions every Monday from January 5 through March 9. He was one of 25 farmers from around Minnesota, representing the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

Purpose of the workshop was to help farm leaders develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural situation and forces which helped shape it. It was also designed to develop a "kit of tools," which farmers can use to analyze situations and issues facing the farm community, and to help farm leaders improve their ability to use these tools effectively.

Topics at the workshop included role of prices in agriculture, function of demand and supply in marketing, land, marketing, price and credit policies, makeup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture budget, and possible programs for U. S. Agriculture.

According to Luther Pickrel, extension economist who coordinated the event, "The workshop was an outstanding success. This success," Pickrel says, "was reflected by the fact some participants had to drive 300 miles or more for each time the group met. Yet there was almost perfect attendance at every session."

The certificate which Wilson received extends congratulations from the University for, "demonstrating active interest in better citizenship and public affairs by satisfactorily completing a 10-week workshop in agricultural policy at the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Special

Local Farmer
Completes Workshop
On Farm Policy

Duane Pearson, Ogilvie, farmer in Kanabec county, recently received a certificate for completing the first farm policy workshop held at the University of Minnesota.

Pearson attended ten all-day sessions every Monday from January 5 through March 9. He was one of 25 farmers from around Minnesota, representing the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

Purpose of the workshop was to help farm leaders develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural situation and forces which helped shape it. It was also designed to develop a "kit of tools," which farmers can use to analyze situations and issues facing the farm community, and to help farm leaders improve their ability to use these tools effectively.

Topics at the workshop included role of prices in agriculture, function of demand and supply in marketing, land, marketing, price and credit policies, makeup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture budget, and possible programs for U. S. Agriculture.

According to Luther Pickrel, extension economist, who coordinated the event, "The workshop was an outstanding success. This success," Pickrel says, "was reflected by the fact some participants had to drive 300 miles or more for each time the group met. Yet there was almost perfect attendance at every session."

The certificate which Pearson received extends congratulations from the University for, "demonstrating active interest in better citizenship and public affairs by satisfactorily completing a 10-week workshop in agricultural policy at the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Special

Local Farmer
Completes Workshop
On Farm Policy

Herbert Neske, Buffalo, farmer in Wright county, recently received a certificate for completing the first farm policy workshop held at the University of Minnesota.

Neske attended ten all-day sessions every Monday from January 5 through March 9. He was one of 25 farmers from around Minnesota, representing the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

Purpose of the workshop was to help farm leaders develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural situation and forces which helped shape it. It was also designed to develop a "kit of tools," which farmers can use to analyze situations and issues facing the farm community, and to help farm leaders improve their ability to use these tools effectively.

Topics at the workshop included role of prices in agriculture, function of demand and supply in marketing, land, marketing, price and credit policies, makeup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture budget, and possible programs for U. S. Agriculture.

According to Luther Pickrel, extension economist, who coordinated the event, "The workshop was an outstanding success. This success," Pickrel says, "was reflected by the fact some participants had to drive 300 miles or more for each time the group met. Yet there was almost perfect attendance at every session."

The certificate which Neske received extends congratulations from the University for, "demonstrating active interest in better citizenship and public affairs by satisfactorily completing a 10-week workshop in agricultural policy at the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Special

Local Farmer
Completes Workshop
On Farm Policy

Sherman Peters, Scandia, farmer in Washington county, recently received a certificate for completing the first farm policy workshop held at the University of Minnesota.

Peters attended ten all-day sessions every Monday from January 5 through March 9. He was one of 25 farmers from around Minnesota, representing the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

Purpose of the workshop was to help farm leaders develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural situation and forces which helped shape it. It was also designed to develop a "kit of tools," which farmers can use to analyze situations and issues facing the farm community, and to help farm leaders improve their ability to use these tools effectively.

Topics at the workshop included role of prices in agriculture, function of demand and supply in marketing, land, marketing, price and credit policies, makeup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture budget, and possible programs for U. S. Agriculture.

According to Luther Pickrel, extension economist, who coordinated the event, "The workshop was an outstanding success. This success," Pickrel says, "was reflected by the fact some participants had to drive 300 miles or more for each time the group met. Yet there was almost perfect attendance at every session."

The certificate which Peters received extends congratulations from the University for, "demonstrating active interest in better citizenship and public affairs by satisfactorily completing a 10-week workshop in agricultural policy at the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Special

Local Farmer
Completes Workshop
On Farm Policy

Joseph Koenig, Belle Plaine, farmer in Le Sueur county, recently received a certificate for completing the first farm policy workshop held at the University of Minnesota.

Koenig attended ten all-day sessions every Monday from January 5 through March 9. He was one of 25 farmers from around Minnesota, representing the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

Purpose of the workshop was to help farm leaders develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural situation and forces which helped shape it. It was also designed to develop a "kit of tools," which farmers can use to analyze situations and issues facing the farm community, and to help farm leaders improve their ability to use these tools effectively.

Topics at the workshop included role of prices in agriculture, function of demand and supply in marketing, land, marketing, price and credit policies, makeup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture budget, and possible programs for U. S. Agriculture.

According to Luther Pickrel, extension economist, who coordinated the event, "The workshop was an outstanding success. This success," Pickrel says, "was reflected by the fact some participants had to drive 300 miles or more for each time the group met. Yet there was almost perfect attendance at every session."

The certificate which Koenig received extends congratulations from the University for, "demonstrating active interest in better citizenship and public affairs by satisfactorily completing a 10-week workshop in agricultural policy at the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Special

Local Farmers
Complete Workshop
On Farm Policy

Odell Knutson, Owatonna, and Wilson St. Martin, Medford, farmers in Steele county, recently received certificates for completing the first farm policy workshop held at the University of Minnesota.

Knutson and St. Martin attended ten all-day sessions every Monday from January 5 through March 9. They were two of 25 farmers from around Minnesota, representing the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

Purpose of the workshop was to help farm leaders develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural situation and forces which helped shape it. It was also designed to develop a "kit of tools," which farmers can use to analyze situations and issues facing the farm community, and to help farm leaders improve their ability to use these tools effectively.

Topics at the workshop included role of prices in agriculture, function of demand and supply in marketing, land, marketing, price and credit policies, makeup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture budget, and possible programs for U. S. Agriculture.

According to Luther Pickrel, extension economist, who coordinated the event, "The workshop was an outstanding success. This success," Pickrel says, "was reflected by the fact that some participants had to drive 300 miles or more for each time the group met. Yet there was almost perfect attendance at every session."

The certificate which Knutson and St. Martin received extends congratulations from the University for, "demonstrating active interest in better citizenship and public affairs by satisfactorily completing a 10-week workshop in agricultural policy at the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Special

Local Farmer
Completes Workshop
On Farm Policy

Reuben Johnson, Cambridge, farmer in Isanti county, recently received a certificate for completing the first farm policy workshop held at the University of Minnesota.

Johnson, attended ten all-day sessions every Monday from January 5 through March 9. He was one of 25 farmers from around Minnesota, representing the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

Purpose of the workshop was to help farm leaders develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural situation and forces which helped shape it. It was also designed to develop a "kit of tools," which farmers can use to analyze situations and issues facing the farm community, and to help farm leaders improve their ability to use these tools effectively.

Topics at the workshop included role of prices in agriculture, function of demand and supply in marketing, land, marketing, price and credit policies, makeup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture budget, and possible programs for U. S. Agriculture.

According to Luther Pickrel, extension economist, who coordinated the event, "The workshop was an outstanding success. This success," Pickrel says, "was reflected by the fact some participants had to drive 300 miles or more for each time the group met. Yet there was almost perfect attendance at every session."

The certificate which Johnson received extends congratulations from the University for, "demonstrating active interest in better citizenship and public affairs by satisfactorily completing a 10-week workshop in agricultural policy at the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Special

Local Farmer
Completes Workshop
On Farm Policy

T. W. Isfeld, Taunton, farmer in Lincoln county, recently received a certificate for completing the first farm policy workshop held at the University of Minnesota.

Isfeld, attended ten all-day sessions every Monday from January 5 through March 9. He was one of 25 farmers from around Minnesota, representing the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

Purpose of the workshop was to help farm leaders develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural situation and forces which helped shape it. It was also designed to develop a "kit of tools," which farmers can use to analyze situations and issues facing the farm community, and to help farm leaders improve their ability to use these tools effectively.

Topics at the workshop included role of prices in agriculture, function of demand and supply in marketing, land, marketing, price and credit policies, makeup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture budget, and possible programs for U. S. Agriculture.

According to Luther Pickrel, extension economist, who coordinated the event, "The workshop was an outstanding success. This success," Pickrel says, "was reflected by the fact some participants had to drive 300 miles or more for each time the group met. Yet there was almost perfect attendance at every session."

The certificate which Isfeld received extends congratulations from the University for, "demonstrating active interest in better citizenship and public affairs by satisfactorily completing a 10-week workshop in agricultural policy at the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Local Farmer's
Completes Workshop
On Farm Policy

Raymond Albrecht, Brewerton, and Harry Bencke, Glencoe, farmers in MeLeod county, recently received certificates for completing the first farm policy workshop held at the University of Minnesota.

Albrecht and Bencke, attended ten all-day sessions every Monday from January 5 through March 9. They were two of 25 farmers from around Minnesota, representing the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

Purpose of the workshop was to help farm leaders develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural situation and forces which helped shape it. It was also designed to develop a "kit of tools," which farmers can use to analyze situations and issues facing the farm community, and to help farm leaders improve their ability to use these tools effectively.

Topics at the workshop included role of prices in agriculture, fluctuation of demand and supply in marketing, land, marketing, price and credit policies, makeup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture budget, and possible programs for U. S. Agriculture.

According to Luther Pickrel, extension economist, who coordinated the event, "The workshop was an outstanding success. This success," Pickrel says, "was reflected by the fact that some participants had to drive 300 miles or more for each time the group met. Yet there was almost perfect attendance at every session."

The certificate which Albrecht and Bencke received, extends congratulations from the University for, "demonstrating active interest in better citizenship and public affairs by satisfactorily completing a 10-week workshop in agricultural policy at the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1959

Special

Local Farmer
Completes Workshop
On Farm Policy

Gilbert J. Caron, Faribault, farmer in Rice county, recently received a certificate for completing the first farm policy workshop held at the University of Minnesota.

Caron attended ten all-day sessions every Monday from January 5 through March 9. He was one of 25 farmers from around Minnesota, representing the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

Purpose of the workshop was to help farm leaders develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural situation and forces which helped shape it. It was also designed to develop a "kit of tools," which farmers can use to analyze situations and issues facing the farm community, and to help farm leaders improve their ability to use these tools effectively.

Topics at the workshop included role of prices in agriculture, function of demand and supply in marketing, land, marketing, price and credit policies, makeup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture budget, and possible programs for U. S. Agriculture.

According to Luther Pickrel, extension economist who coordinated the event, "The workshop was an outstanding success. This success," Pickrel says, "was reflected by the fact some participants had to drive 300 miles or more for each time the group met. Yet there was almost perfect attendance at every session."

The certificate which Caron received extends congratulations from the University for, "demonstrating active interest in better citizenship and public affairs by satisfactorily completing a 10-week workshop in agricultural policy at the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1959

Special

Local Farmers
Completes Workshop
On Farm Policy

Joyce Ericson, Goodhue, John Gorman, Goodhue, John Schwartz, Red Wing, Ernest Walters, Lake City, and Charles Hanson, Red Wing, farmers in Goodhue county, recently received certificates for completing the first farm policy workshop held at the University of Minnesota.

These five men attended ten all-day sessions every Monday from January 5 through March 9. They were five of 25 farmers from around Minnesota, representing the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, and the Grange.

Purpose of the workshop was to help farm leaders develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural situation and forces which helped shape it. It was also designed to develop a "kit of tools," which farmers can use to analyze situations and issues facing the farm community, and to help farm leaders improve their ability to use these tools effectively.

Topics at the workshop included role of prices in agriculture, function of demand and supply in marketing, land, marketing, price and credit policies, makeup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture budget, and possible programs for U. S. Agriculture.

According to Luther Pickrel, extension economist, who coordinated the event, "The workshop was an outstanding success. This success," Pickrel says, "was reflected by the fact that some participants had to drive 300 miles or more for each time the group met. Yet there was almost perfect attendance at every session."

The certificate which Ericson, Gorman, Schwartz, Walters, and Hanson, received extends congratulations from the University for, "demonstrating active interest in better citizenship and public affairs by satisfactorily completing a 10-week workshop in agricultural policy at the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota."

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

March 20, 1959

TO: All County Agents

Here is a packet of stories on weed control. You'll note that much of this information is similar to material sent you last year. However, we've included a number of technical changes which bring the stories up to date.

We're sending all these stories to each of you, so you can choose whichever are most important for your own area.

We have available newspaper mats of line drawings of these weeds:

Perennial Sowthistle
Canada Thistle
Cocklebur
Field Bindweed
Water Hemlock

Wild Mustard
Yellow Rocket
Leafy Spurge
Jerusalem Artichoke
Tall Buttercup

Let me know if you want any of these mats, and how many of each.

Sincerely

Phillip J. Tichenor

Phillip J. Tichenor
Extension Information Specialist

PJT:ba

Enclosures

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1959

Special to county agents
for immediate use

CROP MANAGEMENT CONTROLS WEED

You have a choice of three methods for dealing with leafy spurge,

County Agent _____ and extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota advise fall-plowing the land four to six inches deep and working it with a field cultivator every two to three weeks until freeze-up. Then in spring, cultivating, if done, starts two weeks after the spurge comes up.

There are three different ways you can handle this procedure.

First, you can cultivate until freeze-up and let it go at that.

Second, you can cultivate only until you sow winter rye or winter wheat, then cultivate again after harvest and until time for sowing another crop of rye or wheat. This will result in good control after several years.

Third, you can continue cultivating until sowing a crop, such as sudan grass, in early July. Then after the crop is harvested, cultivate until freeze-up with a cultivator equipped with duckfoot sweeps.

Grazing will also control leafy spurge. One way is to sow winter rye at two bushels per acre in the fall and pasture it in the spring with sheep until the crop begins to head out. Then plow the rye under and sow sudan grass, pasture it, plow and sow winter rye, all the same year. During the following year, pasture or harvest the rye and cultivate the land until freeze-up.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1959

Special to county agents
for immediate use

KILL COCKLEBURS
BY "BIRTH CONTROL"

The best way to control cocklebur is to keep the pesky weed from producing seed.

County Agent _____ and extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota give this advice:

You can kill cocklebur in flax when the weeds are less than six inches tall by applying four ounces of MCPA per acre. In small grain or corn, eight ounces of 2,4-D amine is best, tests show. These treatments prevent the plant from producing seed.

Cocklebur in the later stages can be stunted, but seldom killed, with an eight-ounce treatment of either 2,4-D or MCPA.

Each bur on this weed contains two seeds. One germinates the year it is produced and the other germinates the next year or later.

Apply chemicals only according to directions on approved labels.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1959

Special to county agents
for immediate use

DON'T USE
GEAR PUMP FOR
SPRAYING SIMAZIN

If you plan to use simazin for controlling weeds, better use either a roller-type spray pump or a centrifugal pump.

But avoid using a gear pump with this chemical. Here's why, according to L. A. Liljedahl, USDA engineer at the University of Minnesota:

Simazin, unlike most weed chemicals, comes only in wettable powder form. The "carrier" material in this powder is usually abrasive to metal, and gear pumps are most affected by this wear.

If you use a roller pump, it should have two or two-and-one-half times the rated capacity you actually need, Liljedahl says. Tests show that after 40 hours of operation with wettable powder, roller pumps will be worn to the point where their capacity is about cut in half. After this, they wear much more slowly, and the pump will work all right--but at the lower capacity.

If you have a centrifugal pump operated by power take-off, run it fast enough to get enough pressure--usually 30 to 40 pounds. In general, this means the pulley on the PTO shaft must be five or six times as large as the one on the pump.

Also, keep these points in mind with simazin or other wettable powders:

1. Pump capacity must be high enough so the by-pass liquid will constantly agitate the suspension in the tank, and keep it from settling out.
2. Ceramic or carbide nozzles are best, but if you use brass ones, check and replace them frequently.
3. Don't use extremely large hoses or booms between the pump and nozzle. This will also help prevent the suspension from settling out.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1959

Special to county agents
for immediate use

CULTIVATION IS
BEST WAY TO
KILL QUACKGRASS

Where soil erosion is no problem, cultivation before planting time is the cheapest way to get rid of quackgrass in a large area.

Extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota make these suggestions for dealing with quackgrass:

Cultivate this spring whenever there is 2-3 inches of leaf growth. This uses up food reserves in plant roots. Repeat the cultivation with a sharp disk or duckfoot cultivator several times before sowing a crop.

During summer, cultivate to bring roots and rootstocks to the surface. This dries them out and kills them.

There are ways to kill quackgrass chemically. In September or October, you can apply 22 pounds TCA per acre on land recently plowed or thoroughly cultivated. Then with normal rainfall, you can plant flax, potatoes, sugar beets, oats or corn and there won't be any chemical damage to the crop.

Some crops, though--wheat, barley or soybeans--would be severely injured by TCA, so don't plant these crops after using the chemical. If there is dry weather after using TCA, all crops may be injured.

Field tests show fall-applied dalapon is just as effective as TCA. Application rate is 12-15 pounds per acre. You can also apply dalapon this spring on forages to be plowed under. Recommended rate in this case is 5 pounds dalapon, applied on grass 4-10 inches tall. Then plow or cultivate the field about 2 weeks later. Don't plant any crops in the field until 4 weeks after treatment, or there may be chemical damage.

Amino triazole and MH are also effective against quackgrass in early spring. They are best on fertile soils, or following fertilization with nitrogen. They leave no toxic residue in the soil; crops may be sown shortly after treatment.

Chemicals must be applied only according to directions on approved labels.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1959

Special to county agents
for immediate use

PRE-EMERGENCE SPRAY
WORKS WELL WITH
CORN, SOYBEANS

In corn and soybeans, one of the best ways to stop weeds is to kill them before they even come up.

That, in a nutshell, is pre-emergence spraying. It means spraying the chemical on the soil right after planting the crop--usually with a sprayer mounted on the planter.

According to University of Minnesota extension agronomists, the two principal chemicals for pre-emergence spraying are Simazin and Randox. Either one will give good control of yellow, green or giant foxtail (also called "pigeon grass") or other annual grasses.

If you use Randox as a pre-emergence spray, the rate is four to five pounds of active ingredient for the area actually treated. Now to reduce cost, it's wise to apply the spray in a 12 or 14 inch band over the row. So, for example, if you have a 14-inch band on rows 40 inches apart, the spray is actually applied to only 14/40 of an acre of soil for each acre of crop.

On corn, you can use Randox along with one-half pound 2,4-D ester per acre to kill both grasses and broad-leaved weeds.

When you spray with these chemicals, don't work the spray into the soil and don't roll loose soil on top of the treated area when cultivating. If weed seeds get on top of the chemical, it won't kill them.

Another point on Randox: It's extremely irritating and will burn the skin. So wear tight clothing, gloves and goggles when spraying with it. If the spray gets on clothing, wash it before wearing again.

Randox and Simazin are more effective if there is plenty of rainfall after application than if the soil is dry. Also, the chemicals are less effective when soil temperatures are low than when warm.

add 1 pre-emergence

With Simazin, use two pounds per acre on light, sandy soil; three for medium-textured soil and four for heavy loam. These rates are for active ingredients and for area actually treated. Simazin can only be used on corn.

Radox is available in some areas this year in granular form. This reduces the irritation problem. Simazin comes only in wettable powder form. This causes heavy wear on some types of sprayers and can settle out if there is not enough agitation.

There is little known so far on the "carryover" effect of Simazin. Where plots at Morris were sprayed with Simazin in 1957 at three pounds per acre, oats were killed the following year. At St. Paul, however, this effect was not found.

The chemical was applied in broadcast application to these plots. The agronomists say that where the chemical is applied in a band and the soil is thoroughly worked before planting another crop, there is less danger of damage from chemical carryover.

This carryover effect is probably connected with soil type and moisture, but the problem needs further checking for a complete answer.

#

FOXTAIL CAN
BE LICKED
IN MINNESOTA

Any kind of foxtail (pigeon grass) can be licked, whether it's the yellow, green or giant type.

Here are some ways foxtail can be controlled, says County Agent _____

_____ and extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota.

1. In corn, Radox can be used as a pre- or post-emergence spray, when corn is between the "spike" and two-leaf stages, at five pounds active ingredient per acre. If you use a "band" application over the row, you can get good results at lower cost per acre.

Simazin can be used for controlling foxtail as well as annual broadleaf weeds in corn. Apply two to four pounds active ingredient per acre as a pre-emergence spray.

2. Flax can be sprayed with five pounds TCA per acre when the weeds are less than two inches tall. You can also use this practice, or one pound dalapon, in fields being seeded to alfalfa.

3. Radox at five pounds per acre can also be used in soybeans. Again, band applications reduce the cost.

4. For alfalfa, you can sow the legume seed with an early-maturing small grain and spray after harvest with one pound dalapon per acre. This herbicide reduces the competition from older foxtail and kills seedlings. The treatment is practical when there is a heavy stand of annual grassy weeds in alfalfa. Tame grasses in the mixture will be badly hurt or killed by dalapon, though.

Apply chemicals only according to directions on approved labels.

Dalapon and TCA should not be used on red or alsike clover. Also, if you plant grass in your mixture, do not use these chemicals.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1959

Special to county agents
for immediate use

WEED CONTROL METHODS LISTED

Field practices, chemicals, and a combination of the two are your best weapons against Canada thistle, perennial sowthistle and field bindweed.

County Agent _____ and extension agronomists at the University of Minnesota have these tips for controlling these weeds.

1. Plow deep before freeze-up in fall.
2. Where these weeds are particularly troublesome, start cultivating two weeks after they come up this spring. Use duckfoot sweeps and cultivate four inches deep. Do this every three or four weeks until freeze-up, until a crop is planted in early July, or until you sow winter wheat or rye in September.
3. On well-drained soils, particularly fields intensively cultivated last year, you can sow alfalfa or alfalfa-grass mixtures and cut the forage for hay for several years. Use reed canary grass on wet land.
4. You can use amino triazole, 2,4-D and MCP chemicals on Canada and sowthistles. On field bindweed, you can apply 2,4-D, or any of the available soil sterilants. The use of 2,4-D allows the production of a crop and will stunt the weed but will not kill it.

The most successful rate of amino triazole against Canada thistles is 4 pounds active ingredient in 30 gallons water. Spray it just before the bud stage. It's also possible to get good control by mowing or plowing thistles under and spraying the regrowth with amino triazole.

Control rate for field bindweed is one-half to one pound of 2,4-D in bud to bloom stage and in late fall. You need to treat again in following years.

Chemicals must be applied only according to directions on approved labels.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 20, 1959

Special to
Conservation Volunteer

Pines, Spruce and other trees are replacing cultivated crops and the scars of erosion on steep hillsides in Goodhue county's Hay Creek Valley.

The trees we mean are the 348,000 hand-planted in the valley since 1948.

The story behind this reforestation project is a tribute to cooperation among farmers, rural residents, townspeople and public agencies in this hilly area of eastern Minnesota.

It all started back in 1948, when Red Wing "closed up shop" on a sunny April day and headed for the hills--to plant 68,000 trees. So began the Hay Creek "Arbor Day," which has been an annual event ever since then.

Citizens from all walks of life took part in that initial 1948 venture. Recently, school youths and farmers have done the planting, but with the same encouragement from the rest of the populace.

The goal of this effort is simple but vital: To start trees growing on land too steep or erodable for any other use, and thereby keep topsoil from washing down into the valley.

But let's go back 11 years and find out why the project started. Hay Creek is a small stream flowing north to Red Wing, where it empties into the Mississippi. For its last five miles, the stream flows through a deep valley, bordered by steep hillsides.

The soil on many of these slopes is a fine loamy sand known as Boone. When it rains, much of this soil "melts" and rushes down the hillside--unless the soil is planted to a crop like trees, which will help hold the soil in place.

By the late 1940's, silt washing down from the hillsides was affecting everyone who lived or had a business in the Hay Creek Valley. The silt layer--up to 20 feet

add 1 Hay Creek Valley

deep in some places--virtually brought farming to a halt in the valley floor. Many fields had been ruined for years. The silt caused trouble in roads, bridges and railroads. The banks of the Creek itself clearly show a top layer of this silt.

A Soil Conservation Survey in 1947 showed that one thing was necessary for certain. Much of the hillside area in the lower valley needed to be returned to permanent cover--in other words, to trees.

It was clear that such a problem needed both private and public cooperation. With expanding industrial and economic growth in Red Wing, the Hay Creek Valley was important for more than farming; many people who worked in town had land for country residences. In addition to the farms, this meant all the land involved was privately owned. So it wasn't a question of putting trees on public land.

At this point, County Agent G. J. "Dick" Kunau and Lee Moore, then area conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service, helped promote the idea for a spring "Arbor Day" to get the planting started.

A dozen organizations of civic leaders, businessmen, community leaders, sportsmen and others got behind the idea. They made Hay Creek Valley farmers an offer: If farmers would provide the trees, townspeople would furnish planting crews for an "Arbor Day." The farmers agreed.

So on April 28, 1948, every store in downtown Red Wing closed its doors. Some 500 citizens and high school students formed into planting crews, each one headed by a foreman. In steep field corners, isolated parcels of land, or wherever the land needed trees, the planting crews did their work. Before the day was over, some 68,000 new trees were planted in the five-mile stretch of the valley between the Hay Creek store and Red Wing.

Jubilant citizens hailed the event an outstanding success, both because of the planting itself and because of the wide participation. It was a start - a demonstration of what could be done on many similar areas throughout the valley.

add 2 Hay Creek Valley

As a result, Arbor Day has become an annual event in the Valley, although it is conducted in a different way. It is held under the general sponsorship of the Hay Creek Arbor Day committee, a group of Valley farmers under the district supervisors of the North Goodhue Soil Conservation District.

Each year, this committee selects the sites for planting and Red Wing High School seniors and other youths do the bulk of the work. The farmer buys his own trees and the crews plant them--all by hand, since mechanical planters simply can't be used on such steep land.

So well accepted is this arrangement that Arbor Day tree planting has become an integral part of the Red Wing High School curriculum. The youngsters plant 12,000 trees on every Arbor Day. And this has served to be such an inspiration that more and more farmers are planting additional trees on their own.

Here's how a typical Arbor Day session works: A day or two in advance, each farmer plows furrows for trees, on the contour. At about 1 p.m. on Arbor Day, busloads of youths arrive, break up into crews, and spend around two hours planting trees. The work is distributed so each student plants about 50 trees.

In addition to Red Wing High School, several other youth groups also take part. Local Boy Scouts have helped for several years. Schools at Goodhue, in the upper end of the valley, usually furnish two busloads of students to plant trees there. The State training school for boys provides some crews. Also, an instructor in North St. Paul for 8 years has brought a class down to the Hay Creek Arbor Day to give the students some first-hand experience in tree planting.

Kunau, Arnold Wiebusch (Goodhue county extension soils agent) and SCS workers supervise the overall project, with help from the farmers themselves. Since 1948, Kunau and Wiebusch estimate some 300 acres on 60 farms in Hay Creek Valley have been planted to trees under the project.

add 3 Hay Creek Valley

Some of the long-term results are beginning to show up. Many of the 1948 plantings of pines are 10-12 feet high, and many landowners--like Peter Jonas--are making annual Christmas tree harvests from the plantations. This is simply part of overall forest management. As trees grow, they need to be thinned periodically to get the best growth. The thinnings, as Jonas has found among his Red Pines, often bring a good price on the Christmas tree market.

Besides the tree planting on the hillsides and upland areas, the Hay Creek, itself, came in for some special attention. Through the combined efforts of the Red Wing Chapter Isaak Walton League, the State Department of Conservation and local farmers an attempt has been started to rehabilitate the Hay Creek as a trout stream. In selected areas on the upper end of creek, the stream was fenced out to protect from grazing. Trees and shrubs were planted along the stream and steps taken to re-establish deep pools and rapids favorable to trout. Farmers cooperated by readily giving up easement rights along the stream bank.

The tree planting idea has spread over the entire county--partly, at least, because of the success of the Hay Creek venture. As Kunau puts it, "Those trees now are selling themselves. Farmers who see those tall evergreens planted 9, 10, or 11 years ago are more motivated to plant trees of their own. Upwards of 150,000 to 200,000 trees are going into windbreak and general reforestation plantings throughout the county each year.

What are the overall results of this tree planting: "As far as siltation is concerned, that's a long-time problem requiring long-time solutions," Kunau explains. "But it can be said we're reducing siltation in proportion to the amount of land put into permanent cover."

"Soil loss from the farms in the upper reaches of the watershed has also been slowed by application of erosion control practices like contour strip cropping, terracing, detention dams, and balanced crop rotations."

"Another important factor in the land use adjustment in the lower end of the valley where farming can not be re-established and the people work in nearby

add 4 Hay Creek Valley

Red Wing, little or no livestock is kept. This leaves the steep slopes and former woodland pasture to restock with millions of volunteer native trees. This is adding many times more trees than are actually being hand planted."

So on Arbor Day 1959, another 12,000 trees will take root in the sugar-clay hillsides of Hay Creek Valley. And there will be more in future years. The trees are really "selling themselves."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
March 23, 1959

Special to Carlton County
(with mat)

HOME AGENT TO
COUNTY APRIL 1

Carlton county will again have the services of a home agent when June Matteson of Manhattan, Ill., joins the county extension staff on April 1.

She will work with County Agent Patrick Berish on an expanded extension program for the county, with emphasis on developing the extension home economics activities and the home economics phases of ~~her~~ work.

Miss Matteson received a B. S. degree from Iowa State college, Ames, in February. She has a major in home economics education. While in college she was elected to Omicron Nu, ^{national} honorary home economics society; and she was a member of the Home Economics Education club, Westminster fellowship and the Festival choir.

While a 4-H club member in Illinois she served as president of her local club.

