

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

What Colors Make Food Appealing?
Put Energy-Saving Methods to Work in Heat
Laundering White Nylon
Does It Pay to Can?

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Freeze Fish to Enjoy Later

FCOD

What Colors Make Food Appealing?

Have you ever stopped to think that the color of a dish may make food look either unattractive or very appetizing?

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota, says the warm colors - sand, cream, yellow, gold, beige, tan and brown - are flattering backgrounds for most foods. For example, a baked potato, a pork chop and frozen peas will look appetizing on a brown or sand-colored plate.

On the other hand, mashed potatoes and cauliflower would be uninteresting on a white plate.

Blue is one of the hardest colors to use. A yellow food such as corn may look well on blue, but some foods do not. Milk served from a blue glass will not have as much appeal as milk served from a gold glass.

Mrs. Zabel's point: Think of the color of the dish in relation to the food you serve.

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HOME MANAGEMENTPut Energy-Saving Methods to Work in Heat

Why not give yourself a little more leisure this summer by putting a few energy-saving practices to work?

Here are some time and energy savers recommended by extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota:

- o Save ironing by buying easy-care clothing and fabrics.
- o Put away unused gadgets and bric-a-brac for summer.
- o Use place mats in place of tablecloths.
- o Use drain-dry method instead of wiping dishes.
- o Use detergents in water to soak cooking utensils for quick washing.
- o Use foil in broiler pan to avoid constant cleaning.
- o Make a double recipe and freeze and store the extra food for later use.

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Laundering White Nylon

To prevent your white nylon blouses and slips from turning yellow after laundering, here are a few suggestions to keep in mind:

1. Thorough washing is a "must," preferably in a machine if construction of the garment permits. Use a heavy-duty soap or synthetic detergent and hot water. Sometimes the "dunk and rinse" in the ^{Wash}~~wash~~ bowl is overdone.

2. Thorough rinsing is equally important, to remove every trace of suds or soap particles. If left in, these may cause discoloration of the fabric. Use water softeners if the water is very hard, to get rid of soap residues.

3. Wash white only with other whites. Nylon will "attract" color, even from pastels. This absorption of color will show up as gray or yellow.

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FOOD AND NUTRITIONDoes It Pay to Can?

Does it pay to can at home?

An answer may be found in research conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. According to USDA studies, cost of canning a quart jar, including cost of glass jar, dome lid, band and fuel, amounts to approximately 3 cents. The costs were estimated on an eight-year basis, since life of a glass fruit jar averages eight years.

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

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

Comparing the cost of a jar of home-canned food with the cost of the same amount of commercially canned product will give you a fairly accurate estimate of what you can save at home. Of course, you must consider the value of your own time, too!

* * *

Ice Cream in Home Freezer

Ice cream packed in ordinary waxed cardboard cartons will keep its quality longer in the home freezer if you wrap the carton in heavy aluminum foil.

That's the recommendation of University of Minnesota dairy researchers. They also found that the ice cream will keep its quality satisfactorily for about a month if it's firmly frozen and is protected from melting in the transfer from store to home freezer and then if it's stored at a uniform temperature of zero degrees F. or below. Those lower temperatures will usually be found near the bottom of the cabinet.

When using only part of a carton, be sure to return the unused part to the freezer before the ice cream thaws. Ups and downs in temperature cause ice cream to lose its smoothness and become coarse, or icy in texture.

FREEZING FOODSScald Vegetables Before Freezing

Every year that old questions comes up, "Is it necessary to scald vegetables before freezing them?"

The answer is a very definite "Yes." Experiments in the food processing laboratory at the University of Minnesota show that vegetables that aren't scalded lose much of their original color and flavor and take on an unpleasant, straw-like taste. Unscalded vegetables also lose ascorbic acid - or vitamin C - much more rapidly during storage than the scalded vegetables.

If you want your frozen vegetables to be as high in quality next winter as they were when you put them into the freezer, scald them before freezing.

Follow the specific timetables for scalding each vegetables as given in Extension Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables." Get a copy of the folder at the county extension office.

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Slice Strawberries for Best Flavor

Those delicious homegrown strawberries you plan to put into the freezer will taste best next winter if you slice them and pack them in sugar.

According to J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantarella of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory, sliced berries retain more of the full strawberry flavor because there's more sugar penetration.

Use 1 pound of sugar to 4 or 5 pounds of fruit--or 1 cup sugar to 8 or 9 cups of hulled berries.

If you want to freeze some whole berries, pack them in a sugar syrup, using 3 to 4 cups of sugar to 1 quart of cold water.

* * *

Freeze Fish to Enjoy Later

Freezing some of the fish various members of the family catch on special outings this summer will be a good reminder next winter of family fun.

An easy way to freeze the fish is to place it in a metal bread pan or two-pound coffee can and cover the fish with water. Then freeze it. If you use a bread pan, take the block of ice out of the pan and wrap it in waxed locker paper. Then store it in the freezer. Thaw the ice under the cold water faucet when you're ready to use the fish.

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GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JULY
By O. C. Turnquist
C. Gustav Hard
Extension Horticulturists

Fruits -- O. C. Turnquist

1. Renovation of the June-bearing strawberry patch should be completed as soon after harvest as possible. Cut off and remove all foliage. Rake out the straw used for the mulch. Narrow the rows to about eight inches wide using a plow, cultivator or hoe. The remaining narrow row should be hand hoed to remove weeds and old plants. Apply one pound of a high nitrogen fertilizer for each 25 feet of row.
2. Mulch your everbearing strawberries after a good rain. Use ground corn cobs, sawdust, chopped straw or lawn clippings. This will keep the soil cool, conserve moisture and keep berries clean.
3. Watersprouts and suckers should be removed from fruit trees now. These rob the rest of the tree of needed water and minerals.
4. Keep your raspberries cultivated until harvest time. Weeds compete for moisture and nutrients and as a result restrict new cane growth and berry size.
5. Keep the foliage on fruit plants free from insect injury by spraying with methoxychlor and malathion. Follow recommendations in the Home Fruit Spray Guide, Extension Pamphlet 184, available from your county extension office.

Vegetables -- O. C. Turnquist

1. Mulch your rows of vegetables this month. Two or three inches of grass clippings, ground corn cobs, sawdust, straw or shavings will smother weeds, conserve moisture, and keep edible parts of plants free of dirt.
2. Don't cultivate the vegetable plants deeply. Root pruning will cause poor plant development and abnormal fruits. This is one of the causes of blossom-end rot of

tomatoes. A mulch around tomatoes will prevent this trouble.

3. Stop harvesting asparagus this month. Allow the fern-like tops to develop so food can be made for next year's growth. Don't remove tops until next spring.
4. Spray your potatoes and tomatoes with Zineb (Parzate or Dithane) for control of foliage blights. Apply every 7 to 10 days and follow directions on the container.
5. Chewing insects on cabbage, cucumbers and other vegetables can be safely controlled with Methoxychlor. Controlling cucumber beetles will also prevent bacterial wilt which causes "die back" and wilting of vines.
6. Watch for presence of aphids or plant lice. These can be troublesome on tomatoes. Malathion gives good control if directions on the package are followed.
7. If your tomato plants are close together in the garden, they should be pruned to two or three stems and supported to stakes. Prune out the lateral branches that develop between the stem and the leaf.
8. Thin out your carrots, beets and onions if you haven't already done so.
9. Don't cut off the suckers or tillers on the sweet corn plants. Research has shown that these make more food for the rest of the plant than was once believed.

Ornamentals - C. Gustav Hard

1. This is the month to buy or transplant iris. Iris will thrive in full sun or partial shade. Plant iris where they will receive some wind protection. Lift the old clumps carefully so that a good root system is maintained. Plant the iris so that the rhizome is just below the soil level.
2. Pansies prefer a cool soil. When hot weather comes, give the pansies a summer mulch. Watch for red spider on pansies.
3. Painted daisies, columbine, delphiniums, and other tall-growing perennials that have produced many basal leaves and tall flower stalks should be cut back to the lower set of leaves. Many of these perennials will bloom a second time if they are cut back when most of the petals have fallen.

4. Check your evergreens for red spider mites. Shake the branch on a clean sheet of white paper. Small red dots that move on the paper are probably the red spiders. Use malathion, Ovatron, or Aramite for control. Repeated applications may be necessary.
5. Control insects and diseases in your flower garden by a regular spraying program. Many all-purpose mixtures are available. Various manufacturers have their own formulas, so follow directions on the containers closely.

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Immediate release

PLENTIFUL FOODS INCLUDE TURKEY, PLUMS

Turkey and plums are on the menu for July.

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reports that these two foods lead the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for the month.

Turkeys merit special attention during July because an unusually large proportion of the 1959 turkey crop will be marketed during the month. Most of the birds coming to market will be family size, including many in the five-pound class. These are particularly suitable for frying or barbecuing. There will also be a generous supply of turkeys weighing 8 to 12 pounds. Mrs. Loomis suggests that a roast turkey may be the answer to "what to serve" the family gathering on July Fourth.

The crop of plums from California, Oregon and other western states is larger than usual, with a wide assortment of varieties.

Several of July's plentiful foods are those most popular in hot weather. Ice cream is one; lemons and limes for cooling drinks are others. Although early varieties of peaches have been available for several weeks, the main crops from South Carolina and Georgia will arrive in July.

Midwestern gardens and vegetable fields will produce a wide assortment of vegetables.

Egg production will continue high and prices are expected to remain low.

Peanut butter and vegetable fats and oils, which have been plentiful ever since last year's crops were harvested, complete the roster of plentiful foods for July.

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Immediate release

UNIVERSITY STUDY SERVES AS GUIDE FOR DAIRY HERD EXPANSION

Minnesota dairy farmers struggling with the trend toward bigger herds and new laborsaving methods now can turn to a recent University of Minnesota bulletin for a practical guide in making their decisions.

The publication is Station Bulletin 449, "Effect of Herd Size on Dairy Chore Labor," It reports a study by L. M. Day, U. S. Department of Agriculture economist, and H. J. Aune and G. A. Pond, former agricultural economists at the University.

The economists point out that labor is the limiting factor on most dairy farms. Therefore, a dairy farmer must know how much extra labor is needed as herd size goes up. The bulletin gives answers to questions like that.

For example, making the herd twice as big will not necessarily double labor requirements. A 20-cow herd might take 1,886 hours of labor each year. Twice that many cows, under the same conditions, would take 3,009 hours. Number of hours per year for each cow drops from 94.3 with the small herd to 75.2 with the 40-cow herd.

But the economists remind farmers that annual labor requirement is not as important as amount of labor necessary during a certain time of year. Take hay-making season, for example. With a big crop of hay demanding his attention, a dairy farmer may find himself pinched for time. Therefore, the economists say, periods like haymaking season might be the "bottleneck" that limits size of the dairy herd.

To help farmers solve such a problem, the bulletin includes tables that show amount of labor needed during each month of the year for different cropping systems and miscellaneous jobs.

The bulletin also includes tables that help a farmer fit the size of his dairy herd to available labor, in summer or winter. Allowances are made for different milking, feeding and manure handling systems.

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B-3586-jrm

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Immediate release

MID-SUMMER SEEDING OKAY FOR HAY CROPS

Farmers caught short on hay land as a result of dry weather or heavy winter-kill can still get more land seeded in time for 1960 production.

Seeding alfalfa and other forages as late as August works out well, according to William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota. He says grain fields can be harvested next month, or fields that already produced a cutting of hay, can be worked up and seeded down.

As an example of how successful this practice can be, Hueg cites tests by University agronomists. In August, 1957, they seeded a mixture of Vernal alfalfa, ladino clover, bromegrass and orchardgrass at the Rosemount Experiment station. By May of the following spring, there were some 30 plants per square foot in the field--more than twice as many as really needed for a good stand.

Bromegrass and orchardgrass seeded in August also turned out well. So did a mixture of 9 legumes and grasses.

University tests also show that best procedure for summer seeding is to wait for good moisture, work up the soil and then cultivate, drill shallow and cultipack again.

Dragging after drilling, instead of cultipacking, harms the stand. And where soil is not cultipacked before drilling, the seed may be drilled in too deep to produce a good crop.