Since March 16 Miss Matteson has been assistant home agent in Anoka county, receiving training in extension methods and techniques.

-jbar

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1959

* For release at 2 p. m. *
* Wednesday, March 25 *

CHOOSE VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR MINN. - Horticulture Short Course

Selecting vegetable varieties adapted to Minnesota is one of the simplest, yet one of the most important steps to a successful vegetable garden, according to a University of Minnesota horticulturist, O. C. Turnquist.

Turnquist told an audience of home gardeners attending the University's annual horticulture short course today (Wed. p. m., March 25) that the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has had vegetable test plots around the state for a number of years to find out what vegetables will do well in various locations.

A newly revised publication just off the press, "Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota," Extension Folder 154, summarizes the results of last year's tests of hybrids and newer varieties. It also gives a suggested list of older varieties found dependable for Minnesota home gardeners.

Among newer varieties that did well in trial plots last year, the University horticulturist recommended these as worth trying in home gardens:

Catskill Brussels sprouts, a very productive variety; Early Abundant peas, a variety maturing about the same time as Little ~~March~~ ^{Marvel} but with larger, more abundant pods filled with high-quality peas; Improved Tendergreen snap beans, a new strain of the old Tendergreen but mosaic resistant and more productive; Greenhart lettuce, a special strain of the Grand Rapids variety that shows tolerance against bolting to seed; Glamour tomato for southern Minnesota, Moreton hybrid (very early) and Big Boy hybrid (later than Moreton) for the entire state; Earliking sweet corn, a new early hybrid with high quality large ears.

According to A. E. Hutchins, professor of horticulture, black plastic mulch has a special value to home and commercial gardeners in helping to control weeds, conserve moisture and to keep fruits clean and often freer from disease. Use of the plastic mulch may increase both early and total yields of vegetables, particularly if the soil is poor, moisture is deficient and temperatures are low. However, expense of the plastic is one of the disadvantages of its use.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1959

Immediate release

GROCERY BILL MAY BE LOWER IN '59

Your grocery bill may be lower in 1959 than it was last year.

Prices of some foods are expected to average slightly less than they did in 1958, with other prices staying about the same, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. The lower prices will be for pork, chicken and lard, and possibly lamb, because of the larger supplies of these foods. Prices for beef and veal, eggs, turkeys and dairy products will average about the same as last year, since supplies will remain about the same.

The average family's food bill in dollars was higher in 1958 than it was in 1957, partly because we had less of some foods and consequently had to pay higher prices for them. Among foods less plentiful last year--and often slightly higher priced than in 1957--were beef and pork, turkey, eggs, citrus fruit, vegetables, potatoes and sweet potatoes.

The fact that farmers may receive lower prices for some of the foods they produce is no assurance of a drop in prices at the retail counter, Mrs. Loomis says. The cost of moving food from farm to market, processing it and getting it to the store makes up more than half the cost of food. Marketing costs, moreover, are continuing to rise.

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B-3466-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

HOW BLIND WOMEN LEARN HOUSEHOLD TASKS UNDER STUDY

How do blind women learn to cook and do other household tasks? What techniques have they used which may help other blind homemakers adapt to their handicap?

Answers to these questions are being sought in a study now underway in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics.

The study will be conducted among a group of Minnesota women between 20 and 70 years of age, all actively engaged in homemaking, according to Mrs. Adela Cahlander, research worker and Roxana Ford, professor and assistant director of the School of Home Economics, who is in charge of the project. All the women in the study group are blind to the extent that they are not even able to read large headlines.

A thousand married women in Minnesota are legally blind. They are located in 40 counties in the state, but more than half of them live in the Twin Cities area. Fifteen percent of them are in the 60-year age group, 10 percent are in their 50's, 6 1/2 percent in their 40's, less than 5 percent in their 30's and only 2 1/2 percent in their 20's. Diabetes is associated with blindness in a large number of cases, especially in women over 55.

The study of the homemaking practices of visually handicapped women is being made possible by a financial grant from the State of Minnesota through the State Services for the Blind.

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B-3467-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1959

Immediate release

GIVES SOME POINTERS ON HARVESTING MAPLE SYRUP

Those sugar maples on the back forty can mean welcome extra income to the enterprising farmer or landowner this spring.

Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says harvesting maple products is a good way to turn labor into cash--especially in the slack season before farm work in spring. Besides, it's fun. The whole family can take part, making the job a welcome respite after the rigors of winter.

To make maple syrup, Anderson says you need these items: clean sap buckets; a 30 to 40-gallon capacity gathering tank; sap spouts; sharp tapping bits; an accurate maple syrup thermometer; clean felt filters; skimmers; cheesecloth strainers and clean bottles. You also need an evaporator, which can be a kettle, pan or the better modern corrugated type.

Put up a supply of wood ahead of time. It takes about a cord for every 70 buckets hung to convert sap into syrup.

Tap only trees over 10 inches in diameter. A 10 to 16-inch tree can take one bucket, one 16 to 20 inches can take two and one over 20 inches in diameter can take 3 to 4 buckets.

Space tapping holes 6 to 8 inches from each other around the tree. Bore holes 2 to 3 inches deep and at a slight slant. Insert the sap spout with a light hammer tap, hang the buckets and keep them covered. Empty bucket often during the day and particularly every night.

Make sure the evaporator is clean and in good working condition when you start. And before you start the fire, let in enough sap for a depth of 1 to 1 1/2 inches. Then skim off the scum that rises to the surface during boiling.

Use the thermometer to tell when syrup has boiled enough. You have good syrup when the temperature of the boiling sap reaches 7 degrees higher than the boiling point of water. So if water boils at 212 degrees, syrup is done when it reaches 219 degrees.

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B-3468-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1959

Immediate release

NEW ST. PAUL CAMPUS STUDENT CENTER TO OPEN

The new \$1,100,000 Student Center on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus will open Monday, March 30, according to Paul Larson, director of the Center.

The three-story brick structure will take over the function of the St. Paul campus Union, located in the "Old Dairy Hall" for the last 28 years. The Center is one of two major facilities of the University's Department of Student Unions, headed by Gordon L. Starr. The other is the Coffman Memorial union on the Minneapolis campus.

By this fall, the new Student Center will be connected to both Bailey hall, the new St. Paul campus dormitory, and with a new food service building now under construction. The food service unit will provide public and dormitory dining service and facilities for serving banquets in the Center.

The Center has a ballroom, with stage and lounge, which will accommodate 1,000 dancers or 450 banquet guests or 650 cultural program viewers. Other facilities include: a public lounge; a grill; soda fountain, cafeteria and private dining facilities; conference rooms; offices for student organizations and for staff members; art exhibiting areas; craft shop; poster room; photographic darkroom; 8 bowling lanes with automatic pin-setters, 6 billiard tables and ping-pong tables and a conference headquarters area.

Funds for the Center have come from student fees and Student Union earnings gifts from business firms; industries, alumni, faculty and staff members and other friends of the University and a loan authorized by the Board of Regents. The building will eventually be paid for completely without public funds.

Larson said this week that the new Center "should be one of the most functional buildings of its type at the University. It has been designed to be friendly, functional and flexible to meet the social, cultural and recreational needs of the St. Paul campus."

Formal dedication of the building will be Sunday, May 10, during the "Minnesota Royal" on the St. Paul campus.

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

To all counties
For use week of
March 30 or later

March 24, 1959

FARM FILLERS

Don't be in too much of a hurry to turn dairy cows out to pasture this spring. And when you do turn them out, let them graze for only an hour or so the first day. Although early pasture growth is high in nutrients, it also contains a lot of water and cows have a hard time getting enough total feed from it. Harold Searles, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, says pasture in your regular crop rotation should have 8-10 inches of growth before grazed at all.

* * * *

There won't be much, if any, improvement in broiler prices this year, according to William Dankers, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota. Broiler meat supplies between April and June will likely be about 15 percent above a year ago, and supplies will be heavy for the rest of the year. Total broiler production costs will be about the same as in 1958, so that commercial broiler producers in 1959 may have lower net returns than a year earlier.

* * * *

The "old standard" Bordeaux mixture is still the best treatment for downy mildew of grapes, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. His advice is to treat grapes at the end of the blooming period and again 7-14 days later. You can put together 3 gallons of a 2-2-50 Bordeaux mixture this way: dissolve 4 level tablespoons of copper sulfate in a gallon of water. Mix 12 level tablespoons of fresh hydrated lime in 2 gallons water. Pour the copper sulfate solution into the lime water, strain the mixture through a cloth and spray it on immediately.

* * * *

Here's a way to compare custom work rates with others around the state. The University of Minnesota recently issued Extension Pamphlet 134, "Custom Rates for Farm Operations." It gives average custom rates charged last year around the state. To get a copy, write the Agricultural Bulletin Room, 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
March 24, 1959

* For release at 11 a. m. *
* Thursday, March 26 *

RECIPE GIVEN FOR WEED-FREE LAWNS--Horticulture Short Course

Want a velvety, weed-free lawn this summer?

Then plant suitable adapted grasses and use good management practices in caring for the lawn.

These two suggestions were given to home gardeners attending the University of Minnesota's annual horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus.

R. J. Stadtherr, University horticulture instructor in charge of turf research, told gardeners that there are two general methods of controlling crabgrass and other lawn weeds: cultural and chemical. Application of chemicals is often necessary to supplement good cultural methods.

The cultural method relies on a sound management program to develop a dense turf which resists weed penetration. A mixture of Kentucky bluegrass and the red fescues makes an ideal lawn which requires the least amount of care in Minnesota.

Proper seed bed preparation with good soil aeration and drainage is basic in effective lawn management.

Misuse of fertilizers and water - both excessive and insufficient amounts - are two major causes of serious weed infiltration, Stadtherr said. Excessive shade and root competition, as well as improper mowing practices, are also responsible for weedy lawns.

Stadtherr recommended early spring as an excellent time to fertilize the lawn because the grass is dormant and there is no danger of injuring it. If the

(more)

add 1 horticulture short course

fertilizer can be spread while the soil is frozen, it will not be necessary to water it into the soil. Generally about 20 pounds per 1,000 square feet of a complete fertilizer having basically a 2:1:1 or 1:1:1 ratio is recommended. Examples of a 2:1:1 type would be 10-5-5 (10 percent nitrogen, 5 percent phosphate, 5 percent potash) or 10-6-4. A 1:1:1 type would be a 12-12-12, 10-10-10 or 8-8-6. Make the first application of fertilizer as early in the spring as possible, Stadtherr urged, in order to develop a dense sod before weed seeds germinate.

A second application of fertilizer can be made the second or third week in May. For this application one pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet is sufficient. This would be 10 pounds if a 10 percent nitrogen-carrying fertilizer is used. (The first number in the analysis of a fertilizer gives the percentage of nitrogen.)

In tests at the University of Minnesota, the number of crabgrass plants has been reduced 65 percent by application of 2 pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet compared with no nitrogen.

In shady areas, a light feeding of about a half pound of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet monthly will help develop a good turf.

Apply fertilizer when the soil is moist but when the grass blades are dry to prevent burning the turf. Then water thoroughly.

Proper mowing is another important factor in reducing the weed population. A dense, thick turf which will shade the ground will prevent germination of crabgrass. In University test plots there were fewer weeds where cutting heights of 1 1/2 to 2 inches were used. Never remove more than a third of the total green leaf surface at a single mowing, Stadtherr cautioned.

A. G. Johnson, University instructor in horticulture, recommended that evergreens be pruned during the period of active growth. The smaller types of evergreens especially need pruning to retain proper form and proportion for decorative effect.

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B-3470-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1959

* * * * *
* For release at 3 p. m. *
* Thursday, March 26 *
* * * * *

DO YOUR HOUSE PLANTS HAVE SPRING FEVER?-- Horticulture Short Course

House plants, like humans, can get spring fever.

Sluggish growth, limp appearance, sparse blooming, browning of roots and pale foliage are all symptoms of spring fever in house plants, according to R. E. Widmer, floriculturist at the University of Minnesota. Widmer spoke this afternoon (Thurs.) to gardeners attending the University's annual horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus.

As remedies to many of these house plant troubles, the University floriculturist suggested repotting plants in fresh soil and providing balanced fertilizer at regular intervals. Root-bound plants may need larger pots. If a plant needs water more often than once in every 24 or 36 hours, it needs a bigger pot and fresh soil. Overwatering may be the cause of roots turning brown and rotting.

The better light conditions of the spring months should help to remedy many of the present troubles of house plants, Widmer said.

Jane McKinnon, graduate assistant in horticulture, cautioned Minnesota home owners who are interested in good landscaping to avoid imitating the style of landscaping for warmer regions. The garden must fit the family, the site and the climate. As one of the trends to avoid she mentioned substituting extensive paving for lawn areas. So many beautiful plant materials are native to this area, Minnesotans should concentrate on using them rather than planting shrubs and trees not adapted to this climate, she said.

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B-3471-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1959

Immediate release

IRRIGATION CONFERENCE TO BE AT ST. PAUL CAMPUS

When to irrigate, how to do it and where to get the water--those are topics for an Irrigation conference Friday, April 3, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The event is open to anyone interested, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. E. R. Allred, agricultural engineer, is program chairman.

George Blake, University soil physicist, will give the opening talk on "How much and when to irrigate." R. E. Machmeier, agricultural engineer, will discuss water supplies and S. A. Frellsen, water division director for the Minnesota Conservation department, will talk on getting legal rights to use water for irrigation.

Allred will discuss types of irrigation systems and D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer, will outline power requirements for irrigation. "Fertilizing for irrigated conditions" will be the topic for Ed Schuman, National Plant Food institute representative, and R. A. Young, agricultural engineering researcher, will discuss irrigation costs.

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

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B-3472-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1959

Immediate release

PUBLICATION ON CUSTOM RATES ISSUED BY UNIVERSITY

Farmers planning to do custom work this year and who would like to compare their rates with others can get some guidance from a new University of Minnesota pamphlet.

The publication is Extension Pamphlet 134, "Custom Rates for Farm Operations." It gives average custom rates last year from around the state.

For example, common rates in southeastern counties were: drilling grain, \$1 per acre; planting corn, \$1.25 per acre; weed spraying (with material furnished), \$1.50 per acre; picking corn, \$5 per acre; and on-the-farm feed grinding, 25 cents per 100 pounds.

Rates are listed for southeastern, western and northern areas of the state.

Agricultural economists D. E. Erickson and T. R. Nodland prepared the folder. They point out the rates listed are not those which should be charged, but are rather those in use. Many rates, of course, vary from one area to the next or vary according to size and type of equipment, distance to the job and services performed.

You can get a copy of the pamphlet by writing to the Agricultural Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3473-pjt

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

To all counties
For use week of
March 30 or later

March 24, 1959

**NORTHERN FOWL MITE
TROUBLESOME IN
POULTRY FLOCKS**

It might pay to check for northern fowl mites in your poultry flock,

According to Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian and John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, this pest has shown up in a number of flocks this year.

Heavy infestations of this mite can severely reduce egg production or even kill birds.

Spraying roosts alone won't control this pest, as it will the common red mite. Northern fowl mite is carried by sparrows and other birds, so the first thing to do is keep these birds out of the hen house.

Next, you need to clean the house out and spray or dust the litter. There are several materials you can use. For example, you can use malathion as a dust on the litter. Application rate is a pound of 4-percent dust per 50 square feet of floor space. Repeat as necessary. Malathion may also be used directly on the birds as a dust, or as a spray or dip.

Another treatment is undiluted sulfur, which can be used as dip or dust. For a dip mixture, use 2 ounces of sulfur for each gallon of water. Dissolve an ounce of soap in the water. Dip birds on warm days only, and wet the feathers to the skin.

Birds can be dusted individually with sulfur, but the application must be thorough.

You can paint the roosts with nicotine sulfate, but this alone won't kill all the northern fowl mites.

If northern fowl mites are bothering your birds, you can see them under the feathers, usually near the vent, tail or on the neck. Common mites get at the chickens at night only and aren't usually seen.

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

To all counties

For use week of
March 30 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

March 24, 1959

FATTENING LAMBS
DO WELL ON
RAPE PASTURE

There's often a good deal more profit in putting fattening lambs on rape pasture than there is in feeding them on drylot.

At the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment station, Morris, lambs kept for 53 days of a 77-day fattening period on rape pasture returned a profit of \$1.20 each. Lambs fed in drylot for all 77 days actually lost 14 cents per head.

Livestock researchers H. E. Hanke and R. M. Jordan made the study.

There were 85 lambs in the entire study. The research men put 26 in drylot for the whole period and put 59 on rape pasture. However, the pasture "ran out" after 53 days and these lambs went into drylot for the last 24 days.

Lambs in both groups averaged .49 pounds per head daily for the entire 77 days. There was a big difference in feed costs, though. Lambs on rape had a feed cost of \$5.11 per hundred pounds of gain, compared to \$10.42 for those in drylot throughout the study.

Bloat was no problem among lambs on rape in these trials.

If the rape pasture had lasted for the entire period, there would have been no advantage in taking lambs off this pasture as was actually done. During the first 53 days, lambs on rape outgained those in drylot, but gained less after taken off the pasture.

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

March 24, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
March 30 or later

Caption for mat: A stretch of temporary
"zig-zag" fence

ZIG-ZAG FENCE
CHEAP, STRONG,
EASY TO BUILD

A temporary, non-electric woven wire fence that you can build in minutes and is strong enough to hold pigs, lambs, calves or chickens--that's the "zig-zag" fence tested and proven at the University of Minnesota.

This "quick up and quick down" enclosure 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 the line posts, each of which leans sideways in the opposite direction to the preceding and succeeding post and gives the fence its "zig-zag" appearance.

The fence has been used successfully since 1950 at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station, according to John Neetzel, forestry researcher. It was first tried as a "separating" fence between different groups of experimental birds and animals and worked out so well that Neetzel says many farmers could put it to use.

Here's how it's built: You roll the wire out between two sunken wooden posts--one at each end of the stretch you're fencing in. These are the only wooden posts used and the only ones needing bracing.

Attach a 2 x 6-inch plank to each end of the woven wire, and then tie each plank to an end post with galvanized wire.

Next, starting at one end, drive steel posts at an angle against the woven wire, leaning each one 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. Use steel posts with small "humps" on the wire side. These humps, plus the angle of the post, keep the wire from moving up or down. Posts should be about 15 feet apart.

Rolling out the wire, tying the ends and driving the line posts shouldn't take two men more than 20 minutes for a 100-yard stretch of zig-zag fence.

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

March 24, 1959

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
March 30

PORK, CHICKEN,
EGGS ARE APRIL
PLENTIFUL FOODS

Pork, chicken and eggs are among the foods that will be plentiful and good buys during April, reports Home Agent _____.

The abundance of pork on markets means that _____ county families will be able to enjoy their favorite pork cuts during the month and try some different ones. Hogs coming to market in April will be from last fall's pig crop, which was 17 percent larger than a year ago. The U. S. Department of Agriculture expects from 9 to 11 percent more broilers and fryers than in April, 1958. The large supply of eggs in April will come from a slightly larger number of layers than last year.

Potatoes and new cabbage are the vegetables that will be most plentiful during April. Cabbage will be coming to market from Florida, where the crop is much larger than last year's, and from Texas, where unfavorable weather has delayed the normal marketing period until later than usual. Canned peas will continue to be abundant.

Other items on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods include milk and dairy products, lard, honey, walnuts, peanuts and peanut products, California sardines and dry edible beans.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1959

Special to St. Paul Pioneer Press
County Agent Introduction

A Norway pine planted 5 years ago on the Peter Jonas farm in Goodhue county gets a checking over from (l. to r.) Jonas; G. J. Kunau, Goodhue county agent; and Arnold Wiebusch, extension soils agent. Jonas is one of dozens of farmers in the Hay Creek Valley who have done extensive tree planting as a land conservation practice in recent years.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1959

Immediate release

STATE RURAL YOUTH CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

Members of Rural Youth and Young Men and Women groups throughout the state will gather for their annual state conference on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, April 2, 3 and 4.

"Let's Get In Orbit," theme of the conference, will be carried out in speeches by Keith McFarland, professor and assistant dean of resident instruction at the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Mrs. Eleanor Gifford, extension home agent-at-large at the University and Finn Larsen, research director at Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

Philip Raup, professor of agricultural economics at the University, who recently returned from Russia, and Larry Adams, 1958 International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Portugal, will also speak.

Election of state officers is scheduled for Saturday afternoon.

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B-3474-sah

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

To all counties
ATT. 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For release week of
March 30 or after

March 24, 1959

GRAIN SANITATION
PROGRAM OFFERED
FOR 4-H'ERS

Four-H'ers can put project knowledge to good use when it comes to grain sanitation.

A study by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station shows that better than one fifth of Minnesota wheat is infested by rodents. Better than a tenth showed insect infestation.

These figures stress the need for improved grain storage, says Club Agent _____ . The Grain Sanitation project deals directly with this problem. Interested 4-H members are encouraged to join now. They can enter the activity as a club, or individual members can participate by doing farm surveys. These could include inspection of possible methods of rodent, bird and insect control or checking condition of storage buildings and grain processing equipment. They also can give demonstrations that stress grain sanitation practices before 4-H and community groups,

A trophy will be awarded to the _____ county club doing outstanding work. Cash awards will go to top demonstrators.

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

The aim of the program is to reduce small grain losses due to storage, according to _____ .

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

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1959

Immediate release

FOLLOW FOUR RULES TO KEEP EASTER PLANTS BLOOMING

Your Easter plants will give you a display of bloom for several weeks if you follow four rules in caring for them.

R. E. Widmer, floriculturist at the University of Minnesota, says these four rules are:

- . Keep the plants in sunshine or bright light. Roses especially need sunlight.
- . Keep the soil moist, watering whenever it is dry to the touch.
- . Keep the plants at cool night temperatures, preferably at 60°F.
- . Keep the plants out of extremely high temperatures (over 75°F.) such as may occur in south and west windows on bright, sunny days.

Some of the popular Easter plants such as Easter lilies and roses can be planted outdoors later this spring and will bloom in the garden in summer. Widmer gives these suggestions on caring for Easter plants that are to be carried over:

After the Easter lily plant is through blooming, continue to keep it in a bright location, water and fertilize it. Don't cut off the top of the plant, but let it wither and dry naturally. When the soil warms up, plant the Easter lily outdoors in a sunny, well drained location with about 8 inches of soil over the top of the bulb. The plant will remain dormant until August, then will send up a new shoot which will bloom if the frost is not too early. In the following years it should bloom in July.

Roses sold as holiday pot plants will make good garden plants. After the plant is through blooming indoors, cut off old flower clusters and keep the plant growing in a sunny location. Prune it back if it becomes leggy. When weather conditions permit, plant it in the garden, pruning it back immediately before planting.

Azaleas can be carried over indoors, or if placed in the garden should be left in the pot and put in a semi-shaded location during the summer.

It usually does not pay to carry over hydrangea plants or to set the bulbs from tulip, daffodil, crocus or narcissus plants in the garden. Bulbs which have been forced as pot plants will usually not flower well in the garden.

Detailed information on carrying over plants is given in "Care of House Plants," Extension Bulletin 274, available from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1959

Immediate release

EXTENSION FORESTER URGES CAUTION WITH TRASH FIRES

An appeal to Minnesotans to prevent fires in fields, swamps and forests was issued today by Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

He said the tinder-dry grass, brush and trees in many areas of the state make fire a much greater hazard than usual.

Smith emphasizes that the old idea of burning being beneficial to pastures and other fields simply isn't so. Fire doesn't help control weeds since seeds are protected by the ground litter and some plants make new growth from underground roots.

On the other hand, fire in field or forest burns up valuable organic matter. It destroys needed marsh and upland game cover. And where fire destroys trees, the landowner may suffer a heavy financial loss.

If fire breaks out in young tree plantations, it is apt to "crown"--sweep into the tops and move rapidly over the land, destroying everything in its path.

Fighting grass and forest fires is especially difficult now, since the ground is still frozen an inch or two under the surface and fire line plows are therefore useless. Water used on a fire has to be carried until lakes and ponds thaw. Also, low morning and evening temperatures cause nozzles and water pumps to freeze.

If you must burn leaves, grass and trash, Smith urges that you do it only on calm days. Get burning permits from local forestry personnel. And when you burn it, have water, a shovel and a swatter on hand to control the blaze.

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B-3476-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1959

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

"CULLING GUIDE" SYSTEM HELPS IMPROVE DAIRY HERD

PARKERS PRAIRIE--A record system that cost him a mere 25 cents has helped boost milk production by 12-15 percent per cow since last year in Leo Blashack's herd.

All the system takes is a half hour of Blashack's time each month. But it does a bang-up job of finding the poor producers--which a farmer can't always spot without records.

This ingenious record plan is the "Milk Record and Culling Guide" which Sherman Mandt, East Ottertail county agent, first introduced in the area in January, 1958. The plan costs a quarter per copy. Blashack put it to work the following month and has used it since.

The records show that the herd averaged 976 pounds per cow in February of 1958. Last month after a year of weeding out the poor ones--the cows averaged 1,131 pounds. And this is a conservative estimate. Most of these cows are farther along in their lactation (milking) periods now than they were a year ago.

The Culling Guide is the last word in simplicity. Blashack simply weighs milk for each cow for one day of every month. He checks this weight against a chart in the book and gets an estimate of the cow's production for the month. At the end of the lactation period, he then "has the goods" on each cow. If she's producing well, she stays. If she turns out to be a "loafer," out she goes.

Without records, Blashack says, you simply can't consistently tell good cows from the poor ones. He has a convincing way of proving his point. He takes visitors into his barn and challenges them to point out his 5 best cows.

(more)

add 1 Blashack herd

What happens? "Nobody yet has picked out more than one or two of the top cows," he says. "The ones most people pick rank way down in production."

It shows, Blashack continues, that you can't tell which cows are best by simply looking at them. In fact, the herd owner himself may be misled. "As soon as we started keeping records, we found that some cows we thought were good weren't so good after all," he says. "For example, sometimes you think a cow is good because she gives a lot of milk right after freshening. But what really counts is how long she milks well."

"Take cow number 14 for example. She gave around 70 pounds a day when she freshened last winter. We figured then she was better than any cow in the herd. Well, she went down pretty fast as months went along and it turned out there wasn't much difference between her and several other cows."

Blashack milks around two dozen Holsteins on his farm here in East Ottertail county. Since he started the plan, he has sold 7 or 8 poor cows and replaced them with heifers that show much more promise.

One cow that he sold had produced only 4,784 pounds after milking for 154 days. Her replacement hit 5,174 by her 127th milking day--and this was just a heifer.

Blashack was one of the first farmers in Minnesota to adopt the Culling Guide - a plan started by University of Minnesota extension dairymen last winter. It's part of the overall Dairy Herd Improvement program and is designed specifically for farmers who aren't already on another record plan.

Other DHIA plans include the "standard" test, under which a supervisor weighs and samples the milk and tests for butterfat. Another is the owner-sampler plan in which the farmer does his own weighing and sampling and the supervisor runs the tests.

The Culling Guide involves total milk weight only; it doesn't include testing. But farmers like Blashack and scores of others have found that this alone is mighty important in herd improvement.

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B- 3477-pjt

INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION AIDS FARM DEVELOPMENT

SLAYTON, MINN.--What should a farmer do with a rolling, run-down farm with dilapidated buildings--particularly when he's short on investment capital?

The Henry Van Nyhuis family faced all of these problems and more when they bought their 240-acre farm in Murray county four years ago.

Their solution: make the improvements "by stages," aided by joint cooperation from three public agencies--the County Agricultural Extension Service, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service.

Improving by stages is already paying off. Last year, the Vay Nyhuis' 30 dairy cows and a modest feeder pig operation grossed \$16,700. And now, they're set up with a loose-housing system, milking parlor and milkhouse that meets all grade A standards.

All the improvements have been made at minimum expense. But before long, the farm will be supporting 40 dairy cows, a hog operation and in the future will gross over \$20,000 annually.

But to go back to the beginning. The Van Nyhuis family was renting on another place in 1955 when they found the 240-acre place, which they eventually bought, was for sale. The price: \$100 per acre. The fields were clearly low in fertility and there was 32 acres of lowland too poorly drained for good crops. Every building on the place--including the house--was badly in need of repair.

"We wanted a farm of our own--one with good potential for making a profit and a good place to raise the family," Henry recalls. "Yet, we wanted to buy as cheaply as possible." Much top farmland in the county costs twice as much per acre as the farm he was considering.

The Van Nyhuis family had been long-time extension cooperators. They had worked

add 1 Van Nyhuis

closely with A. B. Hagen, who was Murray county agent from 1936 until George Records took the job in 1955. Hagen is now district agent supervisor.

Henry Van Nyhuis called on Records and Les Matts, FHA supervisor, and Bill Oemichen, SCS conservationist. His request? Help weigh the situation. So all four of them walked over the farm—taking soil samples, studying terrain and mulling the needed improvements and possibilities on the place.

Records and Oemichen assured Vay Nyhuis the farm had good production potential and Matts told him FHA loan possibilities were good. So Van Nyhuis applied for and bought the farm in fall 1955 with help from an FHA loan.

Just what sort of livestock operation would fit the farm? Henry and Mrs. Van Nyhuis, Records and Matts sat down and set up four basic alternatives:

1. Feeder cattle, hogs and a small dairy herd (Henry already had a dozen first-calf heifers).
2. A dairy-sheep-hog arrangement.
3. An expanded hog-and-sheep business.
4. An expanded dairy operation and about a dozen sows.

There were a number of things to consider. The barn would not meet grade A dairy operation. Yet, the land needed a high forage rotation and dairy cows would make best use of the feed. Van Nyhuis had no past experience with sheep, which tended to rule that possibility out.

On the other hand, dairying rated high with Henry and Mrs. Van Nyhuis. Both had a good deal of dairy experience, both in Iowa and from earlier farming in Murray county.

Records and Matts, however, made it clear there were some obstacles to overcome. First, a whole new milkhouse and barn setup was needed to meet sanitation

add 2 Van Nyhuis

requirements for grade A milk. Second, a good grade A milk market needed to be found. Third, a 40-cow dairy operation--which Van Nyhuis eventually hoped to have, would require more labor than a beef-hog operation would on the same farm. Mrs. Van Nyhuis and son Dennis solve any labor problem with their assistance.