Also, drilling is better than broadcasting, because the latter method results in too shallow a seeding for good germination.

Hueg advises farmers to work the field just enough to kill weeds and make a good seedbed. In other words, keep the "minimum tillage" idea in mind; too much working can result in excessive, harmful soil compaction.

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B-3587-pjt

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Immediate release

PUBLIC WILL VIEW AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AT ROSEMOUNT

Latest methods of making high-quality hay will get the spotlight at the annual Field Day July 8 at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Experiment station.

A hay show will take place during the noon hour at the headquarters area at the station, according to A. C. Heine, station superintendent. Extension agronomist William Hueg will evaluate hay samples and discuss ways to improve quality. Farmers are invited to bring a bale slice or two, or an equal amount of chopped or loose hay, to the event. Hueg will make a free quality check on each sample.

D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer, will demonstrate and discuss several new types of hay-making machinery.

Agronomists will show dozens of field plots where different chemicals-- Simazin, Randox, Atrazine, Amoben and others--have been used to control weeds. There'll also be plots comparing granular and spray applications, and a demonstration of the new pre-emergence soil incorporation treatment.

Corn fields recently interseeded with legumes--and the new machine that was used to do the job--will be on display. And there are plots of new crop varieties, which demonstrate the work of University plant breeders.

Soils scientists will show the work underway with narrow-row corn planting. By using 20-inch rows instead of the more usual 40-inch rows, the University men figure it should be easier to get profitable high corn plant populations.

Several new pole-type buildings--including a hog farrowing house, a feeding building and a turkey barn--will be open for inspection.

Wagon tours of the field plots start at 10 a. m. and continue until late afternoon. Visitors may bring a picnic lunch or get lunches at the headquarters area.

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University Farm and Home News
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FARM SAFETY WEEK KICKOFF LUNCHEON TO BE JULY 16

Farm Safety Week in Minnesota will be officially launched at a special kickoff luncheon Thursday noon, July 16, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The week itself, nationally proclaimed by President Eisenhower, is July 19-25.

Governor Freeman will be luncheon speaker, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University.

Three farm accident victims will tell how their mishaps occurred, what the accidents meant to their health and working ability and how the accidents could have been avoided. Each person will re-enact his accident--as completely as possible--with the same type of equipment or livestock as involved in the mishap. The re-enactments will be out-of-doors on the St. Paul campus.

Also at the event, awards will be made to the state 4-H safety slogan winner and to a Future Farmers of America chapter which excelled in promoting corn picker safety last fall.

Representatives of several organizations and agencies interested in promoting farm safety and persons from local press, radio and television outlets will attend the luncheon.

Master of ceremonies will be Edward E. Slettom, executive secretary, Minnesota Association of Cooperatives. The luncheon is sponsored by Minneapolis-Moline company in cooperation with the Farm Section of the Minnesota Safety Council.

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University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL to TCO, *forestry*
Immediate release

RICHARD SKOK JOINS "U" FORESTRY STAFF

Richard Skok has been appointed to the staff of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry, according to Frank H. Kaufert, director of the School.

A native of St. Paul, Skok received his B. S. in forestry at the University in 1950, his Master of Forestry in 1954, and was a research assistant here until early 1958.

He then went to Montana State university, where he remained until the present.

Skok will teach forest economics, production, and marketing, and will do research in forest economics.

He is author of several publications, including one on charcoal production and marketing.

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7-3-59

WCCO radio shorts for Rosemount

Special to Maynard Speece

There's a lot of new chemical weed killers on the market every year-- sometimes more than you can keep track of. But, to see the latest in weed control, come to the annual station field day, July 8, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Experiment station.

Dick Behrens, University agronomist, reports that he'll be taking visitors through several of the weed control plots at Rosemount -- plots where they've used herbicides like Simazin, Radox and 2, 4-D on corn, and Radox and Amoben on soybeans.

Dick also says they've compared granular applications with the usual spray treatment.

And you'll have a chance to see the new pre-emergence soil incorporation treatment--where they work the chemical right into the soil.

If you've got weeds on your farm--and I guess we all have a few--come to the annual station field day at Rosemount, Wednesday, July 8. A good place to get some ideas in weed control.

We've been keeping you right up-to-date on the winterkill problem here in the Midwest--after last winter's rough weather. And, of course, the variety of your alfalfa had a lot to do with how it came through the winter.

Well, University agronomists had much the same experience at their Rosemount Experiment station plots this year. Laddie Elling, one of the agronomists, says these plots will be open for inspection at the annual station field day, July 8.

Laddie says that the recommended varieties Ranger and Vernal came through the winter with the least loss. One variety--Teton--had practically no winterkill. But Teton alfalfa is not currently recommended in Minnesota.

All in all, there are about a dozen different alfalfa varieties at Rosemount-- including some 200 different types of alfalfa material. And you can see them all at the annual station field day at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Experiment station--Wednesday, July 8.

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* For release at 11 a. m. , *
* Tuesday, July 7 *

UNIVERSITY HOG BREEDING PROGRAM EXPLAINED AT FIELD DAY

WASECA--How the University of Minnesota is developing improved breeding procedures for hog production--and another new hog breed--was explained to visitors this afternoon at the Southern Experiment station.

Livestock geneticists Ralph Comstock, W. E. Rempel and Kenneth Miller made the report at the station's annual Field Day.

They called the Waseca station the "end point" of the University's hog breeding research. More than 60 litters of hogs are raised per year at the station, they said, in research aimed at comparing:

1. Two methods of selecting for improvement of cross-bred pigs. At other branch experiment stations, breeding stock of the Minnesota 1, 2 and 3 breeds, developed in past years by the University, is selected according to performance of the purebreds themselves. At the Rosemount Experiment station, the selection is being done according to how well the hogs perform as parents of crossbreds. The idea of Waseca research now is to see which approach is best.

2. Crossbred hogs with a new purebred. The crossbreds involve the three original Minnesota breeds, and the new purebred--to be called the Minnesota No. 4--is being developed from crosses of those breeds.

3. Different types of cross-breeding systems. One is a three-way cross, such as produced by mating a Minnesota 2 boar with a gilt from a cross of the 1 and

(more)

add 1 hog breeding

3 breeds. The second is a three-breed "rotational" cross, developed at the University several years ago, and the third is a "second-order rotational" cross. The first method means that the farmer would have to buy replacements or raise them in a special crossing program. With either rotational system, he would use gilts selected from his own general stock.

Characteristics emphasized in the selection and comparisons, the scientists said, are growth rate, backfat thickness, litter size and feed efficiency.

Comstock said the Minnesota No. 4 breed is not yet fully developed; color and other characteristics are not fixed. But he added that it will be a good market hog.

The original three Minnesota breeds have been developed since 1940, largely through research started by the late L. M. Winters. The No. 1 originated from the Landrace and Tamworth breeds, the No. 2 from Poland China and Yorkshire breeds and the No. 3 is made up of Gloucester Old Spot, a Welsh breed and some other breeding.

Hogs of the No. 1 and 2 breeds are now raised on many farms in the state. A limited number of No. 3 females was sold to commercial hog breeders for the first time in 1958. It isn't yet known when No. 4 hogs will be released, Comstock said.

"The idea of the No. 4," he stated, "is to get in all the genes, or the genetic potential, of the other three breeds, develop the line as a pure breed and see how it compares with a three-way cross that has the same genes available." Genes are the bodies in animal cells that carry inherited characteristics.

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* For release at 1 p. m. *
* Tuesday, July 7 *

LACKING AN OUTDOOR GRILL? MAKE ONE

WASECA--Does your mouth water for tasty barbecued chicken, but you don't have an outdoor grill?

Well, that needn't be a problem. All you need are 24 cinder blocks, some welded wire and a couple 3-foot welding rods, a University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist said here today. Robert Berg demonstrated the easy-to-build barbecue pit at the Southern Experiment station's annual field day.

Cinder blocks 6 x 8 x 16-inches are ideal for a barbecue pit because they're light and won't crack from the heat. Twenty-four blocks will make a pit large enough for 10 chicken halves, he said.

Select a level spot and stack the blocks two square and three high. On top place a 3 x 3-foot piece of welded wire (1 inch or 1 x 2-inch mesh) on two 3-foot welding rods.

Making the barbecue grill is only half the job, though, Berg explained. The quality of the meat you grill is important. The best chickens for grilling are 8 to 12-week-old broilers or fryers weighing $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds cleaned,

Birds should be barbecued in halves or quarters, Berg said. Split whole birds by cutting along the side of the backbone. Remove the neck, then cut down the midline of the breast. Keep the birds iced right up to time of cooking.

Place the quarters or halves on the grill with the skin side up as close together as possible, Berg said. Baste immediately with a barbecue sauce. The birds should be turned about every five or six minutes. Don't use a fork--it lets the juices run out. A set of tongs or a pair of clean white canvas gloves will do the trick.

The key to successful barbecue chicken, Berg said, is long, slow cooking. Allow at least $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours for chicken broilers.

Complete instructions for constructing a barbecue pit, along with suggestions on cooking, are given in Extension Folder 200, "Barbecuing Poultry," Berg said. The folder is available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3591-sah

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* For release at 1:30 p.m. *
* Tuesday, July 7 *
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U ECONOMIST SEES USSR FARM PROGRESS

WASECA--Americans shouldn't sneer at Russia's claims that she can overtake U. S. farm production.

The fact is, she could well catch up with U. S. per capita output of butter and other dairy products in the near future, according to a University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

However, in hog production--and particularly in beef--the Soviets lag far behind and probably won't match American consumption levels for years to come.

Philip M. Raup made these predictions today during the noon session of the annual Field Day at the Southern Experiment station here.

Raup spent a month in Russia late last summer, on a study tour sponsored by the Hill Family foundation. He visited collective farms in the Ukraine, Siberia and other areas of the country and talked with Russian agricultural officials.

He pointed out today that Russia already exceeds us in total tons of dairy production, but not in per capita output.

He stated that dairy breeding work in Russia is ahead of that in beef and hogs. "But they are poorly equipped to handle much milk in fresh liquid form, so much of the increase will go into butter."

While butter consumption per person has declined to low levels in the U. S., Raup said Russians put a particularly high value on butter, as they do on any fat product.

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add 1 Raup

In general, the economist said, livestock farming in the USSR is far behind grain production; they already claim to produce twice as much total wheat as the U. S. , but only 40 percent as much meat.

Raup noted several reasons for the Russian lag in livestock: poor forage harvesting equipment, slow progress in beef cattle breeding and antiquated hog production techniques.

"Russians still put the emphasis on the fat-type hog," he said. "Fat pork still sells for about 25 percent more than lean pork in Moscow stores that I visited." He added that Russians feed hogs to older ages and extremely heavy weights--a practice uncommon in the U. S. since World War II.

Raup warned, however, that "with the kind of central control Russians have, and the speed with which they can force changes on farmers, it would be a mistake to underestimate their ability to move ahead."

For example, he cited the recent abolishing of the machine-tractor stations in Russia--a move that caught most of the stations themselves flat-footed. From the time farms were collectivized in the early 1930's until last year, collectives owned no machinery, but had it "rationed" to them from central stations.

This system gave the stations a life-or-death hold over the collectives; a farm could be "punished" through withholding machinery in critical periods. So rigid had the system become that even the top Communists found it unworkable. So Premier Nikita Khrushchev gave the order to abolish it in early 1958, and the machinery was sold to the farms.

Despite elimination of the tractor stations, state control over Soviet farms has not been weakened, according to Raup. The biggest difference is that the responsibility for production is more clearly focused on the farm manager than ever before. Under the old system, responsibility was divided between tractor stations and collective farms.

Another Khrushchev-instigated change, Raup stated, was increased wages to farm workers. "Ten years ago, a labor-day of work (the pay unit for labor) on a Ukraine farm brought the worker one or two rubbles. Now, the same amount of labor might be worth 10 or 12 rubles--around a dollar a day or slightly more."

Raup added that Russian farm workers get paid by a piece-work incentive system. As an example, he told of a pig maid who could double her salary if she saved every pig in a litter and had each pig weighing 35 pounds or more at 8 weeks of age.