As it turned out, the family gave themselves time to make the final decision. "When we bought the farm in fall, 1955, we had plenty of other things to worry about first," according to Henry. "One was getting the house in livable condition. The second was draining that low field."

That fall, with SCS and FHA help, Van Nyhuis put in a tile system that drained the entire 32 acres. Records helped him take samples and get soil tests for the entire 32 acres. Records helped him take samples and get soil tests for the entire farm--which paid off in making efficient use of fertilizer the following year.

Henry and his wife, with some hired help, remodeled the kitchen, of the house and repaired and repainted other rooms enough to make the house good and comfortable. By March, 1956, it was ready for them to move in.

"Then," Henry says, "we took things one by one and did as much each year as we could." Here's what the Vay Nyhuis family did "by stages:"

1956--Put in contour strips and waterways (with Demichen's help), planned a crop rotation, shingled most of the buildings, repaired old cattle sheds, fixed up the corn crib, built a basement under the house, insulated the house and put in a new watering system for livestock.

1957--Shingled the rest of the buildings, painted several, continued land improvement.

1958--Built a milkhouse and milking parlor in one end of the barn, built an outdoor loafing shed for the cattle, bought a bulk tank and went into dairying on a major scale.

Up until 1958, Henry kept some feeder cattle and hogs and had his small dairy herd in the old barn. "There were only 10 stanchions, but we managed to keep 20 milk cows by milking 10, then turning them out and then putting the other 10 in,"

add 3 Van Nyhuis

he says. "We were able to get along until we could afford some remodeling." He was up to 30 cows by early 1958.

With the milking parlor and loafing shed, Van Nyhuis has a complete loose-housing system. He's more than satisfied with it. "I've never had cows as clean as these are now," he states. "We have a minimum of teat injury and the cows are doing well."

His DHIA records--computed by IBM analysis--bear out that last statement. For the first 7 months of testing, the 30 cows averaged \$128 return over feed cost, and that was not the flush period. The average Minnesota milk cow hardly returns that much in a year.

The corn-corn-grain-hay-pasture rotation Oemichen helped Van Nyhuis establish serves the dairy enterprise well. With about 190 acres tillable, Henry has about 70 acres of good alfalfa and the rest is in corn and oats.

Last summer, he pastured the cows on an intensive "ration-a-day" system from mid-June until Oct. 1, and needed only 13 acres for 30 cows during that period. This was after taking the first hay cutting off the field.

While he has no hogs at present, Henry will eventually keep about a dozen sows, farrow them twice per year, and feed the pigs to market weight.

Understandably, the improvements already made on this farm have called for a good deal of financing. The Murray county FHA office has met these needs through tenant purchase, soil and water conservation and farm housing loans.

Les Matts, now area FHA supervisor, says that Henry is well on his way to success, barring unforeseen trouble, of course. His loan payments are on schedule and Henry has made a good increase in net worth.

There are some more improvements for the future, too. A trench silo needs to be re-located. The old barn stanchion area needs further remodeling to make a calf

-more-

add 4 Van Nyhuis

and maternity pen area. But the Van Nyhuis family, for good reason, has high confidence in the future.

"The important thing," Van Nyhuis says, "is that we have a place making a good income and providing a good home for us and our children."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1959

* For release: *
* April 1 *

RELEASE OF MINTON OATS ANNOUNCED BY UNIVERSITY

Release of Minton oats, a new variety, was announced today by the University of Minnesota.

The variety was developed by the University's Agricultural Experiment station, according to W. M. Myers, head of the department of agronomy and plant genetics.

Lightly-awned and yellow in color, Minton is mid-season in maturity and from 1956-58 averaged higher in yield than any other variety tested at eight locations in Minnesota.

Minton heads about four days later than Minhafer and two days earlier than Ajax but matures about the same time or somewhat later than Ajax.

Other characteristics of Minton include: about the same height but somewhat weaker straw than Minhafer, lower test weight than the other recommended varieties and resistance to smut and prevalent races of stem rust except 7A.

Minton is also resistant to prevalent races of crown rust but is susceptible to races which have been prevalent in the southeastern United States and which have been found in small amounts in this area.

Seed of the variety will not be generally available until after the 1959 crop season, according to Carl Borgeson, agronomist in charge of seedstocks.

About 16,000 bushels of seed have been distributed to approved growers for 1959 planting.

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B-3478-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1959

Immediate release

SAFETY SPECIALIST URGES "SPRING CLEANUP" TO AVOID FIRES

A thorough "spring checkup" around farm and town homesteads might stave off a repeat of the 1958 fire losses, a University of Minnesota extension farm safety specialist says.

Glenn Prickett points out that about \$1.7 million worth of farm property was lost in fires last year. Leading causes were faulty electrical and heating equipment, and defective chimneys.

Total fire losses in the state amounted to \$16.6 million.

Prickett urges farmers and townspeople alike to take steps this spring to remove fire dangers. His advice:

Check, clean and repair or replace stoves, pipes and chimneys.

Have electrical systems inspected by a qualified electrician and follow his recommendations. Keep electrical appliances repaired and properly grounded. Make sure water pumps are wired on a separate circuit from the yard pole. Then, in case of fire, you can disconnect all other electricity and still be able to pump water to fight the blaze.

Remove rubbish from basements, garages, sheds or other buildings frequently. Trash is fuel for many costly fires.

Replace worn roofs with non-inflammable shingles. Put a spark arrestor on the chimney, keep a screen on the fireplace, if you have one. And while you're checking the roof, make sure lightning rods are grounded.

Store liquid fuels at least 40 feet away from buildings. Keep the fuel connections tight on the tanks. And don't use liquid fuels for starting fires.

Finally, store matches where children can't reach them. And keep an approved fire extinguisher in the house, in farm buildings and on the tractor.

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B-3479-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1959

Immediate release

COSTS OF OPERATING HOME FREEZER

How much is your home freezer costing you?

While many families look upon a home freezer as a necessity and others regard it as a real convenience but a luxury, few families have stopped to figure the yearly operating costs, as well as storage costs on a pound basis. Both these costs are often much more than families realize, according to K. E. Egertson, extension economist in marketing and Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

An empty home freezer is a costly luxury, they point out. Unless convenience is of paramount importance, few families can afford to operate a freezer of any size if it is filled only once a year. For economical operation, it is important to keep the freezer full, with a rapid turnover of food. The more pounds of food put through the freezer in a year, the lower the cost of storage per pound.

Total annual cost of operating an average 12-cubic-foot freezer with a capacity of 360 ^{pounds} ~~cubic feet~~ is about \$.100, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture studies. Operational costs include electricity, repairs, packaging, insurance on food, interest on investment and depreciation. If the food is not insured, costs are reduced by about \$4.

Operating or storage costs of food per pound will vary greatly, however, according to the amount of food put in the freezer during the year. To calculate storage costs per pound, determine how much the freezer will hold and how many times it will be filled in one year; then divide total operating costs by total pounds. Thus, at an annual operating expenditure of \$100 a year (for a 12-cubic-foot freezer), cost per pound would amount to about 26 cents if the freezer were filled only once a year, but that amount could be reduced to 12 cents a pound if the freezer were filled two and a half times a year. Actual cost of the food in the freezer would be the initial expenditure for the food plus the storage costs.

Egertson and Mrs. Loomis urge that families who have freezers or are planning to buy a freezer should make sure it is operated at an economical level. If the family is very small so the freezer cannot be used efficiently, it may be better to have a refrigerator with a freezing compartment or to purchase food directly from the retail market.

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B-3480-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1959

Immediate release

GRASS ROOTS AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR GERMANY

Larry Satter, 21, Revere, will sail April 9 for Germany to spend five months there as a "grass roots ambassador" under the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

As an IFYE delegate, he will live and work with farm families in Germany, with the purpose of learning to understand their way of life but also introducing his host families to American customs and ideals. Before going to Germany, he will spend a week in orientation in Washington, D. C.

Satter is a senior at South Dakota State college, Brookings, majoring in animal husbandry. Active in student affairs, he is a member of the Toastmasters' club and Phi Kappa Phi, has been treasurer of the South Dakota State college student association and president of the Lutheran Student association at the college. A 4-H club member for six years, he won 4-H championships with his lambs two years in succession. Now his interest in the sheep flock on the home farm is helping to pay his expenses at college.

Satter is one of three Minnesota rural young people who have been named International Farm Youth Exchange delegates for 1959. Carolyn Overby, Kenyon, and Henrik Hendrickson, Frost, the other two delegates, will leave for foreign assignments in June.

The IFYE program is conducted by the National 4-H foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service. It is one phase of the people-to-people program, whose purpose is to increase international understanding.

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B3481-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

INTERSEEDING ALFALFA IN CORN SUCCESSFUL IN WESTERN MINNESOTA

Corn may have some possibilities as a "companion crop" for legumes in Minnesota.

Three farmers in Lac qui Parle county last summer seeded alfalfa and red clover between corn rows with good results.

Farmers Ivan Kleven, Roy Johnson and M. G. Heimdahl made the studies in cooperation with C. A. Van Doren, U. S. Department of Agriculture researcher, and two University of Minnesota scientists--George Blake, soil physicist, and Rodney Briggs, agronomist.

Heimdahl and Johnson seeded alfalfa on July 11 between corn rows 80 inches apart, and Kleven did the same with red clover. By the end of the summer, Heimdahl had 11 alfalfa plants per square foot and there were 13 per square foot in corn fields on the Johnson farm. Both are good stands.

Heimdahl found that alfalfa underseeded in oats produced stands equal to or better than the stands obtained by interseeding in corn. On the Johnson farm, however, using flax as a companion crop resulted in much poorer alfalfa stands than did interseeding.

Kleven had 10 red clover plants per square foot in the interseeded plots and extremely poor stands where he seeded the legume in flax.

Widening the corn rows to 80 inches did result in some yield reduction. The three farms averaged 67 bushels corn per acre where rows were 80 inches apart, which was more than 11 bushels under the 40-inch spacing.

Alfalfa and clover are normally seeded either with a crop like oats or flax in spring, or in August on fallowed land without a companion crop. However, oats and flax are both relatively low yielders, compared to corn, and seeding legumes without a companion crop means a field doesn't raise a harvestable crop for an entire summer. Soil moisture and timely rainfall may play an important role in the success of interseeding in wide row corn. Interseeding is one attempt to solve both problems, and has been under extensive study in recent years at the University.

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B-3482-pjt

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE--214 ADM.BLDG.
MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA
MARCH 31, 1959

TWO 'U' MEN
RECEIVE GRANTS
TO TEACH FINNS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Two University of Minnesota professors have been awarded Fulbright scholarships to teach in Finland for the 1959-60 academic year.

Carl L. Nelson, professor of accounting in the University's school of business administration, will lecture on cost accounting at the Turku School of Economics and also at the Swedish School of Economics at Abo, both in Turku, Finland. In addition to teaching, Nelson will do research on general business management in western Europe, and particularly in Finland. He and his wife will leave Minneapolis in August and plan to return in July, 1960.

Robert E. Nylund, associate professor of horticulture in the University's institute of agriculture, will help establish a curriculum and research program for the newly organized department of horticulture at Helsinki university, Helsinki, Finland. He also will study the influence of subarctic climate on the growth and production of vegetable crops, and he hopes to visit ~~2~~ crop experiment stations in ^{Finnish} Lapland and in other Scandinavian countries.

Nylund, who can speak Finnish, will be accompanied by his wife and two sons. They will leave for Finland in August and will stay until ~~September~~ ^{August}, 1960.

Fulbright awards are financed by foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the United States Treasury.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
April 6 or later

FARM FILLERS

Release of Minton oats, a new variety developed by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station, was announced recently. Lightly-awned and yellow in color, Minton is mid-season in maturity and from 1956-58 averaged higher in yield than any other variety tested at eight locations in the state. Seed of the variety will not be generally available until after the 1959 crop is harvested; about 16,000 bushels will be planted this spring by approved growers.

* * * *

Minnesota's turkey producers can expect about the same net returns from the 1959 turkey crop as they received in 1958. According to William Dankers, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota, any change that does occur will most likely be a slight drop in returns. Turkey prices between September and December this year are expected to be under the 23.5 cent average of 1958. Lower costs for poults and some feeds will partly offset the drop in prices.

* * * *

There is no evidence that fire has any benefit whatsoever for pastures and other fields. Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, says fire doesn't help control weeds, since seeds are protected by ground litter and some plants make new growth from underground roots. On the other hand, fire burns up valuable organic matter. It destroys needed marsh and upland game cover. And where fire destroys trees, it can cause a big financial loss.

* * * *

If properly managed, "permanent" grass can produce nearly as much feed value as there is in a 90-bushel-per-acre corn crop. A group of farmers in northeast Minnesota last summer demonstrated this to be true, according to extension agronomists and soils specialists at the University of Minnesota. This was where plenty of fertilizer was used and the pastures were managed on a "ration-a-day" basis.

* * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
April 6 or later

**"NEST-CLEAN" EGGS
BEST ANSWER TO
CLEANING PROBLEM**

If the laying flock is managed properly, more than 85 percent of the eggs should need no cleaning at all.

The secret is good laying house management, say Milo Swanson, poultry scientist, and Robert W. Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Besides, keeping eggs naturally clean means more profit.

Soiled eggs usually bring a "C" grade price even though the interior quality of the eggs may be grade "A".

Here's how you can minimize the egg cleaning problem:

1. Confine the flock to the laying house at all times. Birds with muddy feet will soil many eggs.
2. Keep the litter dry and in good condition. Placing most of your feeders and waterers over dropping pits will reduce litter soiling. Hydrated lime, at the rate of one-half to one pound per four square feet, will help keep litter dry.
3. Screen off the dropping pits. Use a screened platform around all floor waterers.
4. Provide an adequate number of nests with deep, clean nesting material. One individual nest for each four or five birds is recommended. For community nests allow 5 to 6 square feet for each 100 square feet of floor space. Be sure to brush the wire bottoms each week if you have roll-away nests or cages, to prevent the wire marking the eggs.
5. Place your nests in areas where the litter stays the cleanest and driest. Birds entering the nests will then have a minimum of soil on their feet.
6. Discourage the birds from roosting in the nests at night.
7. Be sure you gather the eggs frequently.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
April 6 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

EXCESS COMPACTION
REDUCES YIELD,
QUALITY OF CROPS

Overworking the soil can do more than reduce yields.

The excess compaction--like you get from too much disking--can also lower quality of farm crops, University of Minnesota research shows.

To avoid these harmful effects of excess compaction, more farmers need to practice "minimum tillage." One form of this concept is wheel-track corn planting, which means you plant corn in tractor tracks on plowed but undisked soil. The minimum tillage idea needs to be tried on other crops, too.

Soil physicists George R. Blake and Earl P. Adams last summer found that experimentally compacting both the surface and the subsoil lowered corn yields by 13 bushels per acre. Yields went down six bushels from surface compaction alone.

Surface compaction cut sugar beet yield by 5.5 tons per acre and reduced potato yield by two-thirds.

And that wasn't all. Compacted soil was less porous and less "permeable," meaning it had reduced ability to take in water and air. It was also harder to penetrate--important for beets or potatoes, in which the principal part of the plant grows under the soil surface.

As a result, Blake and Adams found that potatoes were 0.56 inches smaller in diameter on compacted soil. Compaction caused more mis-shaped potatoes and lowered their specific gravity--one measure of potato quality. Also, compacting resulted in more soil clods, which interfered with mechanical potato harvesting.

The scientists made these tests with special equipment. They ran a heavy tractor wheel over the furrow bottom at planting time for subsoil compaction and used a loaded truck to compact the surface.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
April 6 or later

CORN-SOYBEAN
RATION IS FINE
FOR GROWING HOGS

Once pigs have reached weaning age, a simple corn-soybean ration is about as good a feed as they can get.

All they need in addition is trace element salt, limestone, steamed bone meal and a good vitamin-antibiotic mixture, according to R. J. Meade, University of Minnesota swine nutritionist. Such rations have brought good gains in Minnesota experiments.

Meade points out there are more than 10 million tons of soybean oil meal available for this year. This is in comparison to a million tons of tankage and meat scraps and less than half a million tons of fish meal. Cost per unit of protein in soybean oil meal is usually below most other feeds.

Also, soybean oil meal quality runs high. It has enough of the essential amino acids so the corn-soybean oil meal ration can meet all of a pig's protein requirements. Amino acids are protein components.

Some University tests have shown a good supplement can be made from 85.5 percent soybean oil meal, 3 percent ground limestone, 8 percent bone meal, 2.5 percent high-zinc trace element salt and 1 percent of a vitamin-antibiotic mixture. The county extension office has information on formulations for this supplement.

Pigs need different amounts of protein at different ages. The ration should be 15 to 16 percent protein for weanling pigs and about 12 to 13 percent after they reach 100 pounds.

Whether pigs should get a mixed ration or a "free-choice" system depends on the individual operation. Meade says either way can be all right. But for free-choice feeding it's important to make sure one feed isn't especially unpalatable.

In some University tests, pigs fed on a free-choice basis have done a good job of balancing their own rations. Where corn is exceptionally hard or unpalatable for other reasons, pigs will overeat on protein supplement, making it necessary to mix the ration.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1959

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
National Home Demonstration Week Packet
Use if suitable week of April 27 or the
week before your Achievement Day.

SPECIAL SPEAKER
ACHIEVEMENT DAY

_____ will be the
(name) (identification--position and institution)
featured speaker at the _____ county Achievement Day program _____
in _____, Home Agent _____ announces. (date, hour)
(city, bldg.)

Subject of the talk will be _____. The program is open to the public.

The Achievement Day program will focus attention on National Home Demonstration Week to be observed nationwide May 3-9 by nearly 7 million homemakers. All of them are women who take part in the home demonstration program, or, as it is known in Minnesota, in the extension home economics program. This is an educational activity planned by local women and conducted cooperatively by the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the state land-grant college (in this state, the University of Minnesota) and the county. The long-range goal of homemakers enrolled in the program is to become more efficient homemakers and better citizens by studying many phases of homemaking and family living, as well as the functions of local, state and federal governments and citizenship responsibilities.

In _____ county, _____ women who participate in the extension home program will join in observances of National Home Demonstration Week. In addition to the Achievement Day program, they are planning exhibits to call attention to the practical help offered to _____ county homemakers by out-of-school learning activities provided by the Agricultural Extension Service through the extension home economics program.

(Add a sentence or two describing the exhibits and telling in what towns and business places they will be on display.)

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENTS: We can supply mats of most extension specialists who may be your speakers. Be sure to tell the exact number of mats you need.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1959

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
National Home Demonstration Week Packet
Use if suitable week of
April 13 or after

COUNTY WOMEN
KEEP UP-TO-DATE
ON HOMEMAKING JOB

You can't afford to grow rusty in the job of homemaking any more than in any other line of work. For techniques in homemaking are changing, just as they are in any business.

Believing that homemaking is a business, some _____ women in _____
(round no.)
county are working at keeping themselves up-to-date in their job. Follow them around the county through the course of the year and you can find small groups of them, in nearly every township, getting together at regular intervals. Sometimes they're gathered together in someone's home, learning about various cuts of meat, how to buy and how to cook them; or they may be planning and preparing well-balanced meals, under the guidance of the home agent or a state extension home economist. Another group may be learning short-cut methods of sewing; still another may be learning how to remodel the kitchen and save steps, or how to buy wisely. Still another group of women may be learning how their local or state government functions.

All of these women are taking part in the extension home program, an out-of-school educational activity sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the local county. The home agent, a trained home economist, gives professional guidance to the program. In order to teach a varied study program in homemaking and family living, she trains homemakers who volunteer to serve as project leaders of various groups. In _____ county _____ women
(no.)
served as volunteer leaders this past year to bring the latest information on homemaking to local women.

During the past year, Home Agent _____ reports, hundreds of county families have received help in improving home and family living through the extension home program. Through meetings, demonstrations, or direct help from the home agent, _____ families have been assisted with problems in foods and nutrition; _____ with questions about clothing; _____ in home safety; _____ in wise buymanship.

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: Fill in local numbers in the last paragraph and in other paragraphs. Adapt the last paragraph to your local situation.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1959

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
National Home Demonstration Week Packet
Use if suitable week of
April 20 or after

HOME ECONOMICS
RESEARCH BROUGHT
TO COUNTY WOMEN

Have you ever wished you lived in the "good old days," say at the turn of the century?

Suppose you stepped out of your modern push-button kitchen into one 50 years ago. The electric refrigerator, gas or electric range, dishwasher, automatic washer, dryer, electric toaster would all be missing. You'd probably have a wood-burning range, an ice box, a washing machine operated by hand.

Research has brought amazing improvements in household equipment, just as it has been responsible for changes in homemaking techniques and in practically every area of home and family living. Keeping abreast of this research is one of the ways the modern homemaker can help her family adjust to changing times, according to Home Agent _____.

Purpose of the extension home program, she points out, is to bring to homemakers the results of home economics research which will make for more satisfying family living. Such research is being carried on continually in colleges and universities and in industry. Through their home extension groups, women may learn the latest reliable information based on research studies in such fields as nutrition, clothing, home furnishings, consumer buying, home management, health, safety and family relationships. Publications are available from the county extension office and the University of Minnesota on almost every area of homemaking.

Recent studies on time and labor-saving methods are an example of the practical help research can give, in this case especially to the busy young mother and to the woman with the double job of wage earning and homemaking. Nutrition surveys show that the average American family eats more wisely and has better food than in times past, but also shows the need for emphasis on more calcium and vitamin C in family meals. New fibers and fabrics create the need for information on buymanship and care. Such information, _____ points out, is available to _____ county women through the extension home program, open to all women.

Homemakers who are interested in securing information about participating in the extension home program or organizing a neighborhood group may contact the county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1959

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
National Home Demonstration Week Packet
Use if suitable week of
April 6 or after

HOME GROUPS
ARE PLANNING
SPECIAL EVENT

An Achievement Day program set for _____ will highlight _____
(date)
county's observance of National Home Demonstration Week, Home Agent _____
announces.

Approximately _____ rural homemakers in _____ county will participate
(no.)
in the event. Achievement Day will feature (a tea, program, exhibit, other) to be
held in _____ in _____ beginning at _____. (If public is invited,
(city) (bldg.) (hour)
say so here.)

Committees in charge of planning the Achievement Day program are: (list
names and addresses)

Some 48,000 members in Minnesota are among nearly 7 million homemakers
in the nation as a whole who will join in special observances during National Home
Demonstration Week, May 3-9. All of them are women who are taking part in the
extension home program. In Minnesota this is an educational activity carried into
rural homes and communities by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension
Service. Under the professional guidance of the county home agents and state exten-
sion home economists, these women study various phases of homemaking and family
living. This year family living programs include, among other services, (list some
of your special programs or projects such as: assistance to families in planning and
managing their resources, better understanding of children in the family, safety,
consumer information on foods, clothing, equipment, etc.)

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
April 6 or after

COUNTY
SHARE THE FUN
PROGRAM PLANNED

Four-H'ers will be singing and dancing soon in preparation for _____
county's Share the Fun festival at _____, _____, says 4-H Club
Agent _____.
(place) (date)

Three acts will be chosen from the county contest to appear in a district
audition, _____, District 4-H Club leaders and a committee will pick a
(date)
total of 12 to 18 acts from the six district auditions. These acts will appear at the
state Share the Fun Festival to be held during the Minnesota State Fair.

_____ urges 4-H'ers to begin work on their acts as soon as pos-
sible. Not just individuals, but clubs also are encouraged to enter. The number
of participants in any one act is not limited.

Acts may be musical, dramatic, folk and square dancing, or novelty numbers
such as stunts or skits.

Any 4-H member is eligible to enter the contest. Accompanists need not be
members. Each act should be no longer than six minutes. Further information
can be obtained at your county extension office.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Cargill, Inc.,
sponsor the Share the Fun program.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1959

Special to St. Paul Pioneer Press
County Agent Introduction

A group of agricultural experts in Murray county talk over a current promotion program for farm improvements. From left to right are Bill Oemichen, Soil Conservation Service worker; Less Matts, Farmers Home Administration area supervisor; George Records, Murray county agent who leaves this week for a position in St. Paul and Reuben Boxrud, former assistant agent in McLeod county and now taking Records' post.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1959

Special to Minnesota Daily

U FLOWER JUDGING TEAM TO PENN STATE

The University of Minnesota Flower Judging team will take part in the Intercollegiate Flower Judging contest at Penn State university April 10.

Student members of the team are Oliver Hoffman, agriculture senior; David Pauly, agriculture senior; James Curtiss, agriculture senior; and Robert A. Martin, agriculture junior. R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture, is coach of the team.

The contest is sponsored by the Society of American Florists and Pi Alpha Xi, honorary floricultural society. About 20 colleges will participate in the contest.

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-jbn-

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

Special to Rush City Post

1959

LOCAL ARTIST'S WORK DISPLAYED IN WISCONSIN

A painting by Mrs. Effie Sheldon Bornhoft called "Christmas Window" has been selected for showing in Madison, Wis., during April and May.

The painting will be exhibited at the University of Wisconsin as part of the National Committee on Art Education regional rural and amateur art show from April 27 through May 17.

"Christmas Window" was a ribbon winner at the Minnesota 1959 Rural Art Show. It is one of six paintings chosen as the most representative of Minnesota rural art.

#

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1959

Special to Elmore Eye

LOCAL ARTIST'S WORK DISPLAYED IN WISCONSIN

A painting by Mrs. L. E. Frederickson called "Not A Worry In The World" has been selected for showing in Madison, Wis., during April and May.

The painting will be exhibited at the University of Wisconsin as part of the National Committee on Art Education regional rural and amateur art show from April 27 through May 17.

"Not A Worry In The World" was a ribbon winner at the Minnesota Rural Art Show this year. It is one of six paintings chosen as the most representative of Minnesota rural art.

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-sh-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1959

Special to Washington county papers

COUNTY ARTIST'S WORK DISPLAYED IN WISCONSIN

A painting by C. Arthur Ecklund, ~~Marine-on-the-~~ St. Croix, called "Marine Mills - 1906" has been selected for showing in Madison, Wis., during April and May.

The painting will be exhibited at the University of Wisconsin as part of the National Committee on Art Education regional rural and amateur art show from April 27 through May 17.

"Marine Mills - 1906" was a ribbon winner at the ¹⁹⁵⁹ Minnesota Rural Art Show. It is one of six paintings chosen as the most representative of Minnesota rural art.

#

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1959

Special to the Journal

LOCAL ARTIST'S WORK TO BE DISPLAYED IN WISCONSIN

A painting by Mrs. Olga Kjell called "The Grey House" has been selected for showing in Madison, Wis., during April and May.

The painting will be exhibited at the University of Wisconsin as part of the National Committee on Art Education regional rural and amateur art show from April 27 through May 17.

"The Grey House" was a ribbon winner at the 1959 Minnesota Rural Art Show. It is one of six paintings chosen as the most representative of Minnesota rural art.

###

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1959

Special to the Standard

LOCAL ARTIST'S WORK TO BE DISPLAYED

A painting by Arnold Kramer called "The Band Of 1900" has been selected for showing in Madison, Wis., during April and May.

The painting will be exhibited at the University of Wisconsin as part of the National Committee on Art Education regional rural and amateur art show from April 27 through May 17.

"The Band Of 1900" was a ribbon winner at the 1959 Minnesota Rural Art Show. It is one of six paintings chosen as the most representative of Minnesota rural art.

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-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1959

Special to the Independent

LOCAL ARTIST'S WORK TO BE DISPLAYED IN WISCONSIN

A painting by Mrs. Ada A. Johnson called "A Study Of God's Handiwork" has been selected for showing in Madison, Wis., during April and May.

The painting will be exhibited at the University of Wisconsin as part of the National Committee on Art Education regional rural and amateur art show from April 27 through May 17.

"A Study Of God's Handiwork" was a ribbon winner at the 1959 Minnesota Rural Art Show. It is one of six paintings chosen as the most representative of Minnesota rural art.

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-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1959

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:

How's Your Toothbrush Score?

To Prevent Tooth Decay

Plant an Herb Garden

How Good is Your Teen-Ager's Diet?

Low Temperature for Pork

Choose Appropriate Tasks for Sitting to Work

Comfort Important When Sitting to Work

What About Those Dark Aluminum Pans?

Texture for Spring

Fresh Colors for Spring

Clothing Expenditures Vary By Age

HEALTH

How's Your Toothbrush Score?

If grades were given on toothbrushes, how would yours rate?

A 1,000-family survey of brushes conducted by a chemical company in cooperation with the American Dental Association showed that the odds are two to one it would qualify as "unusable."

Of more than 2,000 brushes received for evaluation from families, only 700 were found to be in usable condition. Over 1200 were disqualified because bristles were bent, broken or matted, or because the brushes were caked with dentifrice or otherwise unsanitary.

* * * *

Brush Teeth After Meals to Prevent Tooth Decay

Proper brushing with a good brush after meals is still one of the most effective ways to prevent tooth decay and gum disease, according to the American Dental Association.

"American toothbrushing habits may have improved, but they still leave much to be desired. Many persons continue to brush their teeth as a ritual or for aesthetic benefits. They do it when it's convenient instead of immediately after eating. And many use toothbrushes well beyond the time when the bristles are worn out," the Association says.

The dentists say the proper way to brush teeth is to place bristles on the gum near the gumline and brush the teeth the way they grow--upper teeth downward, lower teeth upward. Rinse the mouth with water. Clean the brush with water and hang up to dry.

-jbn-

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

FOOD AND NUTRITIONPlant an Herb Garden

The herb garden was practically a necessity to American homemakers in Colonial days. If you've visited Mount Vernon, you'll remember the interesting kitchen garden with its many varieties of herbs.

This spring, as you plan your own garden, why not allot some space to herbs? Herbs can make your cooking more subtle and give new appeal to ordinary dishes. Chives, parsley, dill, mint, thyme--these are a few possibilities.

Most herbs are easy to grow. You can find out how to grow them in Extension Bulletin 284, "Culinary Herbs." Stop in at the county extension office and get a copy.

* * * *

How Good is Your Teen-Ager's Diet?

How good are the eating habits of the teen-agers in your family? Are they getting enough vitamin C? Enough protein? Sufficient calories?

A survey of the eating habits of teen-agers in two Illinois high schools recently showed that many of the diets were poor when it came to protein and vitamin C. Many of the teen-agers ate foods high in calories and low in important nutrients. One reason for their inadequate diets was their skimpy breakfasts.

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota point out that teen-agers are now laying much of the groundwork for health in later life. It's often impossible to make up later for nutritional damage done during the teen years.

* * * *

Low Temperature for Pork

Low cooking temperatures will save nutrients and give pork roast the juiciness that makes this meat such delicious eating. Remember, too, that fresh pork needs to be cooked all the way through both for best flavor and for safety.

Set the oven at 325°F. and roast the pork on a rack in an uncovered shallow pan, fat side up. At 325°F. a pork loin of two to three pounds will take about one-and-one-half to two hours; a five- to seven-pound loin three to four hours. Allow ten minutes more per pound if these cuts are boned and rolled. The best way to determine whether a roast is done, say University of Minnesota extension nutritionists, is to use a meat thermometer. Insert it in the thick part of the roast where it will not touch a bone. The pork is done when the thermometer reaches 185°F.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Choose Appropriate Tasks for Sitting to Work

Home management specialists tell you that you can save a lot of energy by sitting down to work at many of your household tasks. But perhaps you shouldn't feel guilty if you haven't developed the habit.

Studies at Cornell university show that sitting to work is not appropriate when the task requires frequent moving from place to place or frequent rising and being re-seated because of interruptions. Sitting to work is a good idea, though, for tasks that will take a long time and that can be carried on comfortably without excessive lifting of the arms. Peeling potatoes and ironing are two good examples of jobs that can be done satisfactorily while sitting down.

* * * *

Comfort Important When Sitting to Work

Comfort is important if you intend to do a household job satisfactorily when sitting down. To be comfortable while performing the motions required by the task, you should have the proper height of chair for the surface at which you're working, room for your knees under the work surface, room for side to side movements and maximum ease in rising and being re-seated. Height of the work surface is correct if your hands are lower than your elbows when you work.

* * * *

What About Those Dark Aluminum Pans?

How can you keep aluminum pans bright and shiny?

Homemakers are often concerned because the inside of aluminum pans turns dark from hard water, from baking soda and even from cooking certain vegetables in them. The fact is that any alkaline material will darken aluminum. But that darkening has no harmful effect whatever on foods cooked in the pans.

Florence Ehrenkranz, in charge of household equipment at the University of Minnesota, says you can brighten aluminum pans by heating a weak acid solution in them -- for example, water to which you add a small amount of vinegar or cream of tartar. But don't let the solution stand in the pan more than half an hour.

Cooking grape jelly in dark aluminum pans is a sure way to brighten them -- and the jelly will be perfectly safe to use. Of course cleaning aluminum regularly with fine steel wool soap pads will keep it bright and shiny all the time.

-jbn-

CLOTHINGTexture For Spring

Texture - that's the word in fabrics this spring.

Knits, hopsacking, crashes and slubbed fabrics are shown in this spring's fashion parade, says Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

You'll see the knit look in two ways -- the regular knit and weaves that appear knitted. Hopsacking with its loose, coarse weave is a good usable fabric for spring because it doesn't wrinkle easily. You'll find it in many interesting prints and colors.

If the texture is not part of the weave, it takes the form of pattern. Dimensional prints with brilliant flowers, fruits and vegetables are somewhat realistic in appearance. Many of the prints are outlined in black to give them the feeling of a third dimension.

* * * *

Colors Fresh for Spring

Pinks, reds, bright greens and corals are adding freshness to spring fashions. With so many colors to choose from, there's ample opportunity to pick a color that's most flattering for you. If you don't care for a whole outfit in one of the new spring colors, use it as an accent. Colorful scarves tucked around the neck of a suit or a bright pin slightly hidden under a bow or collar will bring you right in step with spring, 1959.

* * * *

Clothing Expenditures Vary By Age

People above age 60 spend on the average about the same for clothing as parents do for children in the 6 to 11-year age group, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture surveys. They spend considerably less than other adults and children 12 years of age and older.

Men 16 years of age and over spend two-and-a-half times as much for clothing as families spend for boys from 2 to 5.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1959

CORRECTION:

In the release of March 30, COSTS OF OPERATING HOME FREEZER,
the first sentence of paragraph 4 should read: "Total annual cost of operating an
average 12-cubic-foot freezer with a capacity of 360 pounds" instead of 360 cubic
feet.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1959

* For release at 2 p. m. *
* Friday, April 3 *

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER URGES EARLY PLANNING FOR IRRIGATION

Minnesota farmers considering irrigation were urged today to plan the watering system now--without waiting until a dry spell makes the crop suffer.

But they were also advised to make full use of good water conservation and crop management practices before deciding to irrigate at all.

These tips came from E. R. Allred, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, during an Irrigation conference on the St. Paul campus.

He said that as far as the water supply is concerned, farmers need to check three points before irrigating:

1. Water availability. Minimum volume should be 7 to 10 gallons per minute for each acre irrigated. This would mean that irrigating 10 acres, for example, would require a volume of 100 gallons per minute. If a well supplies that volume for 10 or 12 hours of continuous pumping, the source should be adequate.

2. Legal requirements. Every person needs a permit from the Minnesota Conservation Department before any water--regardless of source--can be used for irrigating.

3. Water quality. In some counties along the western border, water from deep wells is too salty for crops, a point which chemical analysis can detect. Most Minnesota water is suitable for irrigating.

In general, Allred said, surface sources, like rivers and lakes furnish the cheapest supply of water--if located relatively near the field being irrigated.

Gasoline engines are most commonly used for large scale irrigating, Allred said, because they are easier to move from one location to another and are lower in initial cost than electric motors. He added, however, that electric power is often used in small irrigation systems where 5 h. p. or smaller motors will do the job.

(more)

add 1 irrigation

Allred added that before irrigating is done at all, it pays to first find out whether better soil management and water conservation will, by themselves, answer the moisture problems. Minimum tillage and practices that help prevent runoff can often result in much more moisture being available to crops.

George Blake, University soil physicist, said that how much to irrigate depends on the crop and characteristics of its roots. "Crops like grasses and corn can stand more drought and recover better after a dry spell than some others," he said. "Also, some plants send their roots deeper than others, and can therefore better exploit the soil moisture reservoir."

Corn, for example, has deep roots and will go at least 5 feet beneath the soil surface for water, according to Blake. Potatoes, however, seldom go more than 24 inches.

Blake said it's usually best to hold off irrigating until the plant has used all the water it can. Then the crop should get enough water to restore what has been removed from the soil moisture reservoir.

He said corn can get around 6 inches of water from moist corn belt soils before the crop suffers. This is more than twice as much as potatoes can take.

In practice, this would mean that if irrigation is used, corn would need fewer but larger water applications than a crop like potatoes. And where a shallow-rooted crop is raised on light sandy soil, the important thing is to irrigate frequently, but in somewhat smaller amounts. Minimum amount of water per treatment should not be less than between 2/3 and 1 inch.

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B-3483-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1959

* For release at 6 p. m. *
* Saturday, April 4 *

LEADERSHIP AWARD TO YOUNG OLMSTED COUNTY FARMER

Stanley Egger, young farmer and Rural Youth member from Rochester, has been named winner of the WNAX leadership award.

He was given the award this evening (Sat.) at the closing banquet of the state Rural Youth and YMW (Young Men and Women) conference on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

As his award he will receive a trip to the Western Regional Conference for Rural Young Adults in Wahoo, Neb. , June 5-7.

Egger farms 240 acres in Olmsted county in partnership with his parents. He has been a member of the Olmsted county Rural Youth group since 1950. During that time he has served as its president, vice president, publicity chairman, has been on the recreation committee and is now treasurer of the organization.

The WNAX leadership award is presented each year to give recognition to the Rural Youth or YMW member who best exemplifies local club leadership and has been of greatest service to his county group. It is sponsored by Radio Station WNAX, Yankton, S. D. , in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension services of Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and North Dakota. Each of the five states selects an award winner.

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B-3484-jbn

RULE CHANGES LISTED FOR "X-TRA YIELD" CORN CONTEST

Changes in the 1959 rules for the Minnesota X-Tra Yield and X-Tra Profit Corn contest were announced this week by Curtis Overdahl and Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Some 300 farmers regularly take part in this contest, now in its 7th year. Each competing farmer compares two acres of corn where fertilizer and other recommended practices are used with an unfertilized acre on the same kind of land.

This year, according to the specialists, the emphasis will be on reducing costs of corn production and making the most profit per acre.

Rule changes will be as follows:

1. In addition to highest profit per acre, there will also be recognition for the highest return above fertilizer cost.
2. There will no longer be a distinction between corn following legume crops and corn following non-legumes.
3. Soil testing is required of all entrants, but will be acceptable if done within the past year. It does not necessarily have to be done this spring. The sample could also be taken after the crop is planted if taken from the unfertilized area.
4. Manure on the check plot disqualifies the contestant for recognition for the highest return above fertilizer costs but not for other phases of the contest.

Farmers interested in entering the competition can get full details from their county agricultural agents. The contest is sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1959

Immediate release

PORK LEADS LIST OF APRIL PLENTIFULS

If you're looking for good buys at the meat counter, choose pork or chicken for April meals.

Pork leads the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month. Hogs coming to market in April will be from last fall's pig crop, the third largest on record.

Broilers and fryers will be in generous supply all month. The U. S. Department of Agriculture expects from 9 to 11 percent more broilers and fryers to be marketed this month than in April, 1958.

Eggs continue to be plentiful and a good buy. The large supply of eggs in April will come from a slightly larger number of layers than last year.

Potatoes, new cabbage, celery and canned peas are the vegetables that will be most abundant during the month. Stocks of potatoes from last fall's crop are still large, and shipments of new potatoes will be arriving in April. Bountiful supplies of celery are reaching markets this month from Florida and cabbage is coming in from Florida, California and the southern states. Canned peas continue to be abundant.

Walnuts, peanuts and peanut products, honey, milk and dairy products and lard are other items on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for April.

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B-3486-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 6, 1959

Special to
Tom Doughty
The Farmer
Webb Publishing Co.
St. Paul 2, Minnesota

Timely Tips for the April 18 issue

Want to compare custom rates you are charging (or paying) with average rates in Minnesota? Common rates for different areas are listed in Extension Pamphlet 134 from the University of Minnesota, "Custom Rates for Farm Operations." The rates listed are based on what most farmers charged last year. You can get a copy of the publication from the Agricultural Bulletin room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

* * * *

---T. R. Nodland

It's quite easy to keep horizontal fence braces from splitting. Simply wrap some No. 11 or lighter gauge galvanized wire tightly around the ends of the braces.

* * * *

---J. R. Neetsel

The old idea that fire can benefit pastures or other fields simply isn't so. It doesn't control weeds, since they are protected by ground litter and some plants grow from underground roots anyway. On the other hand, fire burns valuable organic matter, destroys needed marsh and upland game cover. Worst of all, it can cause heavy financial losses when it burns trees.

* * * *

---Parker Anderson

You can pay \$13 apiece for feeder pigs this spring and get \$5 or more per head over feed and cash costs at market time--judging from current feed prices and the market outlook. But to do this, you need good quality feeders, average feeding efficiency and a selling price of \$17 per hundred when the pigs weigh 210 pounds. Poor quality feeders, however, won't do that well.

* * * *

---Paul Hasbargen

add 1 timely tips

Here's a short prescription for maximum success with permanent grass pastures: Test the soil and fertilize with phosphorous, potassium and lime according to needs. Put on 50 pounds actual nitrogen at the same time. Graze the pasture on a ration-a-day basis, clip each strip after grazing and spread the manure with a harrow. Then apply 30 to 50 pounds of nitrogen after each grazing. Several farmers following this formula last summer got as much total feed value from each acre of permanent grass pasture as there is in a 90-bushel-per-acre corn yield.

* * * *

---William Hueg and
Lowell Hanson

On medium and heavy-textured soils, nitrogen can be applied any time between now and the middle of June--for most any crop. On sandy soils, however, the nitrogen application should be delayed until June, to prevent loss of the nutrient before the crop can make use of it.

* * * *

---Curtis Overdahl

Trees for spring planting have the best chance of surviving if you get them in the soil as soon as possible after they arrive from the nursery. If you don't plant them within 24 hours, "heel them in." To do this, dig a V-shaped trench in a shady area, separate the trees from the bundle, put the roots in the trench and cover them with soil. Water the soil and keep it moist until planting. Evergreen roots must not be allowed to dry out.

* * * *

---Marvin Smith

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 6, 1959

Immediate release

INSURE HIGH-QUALITY VEGETABLES FOR FREEZER NOW

Keep your home freezer in mind when you buy vegetable seed for your garden this year.

That bit of advice comes from two specialists in freezing foods -- J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory. Families who plan to freeze vegetables from their home gardens, they say, should be careful to plant varieties that freeze well. Experiments in the University's food processing laboratory show definitely that some varieties of vegetables freeze far more satisfactorily than others.

Varieties tested by Winter and Miss Trantanella and found to be good for freezing are indicated with an asterisk in Extension Folder 154, "Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota." Copies of this publication are available free of charge from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

Among the varieties suited to Minnesota gardens and found to be well adapted to freezing are these:

Beans (green bush) - Topcrop, Tendergreen, Wade, Pearlgreen; (yellow bush) - Cherokee, Pencil-Pod Black Wax, Brittle Wax; broccoli - Waltham 29, Italian Green Sprouting; cauliflower - Snowball, Super Snowball; sweet corn - Sugar and Gold, Golden Beauty, Golden Freezer and Golden Cross Bantam (the latter two for southern Minnesota only); peas - Little Marvel, Laxton's Progress, Burpeana Early Dwarf (early); Lincoln, Dark Seeded Perfection (mid-season); spinach - Bloomsdale Long Standing, America, New Zealand; summer squash - Black Zucchini, Early Prolific Straightneck; winter squash - Buttercup, Hybrid R, Greengold, Butternut (for mashed squash), Banana, Golden Delicious, Greengold (for pies); Swiss chard - Fordhook, Lucullus.

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B-3487-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 6, 1959

Immediate release

\$3000 FELLOWSHIPS IN HOME ECONOMICS FOR U OF M

Awards of two General Foods \$3,000 fellowships for graduate study in the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics were announced today by Louise Stedman, director.

Lois Lund, instructor in foods at the University and Lydia Inman, associate professor of household equipment at Iowa State College, Ames, are recipients of the fellowships. Both will work for their Ph. D. degrees -- Miss Lund in foods, Miss Inman in home economics education and household equipment.

This is the third year home economics fellowships are being given by General Foods Fund, Inc., New York City. Candidates for the fellowships must show superior potentialities in their respective fields and must plan to pursue careers in home economics.

Miss Lund holds B. S. and M. S. degrees from the University of Minnesota. She taught courses in foods at the State University of Iowa from 1951-1955. Since 1956 she has been an instructor at the University of Minnesota.

She is a member of Pi Lambda Theta, national honor society for women in education; Phi Upsilon Omicron, national home economics professional society; and Omicron Nu, national honorary home economics society.

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

Miss Inman is co-author of the text, "Equipment in the Home, published in 1958.

She has B. S. and M. S. degrees from Iowa State college. She was on the Iowa State college staff from 1949 to 1951 and has been assistant professor there since 1955, teaching courses in household equipment and consumer economics. From 1951 to 1955 she was on the Oklahoma State university staff. She has also taught home economics in high schools in Iowa and Illinois.

Miss Inman is a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Omicron Nu.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Inman, Collins, Iowa.

The University of Minnesota is one of 12 universities in the country selected to receive the General Foods Fund fellowships for graduate study in home economics.

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B-3488-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 6, 1959

Immediate release

"DEMAND EXPANSION" APPROACHES NOT COMPLETE ANSWER TO SURPLUSES

Farm surpluses can't be completely eliminated by getting American people to eat more.

On the other hand, the "demand expansion" approach could at least be a partial cure for some of our surplus headaches.

A team of agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota made these conclusions after an extensive national study. J. M. Wetmore, M. E. Abel, E. W. Learn and W. W. Cochrane took a close look at three types of demand expansion proposals:

- * Supplementing consumer income for food needs.
- * Reducing food prices.
- * Making everybody's diet nutritionally adequate.

The economists conclude that at realistic levels, demand expansion approaches would use up no more than a third of current surplus resources in U. S. agriculture.

They did not deal with specific programs. They based their predictions on expected outcome if certain objectives under the three different approaches were successfully achieved.

Examples of programs using the "demand expansion" approach are the Food Stamp plan of the late '30s and the current School Lunch program.

First, the economists asked what would happen if low-income families were enabled to eat more and better food. For example, if consumption of families with incomes under \$500 per person was increased to the level now enjoyed by families earning between \$500 and \$750 per capita, total consumption would increase by only 2.8 percent. In terms of farm resources used for production of domestic food

(more)

add 1 demand expansion

needs, this would be a 2.8 percent increase. Total surplus expressed in terms of these farm resources is about 8 percent.

By following the price reduction approach, the economists found that all retail food prices would need to be cut 20 percent to get a 5.2 percent boost in use of farm resources for domestic food needs. But if the retail price cut were only 10 percent, the result would be only a 2.4 percent increase in resource use. Again, either level would fall short of using up all surpluses.

There would be a slightly larger increase in farm resource use from reducing retail prices of livestock products alone. This is because a pound of food in livestock products uses up more farm resources than would a pound of potatoes, flour, fruits or vegetables.

Making everybody's diet nutritionally adequate could actually lead to less overall food consumption and less farm resource use for production of domestic food supplies. The reason is that one of the major nutritional problems in the U. S. is overeating and overall nutrient shortages in American diets are small.

No matter how it would be done, the nutrition approach would result in small, if any, consumption increases, according to the economists. Furthermore, either supplementing income or reducing prices would, by themselves, remove much of the current nutritional shortages.

The three different approaches would have varying effects on surpluses of different foods. The economists say that if you subsidized incomes of low-income consumers for food needs, consumption of livestock products, fruits and vegetables would increase while less dry beans, peas and grain products would be consumed. Results would be similar under the price reduction approach. If you dropped meat prices alone, for example, meat consumption would go up but consumption of most other kinds of food would decline.

They based most of their food consumption potentials on data from a 1955 U. S. Department of Agriculture Household Food Consumption Survey. The study was conducted in cooperation with other Land Grant universities and the USDA. It is reported in Technical Bulletin 231, "Policies for Expanding the Demand for Farm Food Products in the U. S." recently issued by the University Agricultural Experiment station,

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 6, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

COLOR LINKED TO BROILER GROWING ABILITY

Color of a broiler chicken may yield a clue to whether the bird should be kept for the breeding flock, University of Minnesota research has shown.

Poultry geneticist Robert Shoffner already advises breeders to eliminate broiler stock with any black color and birds with dark bars on their wings.

The reason: Five years of tests show that birds having black color or bars--along with some "dominant" white--average between 1/16 and 1/8 pound lighter than red, silver or mixed color birds at 10 weeks of age. Such a difference can hurt the producer's profits in a flock of 20,000 birds. "Dominant" white is an inherited characteristic that inhibits color in offspring.

Dark pinfeathers have a pigment that sometimes leaves objectionable color on the skin. And since color is inherited, the birds with the objectionable black or barred feathers need to be eliminated.

Just why certain color characteristics are linked with size reduction isn't known. But the differences are important. All-white birds, for example, are lighter at 10 weeks than colored ones. Yet, breeders don't want to eliminate white, because white pinfeathers do not discolor the skin and therefore make for a higher quality market bird. So the problem now is to find color combinations that include "dominant" white but still produce birds that grow well.

Like all inherited characteristics, color is transmitted by "genes." Different color combinations result from different combinations of genes. A complicating point in broilers is that an "interaction" of some kind occurs among genes and is tied to the bird's ability to grow. For example, birds with gene combinations for white, black and bars tend to be poorer gainers.

On the other hand, a combination of genes for white and silver color does not result in size reduction.

Shoffner is continuing the research to learn more on which gene combinations to keep and which to eliminate in poultry breeding. A similar problem may exist in laying hens, but this problem has not been studied extensively so far.

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B-3490-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 6, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

STUDENT FORESTERS BEGIN STUDIES AT CLOQUET

Sixty University of Minnesota School of Forestry seniors last week started a 3-months field training session at the 3,500-acre Cloquet Forest Research center. This is the 36th time the two and one-half month session has been held. Directing the session is Bruce A. Brown, assistant professor of forestry.

Instruction will include use of aerial photographs in forest management, wildlife census methods and field problems in game management, forest cultural practices--such as marking, thinning and planting--utilization of forest products and an evaluation of disease and insect problems in forests.

The students will visit forest product industries in the Cloquet-Duluth area and observe forest management practices on private, state and federal forest lands in the northern part of the state. Practicing foresters from industry and government provide a large part of the instruction for this session.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

STATE RURAL YOUTH OFFICERS NAMED

New president of the Minnesota State Rural Youth and YMW (Young Men and Women) federation for 1959-60 is Elroy Flom, Kenyon.

Flom was elected head of the organization at its recent annual meeting on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Other officers are Kenneth Neeser, St. Cloud, vice president; Judy Meyer, Caledonia, secretary; Lois Schwartz, Northfield, treasurer.

Other members selected to serve on the executive committee are: Leo Bromenschenkel, St. Cloud; Lewis Smith, Raymond; Merlyn Jorgenson, Glencoe; Dale Hamann, Worthington; Sidney Schmiesing, Hanska; and Del Rahn, Newport. Garnett Deters, Eitzen, former state president, will be ex officio member.

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-jbn-

**University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1959**

SPECIAL

Immediate release

TIPS ON BETTER BUYING IN TV SERIES

How to stretch the family dollar through better buymanship will be the subject of a series of four programs starting April 9 on "Town and Country," University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture show at 9:30 p. m. on KTCA-TV, Channel 2.

Ray Wolf, emcee of "Town and Country," will interview Mrs. Marian Kottke, University extension home agent-at-large, on the first three programs. She will discuss "How to Become a Better Buyer - Some Problems and Choices" on April 9; "Keys to Better Buying - Grades, Labels and Seals" on April 16; and "Better Buying - Responsibilities and Use of Credit" on April 23.

Also scheduled for April 23 is an interview with members of the Minnesota Dietetic association on "Do Fads Influence Your Food Shopping?"

In this program and one planned for April 30 on "The Folly of Food Fads," a group of Minnesota dietitians will examine the influence of food fads on the contents of the family market basket and the family budget and will expose the folly of various fads.

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-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
April 13 or later

FARM FILLERS

You can plant those new trees this spring as soon as the ground can be worked. But make sure the tree roots stay moist from the time you get them until planting, advises Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Don't plant trees any deeper nor shallower than they were in the nursery. Look for the "dirt line" or root collar. Place this point a half-inch below the ground surface. Then pack the soil firmly around the tree.

* * * *

On medium and heavy-textured soil, nitrogen fertilizer can be applied anytime between now and the end of June, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. For sandy soils, though, don't apply nitrogen until after the end of May.

* * * *

Seeding alfalfa and red clover between corn rows showed some promise in trials last summer on three farms in Lac Qui Parle county. On one farm, alfalfa stands from "interseeding" in corn resulted in stands about equal to where oats was the companion crop. On another farm, using flax as a companion crop resulted in poorer alfalfa stands than did interseeding, and the same thing was true with clover on the third place. Scientists from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Minnesota conducted the studies.

* * * *

If you're considering field irrigation for this summer, plan the watering system now--before the crops risk suffering from dry weather. But it's also wise to make full use of good water conservation and crop management practices before deciding to irrigate at all, according to E. R. Allred, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
April 13 or later

LISTS ADVANTAGES
OF FEEDING PLANS
FOR DAIRY HERD

How should you feed the dairy cows this summer?

Put them on pasture, feed them on a "green chopping" system, or give them stored hay and silage and no fresh forage at all?

Any of these systems can result in good milk production, as trials at Minnesota and other states have shown. Which you adopt depends on a number of things. William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, lists some advantages of each system.

With intensive rotational or ration-a-day grazing, you can feed the whole herd on between a third and 1-1/2 acres for the season. This, however, calls for careful management and calls for more labor than would letting the cows continuously graze a larger field. The advantage over continuous grazing is that rotational grazing requires a smaller area and wastes less feed.

With "green-chopping" (also called "soilage" and "zero grazing"), the cows stay in a lot and you haul fresh chopped forage to them daily. This can give you a good supply of forage throughout the season, with a third to one full acre of forage necessary for each cow. This system requires a tractor, chopper and self-feeding wagons or bunks. It's also a chore you need to attend to every day, and is particularly costly for small herds; 25 milk cows is about the minimum.

You can get the most uniform control of feed for the season by confining the herd to a dry lot and feeding them stored hay and silage. You can feed cows this way with from 1-1/2 to 3 acres of forage apiece for the whole year.

You would need a chopper or baler early in the season and you should have self-feeders for this plan. And as with green chopping, manure can become a problem with dry lot feeding, and would probably mean you'd need a paved barnlot. This plan is also feasible, in general, only for herds of more than 25 cows.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
April 13 or later

**CITES GOOD
ARGUMENT FOR
MINIMUM TILLAGE**

Minnesota farmers are taking a "second look" at some of their traditional ways of working up the soil.

The new idea they're picking up is minimum tillage, which involves working the soil less while creating a good seedbed. Thousands of farmers in the state used this concept last summer.

According to C. J. Overdahl, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, and George R. Blake, soils researcher, minimum tillage can produce yields as high as, or higher than, where you till the soil more intensively.

Research shows that "garden type" preparation of soil between rows is unnecessary. Good soil-seed contact is essential only in the area where the seed is placed. Loose soil between the rows retards weed growth.

Wheel-track planting is the best method of minimum tillage. It means planting the corn in tractor tracks directly on freshly-plowed, but undisked, soil. It can be done easily with two-row planters and most tractors. However, tractors need special modification for wheel-track planting with four-row equipment.

Spring plowing is not always necessary for wheel-track planting. On fall plowed land only one trip, preferably with a field cultivator, is all the tillage necessary-- unless weeds are a problem.

Farmers can expect these advantages from minimum tillage:

1. It prepares a good seedbed and retards weed growth.
2. Soil compaction is avoided by making fewer trips necessary.
3. It leaves the soil loose, allowing water to penetrate easily and reducing runoff and erosion.
4. It reduces labor and production costs.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
April 13 or later

MOW DRYING AND
HAY CONDITIONER
ARE QUALITY AIDS

If you can afford all of them, a field conditioner, field chopper and mow curing system together make the ideal hay harvesting setup.

This combination gives you more hay quality improvement and added return above cost than any other arrangement of currently-available haying equipment.

But, if you don't have a drying unit in the mow, a conditioner will do more good when used in conjunction with a baler than it will with a chopper.

In other words, if you use a field chopper, you get good hay quality only when the chopper is used along with a mow curing system.

William Hueg and Hal Routhe, extension agronomist and farm management specialists, respectively, at the University of Minnesota, draw these conclusions from recent evaluation of farm-produced hay samples.

Conditioners are machines that crimp or crush the hay stem to make it dry faster and closer to the drying rate of leaves. The leaves, which contain much of the hay's feed value, are less apt to shatter at baling time if the hay is conditioned. Conditioning is done shortly after cutting the hay.

Except for conditioners, however, mechanical field equipment does little to improve hay quality. While field choppers make the job easier, they actually result in more leaf shattering than did the old-fashioned hay loader.

Balers cause some leaf shattering, but not as much as choppers. Also, field-cured chopped hay is often coarse, woody, and the leaves and stems tend to separate when blown into the barn. Cows often don't like to eat such forage.

Hueg and Routhe conclude that using a chopper and conditioner, but no barn dryer, will result in practically no return above the added cost of the equipment--

add 1 hay quality aids

figuring hay quality, protein content and resulting price. Hay made with that combination had 11 percent protein and will be worth about \$15.50 per ton if 14 percent protein hay is worth \$20 per ton.

On the other hand, unconditioned hay made with a chopper and dried with a mow curing system had 14 percent protein and was worth \$20 per ton, and brought the farmer \$585 above the added cost of the machinery for every 100 tons of hay produced. And with chopper, conditioner and mow drying, return above added cost for 100 tons of hay was \$690.

Using a baler and field conditioner but no mow dryer brought a return above cost of the equipment of \$135. Baling, field conditioning and mow drying in combination resulted in a \$505 return.

Hueg and Routhe note some other points to consider on balers and field choppers. A chopper can be used for several things--hay, straw, silage or stalks for bedding. It will generally handle more hay per hour than a baler, generally has lower cost and requires less labor per ton than baling. Chopped hay, however, is harder to handle over long hauls,

Balers are more limited in the work they will do, but are better for hay that needs to be hauled a great distance. There is also a handling problem if baled hay is mow-cured; bales averaging 30-35 percent moisture when taken to the barn will weigh between 80 and 120 pounds each.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1959

To all counties

Note: The material in this fact sheet is for whatever use you wish to make of it. You may wish to reproduce a part of it, with local figures, to send to papers and radio stations in your county.

FACT SHEET
for
NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK, May 3-9, 1959.

"Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World"

Nearly 7 million homemakers, who take part in home demonstration work each year, will observe the 14th National Home Demonstration Week from May 3 to 9. Most of these women live on farms and in rural non-farm areas. Others live in towns and cities. Some are young, some older. Some are newly married, others have children and even grandchildren. But all are eager to become more efficient homemakers and better citizens, which is the long-range goal of the extension home demonstration program.

Home demonstration work is an educational program in better homemaking planned by and for homemakers, and conducted cooperatively by the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State land-grant colleges (such as the University of Minnesota), and county governments. Through it, families learn to apply the latest results of home economics research. In Minnesota, home demonstration work is known as the extension home program.

How the Week Will Be Observed

Local plans will include special events for reaching new homemakers with information about practical help available from these out-of-school learning activities provided by the Extension Service. Tours, achievement days, and demonstrations will be arranged by home agents and local volunteer leaders.