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* For release at 3 p. m. *
* Wednesday, July 8 *

NEW BUILDING IDEA REPORTED AT ROSEMOUNT

ROSEMOUNT--A new concept in pole-frame farm buildings was described to Field Day visitors this afternoon at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

Farm construction engineer C. K. Otis and forestry researcher John R. Neetzel said the concept involves a wall built by nailing treated 2-inch tongue-and-grooved planks to the inside of the poles. Visitors saw an experimental 26 x 98-foot hog farrowing house built this way.

Up to now, most pole-type buildings have had either metal or wood siding attached to nailing girts on the outside of the poles.

The experimental idea leaves the poles exposed--no problem as far as weather is concerned, as long as the poles are well-treated.

Otis and Neetzel said such construction has possibilities for machine sheds, loafing sheds for dairy or beef cattle, hog farrowing houses and feeding buildings. As advantages, they said the method:

1. Takes less construction time and work, since no purlins (special members) are needed to support the roof, and no nailing girts or other framing are needed. The planks are instead nailed directly to the upright poles, act as a frame and support the roof.

2. Eliminates need for "double construction" near the ground level when the building is used for livestock. With conventional pole buildings (siding outside the poles) farmers often find extra siding must be nailed to poles on the inside at least 4 or 5 feet up from the ground. Otherwise, manure and litter wedges in around the poles, is hard to clean out and animals tend to push the wall off the building. The extra siding, however, wastes lumber; the engineers figured it might be more economical to put all the siding inside the poles in the first place.

3. Has a completely smooth interior, which would keep the building more sanitary when used for livestock.

Otis and Neetzel emphasized that the idea is still experimental and will take many years of testing to determine its effectiveness.

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B-3593-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 7, 1959

* For release at 11 a. m. *
* Wednesday, July 8 *

NEW WEED KILLER SHOWS PROMISE, FIELD DAY VISITORS TOLD

ROSEMOUNT--Atrazine, another new chemical weed-killer, promises to be a big help in controlling weeds in Minnesota corn fields.

How effective it can be was explained to Field Day visitors this morning at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Experiment Station.

Agronomist Richard Behrens said that when applied at 2-4 pounds of actual chemical per acre, Atrazine gave as good control of annual grass and broadleaved weeds as does Simazin--up to now one of the foremost chemicals for killing weeds in cornfields.

Unlike Simazin, however, Atrazine can be used as a post-emergence treatment, after the corn comes up. This makes it possible to delay spraying until the farmer knows whether weeds will be serious enough to warrant spraying.

Simazin and Radox, another popular chemical, both must be used as pre-emergence sprays at corn planting time or at least before the corn comes up. Neither are very effective on weeds that have already emerged.

So far, Atrazine is on the market only in wettable powder form, to be mixed with water for spraying. Granular Atrazine is not yet available.

Behrens said other weed research at Rosemount shows that:

* It makes little difference with most anti-weed chemicals whether they are applied as sprays or in granular form. Simazin is one exception; it takes about 4 pounds of active ingredient of this chemical in granules to control weeds as well as 2 pounds will in a spray.

* A mixture called Radox-T (Radox with a special additive) seems to control both annual grass and broad-leaved weeds in corn without injuring the crop. Radox alone controls only grasses.

* Winter carryover is a problem with both Atrazine and Simazin. Where either chemical is used, enough may stay in the soil to severely injure small
(more)

add 1 New Weed Killer

grains, especially oats, if planted in the same field the following spring. So the best best rule is to use these chemicals only where small grains don't follow corn.

* A chemical called Amoben looks promising as a pre-emergence spray on soybeans. Although it isn't on the market yet, Amoben at 2-4 pounds per acre controlled both annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds in Rosemount trials. Radox has been the only recommended chemical for pre-emergence spraying on soybeans in the past, and that material kills only grasses.

Walter F. Wedin, U. S. Department of Agriculture agronomist, and John Donker, University dairy researcher, said that Vernal alfalfa and bromegrass still seem to make about as good a pasture mixture as there is for dairy cattle.

Pastures seeded in August, 1957, with alfalfa, brome, orchardgrass and ladino clover had 30 plants per square foot last summer and still had 13 this spring even though the ladino clover and orchardgrass killed out last winter. A dozen or more plants per square foot is usually considered a fairly good stand.

Wedin added that it might pay to seed higher rates of alfalfa than sometimes used in the past. Where alfalfa was seeded at 6 pounds per acre in 1957, there were about $4\frac{1}{2}$ alfalfa plants per square foot this spring. However, the count was about a plant per square foot higher in another mixture where alfalfa was seeded at 8 pounds per acre. The higher count meant a good deal more forage for grazing, Wedin said.

Wedin and Donker said Rosemount station tests also showed that bromegrass and timothy seeded in pasture mixtures came through the severe 1958-59 winter in good shape. Orchardgrass, however, was completely killed out; apparently it needs good snow cover to survive, which it didn't have at Rosemount last winter.

Red clover, ladino and alsike clover and meadow fescue also took a heavy beating last winter; few plants of any of these species lived through until this spring, the research men said.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 7, 1959

to: papers and radio stations in
SPECIAL Jackson, Nobles, Rock, Murray
Pipestone, Cottonwood, Brown
Immediate release Redwood, Lyon; L
Lincoln & Yellow Med.

FIELD DAY SET
FOR JULY 13
AT HERON LAKE

How last winter affected more than 100 different crop varieties will be shown and explained to farmers attending the Southwestern Minnesota Field Day next Monday, July 13, at Heron Lake.

The event will start at 1 p. m. on the Martin Bunge, Jr., farm, 3 miles southwest of Heron Lake on State Highway 60.

Ray Palmby, Jackson county agent, and Steve Rubis, Jr., Lakefield, president of the Southwestern Minnesota Crop Improvement association, are co-chairmen of the event.

The field day will be preceded by a business meeting of the association at 9:30 a. m. on the same day at the Heron Lake Municipal building.

Visitors to the Bunge farm can see 7 acres of crop variety trials. Being tested are 8 varieties of winter rye, 2 of spring rye, 7 winter wheat, 6 spring wheat, 10 barley, 15 oats, 12 flax, 18 soybeans, 11 sunflowers and a few varieties of navy beans, grain sorghum, canary grass and sorghum grass.

The varieties will be evaluated according to resistance to winter-kill, damage from plant diseases and overall yielding ability. Effects of the recent green bug invasion in this area will also be discussed.

All interested farmers are invited to the field day.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 7, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
July 13 or later

FARM FILLERS

Caught short on hay land as a result of dry weather or winter-kill? You can still seed some fields this summer and have a good hay or pasture crop next year. University of Minnesota agronomists have found it works well; fields seeded to alfalfa, brome, ladino and orchardgrass in August, 1957, had some 30 plants per square foot the following spring.

* * * *

In minimum tillage experiments at the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, University of Minnesota scientists found yields were just as good as where the soil was worked up in the regular way. Corn planted in wheel tracks on spring plowing--without disking or dragging--yielded more than 86 bushels per acre. Yield was only about 81 bushels where the field was disked and dragged.

* * * *

Why did egg prices recently go up a dime a dozen? One big reason was heavier culling of laying flocks in May, according to Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. He says May culling in many flocks was two to four times as heavy as a year ago--partly because egg prices were lower than at any time in the past 18 years, and prompted many poultrymen in Minnesota to sell their old hens off earlier than usual.

* * * *

It makes little difference with most anti-weed chemicals whether they are applied as sprays or in granular form. But Richard Behrens, University agronomist, says Simazin is one exception; it takes about four pounds of active ingredient of this chemical in granules to control weeds as well as two pounds will in a spray. This is based on recent tests at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 7, 1959

Special to agents in Kandiyohi,
Renville, McLeod, Sibley, Nicollet,
Redwood, Brown, Blue Earth,
Waseca, Murray, Cottonwood, Wa-
tonwan, Nobles, Jackson, Martin,
Faribault and Freeborn counties

For immediate use

**PHOSPHATE CRITICAL
FOR CORN HERE**

Southern Minnesota farmers raising corn year after year on the same land need to pour on heavy doses of phosphate fertilizer to make the practice pay.

Nitrogen is important too--particularly by the third or fourth year of continuous corn.

University of Minnesota soils researchers Jerry Kline and A. C. Caldwell made that report at the Southern Experiment Station Field Day at Waseca last week. They said that in 1958 research at the station, yields were best--more than 90 bushels per acre--where the field received 160 pounds of phosphate per acre.

Supply of potassium in this soil was apparently adequate, because adding potash was no help.

Kline and Caldwell said nitrogen is usually not needed for the first year of corn, if the field was in alfalfa before. But by the third year of continuous corn, the alfalfa nitrogen is mostly used up and the field needs some in fertilizer form.

The researchers also found in their Waseca experiments that phosphate was the important fertilizer nutrient for oats--whether it was for forage or for grain. Adding 80 pounds of phosphate increased forage yields by a ton and a half per acre, and raised grain yields to 91 bushels per acre. That was 50 percent more than unfertilized oats.

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To all counties

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A Farm and Home Research Report

HERRINGBONE DESIGN
WORKS WELL FOR
MILKING PARLOR

Thinking of putting in a milking parlor?

Then take a close look at the new herringbone type before making your final decision. According to Russell Larson, U. S. Department of Agriculture engineer at the University of Minnesota, the design has some real possibilities for larger herds.

It first became popular in New Zealand and is now gaining attention here. Several makes of the herringbone parlor are now available. As its name suggests, a herringbone parlor has stalls at an angle on either side of the working alley.

Larson says that of the different sizes of herringbone parlors, the double-four (four stalls on each side) is generally best for a one-man operation. With this arrangement, you milk four cows at once on one side while the four others are brought in, fed, and made ready for milking on the other side.

In arriving at this conclusion, Larson make a stop-watch check of every step in the milking operation with different size parlors. He found that if a worker had 3.87 minutes for each animal, he would be able to get the milkers off about 83 percent of the cows as soon as they had finished milking.

With a double-four unit, Larson also found that a worker, following proper milking practices, would be able to complete all the work involved in milking a cow in 3.06 minutes.

In other words, comparing the milking time with the time needed to do the work, Larson concluded that a double-four was about the optimum size, with enough time left over to take care of extra work or delays that might be necessary now and then.

It's possible, with a well-trained herd, for one worker to handle a double-five herringbone parlor--with 10 milking stalls. Larson says it took 3.75 minutes to do all the work for each cow in such a parlor, which is still a few seconds less than the time needed for milking. But he adds that this is pretty close figuring.

A single delay, like fitting kick-clamps, changing filters or chasing in a lagging cow, could upset the schedule. So in general, the double-four is a better bet for one man.

All of Larson's calculations were based on parlors with automatic feeding equipment and pipeline milkers.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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July 7, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
July 13 or later

HOG PRICES
DOWN FROM
1958 LEVELS

Anyone following the market reports lately knows that hog prices just aren't acting the way they used to at this time of year.

Prices at slaughter markets are under 1958 levels. And Kenneth Egertson, extension livestock marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says they won't reach as high a summer peak as in the past. But for later on this summer and in early fall, Egertson also doesn't expect as sharp a price dip as in the past.

He believes prices will continue below 1958 levels for the rest of this year. Average hogs, he says, should reach a peak of \$17 to \$18 per hundred in late July and August. This fall, though, heavier marketing will quite likely ease prices down to \$12 for the same hogs.

What's happening? Egertson says it's all a result of more hogs and changes in hog farrowing patterns.

Here are the key trends, according to the most recent U. S. Department of Agriculture pig crop report:

* The 1959 December-to-May spring pig crop totaled 58.5 million head--12 percent over the year before and one percent above 1955.

* Early spring farrowings (December to February) increased by 16 percent, while late spring (March to May) farrowings went up by only eight percent. This was the 11th straight year of a shift toward earlier spring farrowing. U. S. farmers now produce 38.5 percent of the spring pig crop in the December-to-February period, and 61.5 percent in March and April--or a 10 percent shift to early spring farrowing in 10 years. Minnesota lags a little behind in this trend, with 29 percent early farrowings and 71 percent in the late spring months of 1959.

-more-

add 1 pig picture

* Farmers, according to a survey, plan to farrow six percent more sows between June and August and eight percent more in the Spetember-to-November period than in 1958.