Exhibits illustrating typical and outstanding activities will be prepared and displayed in store windows and other prominent places. Recognition ceremonies and other events will honor volunteer leaders--the many public-spirited women who give ably and generously of themselves to bring modern science into their own homes and the homes of their neighbors by extending the skill and knowledge of home agents.

Current Home Economics Emphases

The "quality of family living" is the major point of emphasis in today's home economics extension program. Women participating in the program are trying to learn to live and work congenially with others in the family and in the community; to manage personal resources of time, money and energy to reach family goals; to choose wisely food, clothing, home furnishings, household equipment and other things essential in attaining a satisfying way of life; to keep the household running smoothly and provide a comfortable, convenient and attractive home; to understand the relation of nutritious food, suitable clothing and adequate housing to the health and well-being of each family member.

How the Extension Home Program is Conducted: Role of the Home Agent

Home agents give professional guidance to the county extension home program. They also work closely with 4-H clubs, training leaders and working with individual members in home economics projects and demonstrations.

Informal teaching outside the classrooms -- in homes, in city halls, in church basements -- is the main responsibility of 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 nutrition and wise buymanship

(over)

to various aspects of family living. They also work with individual families in planning and managing their resources for better home life and greater satisfaction. Between times they may make home calls to help a homemaker with such problems as 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.

The Local Leader Teaches, Too

About one and a third million homemakers are members of 65,500 organized home demonstration groups in all 50 states and Puerto Rico. These homemakers select their own volunteer local leaders, of whom there are now about 615,000. (See Minnesota figures).

Leaders are trained and assisted by home agents and/or state home economics specialists who are in continual touch with sources of the latest research information. Leaders serve in several different ways -- for example, as project or organization leaders. Project leaders present lessons to their local groups. This unique system of training and leadership makes it possible for home economists to bring to people in all parts of the county the latest information on homemaking and family living.

Home councilors represent their townships in working with the home agent to plan, organize and carry out the extension home program.

1958 Highlights of the Minnesota Extension Home Program

69 counties had a home agent for all or part of the year.

These Minnesota home agents:

- Made 14,531 home visits
- Prepared 4,622 newspaper articles
- Made 1,037 radio broadcasts
- Presented 34 television programs
- Distributed 234,151 bulletins

21,071 women served as local leaders or extension home council or home committee members

48,060 women were members of 3,397 organized groups in the extension home program
115,861 farm, rural non-farm and urban families were assisted directly or indirectly by the home economics extension program (through meetings, home visits, radio programs, newspaper articles, etc.)

33,621 families were assisted in questions about	the house and surroundings
42,981 " " " " " " " "	furnishings and equipment
33,301 " " " " " " " "	management
82,849 " " " " " " " "	clothing
89,306 " " " " " " " "	foods and nutrition
44,926 " " " " " " " "	safety
33,912 " " " " " " " "	family life
35,422 " " " " " " " "	health

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1959

To all counties

ATT. 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
April 13 or after

**PRESSING GIVES
PROFESSIONAL
LOOK TO DRESS**

A good job of pressing can give a professional look to a home-sewn dress,
says Club Agent _____.

A good press is not obtained by quickly running the iron over a dress. Pressing involves lifting and lowering the iron or gliding it over the fabric with the weight of the iron controlled by the hand.

Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that a press job starts even before construction begins. The pattern and fabric should be pressed to remove wrinkles and straighten the fabric grain line.

As each section of the garment is finished, it should be pressed. If this is done, the completed garment will require little final pressing.

Seams are tell-tale whenever it comes to determining amateur work from a professional's. Most seams are less conspicuous when pressed open. To press seams open, hold the allowance apart and follow the line of stitching carefully, using only the point of the iron. Curved seams are clipped before pressing. To prevent imprints of seam allowances, insert heavy paper between seam allowances and the garment or press the seam on a seam roll,

Here are a few general rules to keep in mind when pressing:

- *Press from the wrong side whenever possible.
- *Press with the grain of the fabric to prevent stretching.
- *Press jersey and other knitted fabrics in the direction of the lengthwise rib.
- *Check the weight of the fabric to determine how heavy a press cloth to use. A press cloth of cheesecloth may be used with silk, while a heavier weight cloth may be needed over wool. The use of a press cloth prevents shine and helps to maintain the original texture of the fabric.

Press lightly if it is necessary to press over basting, and leave final pressing until basting is removed. Never press over pins.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1959

SPECIAL to St. Paul Pioneer Press
County Agent Introduction

Every county extension office in Minnesota has what amounts to a well-stocked "free library" of farm and home information. A new University of Minnesota extension bulletin here is reviewed by Paul Kunkel, Brown county agent and Karen Mikaelson, secretary in the Brown county extension office at Sleepy Eye.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 8, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

"TERRACEVILLE" SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER IN WESTERN MINNESOTA

"Terraceville 1959" will be held Sept. 18 and 19 in northeastern Lac qui Parle county, on the farms of Roy Johnson, Oscar Torstensen, Martin Tinderholt and Kenneth Kively.

This event is the annual Minnesota Soil Stewardship Days, formerly known as "Plowville." The name has been changed because the event no longer includes the state plowing matches, as it did in past years.

Last summer, some 15,000 persons attended the event, held near Sanborn in southwestern Minnesota.

Area for 1959 Terraceville will include 600 acres of stripped, contoured and terraced land on the west slope of Lac qui Parle Lake.

General chairman is Roy Johnson, who owns one of the farms on which the event will be held. Terraceville is sponsored by the Minnesota Soil Conservation Districts in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the USDA Agricultural Research Service and surrounding communities.

According to M. A. Anderson, Madison, finance chairman, exhibit and concession lots at the Terraceville area will go on sale April 20.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 8, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate release

SALT DAMAGES ELM TREES IN CITIES

Applying salt to streets in winter is having one unfortunate effect in several Minnesota communities.

The salt has injured many trees--especially American elms.

Even worse, the damage might affect elms not in cities, a University of Minnesota forest pathologist says. The reason: the elm bark beetle that spreads the dreaded Dutch Elm disease breeds in injured or dying elms--like those damaged by salt.

D. W. French reports recent research on this problem in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm and Home Science," a University Agricultural Experiment station publication.

Because of the salt injury and the Dutch Elm danger, French says that where salt needs to be applied, it may be necessary to prune dead and dying parts from the elm trees. Dutch Elm disease has not yet been seen in Minnesota. But it could show up most any time and French says it would therefore be best to start a "sanitation" program of eliminating dead tree parts now. Elm bark beetles can't spread the disease if there are no dead or dying elms around.

The reason Dutch Elm disease developed rapidly in Ohio and some other states was because another elm disease preceded it. The first disease resulted in a few dead and dying elms in which the beetles breed.

French found in July, 1954, that many boulevard trees in St. Paul had leaves turning yellow to brown. Some trees were almost completely defoliated. In August, 1956, nearly one tree in ten on principal thoroughfares was affected and of 1,914 trees examined, 31 had few leaves and 5 were dead.

(more)

add 1 salt injury

The salt-injured trees seemed normal in spring of that year, except for the type of dieback which had also been seen other years. The damage symptoms started showing up in mid-June of the 1956 season. Margins of the leaves turned yellow, then brown, and the discoloration moved toward the center of the leaf. As this continued, leaves curled and dropped from the trees.

Most trees affected were at intersections or on streets where salt was applied often during winter months. French found more damage on the side of the tree toward the street. Also, trees on sloping streets were more severely injured than those on level streets. This was probably due to heavier salt application and because a tree might be subject to more salt moving over the area where its roots were located.

Careful checks were made at monthly intervals of defoliation and dieback on 56 trees. One American elm was completely defoliated in September, 1954. Only a few living branches remained by June, 1955, and by Sept. 28 of the same year, the tree was dead. Trees of other species were damaged, too.

In greenhouse tests, French found that slight injury symptoms occurred on elm seedlings to which salt was applied once. This was at a rate equivalent to 2,500 pounds of sodium chloride plus 625 pounds calcium chloride per mile. A second application of the same amount of salt to the same trees resulted in symptoms similar to those noted earlier on boulevard trees.

When there was a single application of salt in concentrations two and four times greater than the above amount, some seedlings lost their leaves and others had leaves turn yellow at the margins.

Scientists also found that sodium content was above normal both for an injured elm and for an injured Norway maple. This, according to French, suggests there was translocation of sodium and that this might have caused the damage.

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B-3491-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 8, 1959

Immediate release

PRAIRIE FARMER EDITOR TO SPEAK AT RURAL PASTORS' SESSION

Paul C. Johnson, editor of Prairie Farmer magazine, Chicago, will address the opening session of the Rural Life Institute for clergymen Monday evening, April 20, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Johnson, former Minnesotan and noted agricultural journalist, will speak on "Our greatest needs in rural life today." He was a newspaperman in the state for 10 years and was head of the Institute of Agriculture's information service from 1940 until going to Prairie Farmer in 1947.

The Rural Life Institute will be conducted from April 20-23 and is for rural clergymen of all faiths.

Speakers on Tuesday, April 21, will be Lee Taylor, rural sociologist and S. A. Engene and Sherwood Berg, agricultural economists at the University. Their topics will be social and economic trends of rural life.

Farm adjustments will be covered Tuesday afternoon by George Donohue, extension rural sociologist and Harald Jensen, agricultural economist. Philip M. Raup, economist, will speak on family farm transfers and operating arrangements.

"Problems of rural education" will be covered Wednesday morning by Harry Kitts, agricultural education staff member and Marvin Taves, rural sociology head, will conduct a workshop on rural community problems. Taves and Harold Swanson, Information Service head, will conduct a session on "Putting programs to work."

Speakers at a panel on rural church programs Wednesday evening will be: E. W. Mueller, rural church secretary for the National Lutheran council; James L. Vizzard, vice president of the National Catholic Rural Life conference; and Calvin Schnucker, dean of the Dubuque, Ia., Theological seminary.

Speakers Thursday morning will be A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction on the St. Paul campus; Stanley Wenberg, assistant to the president of the University and Ralph Nichols, rhetoric department head.

Luncheon speaker Friday noon will be Byron Allen, state Commissioner of Agriculture. His topic will be "The role of regulatory agencies in agriculture."

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B-3492-pjt

MEAT IN HOME FREEZER MAY COST MORE THAN RETAIL CUTS

The quarter of beef that seemed like such a good buy for the freezer may turn out to be more expensive, pound for pound, than the same amount and the same cuts would be if purchased over the retail counter.

Of course, that is not considering the convenience of having the meat on hand. No dollar and cents value can be placed on the convenience and satisfaction of having a freezer, say K. E. Egertson, extension economist in marketing and Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

However, too many consumers figure costs only on the basis of what they pay per pound of meat, forgetting many hidden costs, the University specialists say. Processing, storage costs, waste and shrinkage are among the costs that must be figured to arrive at the true expenditure.

Operating cost per pound of food stored also varies according to the number of pounds of food put through the freezer in a year. Economical operation of a freezer will depend on rapid turnover and keeping the freezer full. Besides reducing storage costs, rapid turnover of meat in the freezer will assure reduced loss from quality deterioration.

As an illustration of the cost of freezing meat, the two specialists point out that a 140-pound hindquarter of beef purchased at 55 cents a pound and placed in an average 12 cubic-foot freezer would actually average \$1.10 a pound if the

(more)

add 1 freezer costs

freezer were filled only once a year, \$1.02 a pound if the freezer were filled one and a half times a year and 96 cents a pound if the freezer were filled two and a half times a year. Costs which raise the price of the beef to double--or almost double--what the consumer paid per pound include processing costs of 8 cents a pound and storage costs. The more often the freezer is filled, the lower the storage costs average per pound.

An important cost often forgotten is waste and shrinkage, which will reduce a 140-pound carcass to 105 pounds, thus actually raising the price of the beef from 55 to 68 cents per pound. Cost of buying that amount of meat over the retail counter, and approximately the same cuts, would average 94 cents a pound or two cents less than the cost of purchasing a carcass and freezing it at the most efficient levels.

The marketing specialists point out, however, that by wise buying when meat prices are low, a family can store cheap meat in the freezer and enjoy it at a time when retail prices are high.

Usually the best months to buy meat for freezing are: pork, October, November, December; beef (choice), March, April, May; beef (good), February, March, April; veal, July, August, September; lamb, September through December.

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B-3493-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
April 9, 1959

Special to Murray County
(with mat)

**MURRAY COUNTY
HAS HOME AGENT**

New home agent for Murray county is Mrs. Lorraine de Haan Ruby, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa.

As home agent she will work with the women in the extension home economics program and with 4-H club members, particularly on homemaking projects.

Mrs. Ruby has a bachelor of science degree in home economics from Iowa State college, Ames. She has also attended a summer session at Drake university, Des Moines. While in college, she was elected to Omicron/ Nu, national honorary home economics society, and to Phi Upsilon Omicron, national professional home economics society, was on the Home Economics council and was active in other student affairs.

From September, 1957 to October, 1958 she was employed as an interior decorator at Spencer, Iowa.

Mrs. Ruby's husband Robert is a lieutenant in the U. S. air force, stationed at Chandler air base.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
April 9, 1959

Special to Swift County

(with mat)

**HOME AGENT
FOR SWIFT
COUNTY**

Margaret Ann Lindstrom, Brainerd, will join the county extension staff July 1 as home agent.

She will come to Swift county from Brainerd where she has been teaching home economics ~~since~~ September.

As home agent she will work with Swift county women in the extension home economics program and with 4-H members, particularly in connection with their home economics projects.

Miss Lindstrom received her bachelor's degree in home economics from the University of Minnesota in June, 1958. While at the University she was active in the Home Economics association, in Clovia, the 4-H sorority, and in the Lutheran Students' association.

For nine years Miss Lindstrom was a 4-H club member in Kittson county, where she grew up on a 365-acre farm. She held all the offices in her local 4-H club and was an active demonstrator in the home economics projects which she carried.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 9, 1959

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR APRIL

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

Vegetables -- by O. C. Turnquist

1. Try some of the new varieties discussed in Extension Folder 154, Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota. This will provide better quality vegetables for your use and make your gardening more fun.
2. Plan your garden to utilize your space most efficiently. Arrange to plant warm-season crops next month between rows of early crops like lettuce, peas, radish, spinach, and kohlrabi, planted now.
3. In preparing your garden soil, keep in mind that one of the keys to success in gardening is the application of manure or other types of organic matter to the garden. Use 3-4 bushels of well rotted manure or compost per 100 square feet of area. This should be worked thoroughly into the soil before planting.
4. Apply 3 pounds of a complete fertilizer per 100 square feet of area after plowing. Rake this into the upper 2-3 inches of soil to provide food for the vegetable plants.
5. Delay planting seeds of beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, melons and squash until May.
6. Start insect control immediately after planting or before. Apply granular forms of aldrin, dieldrin or heptachlor to the soil for control of soil insects like maggots, wireworms, white grub, and cut worms.

Fruits -- by O. C. Turnquist

1. Apples and pears should be sprayed as soon as the fruit buds show pink at the tips. The second spray should be applied when three-fourths of the petals have fallen off the flowers.

2. For the home fruit garden, use a mixture of the following materials for insect and disease control--methoxychlor, malathion, and captan or fermate.
3. Spray strawberry plants before flowering this spring with kelthane for cyclamen mite control. This pest is responsible for nubbins in strawberries, especially in the variety, Red Rich.
4. Apple trees may be expected to bloom and produce fruit from four to seven years after planting, provided the trees are healthy and have no pollination problems.
5. Apply one pound of a complete fertilizer for every inch of diameter of the tree, Apply this as growth starts this month and spread out under the branches of the tree.
6. Strawberries, raspberries and other fruit plants may be planted early this spring when the ground can be worked satisfactorily. Water the newly set plants thoroughly.

Ornamentals -- by C. Gustav Hard

1. When planting shrubs, cut them back severely after planting. This is necessary to balance the roots and tops and will cause new shoots to develop nearer the ground.
2. Many of the perennials will benefit if they are divided in spring. Perennials that have been growing in the same location for several years should be divided. Garden phlox, chrysanthemums, sweet William, delphinium, gaillardia, Shasta daisy, astilbe, daylily, hosta, lythrum, evening primrose, and physostegia (false dragon's head). Be sure to remove any disease- or insect-infested portions.
3. Plant hybrid tea roses in a well drained, well fertilized soil so that the graft union is two inches below the soil line.
4. Seed hardy annuals as soon as the soil can be worked. This group includes the annual phlox, larkspur, calendulas, sweet peas, cosmos, portulacas, zinnias and marigolds.
5. When spacing perennials in the flower border, give consideration to the mature height. Crowded plants seldom give good flowers. Diseases and insects may be more of a problem as a result of poor air circulation.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 10, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

TOO EARLY TO EVALUATE WINTER KILL IN ALFALFA

Minnesota farmers were advised today to carefully evaluate losses from winter kill in alfalfa before giving the crop up as lost.

Laddie J. Elling, University of Minnesota agronomist, said that while there appears to be considerable winter kill in some fields, it is too early to clearly judge the stand losses.

He pointed out that alfalfa has not yet started to grow in most areas, and this is especially true of the more winter-hardy varieties. So he concludes that a wise decision on stand losses cannot be made for some time.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 10, 1959

Special to McLeod County Agent

HAROLD MINDERMANN
NAMED ASSISTANT
AGENT IN COUNTY

Harold E. Mindermann, Fraase, Minnesota, recently took up duties as assistant agricultural agent in McLeod County.

He replaces Reuben Boxrud, who recently left to become agricultural agent in Murray county.

Mindermann will assist county agent Vernon Hoysler and home agent Irene Ott in the overall extension program. He graduated in March from the University of Minnesota, earning a B. S. in agricultural education.

He was raised on a 240-acre diversified farm in Becker county and attended Fraase high school. He served in the U. S. Navy for four years before attending college.

While in college, Mindermann was active in the student agricultural education club and other St. Paul campus organizations. He was also a Sunday school teacher and was active in other church functions while attending the University.

He is married and has one child.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 13, 1959

SPECIAL to: Minnesota Daily
White Bear Lake Press

ONE-MAN ART SHOW ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS

Mrs. Jennie Arkins, White Bear Lake, member of the Minnesota Rural Artists association and exhibitor at the Minnesota Farm and Home Week Rural Art Show, will have a one-man show of her original paintings in the new Student Center on the St. Paul campus April 27 through May 10. This showing will include some 35 oil and water colors.

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 13, 1959

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

ANNUAL ARBOR DAY EVENT SPARKS TREE PLANTING SURGE NEAR RED WING

RED WING--Some 250 area youths will hand-plant 12,000 new trees in the Hay Creek Valley during Goodhue county's annual "Arbor Day" during the last week in April.

The event will mark more than a decade of outstanding success of a community-wide attack on a conservation problem.

Since Arbor Day was first held in April, 1948, more than a third of a million trees have been planted during these annual events on the steep slopes of the Hay Creek Valley south of Red Wing. The idea has caught on so well that tree planting is now a popular practice in the county as a whole.

According to Goodhue county agent G. J. "Dick" Kunau and extension soils agent Arnold Wiebusch, these trees are helping fill a vital role: Better use of land too steep or erodable for other use.

It all started back in the 1940's. The problem: The loamy sand on the steep hillsides of the Hay Creek Valley washes easily during a rain, especially where there are no trees. Topsoil from the slopes had formed a layer up to 20 feet deep in some places. Many fields were ruined. Silt caused trouble in roads, bridges and railroads.

Hay Creek is a small stream flowing north to Red Wing, where it empties into the Mississippi. The last five miles is through a deep valley, where the siltation problem was the worse. Silt also caused trouble in the west end of Red Wing.

Soil Conservation Service workers, Kunau, farmers and city groups concluded that bare hillsides in the lower 5 miles of the valley should be planted to trees. This would divert eroded cropland to a better use and result in less soil washing. There

(more)

add 1 Feature-Arbor Day

was a labor problem, however. The slopes are too steep for mechanical planters, so all trees would need to be planted by hand.

A dozen organizations made farmers an offer: Buy the trees and townspeople would furnish planting crews for "Arbor Day." Farmers agreed.

So on April 28, 1948, Red Wing's business section closed down. Some 500 adults and students formed into planting crews, to set out thousands of trees in steep field corners, isolated parcels or wherever trees were needed.

Jubilant citizens hailed this demonstration an outstanding success. "It was a start," Kunau says. "It demonstrated what could be done in similar areas of the Hay Creek Valley and in the rest of the county as well."

As a result Arbor Day became an annual event. Now, Red Wing high school seniors and other youths do the work, under sponsorship of the Hay Creek Valley committee, a group of farmers in the North Goodhue Soil Conservation district.

The arrangement is so well accepted that Arbor Day tree planting has become an integral part of the Red Wing high school curriculum.

Here's how it will work this year: The Hay Creek Valley committee will decide where the Arbor Day tree planting will be done. Farmers will furnish the trees. A day or so in advance, each farmer will plow furrows for planting on the contour. About 250 students will arrive in buses on Arbor Day and divide into crews. Each student will plant about 50 trees.

Also helping out will be local Boy Scouts, the State Training School for Boys at Red Wing, schools from the city of Goodhue and a class of students from North St. Paul.

Kunau says the trees are selling themselves. "Farmers who see those tall evergreens planted 9, 10 or 11 years ago are more motivated to plant trees of their own, both in windbreaks and in general reforestation plantings."

Also important is the land use adjustment on places where the owners work on Red Wing. "Many of these people keep few or no livestock," Kunau says. "This leaves the steep slopes and former woodland pasture to restock with 'volunteer' native trees. This adds many times more trees than are actually hand-planted."

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B-3494-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 13, 1959

Immediate release

MINNESOTA ROYAL SET FOR MAY 8-10

Students on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota will hold their annual Minnesota Royal May 8-10.

The gala event will feature a parade, livestock showmanship contest, athletic contests, variety and style shows, a beef barbecue and a rodeo. A St. Paul campus co-ed will be named queen of the affair.

Theme of the Royal will be "Show Window of Progress," according to Beverley Kramer, Marshall, home economics junior and general chairman of the event.

As a special feature of the Royal, dedication services will be held May 10 for the new St. Paul campus Student Center and for several new student housing units at the University.

The rodeo on May 9 will include a bareback "rescue race," a steer riding contest, a "scoop shovel" race, a co-ed sack race and other events.

In the livestock showmanship contest, students will compete in fitting and showing hogs, cattle and sheep.

Queen of the Royal will be elected by St. Paul campus students and will be crowned at the Coronation ball May 8.

During the second and third days of the Royal, teaching departments on the St. Paul campus will have open house for all visitors. The University's new Soils building will be open for inspection and the Rhetoric department will display reading improvement methods.

Radio station WCCO will conduct its noon farm program on the St. Paul campus May 9, as part of the Royal activities.

A machinery show will be held on the St. Paul campus mall during the event.

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B-3495-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 13, 1959

Immediate release

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO VIEW NEW DAIRY INDUSTRY BUILDING

About 200 state high school students will get a first-hand look at the University of Minnesota's new dairy industry building Saturday, April 18.

The event will be "Dairy Industry Career Day," according to S. T. Coulter, dairy industry professor. Faculty members will explain college training in dairy industry to the students and discuss future opportunities in the profession.

The first unit of the building, which the visiting students will tour, was finished last fall and is now being used. A second unit now under construction is scheduled for completion by July 1.

Facilities in the structure make it possible to conduct both research and instruction on every food product made from milk, according to Coulter. The building contains equipment ranging in size from "pilot plants" to actual commercial units.

An advanced feature of the building is a series of "service islands," which have outlets for electricity, steam, cold and refrigerated water, compressed air and gas. These islands make it possible to quickly change equipment without building alterations, allowing the dairy industry staff to keep up-to-date.

Included in the building's facilities are: cheese manufacturing equipment and curing rooms, food preparation and dairy products grading rooms, a small commercial-size ice-cream production unit, butter manufacturing equipment, a pilot plant for concentrated and dry milk production and several research laboratories and classrooms.

The second floor of the first unit features an observation balcony over the main processing area.

With the new facilities, it will be possible to handle at least twice as many undergraduate and graduate dairy industry students as are now enrolled.

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B-3496-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 13, 1959

Immediate release

ECONOMIST VIEWS FEEDER PIG PROSPECTS

Judging from current feed prices and the hog outlook, a farmer can pay \$13 apiece for feeder pigs this spring and bank on a return of \$5 or more per head over feed and cash costs at market time.

This estimate is based on good quality feeder pigs, average feeding efficiency and a selling price of \$17 per hundred when the pigs weigh 210 pounds, according to Paul Hasbargen, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

However, Hasbargen says prospects aren't that bright for poor quality pigs. A slow-gainer might require \$3 to \$6 more feed to reach market weight. This, plus reaching the market later when prices are lower, could wipe out all return over costs.

Hasbargen arrives at the \$5 return with a little pencil work: Let's say you buy a 30-pound feeder pig for \$13. If it's of good quality, you can figure it will take 4 pounds of feed for every pound of gain.

To put 180 pounds on this pig at the "4 to 1" efficiency rate, would require about 11 bushels of corn and 90 pounds of commercial feed. At current prices, that feed would run about \$15. Add to this the purchase price of the pig plus another \$2 for veterinary, marketing and death losses, and you have the total cash outlay--in this case about \$30.

At \$17 per hundred, the hog at 210 pounds would bring \$35.70, which leaves \$5.70 return for labor and building use.

It's clear that poorer feed efficiency would raise costs. If a poor-quality pig needs 15 bushels of corn, total cost would jump to \$34. Then if the pig brings a lower market price besides--which could happen if the pig isn't ready for market until later--there might be no return at all over costs.

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B-3497-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1959

To all counties

For use this week
or later

FARM FILLERS

(For immediate use only)

It's really too early to judge the alfalfa stand losses, even though some fields seem to have suffered considerable winter kill. University of Minnesota agronomists say alfalfa has not yet started to grow in most areas--especially true of the more winter-hardy varieties. So carefully evaluate your losses from winter kill before giving the alfalfa up as lost.

* * * *

Be sure to follow directions on the label when using chemicals for weed control. Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, explains that some chemicals are irritating to the skin. So proper precautions must be taken when using them. Also; concentration of chemical may vary from one chemical to another. So be certain the recommended rate of active ingredient is applied.

* * * *

You can plant trees as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil can be worked. And to get the highest tree survival, get them in the ground before the buds open, advises Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. He also suggests grading trees before planting. Cull out the undersized seedlings or transplants. The odds are they won't survive the first season.

* * * *

Where foxes are a problem and pullets or chickens are protected by wire fencing, the mesh should have no opening wider than two inches. Here's why: A red fox's skull is seldom larger than three inches and a grey fox's head is even smaller. Foxes can get their bodies through any hole large enough for their head. This tip comes from Berkeley Peterson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife representative at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

NEW ST. PAUL CAMPUS ALUMNI GROUP TO MEET MAY 9

The newly-organized College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics Alumni association will meet Saturday, May 9, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The meeting will be in conjunction with the Minnesota Royal, May 8-10, according to Howard Olson, St. Paul, president of the association.

Activities for the session will include a tour of the new St. Paul campus Student Center and other new buildings, a coffee hour and get-together and an alumni dinner, where alumni association officers will be introduced.

An evening variety show will be held for the association and other Minnesota Royal guests in the Student Center.

All alumni and former students of the College are invited to attend. Reservations can be made by contacting the Minnesota Alumni Association, 205 Coffman Union, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
April 13 or later

CORRECTION

In the article mailed last week headed, "Lists Advantages of Feeding Plans for Dairy Herd," change the first sentence, fourth paragraph, to read:

". . . . you can feed the whole herd on between a third and one and one-half acres per cow for the season."

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1959

To all counties
For immediate use

PROFIT MAY
VARY WITH
FEEDER PIGS

How much money can you make from producing and selling 20-40 pound feeder pigs?

Well, according to Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist, the answer depends on your production efficiency, value of feeds used and price received per pig.

You need to make full use of buildings and equipment and have large-sized litters for efficient production. Litter size is more important in a feeder pig operation than in a normal operation because total costs remain about the same regardless of the number of pigs sold per sow.

For example, if you produced six pigs per litter and sold them for \$12 each, you would get about \$3.70 per pig--based on average feed and operating costs. But if you could produce 10 pigs from the same sow, your return would be \$6.40 per pig--a sizeable increase in profit with little increase in labor.

What's more, efficient utilization of feed is important in the feeder pig business. Hasbargen says you can lower feed cost as well as increase litter size by limiting the amount of feed during gestation. Experiments show that 4.5 pounds of a good ration is all that is needed daily per pig.

The price you get per pig will vary with the age and weight of the animals when you sell them. Hasbargen says that heavier feeder pigs usually bring a price premium. However, additional feed costs, weight loss of the sow and the time loss in breeding back the sow must be charged against this premium.

Another important point you should consider is when to sell old sows. You should plan to sell them in mid-summer, the period of seasonally high hog prices.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
April 20 or later

A farm and home Research Report

HAY CONDITIONER
SPEEDS DRYING
OF FORAGE

Using a hay conditioner this summer could definitely mean higher quality hay in your barn for next winter's feeding.

University of Minnesota agricultural engineers last summer found that hay conditioned with either a crusher or crimper usually could be put into the barn a day earlier than it would have otherwise.

It's an accepted fact that the quicker hay goes into the barn after cutting, the more likely it is to retain its nutrients.

In experiments at the Rosemount Experiment Station, John Strait, agricultural engineer, found that conditioned alfalfa hay was dried down to 22 percent or less moisture within 29 hours after cutting, which is dry enough for baling. This was hay that wasn't rained on.

Non-conditioned hay, on the other hand, contained from 28 to 43 percent moisture after the same length of time. It would have taken this hay, in many cases, another 5-10 hours before it would have been dry enough to put up.

These tests were mostly on hay cut at about 10 a.m. Since conditioned hay in good weather was dry enough 29 hours later, it could have been baled on the afternoon of the day following cutting. Unconditioned hay, however, usually couldn't have been baled until the third day.

Strait compared four kinds of conditioners and found that all types gave virtually the same results as far as drying is concerned.

Purpose of a hay conditioner is to crush the hay stem so it will dry faster. Normally, legume hay leaves dry faster than the stems. By the time stems are dry, leaves are often so brittle they fall off at baling time. Leaves, however, are high in protein, meaning they are important to save.

By helping the stem dry faster, conditioning can mean higher hay quality. Also, getting hay dry and off the field quicker helps a farmer take advantage of shorter periods of good drying weather.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
April 20 or later

LIST ADVICE FOR
"CONTINUOUS CORN"

Raising "continuous corn"--year after year on the same field--is perfectly all right if you handle it carefully.

On level fields, it won't result in any more erosion than where corn is alternated with other crops in a rotation.

The idea is already becoming popular in Minnesota, according to soils scientists and agronomists at the University of Minnesota. They point out it's a big help for farmers who need more corn and less land in forages--as with intensive livestock operations.

However, continuous corn should be limited to fields with no more than a two percent slope. Also, you need to shoot for high yields--100 bushels per acre or more--to make continuous corn pay off. And this calls for a half dozen basic steps: proper tillage; plenty of fertilizer; high plant populations; seed treatment and weed and insect control.

The soils men and agronomists have this advice for continuous corn:

On sandy or medium-textured soils, plow in the spring and wheel-track plant the same day, if possible. If you use regular equipment and procedure, make sure the soil is packed about the seed. For fine-textured soils, plow in the fall. Disk only to control weeds and plant the same day you finish disking.

You need from 16,000 to 18,000 plants per acre, of an adapted variety, but it takes 15 percent more seed at planting time to give you an "effective" stand that high.

Test and lime the soil. For 100 bushels of corn per acre from continuous, you'll need to apply about 100 pounds nitrogen, 18 pounds phosphorous and 22 pounds potassium every year.

add 1 continuous corn

Use a complete starter fertilizer, and apply it to the side and below the side. It may also be wise to broadcast additional phosphorous and potassium and plow it under or work it in before planting, either in fall or spring.

Nitrogen may be broadcast in the spring or may be sidedressed no later than second cultivation time. Whether you use gas, liquid or solid forms of nitrogen fertilizer should depend on price per pound of nitrogen, available equipment and soil conditions.

A good way to control both broad-leaved and annual grass weeds is "pre-emergence" spraying at planting time. Use either 4-5 pounds Radox or 2-4 pounds Simazin per acre. You can reduce costs by confining the spray to a band over the row. After the corn comes up, annual broad-leaved weeds can be controlled with 2,4-D. This, however, won't affect annual grasses, like foxtail. Lay-by treatments can be used at the last cultivation to prevent certain weeds from going to seed.

Aldrin or heptachlor can be applied to the soil before or at planting time to protect the crop from soil insects. If done as a broadcast treatment, you can apply 1-1/2 pounds of either chemical per acre, either in granular form or in a spray. Use only half that dosage if corn rootworm is the only insect causing damage. Work the chemical into the soil.

You can also apply insecticides at one pound per acre in a band over the row at planting time. However, the spray must not hit the seed directly and should be calibrated to give the right amount of spray per acre. Granular insecticides can be used in band or row treatments, too, if you have equipment to do the job.

Fertilizer-insecticide mixtures are okay for use at planting time--if the band is above the seed. But don't use such mixtures with planters that place the fertilizer below and to one side of the seed. This puts the insecticide in a place where it will not do any good.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
April 20 or after

DRY CLEANING
AT HOME IS
UNSAFE

You may be asking for an accident by dry cleaning winter clothing at home before storing it away this spring, warns Home Agent _____.

Many hazards are connected with the practice of dry cleaning at home. There is no absolutely safe way to dry clean garments at home, and there is no absolutely safe dry cleaning fluid, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Many dry cleaning fluids such as gasoline, benzine and naphtha look harmless but are explosive or volatile. These flammable liquids should never be used indoors or outdoors in home dry cleaning, he says.

If dry cleaning must be done at home, use a non-flammable, non-explosive solvent. However, dry cleaning fluids such as carbon tetrachloride produce vapors which are harmful to breathe. For safety's sake, therefore, any dry cleaning should be done out of doors. Hang cleaned garments where the air circulates until the garment is thoroughly dry and most of the odor is gone.

Some persons develop a skin rash after dry cleaning at home. All in all, it is safer, wiser, and usually less expensive to have garments sent to commercial dry cleaners, the University safety specialist says.

Many homemakers make a practice occasionally of going over their upholstered furniture and their rugs with spot remover or cleaning fluid. If you plan to spot clean, use a non-flammable solvent and be sure to have windows or doors open so the room is well ventilated, for safety's sake.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For release week of
April 20 or after

4-H SUNDAY
MAY 3

_____ county 4-H'ers will observe May 3 as 4-H Sunday, accord-
ing to Club Agent _____.

(Add paragraph on special programs or observances planned in your county
such as special services or participation in regular church services.)

Four-H Sunday is an outgrowth of the ancient tradition of blessing the land and
the seed during planting time. It is observed annually on the fifth Sunday after Easter,

The second H in the 4-H clover stands for the heart, says _____.

In keeping with the Heart-H, this Sunday emphasizes the spiritual values and charac-
ter-building qualities of 4-H club work. Spritual development is necessary to a full
and well rounded personality.

- sah -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1959

Special to St. Paul Pioneer Press
County Agent Introduction

Four-H Club work in Minnesota is a popular "family affair." Carroll Giesler, right, Murray county 4-H agent at Slayton, talks over coming 4-H activities with Earl Lynch and two of his daughters--Nancy, left, 10 and Janice, 14. Earl and Mrs. Lynch are adult leaders of a local 4-H club.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 15 1959

Special to Martin
County Agent

**BELLIN NAMED
AGENT IN
MARTIN COUNTY**

Floyd Bellin, Jr., LeCenter, has been named agricultural agent in Martin county, starting May 18.

He replaces Robert McDill, who will leave May 6 to accept an International Cooperation Administration post as rural youth director in Haiti.

Bellin, a native of North Branch, has been Le Sueur county agent since early 1955. He earlier was 4-H club agent in Goodhue county, at Red Wing, for four years.

He was raised on a 240-acre farm in Chisago county and attended the University of Minnesota, where he received his B. S. in agriculture in 1951. As a youth, he was a 4-H club member for 11 years and was active in livestock, crops and junior leadership projects.

While at the University, he was a member of the collegiate general livestock judging team, which in 1951, won first place at the National Western Stock Show in Denver.

As Le Sueur county agent, Bellin has been active in several phases of agricultural extension, particularly with youth work and livestock farming.

He is married and has four children.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 15, 1959

Immediate release

FFA CONVENTION TO BE MAY 3-5

More than 2,000 farm lads from around Minnesota will converge on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota May 3-5, for the 30th annual state convention of the Future Farmers of America (FFA).

A total of 246 State Farmer degrees will be conferred--the largest number ever to be so honored, according to Wano Kortesmaki, state executive secretary of the FFA and G. R. Cochran, state advisor.

Featured events at the convention will be livestock and crops judging contests, a talent show, public speaking contest, election of new officers, several award sessions, a hand-milking "contest" between the state Star Dairy Farmer and Princess Kay of the Milky Way and a concert by the state FFA band and chorus.

A plaque will be unveiled during the convention in Coffey Hall on the St. Paul campus, commemorating the place of the first state FFA meet 30 years ago.

Speaker for the convention banquet May 4 at Williams Arena will be Norman Brown, Temperance, Mich., national student secretary of the FFA.

The blue-jacketed boys at the convention will represent each of the state's 289 high school FFA chapters.

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B-3498-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 15, 1959

Immediate release

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS TO ATTEND HEA DAY

Several hundred girls from high schools throughout Minnesota are expected to attend Home Economics Day on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Sat. , April 25.

They will spend the day learning about opportunities for various careers in home economics through courses at the University.

Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics, will welcome the group at the opening program at 10:15 a. m. in Coffey hall auditorium. Staff members will outline some of the opportunities in the areas of home economics education and extension, foods, nutrition, textiles and clothing and related art. The remainder of the morning will be devoted to separate meetings in which the curriculum required for a major in the different areas of home economics will be explained and recent graduates representing different fields will tell about their work. Each girl will be able to attend meetings devoted to two different areas of specialization.

Following luncheon at 1 p. m. , a tour has been scheduled of the home economics building, the new student center and other buildings on the St. Paul campus. University home economics students will model garments they have made during the afternoon refreshment hour in the St. Paul campus student center. A skit featuring campus activities is planned as part of the afternoon program.

All Minnesota high school girls are invited to attend Home Economics Day, according to Barbara Laudon, Ironton, University home economics junior and chairman. Girls should register as soon as possible with their high school home economics teachers or counselors or with county home agents. Or registrations may be sent directly to Mary E. Carlson, faculty adviser, School of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. Each registration should be accompanied by a check for \$1.50 to cover the cost of the luncheon and refreshment hour.

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B-3499-jbn

April 15, 1959

Dear Editor:

This is the first installment of the weekly column, "Home Garden Tips," which will be mailed to you once each week from now until the end of October. It is prepared by Orrin C. Turnquist and C. Gustav Hard, extension horticulturists at the University of Minnesota, to give timely information to both city and farm people on vegetable gardening, fruit growing and home yard improvement.

Many of you have used our garden column in the past and have felt that it has been of help to local gardeners.

A column heading is also enclosed.

Josephine B. Nelson
Mrs. Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 16, 1959

SPECIAL to: Madison Press
Madison Western Guard

Immediate release

HOFFMAN WINS FIRST IN NATIONAL FLOWER CONTEST

Oliver Hoffman, University of Minnesota senior from Madison, placed first in a field of 60 judges at the National Intercollegiate Flower Judging contest held at Pennsylvania State university.

Twenty teams competed this year, the largest number ever to enter this contest.

The University team won third place in the contest. Other members of the team were James Curtiss, Litchfield; David Pauley, Hopkins; and Robert Martin, St. Paul, alternate.

R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture, was coach.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 16, 1959

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA DAILY

Immediate release

U TAKES THIRD IN FLOWER JUDGING CONTEST

The University of Minnesota flower judging team won third place in the National Intercollegiate Flower Judging contest held at Pennsylvania State university. Twenty teams competed, the largest number ever to enter this contest.

Oliver Hoffman, agricultural senior, placed first in a field of 60 judges. Other members of the team were James Curtiss and David Pauley, agricultural seniors; and Robert Martin, agricultural junior, alternate.

All members of the team are majoring in horticulture. R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture, was coach.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 16, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

U TAKES THIRD IN FLOWER JUDGING CONTEST

The University of Minnesota won third place in the National Intercollegiate Flower Judging contest held at Pennsylvania State university. Twenty teams competed, the largest number ever to enter this contest.

Oliver Hoffman, Madison, placed first in a field of 60 judges. Other members of the University team were James Curtiss, Litchfield; David Pauley, Hopkins; and alternate Robert Martin, 830 Raymond Ave. , St. Paul.

First place went to Cornell university.

All members of the University team are seniors except Martin, who is a junior. R. E. Widmer, associate professor of horticulture, was coach.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 16, 1959

Special to Olsted County Agent

Note to editor: There has been a good deal of interest recently over possibilities for a Federal Milk Market Order in the Rochester area. However, many local people have questions on what such an Order would involve. The following series of articles by local dairy representatives, the county agricultural agent and a University of Minnesota extension specialist is an attempt to spell out answers to some of these questions.

FEDERAL MILK MARKET ORDER PURPOSES OUTLINED--First in a series.

Would a Federal Milk Market Order aid dairy farmers, the dairy industry and consumers in the Rochester area?

This question is receiving a good deal of thought in local dairy circles. But according to (name and position), all groups involved must first clearly understand what a Milk Marketing Order is and how it affects milk markets, before the questions can be answered.

He points out there are 77 fluid milk markets in the U. S. regulated by Milk Marketing Orders. Two are in Minnesota--one in the Twin Cities area and one at Duluth.

These orders prescribe terms under which fluid milk handlers in a regulated market are required to purchase milk from farmers.

A Federal Order sets a minimum price which fluid milk handlers in the marketing area must pay, and the prices are applied according to the way or form in which the milk is sold. The price level is established after a public hearing and may be made effective if approved by dairy farmers.

Why have a Federal Milk Marketing Order? The need for these orders, _____ explains, grows out of the pricing problem with milk.

Milk is bulky and highly perishable. As a result, farmers tend to sell it to nearby markets, so that less time and cost is involved than would be the case if it were transported to more distant markets.

Also, the rate of milk production can be changed only with great difficulty.

add 1 marketing order provisions

And investing in highly-specialized fixed facilities--as required in many modern dairy farms--is a barrier to shifting between dairying and other farm enterprises.

As a result of the perishability problem and the lack of shifting, milk continues to move into a fluid milk market at a fairly uniform rate, in spite of short-term price fluctuations. Marketing order provisions attempt to protect farmers against these fluctuations.

_____ adds that seasonality of milk production is another reason why milk marketing orders are often needed. Although more milk is produced at one time of year than another, consumption stays about the same around the calendar.

To make sure there is an adequate supply of milk during low-production months--like late summer--there must be ways to distribute lower returns from milk diverted to manufactured products during the peak months. The pooling requirements under the Orders help make such distribution possible.

One "approved" milk is regulated under Federal Orders. The health requirements, however, are established by local health authorities and are not within the jurisdiction of Federal Orders.

Also, _____ explains, Federal Orders do not guarantee farmers a market with any buyer. They do not control production. They also do not put restrictions on marketing of milk by farmers, nor tell milk handlers how much milk to buy or from whom.

All that is required is for the milk handler to conform to the requirements of the Order in paying for milk he buys.

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Tomorrow: What are specific provisions of Milk Marketing Orders?

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 16, 1959

PROVISIONS OF MILK MARKETING ORDER OUTLINED--Second in a series

Just how would a Federal Milk Marketing Order affect local dairy farmers and milk handlers if such an Order were established here? What would it do to prices farmers receive?

These questions are discussed today by _____ (name, position) _____.

He points out that Federal Orders have two main provisions which make for more stability in fluid milk marketing.

The first provision is that handlers and distributors must pay for milk on a "classified price" basis, or according to the form in which it is sold. Supplies for bottled milk and cream sold within the marketing area are paid for at a uniform price by all distributors. These are "Class 1" sales.

Milk to be manufactured into products like cheese and butter, however, receives a lower price, and is designated as "Class 2" sales.

The second main provision is that milk payments must be "pooled" before passed from distributors and handlers to producers. This means Class 1 and Class 2 payments are combined and the producers get an average or "blend" price.

This pooling, according to _____, helps to fairly distribute returns to producers in peak production months, when surplus milk must be converted into lower-value manufactured products.

Also, pooling evens out returns to producers in markets where there is a surplus for the entire year.

When a Federal Order is established, one of two pooling methods may be used: One is the "individual handler pool," in which the blend price to producers reflects the comparative amounts of Class 1 and Class 2 sales made by the distributor. This means a farmer selling to a distributor with high Class 1 sales will get a higher price than a dairyman delivering to a distributor

add 1 provisions of milk marketing order outlined

with low Class 1 utilization. This would hold true even though both distributors pay the same Class 1 and 2 prices.

Under a "market-wide" pool, Class 1 and 2 payments by all distributors are combined. Then, each milk producer in the market area gets the same blend price, which reflects average utilization for the whole market. Most Orders use this method.

How would such an order operate in Rochester? Martin Christiansen, extension dairy marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says, the two Federal Order markets already in Minnesota--at Duluth and the Twin Cities--might provide some insight into this question.

During 1957, the Class 1 price in the Twin cities market averaged \$3.97 per hundred pounds of milk testing 3.5 percent butterfat. Class 1 milk accounted for 63.8 percent of the total milk priced in the market. Therefore, the average blend price--which producers received--was \$3.71.

In the Duluth-Superior market, the average Class 1 price during 1957 was about \$4.30. However, only 44.2 percent of the total milk in the market was priced as Class 1. The blend price to producers therefore was about \$3.75 per hundred pounds of 3.5 percent milk.

Based on the Twin Cities and Duluth-Superior experience, Christiansen says the results you might expect from a Federal Order would depend to a large extent upon the price relationships established by the order. It would also depend on how producers and consumers react to those prices. For example, in an area in which there are large supplies of milk, a high blend price would attract additional supplies and thereby in turn reduce the blend price.

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Tomorrow: Steps in establishing a Milk Market Order.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 16, 1959

STEPS FOR ESTABLISHING A MILK MARKET ORDER OUTLINED---Third in a series

What steps would local dairy farmers and milk handlers need to take to establish a Federal Milk Market Order in the Rochester area?

(name, position) points out that a Federal Order may be issued if local people can show two things: first, that milk is currently involved in interstate commerce or that the handling burdens, obstructs or affects interstate commerce in milk and, second, that marketing price conditions are such that an order is necessary or feasible to correct these conditions.

If both conditions are met in an area, an Order may be set up to assure farmers of steady, dependable markets and reasonable milk prices. The Order also assures consumers of a good supply of pure, wholesome milk.

Here's how action for a Federal Order is carried out: Usually, a group of dairy farmers, through cooperatives, petitions the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture to undertake milk price regulation in their locality. The Secretary then orders a preliminary investigation to determine need and feasibility of such an order.

If the investigation shows an order might be necessary, a notice of public hearing is issued. At this hearing, producers, consumers, and milk dealers have an opportunity to give their views on establishing an order and on particular provisions the order should contain.

Following review of evidence at the public hearing, the Secretary issues a "recommended decision and order." This is a preliminary statement of reasons for issuing an order, and outlines a recommended Order and gives reasons for each of the terms which it contains. This report is widely circulated.

Interested persons have about 20 days to review the recommended order and file exceptions to it. After review of these comments, a final decision and final order are issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and presented to dairy

add 1 steps for milk market order

farmers who vote on whether the Order will be put into effect.

At least two-thirds of the producers selling milk in the marketing area must approve a Milk Marketing Order before it may be issued--if it provides for a market-wide pool. Where individual handler pools are concerned, approval by three-fourths of the producers is necessary. Cooperatives may vote their entire membership as one unit.

The Secretary of Agriculture gets authority to regulate milk handling under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

Price levels are set by formulas which allow minimum prices to change automatically with certain changes in market conditions for fluid milk. This is because conditions affecting milk prices change frequently and sometimes rapidly. Every season may bring changes which would put a fixed, flat price out of date.

Milk Market Order areas in the Twin Cities and Duluth areas use a "basic-price" type of formula. This bases the price for Class 1 milk on value of milk for manufacturing purposes. To this base is added differentials accounting for the cost of producing inspected milk and for conditions which influence prices for milk in city markets.

Such a formula has a built-in "supply-demand" adjuster. The added differentials are designed to regulate the supply of inspected milk with the demand for it in the regulated market.

Farmers then get a uniform blend price, computed by combining the quantities of milk in each price class and figuring an average price per hundred for each dealer or for the entire market, depending on the type of "pool" arrangement used.

The Federal Milk Market Order is administered by an individual appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Handlers report to the administrator how much milk they handled in the reporting period, and how much milk was used in each class.

add 2 steps for milk market order

The administrator, from this information, computes the price farmers receive.

The administrator also performs other duties, such as checking weights and tests. Cost of administering the order is borne by assessing handlers on a hundredweight basis.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 17, 1959

Special to Yellow Medicine County

**4-H ASSISTANT
IN COUNTY**

Sharon Rae Thorp, Grove City, is the new 4-H club assistant for Yellow Medicine county.

She will assist County Agent David Johnson and Assistant County Agent Cecil Hall with the 4-H program, particularly with homemaking projects.

For 10 years she was a member of a 4-H club in Meeker county, where she grew up on a 170-acre farm. She was secretary of the county 4-H federation and also held the offices of president, vice president and treasurer in her local 4-H club. As a club member she carried most of the home economics projects, in addition to dairy and poultry projects, conservation and safety activities. She gave frequent demonstrations in foods, safety and health.

In her local community she was active in church youth groups, in band and choir, in addition to the 4-H club.

Miss Thorp received her B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota in March with a major in home economics. While at the University she was active in Clovia, 4-H sorority, in the Lutheran Student association and the Home Economics association, and was elected to Phi Upsilon Omicron, national home economics professional organization.

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-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 17, 1959

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:

Watch Out for Falls During Spring Cleaning

10 Minutes for Rest

What About Vitamin Pills?

Feeling Nervous, Irritable?

Overdose of Vitamins Harmful

Store Honey at Room Temperature

High-Flavor Maple Ice Cream

Soft Cheddar Melts Best

Consider Cost of Ingredients

Read Label When Buying Soup

SAFETY

Watch Out for Falls During Spring Cleaning

Don't clean your way into a fall this spring!

Falls are still the number one cause of fatal home accidents in Minnesota.

Each year, they are responsible for the death of more than 300 Minnesota residents.

What's more, they also cause permanent injuries to more than 1,000 Minnesotans annually--the equivalent to the population of many small towns.

Housecleaning invites falls. That's because of the necessity of climbing to wash windows, walls and ceilings, to take down and hang draperies and pictures. A sturdy step ladder is one of the best safeguards. However, it should be high enough so it's not necessary to work from the top step, where it's easy to lose your balance. Avoid over-reaching from the ladder, too. Move it instead.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that another cause of falls during cleaning time is carrying such big armloads of papers and other articles that it's impossible to see where you're going.

It's a fine idea to spruce up your house for spring--but take special precautions against falls when you do it.

* * *

10 Minutes for Rest

Reducing fatigue is one of the best ways to cut down accidents in the home. That's why it's a good idea for the homemaker to take 10 minutes out of every hour for rest. Lie down, if you like, or simply take your rest by reading the newspaper or drinking a cup of coffee or glass of milk. That tip comes from Mrs. Marion Melrose, extension specialist in charge of the handicapped homemaker program at the University of Minnesota.

-jbn-

FOOD AND NUTRITIONWhat About Vitamin Pills?

Does the average person need to take vitamin pills?

Nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say that an adequate diet will supply all the nutrients needed for the health of the normal individual. However, a physician may recommend vitamin preparations during an illness, when food nutrients are not absorbed properly. Some adults may need vitamin supplements because of a restricted diet for weight reduction, ulcer or diabetes. During pregnancy and lactation, vitamins may be beneficial. Healthy children will not need vitamin supplements except vitamin D, which may be supplied by vitamin D-fortified milk.

* * *

Feeling Nervous, Irritable?

Do you have a poor appetite? Do you feel nervous and irritable?

Perhaps you're not getting enough thiamine--that vitamin that helps the nerves, muscles and heart to function normally. One of the best sources of the B vitamin thiamine is pork, now in such plentiful supply.

* * *

Overdose of Vitamins Harmful

The idea that "if a little is good, more is better" is definitely not true when it comes to vitamin pills. The American Medical Association's Council on Foods and Nutrition warns that overdosage of vitamins A and D may be actually harmful. Primary basis for good nutrition, of course, is a well balanced diet.

* * *

Store Honey at Room Temperature

Store honey in your kitchen cupboard. It will crystallize if it's kept in the refrigerator or in a cool basement. But if you have some crystallized honey, you can liquefy it by setting it in a container of warm water and heating it very gradually. A temperature over 140°F. changes the flavor and darkens honey.

FOOD RESEARCHHigh-Flavor Maple Ice Cream

A new kind of maple ice cream that incorporates "real maple" is undergoing research testing at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. At present much maple ice cream is made with imitation maple flavors.

Three kinds of maple ice cream are being tried out: straight maple, maple revel and a maple candied product similar to chocolate chip. The problem is to get a high flavor of true maple without making the product too sweet.

If research results are successful, farmers in the maple sirup business will have a new outlet for their product.

* * *

Soft Cheddar Cheese Melts Best

If you've had trouble with natural Cheddar cheese curdling or failing to melt properly when preparing your favorite cheese dishes, you can take a cue from research conducted by the University of Minnesota's dairy department.

Dairy researchers have found that the relative hardness or softness of cheese is the best indication of ease of melting. The harder the cheese, the longer it will take to melt.

The University tests showed wide variation among samples of natural Cheddar cheese in rate of melting. Some cheese samples melted very rapidly; others would not melt at all. When samples required a long time to melt, the melted cheese was hard to stir and generally quite stringy.

Because properly ripened Cheddar cheese generally has a more distinct flavor than process cheese, many homemakers prefer to use natural cheese in cooked dishes. For the homemaker who wants both distinct flavor and "meltability," the best buy is a Cheddar cheese that's on the soft side rather than very hard.

-jbn-

CONSUMER MARKETINGConsider Cost of Ingredients

Whether you make a favorite soup for your family or buy a commercially prepared one, shop for soup wisely. Consider the cost of ingredients in deciding whether to make your own soup or to buy a ready-made one, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests.

Homemade soups may be less expensive or no more expensive than commercially prepared ones, when similar types and amounts of ingredients are used. But when larger quantities of more costly ingredients are used in its preparation, homemade soup may be more expensive. Of course it may also have more appeal for the family.

* * *

Read Label When Buying Soup

How wise a shopper are you when you buy soup for the family? Do you read the label on the soup can to know what you're getting?

Here's a tip to remember. The ingredients in soup are always listed in decreasing order, according to the amount of each present. The ingredient mentioned first is the one in greatest quantity. For example, one brand of oyster stew may list milk as the principal ingredient, whereas another brand may list oysters first, with cream and milk following in that order. This listing tells you whether you're buying more oysters than milk and cream or vice versa.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 17, 1959

SPECIAL

* For release at 8 p. m. *
* Monday, April 20 *

TWO-FAMILY FARM SEEN AS TREND

The "two-family" farm may some day be an important mark of the American rural scene, a noted farm journalist said today.

Paul Johnson, Prairie Farmer editor, said the two-family farm would be a "good-sized" unit, "capable of supporting a full complement of modern machinery and modern living aids for two families."

"This means an investment of \$100,000 or more," he said.

Under such an arrangement, Johnson said the two families operating such a farm would have about as much productivity as 10 families did in Grandfather's day.

Johnson made these points before a group of clergymen attending the Rural Life Institute on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

He noted some dangers in the present farm situation.

"The competitive drive for economic survival may become so intense that there is created a farmer who is strictly an economic man. The drive for survival through efficiency is so compelling a force that it can dominate the individual and glorify the attainment of material goals to the exclusion of others.

"A higher and higher level of living does not automatically bring about the achievement of the whole man," Johnson said. "Neither does education if it is pointed primarily at increasing income and furthering productivity.

"A reasonable amount of economic efficiency is necessary in any vigorous society," according to Johnson. "But to make efficiency into an end in itself is to destroy its usefulness."

The great need in rural life today, Johnson said, "is to increase its spiritual and cultural content. As economic attainments grow more compelling, we must double our attentions directed toward building rural values."

He concluded that "the new rural community can make a great contribution to a revitalized and spiritualized American people."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 20, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

RABBITS CAN BE KEPT OUT OF GARDEN

If you see a cottontail nibbling at your ornamentals or new garden vegetables this spring, don't reach for the shotgun.

In the first place, rabbits are not in season. Second, firearms are illegal in residential areas anyway.

But happily enough, there are ways to keep the bunnies away from shrubs and gardens without hurting the animals at all. The answer is either repellents or fencing, according to Berkeley Peterson, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service representative at the University of Minnesota.

Good repellents include nicotine sulphate, Arasan (also a fungicide) and a material called "No Nib'l." The first two are sprays and the third is a dust. Any one of the three can be applied on sprouts every few evenings until the plants are well-leafed.

Repellents leave a taste on the plants that rabbits don't like. But here's a warning: it's also disagreeable to humans. So don't treat edible parts of vegetables or fruits later than 2 or 3 weeks before harvest.

You can help keep down rabbit numbers by taking away their cover. Clean cultivation and removing brush piles and heavy weed growth along fences will help.

Peterson says that where there are exceptionally high numbers of rabbits and if you have a big investment tied up in vegetables, fruit or ornamental plantings, it's best to put a rabbit-proof fence around the area. A 1½-inch mesh galvanized wire, 2½ to 3 feet high, will do the trick. It's also wise to bury 6 inches of the wire in an L-shape on the outside of the fence, to prevent rabbits from burrowing under the enclosure.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 20, 1959

Immediate release

DHIA GOING ELECTRONIC

Bossy isn't letting the era of electronic brains pass her by.

Minnesota dairymen are rapidly making use of electronic computing machine centers to calculate their Dairy Herd Improvement association records. Since the "electronic" plan first started a year ago, 235 herds have enrolled.

According to Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, more than half of these herds have joined up in the last two months. And farmers using the plan are enthusiastic about it.

Leading so far is the Yellow Medicine county association, with 28 herds in the program followed by Washington with 23 and Hennepin and LeSueur with 20 each. Brown, Carver, Cottonwood and Winona all have more than 10 herds using the plan.

Wayne says this system makes for more accurate and complete records, which are easier for the farmer to read and use. It costs \$1.35 per cow annually.

Here's how it works: As in the past, the DHIA supervisor weighs, samples and tests the milk. He enters the test results and information on feeding, breeding, dry and milking dates on a report form and mails the report to the state extension dairy office on the St. Paul campus.

Then the report is checked and goes to the electronic computing center where the record is calculated. The computer takes only a few seconds to calculate records for an entire herd.

The herd owner gets a typed report just a few days after the test was conducted--and it's more complete than past DHIA records were. In addition to complete milk and butterfat production for each cow and for the entire herd, the report gives the farmer:

- * Information on how efficiently a cow converts feed to milk.
- * A complete record of quality and amount of feed fed and percentage of feed value from hay, silage, pasture and grain.
- * Feed cost, return over feed cost, feed cost per hundred pounds of milk.
- * Return per man working with the herd and per acre used for producing feed.
- * Recommended grain per cow, date to breed and time to dry off the cows.

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B-3503-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 20, 1959

SPECIAL TO TOM DOUGHTY,
THE FARMER, Webb Pub. Co.
St. Paul, Minnesota

Timely Tips for May 2

Either captan or sineb will give good control of leaf spot, fruit rot or blossom blight in strawberries. Both are fungicide sprays, and the first application should be at bud stage, just before bloom.

Diseases to worry about in raspberries are spur blight, anthracnose and leaf spots. The first treatment on raspberries should be lime sulfur spray, when the leaves are 1/4 to 1/2 inch long. Later, apply ferbam or captan when the leaves are fully expanded and again at the bud stage.