* The total 1959 pig crop will reach a near-record 104 million head, or 10 percent more than 1958. The crop is exceeded only by the war years of 1942 and '43.

Egertson says hog slaughtering increased 15 percent in early 1959 over the year before, and higher numbers of hogs will continue to go to market between now and September. Part of the increase is due to the cyclical build-up in hog numbers and part is a result of the seasonal change in farrowings, which is causing a larger proportion of hogs to be marketed earlier.

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Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties
For use week of
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SCIENTISTS STUDY
GREEN BUG AND
VIRUS PROBLEMS

If the devastating green bugs ever decide to sharpen their suckers and swoop into Minnesota in future years, they probably won't catch this state's farmers by surprise.

University of Minnesota entomologists have been studying ways to alert farmers of possible green bug invasions. An early warning would give farmers time to arrange for control. Weather maps seem to be the tools that'll do the trick.

This year the green bugs were blown into Minnesota from southwestern states between May 1 and 5. Similar invasions took place in 1926, 1949 and 1953.

Although this has generally been a poor season for small grains in Minnesota, this year's green bug attack added to the troubles. In some southern counties -- Martin, Cottonwood, Brown, Nicollet, Sibley, Blue Earth and Jackson -- estimates of damage to oat fields ran from 25 to 70 percent. Green bugs were also reported in all other southwestern counties and in some spots north of the Twin Cities. And in many cases, the green bugs transmitted a virus to the grain plants -- causing red-leaf in oats and yellow-dwarf in barley and wheat.

Now the entomologists think they know exactly how the green bugs got here.

After studying official weather maps for the first week of May, the University men noticed an unusual stationary air-front stretching like a wall from Oklahoma's panhandle, where the bugs are most numerous, northeastward through Minnesota. Just the right combination of high and low pressure areas along the air-front scooted the bugs up to high altitudes. Then strong winds curved in from the Gulf of Mexico and carried the bugs here. As the winds petered out, the bugs were dumped in Southern Minnesota fields.

-more-

add 1 Scientists Study Green Bugs

A check of 1926 weather conditions showed that almost the same kind of meteorological conditions existed then -- with about the same kind of frontal activity and wind movement.

Therefore, the entomologists conclude, if similar spring weather conditions are spotted in the future, Minnesota had better prepare for another visit from the green bugs.

As for direct damage from the green bug itself this year in Minnesota, the entomologists say it's tapering off. Not only has the recent warm weather been tough on the bugs themselves, but it also has favored a build-up of the natural enemies of the green bug -- lady bird beetles, syrphid flies and lace wing flies.

But the virus infections, which the bugs transmit with only a short period of feeding, are still on the increase. The disease, known as red-leaf in oats and yellow-dwarf in barley, may also be transmitted by other grain-infesting aphids like English grain aphids and corn leaf aphids. University plant pathologists assure farmers, though, that the virus does not attack alfalfa or clover. Therefore, legumes seeded this spring should come through unharmed even if the cover crop is dying from the virus.

As far as the pathologists know, none of the oat varieties have very good resistance to red-leaf. But Garry oats, in some cases, is showing heavier infections than other varieties. Once a plant has the virus, there's little hope for getting well-developed kernels. There is no direct control for the disease -- only stopping the green bugs.

For green bug control, the entomologists recommend malathion. But since the bugs transmit the virus so quickly, farmers can hope only to stop feeding damage. The virus would probably still strike.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 7, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENT
For use week of
July 13 or after

**MAKE SAFETY
CHECK NOW
FOR FALLS**

Have you made a safety check of your home -- and of your own habits lately?

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota reminds _____ county homemakers that National Farm Safety Week, July 19-25, is a good time to put into practice this year's theme, "Safety Makes Sense,"

Start your home safety check with the hazards that are likely to cause falls. Falls are still the number one cause of fatal accidents in Minnesota, according to Prickett. Records for the last few years show that falls cause the death of more than 300 Minnesota residents each year. But they also are responsible for permanently injuring more than 1,000 Minnesotans and causing temporary injuries to more than 30,000 annually.

Since twice as many of these falls occur from one level to another as on the same level, steps and stairs in the home are a good place to begin your safety check, the University safety specialist suggests.

Clutter on stairways, lack of handrails and disrepair are three of the leading reasons for falls. However handy it may be to use the stairs as storage places for things to be carried up or down -- brooms, mops, wastebaskets, stacks of magazines or children's toys -- accident records show how hazardous this practice is. The first rule for safe stairways is: Have a clear walkway the full length of each tread. Be sure the stairways have no loose boards, no loose nails, no shaky handrails, no carpeting or rubber treads so badly worn as to cause tripping.

Have the full length of the stairway well lighted. For safety's sake, have light switches at both top and bottom of the stairs.

Install strong handrails on both sides of open stairs and at least one rail for a closed stairway.

Never place a loose rug at top or bottom of stairs.

As for personal habits, one of the frequent causes of falls is the practice of carrying such big armloads of clothes, magazines and other articles that vision is obstructed. This habit is particularly dangerous when walking on stairs. Another bad habit is running up or down stairs. Slow down; take time to work safely, Prickett urges.

A few precautions to prevent falls can save human suffering as well as medical expenses, he says.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 7, 1959

Special to

4-H Club Agents

Enclosed is a packet of 4-H fair exhibit stories.

They are being sent to you in one mailing so
that you will be able to use them before fair
time.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 7, 1959

Special to
4-H Club Agents

Immediate release

USE TOP QUALITY
FOR BEST
CANNING RESULTS

Your final canned product will be no better than the fruit or vegetable was before you processed it, says a Minnesota State Fair judge. So for top quality canned goods, choose top quality fruits and vegetables.

Four-H'ers who will be exhibiting canned goods at fairs this year will do well to observe the following points from Grace Brill, extension nutrition specialist at the University of Minnesota, according to 4-H Club Agent _____.

Have a good quality product. Fruits should be fully ripe, vegetables should be mature enough to serve on the table. Have uniform-sized pieces. Try to retain the original fresh color.

Selection of a product that is practical for canning in Minnesota is important, says Miss Brill. The product you can should be economical in relation to time and money spent. Generally, homegrown fruits and vegetables and shipped-in ones that can be bought in quantity are worthwhile.

The liquid should cover the product. If the jar is not full at the end of the processing time, don't open it to add more liquid. Bacteria that will cause spoilage might enter. A jar will lose liquid during processing if the pressure is not kept constant, if the jar is filled too full, or if you open the pressure cooker too soon.

Fancy packing is not recommended by Miss Brill. The food should be placed in the jars attractively, but you should spend a minimum amount of time arranging the pack.

Jars and covers should be clean and of uniform size, with neat labels. Fruit must be processed by the hot water bath method. Use a pressure cooker with non-acid vegetables. Be sure to process the food the correct length of time.

Extension folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," gives exact times and is available at the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, or at your county extension office.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 7, 1959

Special to
4-H Club Agents

Immediate release

STYLE, NEATNESS
FIRST SEEN BY
CLOTHING JUDGE

What does a judge first see when examining a clothing exhibit?

One Minnesota State Fair judge says the first thing she notices is the overall appearance of the garment. Is it attractive? Does it have style? Is it neat and clean?

A closer look reveals how accurately the garment was made, according to 4-H Club Agent _____.

The following construction points will help to make workmanship show to best advantage, says Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

A straight grain line is basic to successful clothing construction. A dress off grain will neither hang nor seam as well as a straight grain garment.

A good press job, keeping shape and smoothness always in mind, is important. Pressing is necessary after each step in construction and after the dress is finished. After the final pressing, allow the dress to dry 10 to 12 hours before folding or packing. A garment needs this length of time to dry thoroughly. If it's folded right after pressing, the dress will wrinkle.

Equal length darts, inconspicuously tapered, help give a smooth line to a dress.

Interfacings of the right weight and crispness for the fabric of the dress are more successful than interfacings that are too heavy or too light. Under collars, cuffs and facings should be out of sight.

Tape, thread and fasteners that are closely matched with the garment help to give a uniform and professional look to a dress.

Zippers should be smooth. Be careful of stretching the edges of the placket when applying the zipper.

Invisible thread ends and hem line help to give that finished look.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 7, 1959

Special to
4-H Club Agents
Immediate release

HOME PROJECTS SHOULD BE USABLE

Home assistance entries should be easy to use, easy to care for and easy to make.

The home assistance project is designed to make homemaking easier, says 4-H Club Agent _____. Therefore the exhibits should be usable in your home.

All exhibits should be appropriate for the category entered. For example, if a child's toy is entered, it should be washable and safe for a child. Buttons and extra little trims might be swallowed by a baby.

All entries must be clean and well labeled. If the entry has been used, be sure it's clean before sending it in. Don't fold your entry immediately after pressing. Wait until it has dried sufficiently. According to the Minnesota State Fair premium list, all home assistance entries must be labeled with the county, your name, address and age.

Aprons are not included in the home assistance category. They are now part of the clothing projects, according to Evelyn Harne, assistant state 4-H Club Leader at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Harne urges all 4-H'ers to read their "4-H Homemaking Assistance" bulletin for exact directions for making dish towels and for ideas on other home assistance exhibits.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 7, 1959

To all counties

ATT. 4-H CLUB AGENT
For release week of
July 13 or after

**ACCIDENTS UP
SAFETY EFFORTS
MUST INCREASE**

Safety makes sense, but safety records don't, says 4-H Agent _____

According to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, farm home fatalities increased from 90 in 1957 to 111 in 1958. Reports for the first quarter of this year show an additional increase.

Why?

There is no clear answer, says Prickett. Four-H'ers can help beat this senseless accident rise by observing this year's National Farm Safety Week (July 19-25) theme "Safety Makes Sense."

As a club, 4-H'ers can build window displays, present safety demonstrations and conduct farm and home inspections looking for accident hazards.

Four-H'ers individually can contribute much toward safer living. Always keep in mind that accident prevention is a personal responsibility. If you play and work safely, you will be contributing not only to your safety, but also to the safety of those around you.

There are many accident hazards to look for around the farm home and yard..

Help teach younger brothers and sisters the danger of water tanks. Keep the tanks covered.

Check ladders to be sure they're sturdy before climbing on them.

Remember that tractors are for one man only. No extra riders.

Keep your things off stairs, halls or other places where someone may trip over them.

Pull nails out of boards and keep the yard free from debris.

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1959

* For release at 11 a. m. *
* Thursday, July 9 *

WHEEL-TRACK PLANTING, FALL PLOWING GO TOGETHER

MORRIS--Wheel-track corn planting and other forms of minimum tillage fit in nicely in Western Minnesota--even on fields plowed in the fall.

Corn on fall-plowed fields at the University of Minnesota's West Central Experiment station, scientists said today, yielded as well when planted in wheel tracks as when conventional procedures were used.

Soil physicist George Blake and station agronomist Roy Thompson made the report at the station's annual Field Day.

Up to now, wheel-track planting has often been thought of as something only for places where farmers plow the field in the spring. But the research men told visitors that minimum tillage--the idea of working the soil less--applies anywhere.

Blake and Thompson said fields plowed in fall and worked up the conventional way--disked several times and dragged before and after planting--yielded 81 bushels per acre. Where workers used minimum tillage and wheel-track planting, each acre produced 86 bushels.

The minimum tillage fields got only a light disking or dragging before planting--depending on which was needed to control weeds. They received only one cultivation during the summer.

Also, Blake said, fall plowing resulted in better yields, regardless of manner of tillage, than spring plowing.

There was no difference, according to amount of tillage, in how many corn plants survived, Blake said.

Minimum tillage and wheel-track planting have become popular ideas in Minnesota in recent years. Main purpose is to avoid excessive, harmful

(more)

add 1 Morris

compaction that results from overworking the soil. Several years of University research show that too much compaction can reduce yields and hurt crop quality as well.

Besides avoiding soil packing, minimum tillage saves time and expense-- often up to \$5 per acre.

Rodney Briggs, recently-appointed superintendent of the Morris station, stressed the importance of agricultural research to West Central Minnesota farming.

"The future will require that the changes take place and that we in agriculture, in all conceivable ways progress forward," he said.