--Herbert G. Johnson

** ** *

Seed treatment is important, but here's a precaution. Seed wheat treated with mercury compounds, and left over after seeding, should either be destroyed or put in bags and properly tagged. The reason: such treated seed is poisonous. Food and Drug Administration regulations prohibit use of such grain as livestock feed or for mixture with grain in any form destined for human consumption.

--Harold Pederson

* * *

Pigs should not be weaned, grouped into new and larger groups and moved to new quarters on the same day. Instead, they need a few days to become accustomed to new rations and to "shifting for themselves" before making drastic changes in environment. A good rule: Don't subject pigs to more than one stress at a time. This can reduce losses from some diseases.

** *

--Robert J. Meade

(more)

Add 1 Timely Tips

Pre-emergence application of weed-killing chemicals--after the crop is planted but before seedlings emerge--has four main advantages. First, planting and chemical application can be combined into one operation, if the sprayer is if on the planter. Second, there may be less damage to the crop. Third, weeds are controlled at early stages when competition is important and fourth, the first cultivation can sometimes be delayed.

--Harley Otto

* * *

Combinations or mixtures of insecticides and fertilizers may be broadcast if they are worked into the upper five or six inches of soil--not plowed down deeply. They may be used with planter fertilizer attachments if the band is above the seed. But if the material ends up below and to one side of the seed, the insecticide should not be mixed with the fertilizer but applied separately.

--John Lofgren

* * *

Farm outlook information--wherever you get it--is a big help to your farming operation, regardless of which enterprises you have. Outlook means much more than prices. It gives you ideas you need for accurate planning and wiser marketing, based on a sound analysis of past and future facts and trends. The core to most outlook information is reports from the U. S. Agricultural Marketing service. Farm magazines, newspapers, radio stations and other outlets help disseminate this information. It's yours to use and profit by.

* * *

--Kenneth Egertson

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 20, 1959

* For release at noon, *
* Tuesday, April 21 *

SOCIOLOGIST SEES URBANIZATION TREND AFFECTING RURAL CHURCHES

With Minnesota becoming more "urbanized," the role of the rural church may have to change in the future, a University of Minnesota rural sociologist said today.

Lee Taylor told a group of rural pastors that more and more country churches may eventually need to move to town. And he added that churches in rural areas may need to direct their programs at increasingly urbanized congregations. He spoke at the Rural Life Institute on the St. Paul campus.

However, he said that with modern improvements in transportation and communications, churches that move to town will often be able to draw members from a larger area.

The underlying fact which rural churches must face, Taylor said, is that all Americans--whether from farm or town--are living in more of an "urbanized society" than ever. This urbanization trend, he said, is a recent and dramatic change.

"In 1790, 95 percent of all Americans lived in rural areas. By 1920, more than half of the U. S. population was urban and by 1950, more than 64 percent of all Americans were living in urban places."

"Minnesota, more rural than the nation as a whole, became more than half urban in population in 1950.

"In addition to population shifts," Taylor continued, "mechanization of farms, modern transportation and modern communications have virtually eliminated all rural isolation.

"The result of these changes," he said, "is that rural people are becoming more and more like their urban brothers in their attitudes, beliefs and ways of thinking."

He pointed out that employment trends typify one trend affecting the rural picture. For every 100 workers on farms in 1955, he said, only 85 will be needed in 1965. On the other hand, 137 professional and technical workers will be needed in 1965 for every 100 working 10 years earlier.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 20, 1959

* * * * *
* For release at 2 p. m. *
* Tuesday, April 21 *
* * * * *

ECONOMIST NOTES CHANGES IN FARM SCENE

Among the most important changes in modern agriculture is change in people themselves--the way they behave and deal with other people.

A University of Minnesota agricultural economist drew that conclusion today during the Rural Life Institute for clergymen on the St. Paul campus.

Harold R. Jensen listed five kinds of change farm people need to be concerned about in making business and household decisions:

1. Changing prices. "Today's commercial farmer, in making decisions on major investments, needs to watch and understand changes in the general price level--which in turn are influenced by changes in business activity and employment. In deciding when to sell he must be ready for the market when it will net him the highest return. This means he must know about price changes for individual commodities, such as the hog price cycle, the beef cattle price cycle and seasonal price variations."

2. Changing technology. "New inventions or new technology often make fixed investments obsolete--particularly true for power, machinery and equipment. The farmer who adopts a new technology first is the one who stands to gain most, because he can get his larger output on the market before the bulk of farmers adopt the practice and when larger output in the aggregate adversely influences the price of the output."

(more)

3. Production response. "Changes in weather and biological factors like insects, pests and diseases have a big effect on production. Farm families need to understand these changes so they can satisfactorily decide how to handle them."

4. Changing institutions. "Price controls, price supports, acreage allotments, soil banks and subsidies come, go or change. Credit and tax structures change. Industries move in and out of communities. These changes need to be studied if satisfactory adjustments to them are to be made."

5. Behavior and capacity of people. "Wider and more intensive uses of the market, both on buying and selling, have brought the farmer into contact with more people and the contacts are more frequent. The farm manager must learn how to appraise the personal performance, trustworthiness and capacity of people and himself--not only at a given time but over the long run. Also, social contacts are less intimate, less personal, more superficial than in the past. There are centrifugal or disunifying forces at work in rural communities. These include advances in transportation and communication and increased mobility of people."

As a result, Jensen concluded "we are fast becoming strangers to one another--perhaps unawares." He said that more information on changes in people is needed by farm and household managers to effectively deal with these changes.

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B-3501-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 20, 1959

Immediate release

MINIMUM TILLAGE AIDS IN WEED CONTROL

Wheel-track corn planting-- rapidly gaining popularity in Minnesota--is actually a big help in weed control.

Why? First, say two University of Minnesota extension specialists, it leaves a rough, loose soil surface between the rows. Annual seeds can't get going well in soil that isn't packed.

Second, pre-emergence weed spraying goes along well with the practice. To do this, you mount a sprayer on the planter and apply a band of chemical over the row as corn is planted. Randox and Simazin are the chemicals commonly used.

Either will control grass weeds if there is enough rain after planting.

However, to control both annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds this way, you would need to apply Simazin or a combination of Randox and 2,4-D ester at planting time.

Soils specialists Curtis Overdahl and Harley Otto say that by confining chemical to the row band, you need less total chemical and cut costs. And with wheel-track planting, weeds don't grow well between the rows and you may be able to cultivate the crop only once during the entire crop season.

Overdahl and Otto add this caution: Don't drag a corn field immediately before or after wheel-track planting. This smooths the soil between the rows, makes a better seedbed for weeds. It could even result in more weeds than if the corn field had been tilled and planted in the old conventional way.

Wheel-track planting is one form of "minimum tillage," which is simply working the soil less. Some 1,400 Minnesota farmers last year planted their corn this way. The practice involves planting corn in tractor tracks on freshly plowed but undisked soil.

Other than weed control, wheel-track planting means less erosion, better water penetration in the soil. It saves time and can lower costs by \$3-\$5 per acre.

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B-3502-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
April 27 or later

FARM FILLERS

Seed treatment is important, but it's also wise to heed this precaution from Harold Pederson, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota. If you have any wheat treated with mercury compounds left over after seeding, either destroy it or put it in labeled bags. Such treated seed is poisonous. Food and Drug Administration regulations prohibit use of this grain as livestock feed or for any mixture destined for human consumption.

* * * *

There are four big advantages in pre-emergence weed spraying. According to Harley Otto, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, the advantages are: (1) planting and chemical application in one operation; (2) less damage to the crop; (3) control of weeds at early stages when competition is important; and (4) possible delay of the first cultivation.

* * * *

Better not be too eager to contract for fall delivery of feeder cattle at prices much above last fall's level. Kenneth Egertson, extension livestock marketing specialist at the University, says stockers and feeders have been running higher in price this spring than last autumn. This is especially true with high-quality animals. It's doubtful, though, whether this strength in prices will continue into summer and fall, especially if dry weather continues in the range and producing areas. There will probably be some seasonal decline in feeder prices, but they won't go much below last fall's levels.

* * * *

Grass fires have blackened more than fields this spring. They have also darkened the profit outlook for scores of farmers owning young growing trees. According to Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University, there were 205 fires in the week ending April 7. These fires burned over 19,702 acres, which was 6,000 acres more than the entire spring of 1958.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

* For release at 10 a. m. *
* Wednesday, April 22 *

COMMUNITY SCHOOL CHANGING FUNCTION

The community school in Minnesota can and should be an educational center for a wide variety of activities--and for all residents of the community.

That statement was made today by Harry Kitts, associate professor of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, before a group of clergymen attending the Rural Life Institute on the St. Paul campus.

"No longer can the school house open its doors from 8 to 4 five days a week and remain closed during the summer months," Kitts said. "The school is the educational center around which all community activities should develop."

He pointed out that today, an individual "needs opportunity for continued up-grading for advancement while in an occupation." For the farmer, he said, one of the most effective ways to get this new information is through adult classes in the local community school.

"This farmer, or his wife, or the local banker or members of the church congregation may also want to learn more about photography, Spanish or typing. They should look to the community school for assistance.

"The young couple starting in farming needs help in obtaining credit and capital, in making out income tax reports or in making decisions on what crops to plant, which ones to fertilize and the analysis of their farm operations." Providing this help, Kitts said, "becomes an educational responsibility for an educational institution--the community school."

But if home economics, commercial, agriculture or science teachers are to work with adults, Kitts added, their programs must be adjusted to give them time to do the work. "They must be paid a salary that will attract and keep them. Teachers in a community-centered school must have time available to make home calls. Much of our work, as a teacher or a minister, is most effective on an individual basis at the kitchen table over a cup of coffee."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
April 27 or later

PERMANENT GRASS
OFTEN HAS VALUE
FOR PASTURES

Don't overlook those grass pastures when you're planning your summer dairy feeding program.

If properly managed, "permanent" grass can produce nearly as much feed value as there is in a 90-bushel-per-acre corn crop. A group of Northeast Minnesota farmers proved it last year, according to William Hueg, extension agronomist, and Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

This, however, was where the farmers used plenty of fertilizer and managed the pasture on a "ration-a-day" basis. This meant giving the cows only as much pasture area as needed for one day's eating, and moving to fresh grazing the following day.

Even in Southeast Minnesota, another group of farmers had permanent pasture yields equalling, in feed value, 63 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

To get pasture "yields" of this kind, Hueg and Hanson recommend this pasture plan:

First, select a pasture area which has good potential for improvement. Test the soil and apply early this spring phosphorous, potassium and lime according to needs. Put on 50 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre at the same time.

Use an intensive grazing system, like ration-a-day, and feed grain according to pasture conditions, milk production and condition of the cows. Clip each strip after grazed and spread the manure with a harrow.

Apply between 30 and 50 pounds of actual nitrogen after each grazing. Legume pastures may also need 40 to 100 pounds of potassium after the first grazing.

Take the surplus forage off the field as hay or silage. Cattle aren't likely to eat grass or legumes after the crop heads out.

Finally, keep some records that will tell you just how good your procedure was. Keep a check on days of grazing, milk production, grain and extra forage fed to the cows. Then next year, you'll know more about how to improve the system.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
April 27 or later

A farm and home research report

County Agent: We're sending this
a bit early, but you might keep it
in mind in case of severe drouth.

SORGHUM, CORN
MAKE GOOD
EXTRA FORAGE

Sorghum and corn in 42-inch rows are good forage crops for land you can't get seeded until mid-June--or which needs to be replanted then because of drouth, hail, or other damage.

These two crops outyielded all other supplemental forage crops in trials last year at the University of Minnesota.

According to agronomist Rodney Briggs, both yielded more than five tons dry matter per acre. Each crop was planted in the middle of June and harvested in late September. Corn was planted at 30,000 plants per acre with special equipment and 15 pounds per acre was the seeding rate for sorghum.

Briggs emphasizes these are only one-year results. But they do show the potential of sorghum and corn as supplemental forage.

Other supplemental crops--sorghum-and-soybeans, oats-and-peas, sudangrass, millet, oats alone and sudangrass-and-soybeans--yielded about three tons dry matter per acre. Corn and sorghum in rows six inches apart averaged about the same.

Oats and oats-and-peas have some special possibilities, according to Briggs. Both are early-spring crops and averaged around 2.75 tons per acre in Briggs' tests. You can harvest them before mid-July and seed legumes or make a second supplemental seeding on the field during the same year.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
April 27 or later

MANY WAYS TO
PLANT CORN
IN WHEEL TRACKS

You have a wide choice of ways to modify your tractor and corn planter for wheel track planting.

Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist, and George Blake, soils physicist at the University of Minnesota, list some ways to do it.

For four-row planters, some tractors can have the rear wheels spaced about 48 inches apart, with the front axle widened to 120 inches. This makes four tracks--one for each planter opener.

Another method with four-row planters is to widen the rear wheel tread to 120 inches and narrow the front tread to about 40 inches. This would call for a longer rear axle than tractors normally have. Don't use a mounted planter with this arrangement, since the weight might strain the axle or axle housing.

A two-row planter can be hitched "off-center" so one row is planted in the track left by one rear wheel and the other in the front wheel track. This means you drive over every other row twice. And the method is limited to tricycle-type tractors, with rear wheels widened to twice the corn row width.

With a two-row planter and some four-wheel tractors, both front and rear wheels can be narrowed to 42 inches. In some cases, you can space the rear wheels closer together by putting thick washers between the wheels and the rims. This may call for removing the rear fenders. Actually, the space from center of one rear wheel to the center of the other can be four inches wider than the corn row spacing.

Other techniques have been used, too. Some farmers bolt an extra set of rear wheels to the rear axle so that you have four rear wheels spaced 40 inches apart. Other planters have their own press wheels for wheel-track planting.

Several machinery companies are making attachments to alter tractor wheel spacing for wheel-track planting.

Wheel-track planting has several advantages. It eliminates much of the tillage, saves time, reduces soil compaction, helps conserve moisture and aids weed control.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
April 27 or later

PARENTS SHOULD
WATCH WEIGHT
OF CHILDREN

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure when it comes to overweight in children.

How can you tell if your child is overweight? Home Agent _____ says most nutritionists and doctors agree that if the weight of an individual is more than 10 percent above the average weight for his height and age, he can be called overweight, allowing, of course, some leeway for body build.

At some stage in their development, many children go through a chubby state that is no cause for concern. But children who are really overweight are not healthy. Moreover, studies show that overweight children tend to grow into overweight adults; hence the concern about overweight in children.

Mrs. Maurine Higgins, nutritionist in the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics, points out that parents are often responsible for exceptionally pudgy children because of their tendency to think that the fatter the baby, the healthier he is. As children grow older, it is often difficult for them to lose their excess weight because they may not get enough exercise to use up the calories they are consuming as food. When more calories are taken in than are needed, increase in weight is the result.

Though it's best never to let children get overweight, Mrs. Higgins says mothers can help solve the problem of overweight by knowing and understanding the nutritional needs of youngsters. Children need protective foods, including three or four glasses of milk per day, plus eggs, meat, fruits and vegetables. Some fat in the diet, and some sugars and sweets for energy are desirable. On the other hand, over-indulgence in sweets and fats leads to gains in weight, particularly when they are substituted for the protective foods. Sweets should be used sparingly, the University nutritionist explains, because they are likely to take away the appetite for more important foods and because concentrated sweets are likely to encourage tooth decay.

Parents can help prevent or correct the overweight condition in children by encouraging exercise, providing conditions for proper rest at night, providing low-calorie fruits and vegetables as snacks and planning and serving meals that contain protective foods in adequate amounts, with a limitation on sweets and starches.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT
For release week of
April 27 or after

RY CONFERENCE
TO BE HELD
IN NEBRASKA

Wahoo, Nebraska, will be the site of the Western Regional Conference for Rural Young Adults, June 5-7, announces 4-H Club Agent _____.

The conference is open to members of Young Men and Women and Rural Youth and other rural young people between 18 and 30 years of age. Eight states are included in the western region: North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri and Minnesota.

Under the theme "Review - Preview," the conference will celebrate its 10th anniversary. Keynote speaker will be Governor Ralph Brooks of Nebraska.

The opening assembly is scheduled for Friday afternoon, June 5. Sessions will be devoted to discussions covering such topics as vertical integration, courtship and marriage, recreational training and sports. Regional officers will be elected at the conference.

Assisting in the planning of the conference were two Minnesotans, Anita Sauck, Lake Lillian, first vice-president, and Laurette Schell, state 4-H agent, one of three advisors for the western region.

Information on cost of the meeting and registration procedure may be obtained from the _____ county extension office.

- sah -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1959

SPECIAL to St. Paul Pioneer Press
County Agent Introduction

The coming crop season means a new round of fertilizer demonstrations on farms around Minnesota. Eugene Pilgram, left, Chippewa county agent, gets some advice on new fertilizers from Lowell Hanson, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Hanson is showing Pilgram samples of four new fertilizer materials which will be used in Chippewa county demonstrations this summer.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

CROP SEQUENCE HAS EFFECT ON CROP DISEASES

Severity of root rot or stalk breakage in a corn field depends to some extent on what crop the field raised the year before.

Which hybrid the farmer plants may be just as important; some resist plant disease organisms better than others.

A pair of University of Minnesota plant pathologists make these conclusions from "crop sequence" studies at the Rosemount Experiment station.

Thor Kommedahl and Roy Wilcoxson found almost four times as much root rot in corn following corn and wheat than in corn following oats, flax or soybeans. Also, there were more root rot fungi in fields of corn-after-corn.

However, there was a big difference in corn varieties--an important point for the farmer considering raising continuous corn. For example, there was less trouble with root rot in Minhybrid 608--a rather resistant variety--when it followed itself than occurred with less resistant hybrids.

Stalk breakage varied; sometimes it was greater in corn following corn, wheat and soybeans and sometimes not. Corn smut was no more severe where corn followed corn than where it followed another crop.

In wheat, root rot was between two and three times more severe in fields that raised wheat the year before, compared to wheat following soybeans. Also, the disease was worse in wheat after oats and flax than after soybeans. But as with corn, there was less root rot trouble in both wheat and oats where resistant varieties were concerned, regardless of the crop sequence.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1959

Immediate release

HERE ARE PROSPECTS FOR VEGETABLES

Consumers can count on plenty of fresh vegetables in markets this spring, as well as more canned vegetables than usual, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

According to U. S. Department of Agriculture forecasts, supplies of fresh asparagus, broccoli and lettuce should be somewhat larger than last spring and supplies of cauliflower should be much larger. Tomato acreage shows a 12 percent decline from a year ago, however.

Stocks of canned vegetables will be well above average during the first half of this year. Smaller stocks of canned asparagus, lima beans and sweet corn are more than offset by the particularly large supplies of canned snap beans, green peas, tomatoes and tomato products and sauerkraut. Mrs. Loomis suggests that consumers watch for week-end specials on these canned goods.

Though frozen vegetables are not as plentiful as last year, supplies are adequate.

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B-3505-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1959

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

DRY-LOT LAMB FEEDING MAKES FOR GOOD LAMB GAINS

CLEARBROOK, MINN. -- John Hulteen follows a sheep raising system that produces lambs weighing a hundred pounds when less than 3½ months old.

In most flocks, this is unheard of. Lambs normally don't get that heavy until five months of age or more.

What makes Hulteen's system different from most is this: He weans the lambs when they are less than 3 months old, separates them from the ewes and never puts the lambs on pasture at all. Instead, they stay in drylot and get the dry feed from weaning time on.

The conventional system is to leave lambs with the ewes and put them both on the same pasture until the lambs are ready for market.

Coupled with this feeding plan, Hulteen has his ewes bred in August for lambing in January and February--about two months earlier than on most sheep farms in the state.

Hulteen says the drylot feeding and early lambing systems combined have these advantages:

1. Rapid turnover. Hulteen gets his lambs to market weight by June, when the market is usually much higher than later in the summer. Last year for example, top lambs were bringing 25 cents in June and dropped to 18 cents by late August.

2. Better use of poor pasture. When ewes aren't caring for lambs, they can get along on poorer quality land.

3. Better worm control. The only place where lambs can get worms is through picking up eggs which ewes drop on pastures. So by keeping lambs and ewes apart this problem is licked and no drenching is needed.

(more)

add 1 Hulteen lamb system

4. Better use of winter labor with early lambing, workers aren't tied up with the flock when they should be in the fields.

5. Better return--if the system is managed well.

The system does have some disadvantages, Hulteen says. "For one thing, lambs that weigh 100 pounds at three months sometimes get sore feet. That's a lot of weight for a lamb to carry this early in life, and the feet often are not fully developed." This, however, is of more concern to the person raising breeding stock than it would be to the lamb feeder.

Second, keeping lambs on drylot calls for more facilities and more feed than does letting lambs run on pasture.

University of Minnesota studies, however, have shown that raising lambs separately and in drylot can actually result in more profit than leaving them with ewes. The system is now being used by several farmers.

During fall and winter months before lambing, ewes on the Hulteen farm get pasture until cold weather, then good hay and very little grain--to prevent mastitis and all the iodized salt they want. They go into lambing sheds around the turn of the year.

"We try to be on hand as much as possible at lambing," says Hulteen. "We treat each navel with iodine, make sure the lambs are dry and nursing well."

Soon after lambing, each ewe and her lamb go into a 4 x 4 pen and stay there until the lamb is tagged and docked at 4 or 5 days of age. Then the lambs go into a "creep feeding" arrangement and start eating the same ration which they get until mature. A ton of this ration contains a thousand pounds shelled corn, 700 pounds oats, 100 pounds linseed oil meal and 200 pounds bran. Hulteen also adds enough aureomycin crumbles to amount to about 15 milligrams per day per lamb.

When the lambs are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 months old, Hulteen weans them completely. The ewes get a restricted ration for the next 10 days, while their udders are drying up, then go out on pasture.

Last year, 39 lambs raised on this system averaged 103 pounds at an average age of around 100 days.

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B-3506-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 27, 1959

Immediate release

FFA AWARD WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Thirty-three Minnesota farm youths today were named winners of state Future Farmers of America awards.

The awards will be presented during the state FFA convention May 3-5 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, according to the state FFA office.

Two awards will go to high school FFA chapters.

Top individual awards will be:

Soil and water management award--Mike Sullivan, 17, Motley; farm mechanics--Eugene Meyer, 17, Winona; star dairy farmer--William Lewison, 17, Owatonna; farm electrification--Gerhardt Bauer, 18, Faribault; star beef farmer--Charles Schaible, 19, Delavan; star crops farmer--Robert Rieke, 17, Fairfax; star hog farmer--Gaylan Larson, 18, Halstad; star poultry farmer, Roger Kingsbury, 17, Faribault; star sheep farmer--Luvern Tvete, 17, Willmar; star forestry farmer--Darrell Peterson, 16, Willow River.

Each of the above winners will receive a \$100 award from the National FFA Foundation to be used for assistance in getting established in farming.

Gary Steen, 17, Ortonville, will receive a plaque for individual leadership from Farm House fraternity on the St. Paul campus.

Alpha Gamma Rho, another fraternity, will give the Forest Lake FFA chapter an award for overall excellence.

Chapters at New Ulm, Winona and Hutchinson will receive \$50 each for having shown the most progress in home-grown feeds. National Dairy Products corporation, National Butter company and Kraft Foods company are sponsoring these awards.

(more)

add 1 FFA winners

Regional awards to individuals will include:

Soil and water management (\$20 each from Minnesota FFA Foundation)--

Ronald Christenson, Fertile; Milton Swan, Little Falls; Keith Strunk, Hoffman;
Richard Carlson, Kerkhoven; Gary Steen, Ortonville; Warren Splett, New Richland;
Donald Groth, Winona.

Regional star dairy farmers (\$20 each from Minnesota FFA Foundation)--

Curran Larson, Halstad; Robert E. Holmgren, Little Falls; LeRoy Pederson,
Cyrus; Delbert Pearson, Milaca; John Spicer, Redwood Falls; Ronald Remus,
Sleepy Eye.

Concrete improvement (\$20 each from Portland Cement association)--

Duane Halstad, Fertile; Roger Sorvari, Toivola-Meadowlands; Darrell Manselle,
Wadena; Alfred Miron, Forest Lake; Warren Duscher, Redwood Falls; Lee
Mendenhall, Garden City; David Bauer, Faribault; Leslie Hegna, Hayfield.

The state FFA star farmer award will be presented during the convention
banquet May 4 in the University's Williams Arena.

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B-3507-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 27, 1959

Immediate release

HEAVY LEGUME WINTER-KILL NOTED

Heavy winter-kill in many alfalfa and clover fields means that numerous Minnesota farmers must turn to emergency hay and pasture crops this year.

University of Minnesota agronomists make that conclusion after inspecting several legume fields in the Twin Cities area. They blame the damage on a winter with little or no snow cover and lower-than-average temperatures. Here are some of their recent observations:

At the Rosemount Experiment station, certain varieties were hard hit even though well-managed (not cut or grazed after Sept. 1). Vernal and Ranger, recommended varieties for Minnesota, came through well in most plots, but the less hardy varieties were severely injured. In many cases the stands will not be good enough to harvest.

On a farm near St. Cloud, an August-seeded field of Vernal alfalfa is completely dead. Even Vernal seeded last spring showed severe injury.

Several fields of alfalfa near Cambridge were heavily damaged by winter-kill.

A field of ladino clover was completely killed near Scandia, and a 1957 seeding of Du Puits alfalfa was also 100 percent dead--even though properly managed last summer and fall. A neighboring field of Vernal had 25 to 40 percent kill.

(more)

add 1 emergency crops

The agronomists, however, offer this advice to farmers: If you have seeded one of the winter-hardy varieties, don't plow up your stand until you're sure it is killed. These varieties are slow to start and especially when the weather is as cool as it has been this spring. These varieties haven't really started to grow yet.

Where legumes are definitely killed, agronomists give this advice for replanting for emergency forage:

1. Oats, if seeded early, makes good hay.
2. A mixture of 10 pounds sudangrass and 60 to 90 pounds soybeans per acre also will give a good hay yield. This mixture should be drilled during the latter part of May or in early June. It needs to be cut when the sudangrass is in the late boot or early heading stage, and shouldn't be allowed to get too coarse.
3. Foxtail millets, drilled in at 25-35 pounds per acre also make good emergency hay.
4. For pasture, one of the best is Piper sudangrass, drilled during late May or early June at 25 to 30 pounds per acre. It can be grazed starting when it is 12 to 18 inches tall. Agronomists advise farmers to be alert for prussic acid poisoning, though this isn't too much of a problem with the Piper variety.

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B-3508-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 27, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

USDA SCIENTIST DESIGNS "AUTOMATIC PILOT" FOR STEERING TRACTOR

An "automatic pilot" that steers a tractor while cultivating corn has been developed by a U. S. Department of Agriculture engineer at the University of Minnesota.

It takes the hard work out of one of the toughest steering jobs farmers normally have with tractors.

With this device, the driver simply starts the tractor on the right row. Then the "pilot" takes over until the tractor reaches the far end of the field.

The driver still turns the tractor around at the end of the row and into the next one. But while actually cultivating, all he need do is ride along.

USDA engineer Louis A. Liljedahl designed the device for use with hydraulic power steering, already a feature on many tractors. Here's how it works: A set of "feelers," which hang from an electric switch unit on the front of the tractor, straddle the corn row. If the tractor moves slightly to the left, for example, the feelers move the opposite way.

This movement closes an electric switch in the pilot mechanism, which in turn opens hydraulic valves in the power steering unit and the tractor is guided back into the proper direction.

At 4 miles per hour (normal speed for cultivating) the tractor will go only 2 or 3 feet after moving away from the row until it is back on course.

The automatic pilot does not affect the tractor's normal steering mechanism; the operator still has full control. Purpose of the device is to make for more accurate cultivating, with less injury to the corn and less fatigue for the operator. It also could make it possible to cultivate at higher speeds.

One tractor firm recently introduced a device similar in principle to the one worked out by Liljedahl. However, Liljedahl has also developed a formula for design of such a steering unit.

Future research will be on whether the pilot will work on extremely small plants, like corn or soybeans 2-3 inches high. This is the stage at which cultivating is most difficult and when automatic steering would be most helpful,

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B-3509-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 28, 1959

Special to weeklies
For use week of May 4

ST. PAUL CAMPUS
ALUMNI GROUP
TO MEET THIS WEEK

All local alumni of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota are invited to the first meeting of the College's Alumni Association this Saturday, May 9.

The meeting will be in conjunction with the Minnesota Royal on the St. Paul campus, and will be held in the new \$1,200,000 Student Center there.

According to Howard Olson, St. Paul, association president, the session will include a tour of new campus buildings, a coffee hour and get-together and an evening alumni dinner and variety show.

College alumni will also be invited to attend dedication services Sunday, May 10, for the Student Center itself and for Bailey Hall, the new St. Paul campus dormitory.

The new Center is the social, cultural and recreational center of the campus, and was recently built entirely without public funds.

Bailey Hall was completed last year and accomodates 150 women and 155 men students on the St. Paul campus.

During the Student Center dedication, Olson will unveil a plaque presented by the Alumni association and to be permanently kept in the building.

Reservations for the Alumni meeting can be made through the Minnesota Alumni association, 205 Coffman Union, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 28, 1959

To all counties
For immediate use

FARM FILLERS

University of Minnesota research shows that seed treating can increase soybean yields, in general, by two or more bushels per acre. And the poorer quality the seed, the more treating helps. Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist, says the material to use is thiram--available under several trade names. It takes about two ounces of material per bushel and the treatment costs no more than 30 cents per acre.

* * * *

September 1, 1957 to February 28, 1959 was the driest 18 month period on record at Minneapolis. According to George Blake, university soil physicist, precipitation during that period was 21.8 inches. Normal is 33.2 inches. For the year 1958, precipitation totaled 16.2 inches at Minneapolis, second lowest for any one year.

* * * *

Here's a brief look at farm employment trends for the future: Lee Taylor, rural sociologist at the University, says that for every 100 workers on farms in 1955, only 85 will be needed in 1965. On the other hand, 137 professional and technical workers will be needed in 1965 for every 100 working 10 years earlier.

* * * *

Severity of root rot or stalk breakage in a corn field depends to some extent on what crop the field raised the year before. University of Minnesota plant pathologists found almost four times as much root rot in corn following corn and wheat than in corn following oats, flax or soybeans. However, the particular hybrid used also made a difference. For example, there was less trouble with root rot in Min-hybrid 608--a rather resistant variety--when it followed itself than occurred with less resistant hybrids.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 28, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
May 4 or later

PICK CHEMICALS
CAREFULLY FOR
KILLING INSECTS

Modern chemicals are valuable weapons for waging war on insects--but there's nothing "magic" about insecticides.

With the wide assortment of insecticides and miticides (anti-mite chemicals) available this year, it's more important than ever to get the right one for the right job. And each one needs to be used with care.

Extension entomologist John Lofgren at the University of Minnesota warns against claims that any one material "will kill all bugs." Such claims simply aren't so. Best thing to do is get insecticides from a reliable dealer. Also:

* Be sure you know what your insect problem is and what to do about it. If you don't know, find out. The county agent, vo-ag instructor, chemical dealer, pest control operator or other authority can give you good information.

* Take time to read labels carefully. Double check the recommended dosages, approved uses and precautions for mixing and applying chemicals. Then follow the directions to the letter and don't take short cuts.

* Store all pesticides where children or pets can't possible reach them. A cabinet which you can lock is best. Remember: any insecticide properly handled is safe. But if misused, it is dangerous to humans as it is to the bugs.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties
For use week of
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UPRIGHT SILOS
HAVE BEST RECORD
FOR SILAGE QUALITY

Of all types of silos, the traditional upright structure still does the best job of keeping silage quality high.

Extension agronomist William Hueg at the University of Minnesota backs that statement up with data from 777 silage samples collected in recent years for the annual Farm and Home Week silage show.

Of the samples from upright silos, 64 percent scored "excellent" or "good"--more than for any other kind of storage. Next best were samples from trench silos, scoring about 40 percent excellent or good. Only a third of the samples from bunker and stack silos scored that high.

Trench, stack and bunker silos can still make good silage, Hueg adds. But you need to use more care with these structures for best results. In each kind, the silage needs to be packed well. It's wise to cover the material with a plastic sheet to prevent surface spoilage.

Preservatives on legume silage are important, too, the evaluations showed. Also, they must be used in recommended amounts--about 10 pounds of chemical or 200 pounds of carbohydrate (ground grain) per ton of chopped forage.

Of samples where ground grain was used in recommended amounts, 82 percent were excellent or good, compared to 65 percent for chemical preservatives. The trouble with the chemicals was most likely the fact that it's difficult to get such a small amount of material mixed in well. Since ground grain is used in much greater quantity, mixing isn't as much of a problem.

For both kinds of preservative, Hueg found silage quality was correspondingly lower when the material was used in less than recommended amounts.

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To all counties

For use week of
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ALL-PURPOSE MIX
DEALS WITH BOTH
INSECTS, DISEASES

Here's an easy way to get double-barrelled protection against plant diseases and insects in your home garden or orchard.

The formula: use an "all-purpose" mixture--one you can mix at home or buy ready-made from your dealer.

According to a pair of University of Minnesota extension men, the mixture has a variety of uses. It works well on strawberries, raspberries, apples, grapes, stone fruits, currants, gooseberries and others.

It's recommended by Herbert Johnson, plant pathologist, and John Lofgren, entomologist. Mix it this way:

1. Put two tablespoons of methoxychlor (50 percent wettable powder) in a gallon of water.
2. Add either two tablespoons of malathion in 25 percent wettable powder, or two teaspoons of the same material in 50 percent emulsion form.
3. Put in either two tablespoons of captan (50 percent powder) or the same amount of ferbam (76 percent wettable powder).

For strawberries, for example, apply the mixture (with captan, not ferbam) just as the first blossom buds appear. This will control sawfly, weevil, plant bugs, spider mites and fruit rot.

The mixture is all you need for a complete apple spray schedule--and again, the fungicide should be captan, and not ferbam. However, ferbam should be used in the mixture for plums, cherries, apricots or grapes.

On raspberries, either captan or ferbam can be used in the mixture, and the same holds true for currants or gooseberries.

County extension offices have complete information on spray recommendations for individual fruits. Proper timing and thorough applications are important.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties
For use week of
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HERE'S HOW TO CONTROL DANDELIONS

Dandelions can become a serious pest in your lawn unless you take steps now to eradicate them.

County Agent _____ passes on some tips from R. J. Stadtherr, in charge of turf research at the University of Minnesota, on how to do the job effectively.

Spraying with 2, 4-D is the most effective way to control dandelions and other broad-leaved weeds such as plantain and purslane. Digging dandelions is not effective unless you are able to get practically all of the root. Use the amine form or a low volatility ester form of 2, 4-D or a product recommended for lawns. The ester form commonly used for field weeds is highly volatile and will injure nearby flowers and shrubs.

Apply the spray on a still, sunny day when the temperature is between 60 and 70°F. and when the weeds are actively growing. When temperatures are higher, 2, 4-D becomes very volatile and is likely to damage ornamentals. Use the spray according to manufacturer's directions, being careful that it does not drift to flowers or nearby shrubs. Holding the sprayer close to the ground will reduce chances of drift.

The 2, 4-D spray is most effective if the lawn is fertilized a week or two before it is applied.

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

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

Spraying with 2, 4-D will injure clover, but the clover will usually recover, Stadtherr says.

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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
May 4

CHICKEN HEADS
MAY LIST OF
PLENTIFUL FOODS

May promises an abundance of many foods popular with both indoor and outdoor cooks.

Broiler-fryer chickens head the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for May, reports Home Agent _____. Supplies of these young birds are likely to be 16 to 18 percent larger than a year ago. Prepared in the oven or frying pan or on the backyard grill, they're equally delicious.

_____ suggests that one of the easiest methods of preparing this young chicken is to brush each piece lightly with oil or soft fat, season with salt and pepper, place pieces skin side down on a rack in a shallow pan and bake in a 400°F. oven. After 30 minutes turn pieces and baste with pan drippings. The chicken will be done in about an hour, with a minimum of effort on the part of the homemaker.

Plenty of eggs for cooking and entertaining are in prospect, even though May production will begin a seasonal decline.

May markets will also have plenty of pork and family-size turkeys at moderate prices. The liberal supplies of pork mean more lard for pastries and other baking.

Vegetable fats and oils will be abundant for cooking and salad dressings.

For salads, too, large shipments of celery will be coming in from Florida and California. Served raw and crisp as a relish or cooked and creamed, celery can add appeal to family menus. Potatoes will also be abundant this month.

As the peak season for milk production approaches, milk and dairy products will be plentiful.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties

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

KEEP CLOTHES
SIMPLE FOR
SMART-LOOK

Clothes are supposed to accent you, not steal the show, says 4-H Club Agent

_____ . The dress shouldn't be more important than you are.

So if you want a smart-looking dress, whether you are making or buying it, keep it simple.

Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these clothing selection tips for teen-agers and adults:

Look for a fashionable dress with simple lines. A dress with few details will often look more expensive than one which is cluttered. Choose from the current fashion only those lines which are flattering for you. A good basic dress will last through many fashion changes.

Buy good quality. A cheap garment often loses its shape. Poor quality fabric can make sewing difficult.

Choose a subtle color that is good for you. An easy way to find which are your colors is to collect colorful napkins, scarves or fabric scraps. Then hold these next to your face and decide which makes you look the prettiest.

Check the dress fit. If the pattern is too large, alter it. If the dress you bought seems a little too full around the waist, take it in. No matter how lovely a dress is, if it doesn't fit, the effect is lost.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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SPECIAL to St. Paul Pioneer Press
County Agent Introduction

Spruce trees in a windbreak which he helped set out 25 years ago on the Joe Milberg farm near Milaca are pointed out by Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. With him is Clayton Grabow, agricultural agent in Mille Lacs County.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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Animal health and other problems concerning body functions of livestock have major importance for both farmers and the general public. The following six articles explain some of the research aimed at dealing with these problems-- research conducted at the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dear Friend:


Livestock diseases over the years have cost the state countless millions of dollars.

But the cost would be much greater were it not for continuing research, like that in the University's College of Veterinary Medicine. And this research at present is costing the public only .1 percent of the value of all livestock and poultry. College scientists currently have 34 research projects on diseases affecting all our livestock and poultry, and much of the research has implications beyond the livestock disease problems themselves.

As Dr. W. T. S. Thorp, dean of the College, says, "Veterinary Medicine is medicine applied to animals in all its aspects." The following six articles explain some of this research and service and its importance to Minnesota.

The articles are for release starting Monday, May 4.

Sincerely,


Phillip J. Tichenor
Information Specialist

MAY 4 1959

Immediate release

SCIENTIST EXPLORES TASTE DIFFERENCES IN ANIMALS-- First in a series

Chickens can definitely taste many of the things they eat, but they don't have a "sweet tooth,"

This is contrary to some old beliefs; it was once thought these birds couldn't taste anything at all.

A University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine ^{anatomist,} /Dr. Ralph L. Kitchell, recently made these findings while conducting basic research at the Royal Veterinary college in Sweden. Now he is using these findings as a basis for further research at the University of Minnesota.

He points out that by understanding some of the mysteries of the taste mechanism, there is a more scientific basis for finding ways to coax livestock and poultry to eat their feed.

One of the key problems in livestock and poultry production is that animals often don't eat their feed, regardless of its nutritional value.

Some other findings Dr. Kitchell made:

* Artificial sweetening with saccharine wouldn't make feed any tastier to livestock. From what's known, only humans, monkeys and pigeons taste saccharine.

* Chickens can taste bitter substances like quinine, while pigeons can't. Thus, farm fowl may turn up their beaks at wild fruit which pigeons eat with relish.

* Cows, goats and sheep can't taste plain water, but chickens can.

* Calves can taste sugar--if they move their tongues around while eating it.

As Dr. Kitchell uses the term, taste refers only to the responses in the brain resulting from impulses from taste buds on the tongue. He adds that in the broad sense, "taste" is affected by many other things--temperature, odors, smells,

(more)

add 1 taste research

appearance and so on. But he feels much basic study on the taste mechanism itself is needed before broader questions can be answered.

At the University, Dr. Kitchell is launching more studies on taste, using cathode ray equipment which measures actual taste responses from nerves which run from the tongue to the brain.

Dr. Kitchell explains that anatomical response to taste actually occurs in one certain area of the brain, where taste impulses are brought via certain nerves from the taste buds on the tongue.

Animals vary widely in their ability to taste things. Some are not affected by certain tastes at all. Chickens, for example, can't taste sugar or saccharine.

Here's how Dr. Kitchell conducts his studies: He puts the animal under anesthetic, just as he would for conducting an operation. The nerves from the tongue are exposed and put on electrodes, which in turn lead to a device called a cathode ray oscillograph.

Then different food substances are placed on the animal's tongue. If there is no taste response to the substance, a line on the cathode ray machine's screen will stay level. But if there actually is a taste response, the nerve will "fire" and cause a bump or peak on the line on the screen. The scientist can then determine the intensity of the taste stimulus according to the frequency of the "firing," or bumps in the line. Photographs of the line movements can be taken to compare taste responses for different animals and for different substances.

Similar studies were done on humans by scientists in Sweden, and Dr. Kitchell says the taste reactions of man are very similar to what he has found with monkeys.

Many of the studies Dr. Kitchell did in Sweden were on poultry. He used quinine, for example, to see how chickens reacted to a bitter substance. The "firings" on the cathode ray machine were very frequent, indicating an acute sense of taste to this material.

He also found, however, that pigeons and chickens both respond to water more strongly than anything else.

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~~Immediate release~~ MAY 5 1959

SOYBEAN PRODUCT IS "TOOL" FOR BONE MARROW INJURY RESEARCH--
Second on a series

A soybean product has turned out to be a key "tool" for studying radiation injury.

The product is soybean oil meal extracted by the trichlorethylene (TCE) process. In 1951 it produced many fatal cases of aplastic anemia in cattle and has since been dropped from use by livestock producers.

University of Minnesota scientists have found that the aplastic anemia resulting from this oil meal is very similar to the condition caused by gamma radiation, in which the bone marrow is also damaged. So the TCE-meal allows scientists to compare its effects with those of radiation injury.

The current studies are being directed by Dr. Jay Sautter in the College of Veterinary Medicine and Dr. M. O. Schultze in the department of agricultural biochemistry.

It all started in the early 1950's when several Minnesota cattle herds were hit by aplastic anemia. This condition results from the bone marrow being damaged to where it can no longer produce blood cells circulating in the body. The marrow produces these cells in the normal animal or man.

Animals affected by the anemia developed hemorrhages throughout the body and died in almost all cases. The trouble was soon traced to soybean oil meal extracted by the "Trichloroethylene" (TCE) process, which was immediately discontinued by feed manufacturers. Soybean oil meal extracted by other processes does not cause the fatal condition.

(more)

add 1 bone marrow injury research

"This aplastic anemia condition had been noted before in Europe," according to Dr. Sautter, "but until the TCE-soybean meal problem came up here we hadn't seen much of it in this country. It has since been discovered that aplastic anemia is the same condition which is caused by gamma radiation."

With such a tool available, Sautter and his co-workers have launched a large scale study, working under a \$60,000 3-year grant from the Atomic Energy commission.

"There are three known methods of producing aplastic anemia," according to Drs. Sautter and Schultze. "One is gamma radiation, the second is TCE-extracted soybean oil meal and the third is an amino acid--which we call DCVC--obtained from the TCE meal. The DCVC is what we are actually injecting into animals to produce and study irradiation injury." Agricultural biochemists are currently synthesizing the DCVC for current studies.

Already, this research has brought some important findings. Drs. Sautter and Schultze have found that calves receiving gamma radiation, or the DCVC, can be restored to complete health if injected a short time later with a small amount of their own bone marrow removed before irradiation. Such a treatment, they say, has definite possibilities as a cure for gamma radiation injury.

Bone marrow is a fluid which could be collected from different types of animals--and humans, for that matter--and stored as a precaution against radiation dangers.

Dr. Isbin from the department of chemical engineering and Dr. Loken from the department of radiology in the Medical School are assisting with the work on radiation. This work, Dr. Sautter points out, is another example of effective cooperation of scientists in different parts of the University for the common benefit of all people.

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Immediate release MAY 6 1959

A THIRD OF MASTITIS COULD BE PREVENTED, SCIENTISTS LEARN--
Third in a series

A third or more of the mastitis in Minnesota's dairy herds could be cured with antibiotic treatment--if dairymen used the treatment properly and wherever it's needed.

This would save some \$5 million annually which the disease is now costing dairy farmers in milk production and death losses.

Scientists in the University of Minnesota's College of Veterinary Medicine have confirmed studies from other states showing that the "strep" (streptococcus) form of mastitis can be eliminated with antibiotics now available. And the strep form accounts for between 30 and 40 percent of all mastitis in the state.

For the remaining 60 percent or more of mastitis, the answer isn't so simple. "Staph" (staphylococcus) mastitis, the most common other type, cannot be eliminated with antibiotics, although treatment will cure it temporarily in a third of the cases.

This, then, is the current problem in mastitis research: find an effective treatment for the staph form of mastitis. Together, the strep and staph forms account for 90 percent of all mastitis in Minnesota cattle.

Drs. K. L. Loken and H. H. Hoyt, who are working on the problem, explain that "mastitis" really means any inflammation in the mammary system.

(more)

add 1 mastitis

Although 90 percent of it is caused by the streptococcus and staphylococcus organisms, other organisms can also cause the condition.

Mastitis can also result from physical injury. And worst of all, mastitis is most common in high-producing cows. Why? Because heavy-milkers have large udders, more udder tissue and are therefore more susceptible to both injury and infection.

Staph mastitis is usually more acute and more often kills cows that does the strep form. In some herds, Dr. Loken and Dr. Hoyt have successfully treated cows infected with staph mastitis, only to have the ailment show up again in the same cattle a week or two later. However, this temporary relief is sometimes enough to save the life of a cow with an acute case.

The Minnesota scientists have made some important headway on the problem. While mastitis has different forms, Dr. Loken and Dr. Hoyt have found that where a farmer raises his own replacements, the cause can usually be traced to a single type of organism.

This, of course, helps simplify the treating problem, since different forms require different types of treatment.

What this all means is that a farmer can't always completely stamp out this disease. But he can in many cases reduce the infection to a considerable extent. Based on current knowledge, Dr. Loken and Dr. Hoyt offer this advice:

1. Keep a close watch on individual cows. Those with swollen or inflamed udders or flaky milk should be milked last. This can help prevent spreading the infection from one cow to another.
2. Dip the teat cups in a disinfectant solution between each milking. This also helps keep down spreading of infection.
3. When mastitis occurs in a herd, call the veterinarian. If the streptococcus form is what's causing the trouble, every infested cow in the herd must be detected. Proper treatment with antibiotics can virtually eliminate the problem.

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MAY 7 1959

UNIVERSITY SCIENTIST PIONEERS USE OF NEW ANEMIA TREATMENT--
Fourth in a series

Thousands of little pigs in Minnesota owe their good health to an English-developed treatment for iron-deficiency anemia.

However, the idea might not have caught on as quickly but for some pioneering by scientists in the University of Minnesota's College of Veterinary Medicine.

The treatment is the now widely-used and effective technique of injecting an iron-dextran solution into little pigs a few days after birth. It can both prevent anemia and cure pigs already suffering from the ailment.

Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, veterinary pathologist in the College, was one of the first in the U. S. to try the treatment. He learned about it while browsing through some British veterinary journals one day in 1956. A quick letter to the British scientists brought him a small amount of the material and his tests were under way.

Since then, Dr. Kernkamp and his co-workers have tested the treatment on more than 500 little pigs. Results have been so favorable that the iron-dextran compound and other iron-containing preparations are now widely available.

This, however, wasn't the first treatment for iron-deficiency anemia in pigs. Far from it. Dr. Kernkamp himself found in the late 1920's that little pigs could get enough iron from certain kinds of soil to prevent the ailment. Other

(more)

add 1 iron-deficiency

researchers learned you could take care of the problem by treating the sow's udder with iron sulfate.

Both of the early treatments are still popular. So why use the injections? The reason, Dr. Kernkamp explains, is to have a method for individual treatment. By injecting each pig with an iron compound, you're more certain he gets the medicine and in the right dose.

Also, injections bring about cures faster in pigs already suffering from anemia. Pigs with low hemoglobin levels--a measure of iron-deficiency anemia--could be injected with iron-dextran and have normal hemoglobin levels by a week later. Recovery would take longer with other treatments.

Current recommendations are for treating with injectable iron compounds when pigs are 3 to 4 days old. However, time of application is one problem receiving a good deal of attention in current University studies on the anemia problem.

Iron-deficiency anemia is a major disease problem in little pigs. It became more common as farmers changed to early farrowing, such as in February or March when pigs are confined. When pigs are farrowed outside, they get iron from the soil and the condition may never appear.

Iron-deficiency anemia is a reduction in the hemoglobin level and in the number of red blood cells. Symptoms in pigs are paleness around the eyes and nose, wrinkling of the skin over the neck and shoulders and sometimes diarrhea. The condition is often fatal and is most common between the third and fifth week. It most commonly affects the more rapidly-growing pigs on the farm.

Pigs don't get iron from their mother's milk. And until they are 3 to 4 weeks old, they don't eat much else. Therefore, some extra form of iron is necessary until they are on full feed and are eating enough iron.

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University Farm and Home News
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~~Immediate~~ release

VETERINARY SCIENTISTS SUGGEST WAYS TO CONTROL SHIPPING FEVER--
Fifth in a series

Beef calves that get the sniffles after a long trip are a major headache to Minnesota livestock producers.

The "sniffles" in this case are one symptom of shipping fever, a disease that hits many shipped-in feeder cattle and which can be hard on a cattlemen's pocketbook. Fortunately, scientists at the University of Minnesota's College of Veterinary Medicine are recommending a procedure which can keep losses from shipping fever at a minimum.

The procedure is simply this: keep a close watch on any cattle recently shipped from a distant area. When and if any show signs of the disease, call a local veterinarian and treat the animals according to his recommendations. Several antibiotics are effective against the disease, if used in time.

Dr. Dale K. Sorenson is the veterinary scientist leading current research on shipping fever. He explains that the condition is an infection in the upper respiratory system, similar to the common cold. Besides runny noses, symptoms include high temperature, coughing, general sluggishness and failure to eat.

In severe cases, untreated animals with shipping fever may develop pneumonia or other complications and even die. Short of killing, the disease may become chronic, resulting in poor growth and loss in profit.

Dr. Sorenson's research shows that most animals trucked or sent by rail more than a few hundred miles get the disease. But only 10 or 20 percent normally show the obvious symptoms and need treatment. The rest have the fever in "subclinical" form and show few or no outward signs of illness.

The veterinary scientists recently kept close watch on 31 Hereford steers shipped from Aberdeen, S. D., to St. Paul. Twenty-five actually got the disease, but only 6 developed cases severe enough to be noticed and treated.
(more)

add 1 shipping fever

If an experienced stockman can't see signs of shipping fever, Dr. Sorenson says, he usually need not worry about it. Only the 10 or 20 percent getting the acute form need treatment; since antibiotics are expensive, it wouldn't pay to indiscriminately treat the whole herd.

Dr. Sorenson's studies on shipping fever are part of a joint research project involving several colleges and universities.

One thing he has found is that animals shipped directly from first loading point to final destination--without stopping anywhere in between--are less apt to be bothered by shipping fever. But the more frequent the stops and the more time at each stopping point, the worse shipping fever may be in the cattle.

Also, cattle stopped at several points take longer to reach final destination. By then, the condition may already be so acute that treatment will no longer help.

Tranquilizers have been studied as a shipping fever preventive, but Dr. Sorenson says they need more evaluation before being generally recommended.

What causes shipping fever? This is the central question in Dr. Sorenson's current research. The exact organism to blame has not been determined, but evidence so far points to a virus.

There is also a question concerning the "pasteurella" organisms which are present in respiratory tracts of most cattle. They sometimes cause pneumonia, which is a common "secondary" infection that goes along with shipping fever.

Yet, Dr. Sorenson has found that pasteurella organisms themselves don't initially cause shipping fever. One current theory is that something else causes shipping fever to begin with--a condition which may "trigger" a pasteurella infection.

It's possible that in addition to the virus, some stress, such as exposure and fatigue from shipping, is necessary to make the animal susceptible to the secondary pasteurella infection which then results in a severe case of shipping fever.

These questions, however, need a good deal of further study, Dr. Sorenson says. But only by answering them will it ever be possible to seek ways to immunize animals against shipping fever.

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~~Immediate~~ release MAY 5 1959

DIAGNOSTIC LAB KEEPS CHECK ON LIVESTOCK DISEASES--Sixth in a series

Minnesota farmers have their own "early warning system" for spotting sudden outbreaks of new livestock diseases.

This warning system is the Animal Diagnostic laboratory of the University of Minnesota's College of Veterinary Medicine and the State Livestock Sanitary board.

Head of the laboratory is Dr. Reuel Fenstermacher who says the laboratory has accommodated "most any non-human creature that walks or flies" since he first came here in 1928.

Whether it's a cattle blood test for brucellosis, a hog autopsy or a post-mortem check on a rabid skunk, the laboratory is fulfilling a vital function.

Counting both serological (blood) tests and other analyses, the laboratory performs hundreds of thousands of tests yearly. It is the official animal diagnosis center for the state's 500 veterinarians, for the livestock industry and for the public.

The major facility of the laboratory is now in a temporary building on the St. Paul campus, but is scheduled to move in a new building to be completed next winter. There are two regional laboratories--one at Willmar and another which operates during the winter at Detroit Lakes. Both are primarily for testing turkey flocks for pullorum and paratyphoid diseases.

At the main laboratory in St. Paul, Dr. Fenstermacher says diagnoses were made on some 18-20,000 individual turkeys and on nearly 10,000 chickens during the past year. Other analyses included about 500 individual swine, around 400 cattle, more than 300 skunks (the majority being rabies cases) and several other species of wild animals. These diagnoses are in addition to the thousands of blood tests.

(more)

add 1 diagnostic laboratory

From long-time summaries of diagnoses, the College of Veterinary Medicine keeps close tab on the livestock disease situation. For example, tests show that according to percentage of infection, tuberculosis and brucellosis in livestock are pretty well under control.

Looming as a serious problem, however, is leptospirosis in swine, cattle, horses and dogs. "Lepto," as it is called, wasn't even recognized in this country until about 15 years ago. Last year, however, approximately 15 percent of 14,000 blood samples checked in the laboratory showed evidence of leptospirosis infections. Infection percentage of leptospirosis ranged from 12 percent of swine and dog blood samples to 16 percent in cattle samples.

In turkeys, the diagnosis laboratory has found that one common problem is "ornithosis," a disease affecting about 13 percent of all breeding flocks in the state, according to serological tests.

Rabies is definitely becoming a more serious problem, Dr. Fenstermacher says. Recent years have seen an increasing number of positive diagnoses for this disease--many of which have involved skunks.

Just why the skunk is so often a carrier of rabies isn't entirely known. But at any rate, skunks transmit rabies to many other animals--including pets and livestock.

Services of the diagnostic laboratory are available to all citizens of the state, but Dr. Fenstermacher urges persons to contact the laboratory through their veterinarians.

Animals sent to the laboratory for diagnosis are never returned. This precaution, Dr. Fenstermacher explains, is necessary to protect the farmer's livestock from further spread of infections on his premises. Neither, according to Dr. Fenstermacher, should an owner who has been in the diagnostic laboratory post mortem room "look over" his own livestock without first completely changing clothes. As soon as the new laboratory is operating, livestock owners will not be permitted to enter the post mortem rooms. The reason, again, is to prevent spread of infections to the fullest extent possible.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 29, 1959

Immediate release

FARM CENSUS TO BE MADE IN MINNESOTA, U. S.

Each of Minnesota's 150,000 or more farms will be visited by a U. S. census representative this fall, as part of the 17th Nationwide Farm Census.

The last such farm census was held in 1954, according to Luther Pickrel, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Pickrel says all farm owners will be urged to cooperate with the census enumerators. All census information is kept strictly confidential, but all farms must be counted.

Census takers will ask for three kinds of information:

1. A count of farm resources - farms, area, acres of cropland, livestock numbers, number of workers and kinds of equipment.
2. A record of farm products produced and sold in 1959.
3. Information on selected farming activities - such as how many days the operator worked off the farm, how much gasoline and oil was used and how much fertilizer and lime he applied.

Representatives of several farm organizations, including the Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau, the Grange and several cooperatives served on an advisory committee to determine what questions would be asked.

The 1954 Minnesota farm census showed 165,324 farms in the state. Of this number, 146,527 were classified as "commercial" farms. This means that either the operator worked off the farm less than 100 days or the off-farm income of operator and family was less than farm income.

(more)

add 1 farm census

Farms not listed as commercial were part-time, residential or institutional farms.

Of the commercial farms in 1954, 46,975 were in the \$5-9,000 category on value of farm products sold annually - more than any other category. Numbers in other categories were: \$250 to \$1,199 - 9,350; \$1,200 to \$2,499 - 23,103; \$2,500 to \$4,999 - 40,588; \$10,000 to \$24,999 - 23,503; over \$25,000 - 3,008.

Since 1954 there have been a number of changes between and within these classifications. But Pickrel says we do not know where they have taken place nor to what degree. The census will provide this information.

The census also benefits farmers in a number of other ways.

First, it serves as a bench mark for the crop reporting and outlook work being used by more and more Minnesota farmers.

Second, it is the most effective means we have of learning of trends and changes in our communities and in the various commodity and livestock sectors of agriculture. It serves as a basis for decision-making in local, state and national programs, both public and private.

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MINN. WOMEN OBSERVE HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK

More than 48,000 women in Minnesota will observe National Home Demonstration week May 3-9.

They are homemakers who are taking part in the extension home program, an educational program planned by local women and carried into homes and communities by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the local county. They are among nearly 7 million homemakers in the nation as a whole who will join in special observances during National Home Demonstration week. "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World" is the theme for the week.

In Minnesota, the week will be marked by Achievement Day programs in many counties. In addition, exhibits will call attention to the practical help offered to homemakers in the state by out-of-school learning activities under the professional guidance of 69 county home agents and 8 state extension home economists.

Throughout the year, 48,060 women studied various phases of home-making, family living and civic responsibility in 3,397 organized groups. More than 21,000 members served as local leaders, helping to present lessons to their local groups. Through the efforts of the county home agents in Minnesota, extension home economists and group leaders, the extension home program has given assistance during the past year to:

- 89,306 families with information on foods and nutrition
- 82,849 families on clothing
- 44,926 families on safety
- 42,981 families on furnishings and equipment
- 33,621 families on the house and its surroundings
- 33,912 families on problems connected with family life
- 33,422 families on health
- 33,301 families on management

In addition, through meetings, home visits, newspaper articles, radio and television programs, home agents assisted nearly 116,000 rural and urban families in adopting new techniques which are improving their homes and family living.

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KEEP COLOR PRINCIPLES IN MIND IN DECORATING HOME

Sprucing up the home for spring usually includes some painting or wall-papering to brighten up rooms with new touches of color.

Choice of color is a personal matter. However, in order to make color combinations in home decorating successful and functional, it is important to follow a few general principles, according to Juliette Myren, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Colors in rooms that open from one to another, such as the living room and dining room, should be similar or coordinated. If the colors look pleasing together, chairs and accessories can be taken from one room to another and not look out of place. If you move to another house, rugs and curtains are much more adaptable if many rooms of your home are furnished in coordinated colors.

Warm colors, such as reds and yellows, should generally be used in north rooms, and cool colors, such as blues and greens, in south rooms. However, in Minnesota where there is so much cool and cold weather, some warm coloring can be used in almost any room. Warm colors have the tendency to make rooms look smaller. Cool colors give the impression of enlarging a room. If a room is very small, you will want to avoid bright, warm colors for large areas such as walls. Use instead a neutral color such as a beige or a soft yellow or pink.

A favorite picture can suggest a color scheme. Select from the picture three or four colors that make a particularly lovely combination. Another method of selecting a color scheme is to use the colors in a printed drapery, slip cover fabric or a figured rug.

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