"We have surpluses, but each morning we have 8,000 more mouths to feed. In 1980 our expanding population will require 50 percent more food in the U. S. than we need today.

"Our problems are many: Fewer farmers on less land will be required to produce more food for more people. Our suburbs and superhighways are using up 2,000 acres of cropland each day. Destructive cropping practices are destroying more potential with each plowing, each rain and each windstorm."

Briggs compared an acre of land to a rubber band, in that it's "elastic" in how much it can yield.

"Improved technology and practices can make our future bright," he continued. "And these things are possible only with continued research, continued improvement in soil and water conservation, wise land planning and the continued willingness of the farmer to change."

Briggs pointed to several important trends in agriculture:

1. An increase in number of consumers of milk, meat, eggs, potatoes and other farm products, and changing dietary habits.
2. Declining numbers of farms and declining farm population.
3. Shrinking labor force on farms--because of opportunity and pay elsewhere, long hours and increase of efficient farm machinery.
4. Increasing farm size.

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University Farm and Home News
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July 8, 1959

Immediate release

PACKAGE FISH IN ICE

The extra fish from Dad's big catch will make good eating next winter if they're packaged properly and stored in a locker or home freezer.

University of Minnesota frozen foods experts J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella suggest freezing small panfish in a block of ice. Tests in the University food processing laboratory show that ice is a very good barrier to oxygen in the air.

Here are the directions: Place the dressed fish in any clean, water-tight container such as a metal bread pan or two-pound coffee can and cover the fish with water. Freeze.

If you use a bread pan, take the block of ice out of the pan and wrap it in waxed locker paper. Then store it in the freezer.

When you're ready to use the fish, thaw it under a slow stream from the cold water faucet.

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B-3596-jbn

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 8, 1959

Immediate release

GREEN BEANS EASY TO FREEZE

It takes just a few minutes to prepare garden fresh green beans for the freezer.

Speed is important in freezing most garden vegetables, say J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory. Top quality and flavor are best retained when the green beans can be prepared for freezing as soon as they are picked. If it is necessary to store beans, spread them out loosely in a cool, well-ventilated place or pack loosely in the refrigerator. Never store beans after cutting.

Select mature green beans, the same as if you were going to use them for dinner. Pick the beans in the early morning before they absorb too much heat from the sun.

Variety, too, is important, say the freezing experts. They recommend Improved Tendergreen, Topcrop, Stringless Green Pod and Wade.

Winter and Miss Trantanella suggest the following freezing steps:

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

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B-3597-sah

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

SPECIAL

* For release at 3 p. m. *
* Monday, July 13 *

RED LEAF, YELLOW DWARF NOT CARRIED BY GRAIN SEED

HERON LAKE--Farmers with grain fields ravaged by a virus carried in by recent green bug invasions got one note of assurance today.

They were told that seed from oats fields infected with red leaf, or wheat or barley infected with yellow dwarf, is all right to sow next year.

The virus does not spread through the seed nor is it soil-borne. As long as the seed germinates well, it's all right, scientists from the University of Minnesota said at the Southwestern Minnesota Field Day on the Martin Bunge, Jr., farm.

Red leaf and yellow dwarf are caused by the same virus. It is spread by green bugs like those which attacked grain fields around southern Minnesota in early June. An unusual combination of cool weather and strong winds from the southwest brought the aphids into the state.

University agronomist R. G. Robinson reported on trials involving some 120 different crop varieties. He said the cold, dry and snow-less winter of 1958-59 took a severe toll of most winter wheat in trial plots on the Bunge farm.

Caribou was the rye variety to come through best, and even it suffered some injury. Adams rye did fairly well, but Elk, a new variety, was badly injured.

The research men said the trials gave further proof that presently-available winter wheat varieties are not hardy enough for southwestern Minnesota. In general, they stated, a farmer can expect winter wheat to produce a good crop in this area only a half or two-thirds of the time.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
July 20 or later

FARM FILLERS

Farm construction engineers and forestry researchers at the University of Minnesota are experimenting with a new wrinkle in pole-frame buildings: Tongue-and-grooved planks nailed inside the poles all the way from the ground to the roof. This method eliminates nailing girts and the "double construction" near the ground common in pole-type buildings for livestock.

* * * * *

Atrazine is one of the latest and most promising among the parade of chemical weed-killers for corn fields. University agronomist Richard Behrens finds that when applied at 2-4 pounds per acre, Atrazine gives as good control of annual grass and broadleaved weeds as Simazin. One big advantage of Atrazine: It can be applied either before or after the corn comes up. Simazin and Radox work as pre-emergence sprays only.

* * * * *

We Minnesotans shouldn't shrug off Russia's claim that she can overtake our farm production. University agricultural economist Philip Raup visited the Soviet Union last September, and came back with this prediction: The USSR might well match us in per capita dairy production in the near future. She's already ahead of us in total tons of milk output. But it'll take a while longer for them to match our consumption levels.

* * * * *

Those pin-point oily spots that sometimes make an egg look like it has the measles have no effect whatever on quality of the egg. And there's little you as a flock-owner can do to prevent the mottling. Milo Swanson, University poultry scientist, says mottling develops faster when relative humidity is between 70 and 80 percent -- also the best humidity level for holding eggs. Since the condition isn't harmful, mottled eggs should bring as good a price as any others.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1959

Immediate release

STUDY OF PLANT ABSORPTION OF RADIOISOTOPES TO BE LAUNCHED

Plant scientists at the University of Minnesota will soon begin a study of absorption of strontium-90 and other radioisotopes by farm crops.

The study will be part of a project financed by a recent grant of \$32,890 from the Atomic Energy Commission. It will be directed by A. J. Linck and Thor Kommedahl, both members of the department of plant pathology and botany on the St. Paul campus. Researcher T. W. Sudia will be immediately in charge of the field work.

According to J. J. Christensen, head of the department, Linck and Kommedahl will also use radioisotopes as a major tool in studying crop plants and weeds and how they affect each other in fields.

Scientists plan to do the work in a year-around field laboratory at the Rosemount Experiment station. They will study absorption of strontium-90 and other elements both through the roots and through the leaves, and speed of movement of the elements through the plants' internal system.

They will check rate of accumulation of strontium-90 in edible parts of the plants, and how this rate is affected by different levels of strontium-90, time of year and weather.

(more)

add 1 atomic energy study

Other radioisotopes to be studied will include phosphorus, potassium, sulfur and carbon (all essential for plant growth) and cesium and cobalt.

The scientists plan to study several possible approaches to dealing with the fallout problem, such as giving the plants calcium or other elements at levels which may reduce the absorption of strontium-90.

Other aspects of the study will be important to farmers. Linck and Kommedahl will study ways weeds compete with field crops for fertilizer nutrients and other minerals. For example, they may put radioactive phosphorus in the soil, then with Geiger counters check uptake of the phosphorus by both weeds and crop plants. Similar studies have been conducted for several years by University agricultural researchers.

The overall project will also be a training program in radio biology for Institute of Agriculture students.

At the same time the larger grant was made, the Atomic Energy Commission granted the department \$8,510 for equipment for educational and training work on the role of nuclear technology in agriculture,

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B-3598-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1959

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM WORK FATALITIES STEADILY DECREASE

While accidents continue to take hundreds of Minnesota lives each year, there's at least one encouraging note for Farm Safety Week, July 19-25.

Deaths from farm work accidents have steadily decreased since World War II.

According to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, 48 persons died from farm occupational mishaps last year. That's around 20 percent below the average for the past 10 years.

Prickett says Minnesota Department of Health records show that such accidents killed 89 persons in 1940, 73 in 1950 and 57 in 1955.

The decrease is despite the fact that although there are fewer persons on farms, Minnesota farmers operate more machinery than ever--particularly combines, balers, choppers, cornpickers and other pieces of equipment.

Prickett attributes the decrease to these principal factors: more safety features in farm equipment and a better appreciation of the dangers on the part of workers. Apparently, safety education is having some effect, he concludes.

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B-3599-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1959

Immediate release

HOME SAFETY EMPHASIZED DURING NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK

Home accidents are the second greatest killers in the state, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Last year 422 persons were killed by home accidents and about 100 times that number were injured. Only automobiles claim more fatalities.

Falls and burns account for the greatest number of home accidents. Farm home accidents increased from 90 in 1957 to 111 in 1958. Reports for the first part of this year show an additional increase of 10 deaths compared to the same time a year ago.

Monday, July 20, is home emphasis day during National Farm Safety Week, July 19-25. This is a time to start safe practices that can be followed the whole year, Prickett says.

Homemakers can help cut the accident toll by keeping matches, poisons, drugs and plastic bags out of reach of youngsters.

Falls by older people can be reduced, too. Install hand rails on stairs and porch steps. Fasten rugs to the floor. Keep passage ways clear of clutter.

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B-3600-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1959

To all counties

For use IMMEDIATELY

MOW SECOND
HAY CROP
THIS WEEK

If you're still planning on three cuttings from that alfalfa field, be ready to cut the second crop between now and July 20.

This, of course, is for fields where you cut the first crop during the first week of June, in the bud to early bloom stage.

A university of Minnesota extension agronomist, William Hueg, says you can also cut the second growth in early bloom without hurting the stand. This, he states, will allow the third cutting to reach a quarter to half bloom and still be cut by the first week of September.

Why try to get three cuttings? Best reason is more feed value. In one recent experiment, Hueg says research men harvested 50 percent more protein from each acre where three cuttings were made, compared to just two cuttings.

Three cuttings usually means more total yield, too--about a quarter of a ton per acre more. But Hueg emphasizes that the real advantage in this practice is the increase in hay quality.

With the short hay supply in some areas, Hueg adds, it will pay to have the second cutting taken off in time to make sure the alfalfa will regrow enough to make the third cutting before September 5.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
July 20 or later
A Farm and Home Research Report

ALFALFA-BROME
TOP MIXTURE
FOR PASTURES

Alfalfa and brome grass still make about the best mixture there is for dairy pastures, but a higher alfalfa seeding rate than often used might be a good idea.

That's some of the evidence from pasture studies started in 1957 at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station.

The studies also show that late summer forage seeding--which might be needed in many areas this summer--can be very successful.

W. F. Wedin, U. S. Department of Agriculture agronomist, and J. D. Donker, University dairy researcher, are directing the trials.

They found that a mixture of alfalfa, brome, ladino and orchardgrass seeded in August, 1957, had 30 plants per square foot last summer. Then last winter, the orchardgrass and ladino killed out completely, but enough alfalfa and brome lived through this spring to average 13 total plants per square foot--still a fair stand.

These particular plots had been seeded at 6 pounds of alfalfa per acre and had about 4-1/2 alfalfa plants per square foot this spring. Plots seeded at 8 pounds at the same time averaged nearly one more plant than that, a difference which is resulting in more forage for grazing this year.

Wedin says orchardgrass survival is apparently favored by good snow cover. But it won't live through a dry, "open", cold winter like the one just past. This is why it often overwinters well in northern counties, but usually winterkills in the southern part of the state.

In other plots, Wedin found that red ladino, and alsike clover and meadow fescue also took a heavy beating last winter. In fact, except for alfalfa and brome grass, timothy was the only other forage crop to overwinter well in the Rosemount pasture tests.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1959

To all counties (with mat)

For use week of
July 20

County agent: Should this mat be
used after Safety Week, the bottom
line can be trimmed off.

FARM DEATH TOLL
FROM ACCIDENTS
LISTED THIS WEEK

There's a note of improvement in farm accident statistics.

But no one should brag too much about it. Farm accidents still take a grim toll-- a reminder for Farm Safety Week, July 19-25, nationally proclaimed by President Eisenhower and noted in Minnesota by Governor Freeman.

Minnesota lost 44 citizens in farm work accident fatalities in 1958. And according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, this was some 20 percent below the annual average for the previous 10 years.

However, nearly three times as many people die in accidents in and around farm homes as in actual farm work. "Farm home and vicinity" accidents last year claimed 111 lives -- or equal the total population of many a rural Minnesota village.

Sure, modern equipment on farms can be dangerous. But machinery accounted for only 39 of the 155 total farm work and home and vicinity accidents in the state in 1958. This is despite the fact that more machinery is being used on farms every year.

Encouraging as that trend is, it's offset by the other fatal mishaps -- hardly a one of which could not have been avoided.

Here's how the total farm accident deaths break down: Machinery, 39; falls, 31; fire and explosions, 25; firearms, 16; drowning, 5; suffocation, 13 and blow from falling object, 9. Accounting for three or fewer deaths each were poisoning, electric current, animals, cutting tools, vehicles, burns, heat, lightning and other accidents.

Safety Week slogan is "Safety Makes Sense," a good rule for all farm people to follow all 52 weeks of the year.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENT
For release week of
July 20 or after

EASY TO MAKE
TOP QUALITY
JAMS AND JELLIES

Making jam needn't mean getting into one.

_____ county homemakers can easily make top quality products if they use tested recipes and follow directions carefully, says Home Agent _____.

Any fresh, frozen or canned fruit may be made into jellies or jams, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutrition specialist at the University of Minnesota. The best preserves are made in small batches, so if you have a lot of fruit, you can either can or freeze it for later use.

If the first batch is either softer or firmer than you want, you can adjust the proportions in the next. For jellies with pectin, increase the fruit or juice by a fourth to a half cup to make it softer. Or use a fourth to a half cup less fruit or juice for a firmer product. Jellies made without pectin can be softened by shortening the cooking time or made firmer by lengthening it.

Letting the jams and jellies stand overnight before storing will avoid breaking the gel. Cover the glasses with metal or paper lids. Be sure to label the product.

Here are some common problems in canning and their causes:

FADING -- Storage in too warm a place will cause fading. Red fruits such as strawberries are especially likely to fade.

MOLD -- Mold will form on jars with imperfect seals. The jam or jelly is safe to use if the flavor is not affected.

CRYSTALS -- Too much sugar, cooking the mixture too long, too little or too slowly may cause crystals to appear. In grape jelly they are caused by the tartaric acid in the grapes. To prevent crystals, let grape juice stand in a cool place overnight. Then strain through two thicknesses of damp cheesecloth to remove crystals that have formed.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1959

Special to
4-H Club Agents

Enclosed is a packet of 4-H fair exhibit stories. They are being sent to you in one mailing so that you will be able to use them before fair time.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1959

Special to
4-H Club Agent

Immediate release

BATH MAKES
PIGS FRIENDLY
EASY TO TRAIN

Nothing will make a pig friendlier faster than a few baths, says 4-H Club Agent _____ . This is good to remember when training a pig for the fair. After a bath it's easy to teach a pig to drive and to turn with a small cane.

When preparing for the fair, Robert Jacobs, extension animal husbandry specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that you clip the pig's ears if they are hairy. Clip the tail leaving about two inches of long hair at the end.

Apply a light application of No. 10 machine oil, sweet oil or olive oil on black and red pigs. Powder white parts on red and black pigs with talcum. Use unscented talcum on all white pigs.

Once in the show ring, drive your pig with a small whip or cane, back and forth about 10 to 15 feet from the judge. Don't carry a hurdle or large brush. Leave the hurdle at the side of the show ring. A hurdle blocks the judge's view, but should be handy if your pig starts to fight. A small pocket brush is all that is needed to brush off dirt.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1959

Special to
4-H Club Agents

Immediate release

SOAP, WATER
NEEDED TO CLEAN
SHOW ANIMALS

Soap, water and a little arm work is needed if you want your top dairy cow to win a blue ribbon, says 4-H Club Agent _____.

Often it's necessary to give an animal several washings a few days apart to make the animal look its best, according to Harold Searles, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Wash your dairy animal with a scrub brush and a good toilet soap. Don't use a detergent or laundry soap. Rinse well. Dry the animal with the blanket left on.

Lots of brushing with a fairly soft brush will help get the hide and hair into show condition. Use a clippers a few days before the show. Clip head, neck and tail above the brush. If the clipping is done about a week before the show, you can do some trimming the day before and not leave clipper marks. Clip the udders on milking animals. Never give an animal an overall clipping any sooner than six weeks before show time.

As you pack for the fair, Searles suggests that you take the health certificate of your animal with you, if you have not already sent it to the county agent. Bring the record of your animal and, if it is a purebred, the registry certificate. Advanced class 4-H'ers should bring the project book of their animal complete from the time the animal was first entered in 4-H.

A water and feed bucket should be on the supply list, too. Searles suggests that you don't water your animal at a common tank. You also will need a scrub brush, a soft hair brush and a bar of toilet soap. Two blankets, one for hauling and one at the show are needed. For those finishing touches you may want horn polish, a polish cloth, a small supply of your favorite hair oil and a rub down cloth.

Don't forget your personal needs. Have some suitable work clothes and some outfit that is practical and attractive for show time.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1959

Special to
4-H Club Agent
Immediate release

GROOM POULTRY
FOR FAIR
EXHIBITION

You can't just take a bird from the flock, put it in a show coop and expect it to be ready for the fair, says 4-H Club Agent _____.

It's as important to train and groom poultry for the fair as it is beef.

A bird that has been handled and confined to coops will show better than one not trained, according to Robert Berg, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. A bird should also be clean.

When putting your birds in and out of the coop remember: head first always. Grasp the bird by the wing at the shoulder.

If feathers are soiled, it is best to wash the bird, Berg says. The birds must not be chilled so, if the weather is cool, bathe the birds in a very warm room. You will need three tubs of water: One filled with warm soft water and soap, the second filled with clear warm water and the third filled with cool water with a little bluing added. Add only a few drops of bluing. Too much will cause streaking.

Hold the bird in the left hand and dip it into the first tub. Lather well, always rubbing with the feathers. Rinse the bird back and forth in the other two tubs, moving against the feathers this time to remove all of the soap. Watch the comb when you put the bird in the final cool rinse water. If it should start to turn dark, remove the bird from the water immediately. Let the bird dry in a warm clean coop.

For a final grooming touch, polish the nails and rub vaseline on the comb and wattles.

- sah -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 14, 1959

Special to
4-H Club Agents

Immediate release

LOOK GOOD
SHOW GOOD
BE GOOD

Want to know the three blue-ribbon ingredients for a beef animal at the fair?

Robert Jacobs, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandry specialist, says they are to look good, to show good, and to have a good, well-developed animal.

A champion has to look the part, says Jacobs. Long hair helps in dressing a calf for the show. Frequent bathing in cool water, a fan on the animal and burlap over the windows all tend to grow hair. When the hair is long enough it can be curled with a scotch or round curry comb.

Cattle should be wet down and curled a couple of hours before the show. Use a mixture of one tablespoon creosote dip per gallon of water. A mixture of half denatured alcohol and half sweet oil makes a good hair dressing and helps to set the curl. Curl the hair when it is nearly dry by pulling upward with the comb or brush. Do not try to curl the hair on short haired calves.

Many blue ribbons have been lost in the show ring because the animal hadn't been trained well, says Jacobs. Practice parading and posing far in advance of the show.

In parading, lead the animal from the left side and walk forward or slightly sideways. In this position you can keep an eye on your steer or heifer. When posing, shift the halter lead strap to the left hand and face toward the rear of the animal. In this way you can watch the position of his feet and back. Jacobs says the animal should have his feet squarely placed, a leg under each corner. His head should be alert, but not held so high that his back dips.

The show stick can be used to scratch the lower sides or belly of the beef animal to make him level his back and move his feet into position. If you don't use a show stick, an animal can be positioned by applying pressure on the halter and shoulder.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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July 14, 1959

Special to
4-H Club Agents

Immediate release

SHOWMANSHIP,
GROOMING NEEDED
IN LAMB JUDGING

What determines whether or not you have a champion lamb?

A top quality animal is of course number one in importance, says 4-H Club Agent _____. But grooming and showmanship are important considerations, according to Robert Jacobs, extension animal husbandry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

If the fleece is especially dirty, the lamb should be washed and thoroughly rinsed. Do this at least a month or six weeks before the show. The lamb should be blocked, but watch out for tell-tale shear marks. Feet should be trimmed with pruning shears or a sharp knife so that the lamb will stand correctly.

Carry no equipment into the show ring. Show your lamb by hand; never with the aid of a halter, leather band or rope. Crouch or kneel in front of the lamb with your left hand under its jaw. Grip the lamb by the fold of skin under the jaw. Never hold a lamb with a grip on any part of its fleece. If the animal needs restraining, place your right hand against the back of its head.

As the judge examines your lamb, kneel or crouch on the opposite side or in front of the lamb. Place the lamb's feet by moving them to the correct position with your free hand. Keep your lamb alert by pushing on his chin just short of making him move his feet. This prompts him to brace against the push and strengthens his back.

-sah-

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

* * * * *
* For release at 1 p. m. *
* Thursday, July 16 *
* * * * *

SAFETY SLOGAN WINNER ANNOUNCED

Fourteen-year-old Kay Runholt, Marshall, winner of the Minnesota 4-H Safety Slogan contest, was honored at the Farm Safety Week kickoff luncheon on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, today.

Kay's first-place slogan, "Live Safely Friend, Postpone Your End," won her an expense-paid trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago, Oct. 19-23.

The safety slogan winner was announced as part of National Farm Safety Week, July 19-25. Three hundred 4-H'ers competed in the contest.

Kay has been active in 4-H work for four years. All of the members of her club enrolled in the safety and fire prevention project this year. At each meeting some safety activity has taken place.

Second-place slogan, "A Minute of Safety is Worth a Month of Repair," was entered by Sidney Sanness, 16, Spring Grove. He will receive an expense-paid trip to the state fair.

Third-place slogan, "Accident Prevention Needs YOUR Attention," was submitted by Gary Dehne, 15, Holloway. Gary will receive a \$25 savings bond.

The contest was sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service; the Mutual Service Insurance Co's., St. Paul; Midland Cooperatives, Minneapolis; and Central Cooperatives, Superior, Wis.

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B-3601-sah

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

Keep Your Child Safe
Package Bread and Cake Well for Freezer
Tips to Remember When Freezer Stops
Speed Important in Freezing Corn

Tests on White Blouses
Tips on Buying Blouses
Starch on the Iron
Wheel-Chair Kitchens

SAFETY

Keep Your Child Safe

What precautions do you take to see that your child is safe from accidents?

Accidents are now the Number One cause of death to children from 1 to 15 years of age. Nearly 300 children, 14 years of age and younger, lost their lives accidentally in Minnesota last year.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that parents have a responsibility in protecting young children from danger and in teaching them safety as they grow older. The daily example of parents is an effective teacher.

Here are a few reminders to parents to keep children safe from accidents this summer:

- . Never leave a small child in the house alone.
- . Store garden chemicals in a locked cabinet.
- . Don't leave rakes, hoes and shovels thrown carelessly about.
- . Keep children away from farm machines.
- . Keep children away from the lawn mower.
- . Keep farm water tanks covered.
- . Make it possible for children to attend swimming classes where they will

learn water safety.

-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 FOODSPackage Bread and Cake Well for Freezer

If you want bread and cake to keep their high quality in the freezer, be sure to package them properly.

Bakery bread, for example, will keep satisfactorily for just a short time in the commercial wrap only. That's why it's a good idea to slip the loaf into a plastic bag in case you keep the bread in the freezer longer than you intended.

The same holds true for cake. Store cake in bakery cartons for convenience, but be sure to overwrap the carton with moisture-vapor-proof material. Or store the cake in a plastic bag.

Tests at the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory showed that sponge cake stored in bakery cartons lost quality after three months when not over-wrapped. Bakery bread frozen in only the commercial wrap showed decided deterioration in quality after 10 months.

* * * *

Tips to Remember When Freezer Stops

In case your freezer should stop running if an electrical storm damages power lines, don't open the freezer door unnecessarily. Opening the door or lid will only let warm air in and raise the inside temperature.

Food in a full freezer won't thaw for two days if the power is off. In a freezer only half full, food should keep well for one day. The larger the freezer and the better the insulation, the longer the food will stay frozen.

* * * *

Speed Important in Freezing Corn

Speed from garden to freezer is one of the most important steps in freezing sweet corn.

Corn quickly loses flavor when it is held for any length of time after picking, unless it is kept under refrigeration.

For top quality, corn must also be at just the right stage of maturity for best eating. If milk spurts out freely when the thumbnail is pressed into a kernel, corn can usually be considered at the proper stage of maturity.

Another important step to success in freezing corn is scalding it. By stopping enzyme activity, scalding preserves the fresh quality of corn as well as its color and vitamin content. Scalding also lengthens storage life.

For timetables on scalding, consult Ext. Folder 156, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables." Get a copy at the county extension office.

CLOTHINGTests on White Blouses

Rayon and dacron blouses proved most popular with women who participated in a recent test of inexpensive white tailored blouses.

Next in order they said they preferred more expensive cottons, less expensive cottons and acetates. Laboratory ratings agreed, except that dacrons rated above rayons. Generally, the inexpensive white blouses proved to be good buys.

Study of inexpensive white tailored blouses of types selling widely in retail stores was made by five Northeast state agricultural experiment stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

To test the blouses, women in three states wore the blouses for a year, laundered them as many as 30 times and kept regular records. Similar blouses were laundered and tested in experiment station laboratories. Blouses included cottons retailing at \$1.80 to \$3 apiece; rayons at about \$3; acetates at about \$8; and dacrons from \$2 to \$3.

After a year, eight out of ten blouses were considered still satisfactory for wear.

Cotton blouses costing about \$3 were more satisfactory than those under \$2. Otherwise, the price of blouses in these tests was not a guide to qualities desired. All the cotton blouses held their shape and size during laundering. Though all rayons were relatively low in price, they were favorites with their wearers for general satisfaction, appearance and ease of wear in contrast to higher priced acetates.

* * * *

Tips on Buying Blouses

If you want satisfaction in the blouse you buy, avoid blouses having raw seam edges, dangling threads, defective buttonholes and loops and drill holes. Drill holes are the tiny holes used to mark fabric before manufacture of blouses.

A study of white blouses conducted by state agricultural experiment stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture showed that defective construction showed up in laundering. Seam edges on the less expensive cotton blouses raveled, and on some of the dacrons the seam raveling was serious. Buttonhole stitches not carefully finished pulled out during wear and laundering.

HOME MANAGEMENTStarch on the Iron

If the iron sticks to fabric that has been starched, there may be several reasons. The iron may not be hot enough; the fabric may be too wet; or there may be too much starch on the garment.

To remove starch from the iron while it's still warm, sprinkle salt on waxed paper and slide the iron over it. To remove starch from a cool iron, rub it with a soft cloth dipped in detergent and water or use silver polish. Rinse the polish off and wipe the iron dry.

* * * *

Wheel-Chair Kitchens

Many of the eight million physically disabled women in the United States are confined to wheel chairs. Now home economists at the University of Illinois are developing kitchen arrangements that will make it possible for these women to work easily and safely from their wheel chairs -- yet not prevent other members of the family from convenient use of the kitchen.

Twenty-six women confined to wheel chairs have been measured for range of reach, comfortable working heights, necessary clearances for chair and knees and space arrangements for maneuvering the chair. The women in wheel chairs will prepare meals in each of the kitchen units developed to test them for convenience.

The most satisfactory designs will be used in building a permanent kitchen for demonstration to other women in wheel chairs and to builders.

This Illinois project is part of the North Central Regional Housing Research Program.

-jbn-

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

Immediate release

PLAN AHEAD WHEN TRAVELING WITH CHILDREN

Watch a few cars on the highway this weekend and you'll know that more and more parents are taking their children on trips.

While this is a good trend, the family outing sometimes can create more antagonism than favor, Charles Martin, University of Minnesota extension family life specialist, said today.

To avoid those bad moments, plan your trip ahead of time. Decide what you'll do if it rains and you can't go boating, or if Johnny's stomach gets upset, and you have to stop over for a day.

Think about who is going, what everybody is interested in, how much time and money you have to spend, and plan accordingly. But remember to keep your plans flexible. Often the best trip is one on which you didn't obediently follow a schedule.

There are numerous things that you can do to making traveling with children more pleasant. Plan short days. Children have trouble sitting still for long periods of time. By making your day short you can stop early enough in the afternoon to get pleasant accommodations and get to bed early.

Drive during the coolest part of the day. Youngsters can get up early and are often in better spirits in the morning than during the hot afternoon.

Stop often. There are many things to see and do on a trip besides just driving. Stop at parks for a quick merry-go-round ride or stop at a historical spot.

Preschool youngsters are generally more comfortable if you build up the back seat of the car to make it level. A crib mattress placed on the back seat with some support over the floor works well.

Take a few favorite toys along. Snacks are fine, but avoid too many sweets. Fruits and vegetables, such as apples, carrot sticks and celery, are good to chew on. Leave melting foods at home.

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B-3602-sah

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

Immediate release

FIFTY YEARS FORESTRY TRAINING TO BE CELEBRATED AT ITASCA

ITASCA STATE PARK--Half a century of outdoor forestry training will be celebrated here July 31-Aug. 1 at the University of Minnesota's Lake Itasca Forestry and Biology station.

According to Frank Kaufert, director of the University's School of Forestry, the celebration will note progress in forestry research and developments and honor groups and individuals who played key roles in the annual training program.

Each summer since 1909, a group of forestry students have converged at the outdoor woodland laboratory for a 6-weeks' training period as part of their regular college curriculum. This year, the training will start Aug. 3 and run until mid-September.

Speakers at the celebration July 31 will include John Dobie, biologist for the Minnesota Department of Conservation and author of a book, "The Itasca Story;" Charles Lewis, cranberry grower at Shell Lake, Wis. and a member of the first training class in 1909; Harry Bartelt, St. Paul, northeast Minnesota Boy Scout executive; Howard Olson, Minneapolis, president of Timber Products Chemical Co.; and T. Schantz-Hansen, director of the station.

Also on July 31, a University outstanding achievement award will be made and pictures of several persons who helped develop the training program over the past 50 years will be unveiled.

The following day, visitors will tour research projects and facilities at the station and the Minnesota School of Forestry Alumni association will meet.

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B-3603-pjt

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

A MINNESOTA FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

MID-SUMMER ALFALFA SEEDING CAN TURN OUT WELL ANYWHERE IN STATE

What can a farmer do if he found out too late for spring seeding that he doesn't have enough land in alfalfa for next year?

The answer is simple: Work up some old sod, grain stubble or other land now and seed it down without any companion crop during the first couple weeks of August.

It can work out well anywhere in Minnesota--even in the southwest and west central counties where a farmer might think it's too dry for late seeding.

Last summer, for example, Clifford Wendland, Lac qui Parle county farmer, found that his oats had lodged badly and the field was so dry that spring-seeded alfalfa in the same field wasn't doing well. So he clipped the field in early August and drilled in 5 to 6 pounds Vernal alfalfa per acre around Sept. 1. Result? "This spring I had a nice alfalfa stand," Wendland reports. But he adds that it might be better to do the seeding a little sooner.

Morris Simonson, also in Lac qui Parle county, and Charles Lund, near Walnut Grove, both summer-seeded alfalfa in 1957 with good results.

Simonson's experiment with the idea actually grew out of a thistle problem. He plowed the 12-acre field in late June and kept working it until mid-August. By then, he had the thistles pretty well under control. Then he wondered: What should he do with the field? He solved the problem by seeding it down with 10 pounds Ranger alfalfa per acre on August 20.

(more)

add 1 summer seeding

"I had a very good stand the following year," according to Simonson, "The field didn't freeze out last winter and is producing hay again this summer. We got 400 bales off the field from the first cutting alone."

Lund also made an August seeding in 1957 in a field where the seeding had failed. He removed the oats as silage, then plowed the field, disked it and planted 6 pounds Vernal alfalfa and 2 pounds Lincoln bromegrass per acre Aug. 22. He got a good catch that fall, good growth the following year and is still harvesting hay from the field.

Both Simonson and Lund were fortunate in one respect: It rained shortly after seeding on each farm. This is important, since an especially dry fall could result in failure from seeding at that time of year.

But remember that Wendland did it last year when it was dry and had good luck.

Lund sums it up by saying "It's still better in this part of the state to seed in spring." But he quickly adds that late seeding is a good emergency idea for a year like this, when many farmers find themselves short of hay land.

William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, points out that August seeding is common in many eastern counties, where there's usually more rain in August. For example, research men at the Rosemount Experiment station seeded alfalfa, brome, ladino and orchardgrass in August, 1957, and had 30 plants per square foot the following spring--more than twice what's usually needed for a good stand.

For a farmer considering summer seeding, Hueg recommends this procedure: Plow the field and disk it once or twice--just enough to kill weeds. Drill about 6 pounds Vernal alfalfa and 2 pounds brome per acre before Aug. 15.

True enough, this means taking a chance on the weather, but it might also make the difference between plenty of forage and little or none for next year.

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

SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS

County Agent Introduction

Even though an oats field was infected with red leaf disease (like many in Minnesota were this year) seed from the field is all right for planting next year. That's what Matt Moore, center, University of Minnesota plant pathologist, is telling Vern Immer, left, Jeffers area farmer, and Paul Sandager, assistant Cottenwood county agent. Immer is also an officer of the Southwest Minnesota Crop Improvement association. The three met at the Southwest Minnesota Field Day Monday, July 13, on the Martin Bunge, Jr., farm near Heron Lake.

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-pjt-

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

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

Timely Tips for the July 18 Issue

Grasshoppers probably won't be a serious problem this year. Nevertheless, it'll pay to watch the spots where they were thick last year. There's still time to control the hoppers. Heptachlor can be used for hoppers on alfalfa that'll be cut for hay. And for corn, roadsides, field margins or small grains, use aldrin, dieldrin or toxaphene.

--John Lofgren

* * * *

If your hogs are suffering during this hot July weather, try shade and ventilation. If there are no shade trees in the hog-lot, an old wagon may do the trick. Or you can stretch fencing over a frame and cover it with old hay or straw. In the hog house, open windows so the fresh air keeps moving through. Some farmers also use sprinkler systems to cool their hogs. If the hogs can get soaked with water and then move into a breeze, they'll be comfortable--and they'll do well, too.

--Robert Meade

* * * *

Got a spare moment or two? Check your combine--it may be your last chance before harvest begins. A smooth-running combine is the first step toward a smooth-running harvest. Check the cutterbar and reels or the pickup attachment, cylinder, rack and cleaning shoe. If any reel slats, teeth or concaves are broken, replace them. They may interfere with a good combining job otherwise. Adjust the cylinder for proper clearance for the crop, clean the rack openings and sieves. Then adjust the other parts of the combine according to the operator's manual for each crop combined.

--D. W. Bates

* * * *

add 1 timely tips

Many milk bacteria grow fast during hot summer weather. So, it's more important now than ever to cool the milk fast--and right after milking. Keep the milk cool during storage, too. It'll also pay to spend a little extra time cleaning the milking equipment. Remember: Milk is high in quality when the cow gives it. It's your job to preserve that quality.

--Elmer Thomas

* * * *

Do you know how your cows are doing? It takes good records to really tell. In 1958, more Minnesota dairymen kept Dairy Herd Improvement records than ever before. And it's not too late to start keeping DHIA records now. There are three plans to choose from--Standard DHIA, Owner-Sampler and Weigh-a-Day-a-Month. For as little as a few cents per cow, you can tell whether you're making or losing money--the record-keeping way.

--Ramer Leighton

* * * *

Corn yields under minimum tillage--which means working the soil less--can be just as good or better than corn on soil that's worked in the regular way. At the Waseca Experiment station, corn that was planted in wheel tracks on spring plowing--without disking or dragging--yielded nearly 87 bushels to the acre. A similar corn field that was disked and dragged yielded only about 81 bushels.

--George Blake

* * * *

You don't have to take out all the old litter when you clean out the laying house in preparation for the new flock. In fact, you can leave the bottom six inches or so--unless you had a worm problem with the old flock. The old litter is seasoned and dry. It produces heat and helps keep the new litter dry. And if you leave some old litter, bacterial action and natural decomposition stand a better chance of getting started before cold weather settles in.

--Robert Berg

* * * *

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

* For release at noon, *
* Tuesday, July 21 *

SCIENTISTS MAKING PROGRESS IN WHEAT VARIETY DEVELOPMENT

CROOKSTON--Wheat from the plains of eastern Africa is playing a major role in development of a new spring bread wheat variety for Minnesota.

University of Minnesota scientists are combining disease resistance of wheats from Kenya with the yielding ability and milling quality of Lee and Thatcher, two famous midwestern varieties developed earlier at the University.

The new variety isn't here yet, visitors to the Northwest Experiment station's annual Field Day were advised this morning. But plant breeder Donald W. Sunderman and station agronomist Olaf Soine said work on it is progressing well.

The goal, according to Sunderson and Soine, is a variety that will resist the dreaded race 15B of stem rust and other races of both stem and leaf rust, yield well and have good milling and baking quality.

None of the wheats used in the breeding of a new variety are good enough by themselves. Lee was devastated by stem rust in 1953 and 1954, when many a wheat farmer suffered heavy losses as a result. Besides, Lee and Thatcher, although they yield well and are fine for bread-making, are both susceptible to leaf rust. This disease is not so much of a problem now, but is a potential menace for the future.

The Kenya wheats resist 15B and some of the newer strains of leaf rust, but don't have good milling and baking quality and don't yield well. So the idea now

(more)

add 1 wheat varietal development

is to combine the desirable characteristics of all these wheats into one new and better variety.

Since the heavy stem rust attacks, Selkirk, a Canadian variety, has become so common that it now accounts for some 90 percent of the bread wheat acreage. While it has fairly good resistance to stem and leaf rust, Sunderman explained, the milling and baking industries would still prefer a variety with better quality.

Work on the new variety is being done by Elmer R. Ausemus and Sunderman, U. S. Department of Agriculture agronomists, in cooperation with other University scientists. Soine and B. E. Youngquist, Crookston station superintendent, aid in the program by testing new selections as they are developed.

Sunderman said it would be at least two years before the new variety is ready to be released. But preliminary tests indicate that it will meet quality standards and should equal Selkirk and Lee in yield.

Another agronomist, Laddie Elling, told Field Day visitors that forage crops in northern Minnesota survived last winter better than they did in counties farther south. The reason, he said, was better snow cover in the north.

Most alfalfa and red clover varieties came through well at the Crookston station, while all red clover varieties and the less hardy alfalfa varieties at Rosemount suffered heavy winterkill.

Elling said snow cover does two things for forages: it keeps the plants from drying out and it acts as an insulation, keeping the soil temperature higher. This explains, he said, why clover stands often last longer in northern Minnesota where there is more snow.

The agronomist also said that Empire birdsfoot trefoil came through last winter satisfactorily at Crookston, while Mansfield and Viking, in a July seeding, were completely killed. Empire is the only trefoil variety recommended for the state.

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B-3605-pjt

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

Immediate release

FARM FAMILIES MORE LIKELY TO HAVE ACCIDENTS THAN CITY FAMILIES

There's no getting around the fact that farming is more dangerous than many other ways of life.

A recent University of Minnesota survey showed that almost a fourth of all farm families interviewed had an accident during the previous year.

By comparison, only an eighth of the nonfarm families reported mishaps. George Donohue, extension rural sociologist, and Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist, point to results of the survey as a reminder for National Farm Safety Week, July 19-25. The study was in one southern Minnesota county, and clearly shows a need for more attention to hazards and ways to avoid them.

About a third of all accidents involved the husband, and another third the son. Wives were victims in only one-fourteenth of the cases.

More than a fifth of the accidents happened while the victim was driving, and about the same proportion occurred during playing. Chores, housework and yardwork were each involved in less than 10 percent of the accidents. Field work accounted for about 15 percent of the mishaps.

Most accidents happened to persons between 15 and 30 years old. But some mishaps occurred in all age groups. Regardless of age, chances were always at least once in twenty of having an accident.

July wasn't the most dangerous month of the year, but it tied for second with October; each month accounted for about a ninth of the accidents. The really grim month, though, is November. Almost a third of the accidents happened in that month alone.

How can accidents be avoided? The study showed that, for one thing, chances of accidents are greater late in the day, when most people are fatigued from the day's activity. So Donohue and Prickett figure it would be wise to plan work to avoid unnecessary risks in the afternoon as much as possible.

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B-3606-pjt

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

Immediate release

PEACHES NOW READY FOR FREEZING

A look at fruit markets will tell you that the peach season is well under way.

That delicious fresh peach flavor can be preserved by freezing, say J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory. Freezing is quick and easy.

The freezing experts suggest the following method:

First, prepare the syrup. Dissolve three cups of sugar in a quart of cold water and let stand until clear. Do not heat. Just before pouring the syrup on the fruit, combine 1/2 teaspoon ascorbic acid with a small amount of water and add it to the syrup.

Second, dip three or four peaches, one at a time, into boiling water for 15 to 20 seconds. When the skins loosen, chill quickly in iced cold water, peel, halve and remove the pit.

Third, fill the freezing containers about 1/3 full of the syrup and quickly pack the halves or slices into the syrup, covering the fruit completely leaving about 1/2 inch for expansion. Place a piece of wax paper under the lid to keep top slices submerged in the syrup.

If you can't pack the peaches immediately into the freezing containers, you can keep cut fruit for a short time in cold water containing 1 1/4 teaspoonful ascorbic acid per gallon of water. This prevents darkening. If ascorbic acid is not available, freeze the peaches in glass containers using sugar syrup made with four cups of sugar per quart of water for best results.

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B-3607-sah

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

Special to Becker county

(with mat)

IFYE TO COUNTY

A Young woman from Iran will be living and working in Becker county this summer as part of the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program.

Ehteram Bostandust, 31, Tehran, is one of seven IFYE's to visit Minnesota this year. She will stay at the farms of Walter Danielson, Callaway, and Ed Trieglaff, Frasee, Aug. 4-Sept. 20. During her stay/she will attend the State 4-H Health camp.

Miss Bostandust is a Women's Activities Specialist with the Community Development Organization in Iran. She is especially interested in vegetable gardening, fruit preservation and home decorating. By visiting the two Becker county farms and two farms in Kandiyohi county, Sept. 23-Oct. 22, she hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life.

The IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level.

The Ford Foundation is sponsoring Miss Bostandust's trip.

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

Special to Kandiyohi county
(with mat)

IFYE TO COUNTY

A young woman from Iran will be living and working in Kandiyohi county this summer as part of the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program.

Ehteram Bostandust, 31, Tehran, is one of seven IFYE's to visit Minnesota this year. She will stay at the farms of Carl Anderson, Pennock and Carl G. Johnson, Kerkhoven, Sept. 23-Oct. 22. During her stay in Minnesota, she will attend the State 4-H Health camp.

Miss Bostandust is a Women's Activities Specialist with the Community Development Organization in Iran. She is especially interested in vegetable gardening, fruit preservation and home decorating. By visiting the two Kandiyohi county farms and two farms in Becker county, Aug. 4-Sept. 20, she hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life.

The IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level.

The Ford Foundation is sponsoring Miss Bostandust's trip.

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

Special to Wabasha county
(with mat)

IFYE TO COUNTY

A young Costa Rican teacher will be living and working in Wabasha county this August as part of the International Farm Youth (IFYE) program.

Odilon Juarez, 24, Nicoya, Guanacaste, is one of seven IFYE's to visit Minnesota this year. He will stay at the farms of John V. Goehl, Lake City and Milton Schwantz, Plainview, Aug. 4-Sept. 5. During his stay in Minnesota, Juarez will attend the Minnesota State Fair, the State 4-H Health camp and the Junior Livestock show.

Juarez is interested in introducing better farm and home practices in Costa Rica. By visiting the two Wabasha county farms and two farms in Pipestone county, Sept. 5-Oct. 5, he hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life.

The IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Industry and the 4-S Clubs of Costa Rica are sponsoring Juarez's trip.

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

Special to Pipestone county
(with mat)

IFYE TO COUNTY

A young Costa Rican teacher will be living and working in Pipestone county this August as part of the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program.

Odilon Juarez, 24, Nicoya, Guanacaste, is one of seven IFYE's to visit Minnesota this year. He will stay at the farms of Ray Johannsen, Pipestone, and Kenneth Carson, Pipestone, Sept. 5-Oct. 5. During his stay in Minnesota, he will attend the State Fair, the State 4-H Health camp and the Junior Livestock show.

Juarez is interested in introducing better farm and home practices in Costa Rica. By visiting the two Pipestone county farms and two farms in Wabasha county, Aug. 4-Sept. 5, he hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life.

The IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Industry and the 4-H Clubs in Costa Rica are sponsoring Juarez's trip.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1959

Special to Roseau county
(with nat)

IFYE TO COUNTY

A young Mexican farmer will be living and working in Roseau county this summer as part of the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program.

Hector Diaz, 22, San Jose' Alchichica, Puebla, is one of seven IFYE's to visit Minnesota this year. He will stay at the farms of Robert Brinkman, Wannaska, and Ben Christianson, Greenbush, Aug. 4-Sept. 5. During his stay in Minnesota, he will attend the Minnesota State Fair, State 4-H Conservation camp and the Junior Livestock show.

Diaz lives on a 175 acre farm in Mexico where he raises mainly corn, lima and black beans, barely, potatoes and some livestock. Dairying and modern agricultural techniques are of special interest to Diaz. While visiting the two Roseau county farms and two farms in Brown county, Sept. 5-Oct. 5, he hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life.

The IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level.

The Nestle company in Mexico is sponsoring Diaz's trip.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1959

Special to Brown county
(with mat)

IFYE TO COUNTY

A young Mexican farmer will be living and working in Brown county this summer as part of the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program.

Hector Diaz, 22, San Jose' Alchichica, Puebla, is one of seven IFYE's to visit Minnesota this year. He will stay at the farms of Arley Rolloff, New Ulm, and Oliver Marti, Sleepy Eye/ During his stay in Minnesota, Diaz will attend the State Fair, State 4-H Conservation camp and the Junior Livestock show.

Diaz lives on a 175 acre farm in Mexico where he raises mainly corn, lima and black beans, barley, potatoes and some livestock. Dairying and modern agricultural techniques are of special interest to Diaz. While visiting the two Brown county farms and two farms in Roseau county, Aug. 4-Sept. 5, he hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life.

The IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level.

The Nestle company in Mexico is sponsoring Diaz's trip.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1959

Special to Grant county
(with mat)

IFYE TO COUNTY

A young Luxembourg woman will be living and working in Grant county this summer as part of the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program.

Marie-Jose' Bredimus, 21, Hackenhof, Luxembourg, is one of seven IFYE's to visit Minnesota this year. She will stay at the farms of Donald Piko, Elbow Lake, and Joe Haugen, Elbow Lake in this county, Aug. 10-30.

Miss Bredimus, who lives on a farm in Luxembourg, is especially interested in helping to increase understanding between her home country and the United States. By visiting the two Grant county farms and two farms in Fillmore county, Aug. 31-Sept. 17, Miss Bredimus hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and living.

The IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level.

The Ministry of Agriculture in Luxembourg is sponsoring Miss Bredimus's trip.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1959

Special to Fillmore county
(with mat)

IFYE TO COUNTY

A young Luxembourg woman will be living and working in Fillmore county this summer as part of the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program.

Marie-Jose' Bredimus, 21, Hackenhof, is one of seven IFYE's to visit Minnesota this year. She will stay at the farms of Myron Larson, Mabel, and Eugene H. Schaevel, Preston, Aug. 31-Sept. 17.

Miss Bredimus, who lives on a farm in Luxembourg, is especially interested in helping to increase understanding between her home country and the United States. By visiting the two Fillmore county farms and two farms in Grant county, Aug. 10-30, Miss Bredimus hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and living.

The IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level.

The Ministry of Agriculture in Luxembourg is sponsoring Miss Bredimus's trip.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1959

Special to Meeker county
(with mat)

IFYE TO COUNTY

A young woman from Iran will be living and working in Meeker county this summer as part of the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program.

Ashraf Hossaini, Tehran, is one of seven IFYE's to visit Minnesota this year. She will stay at the farms of Erwin Luthens, Cosmos, and Alvin Anderson, Bassel, Sept. 20-Oct. 22. During her stay in Minnesota, Miss Hossaini will attend the State 4-H Conservation camp.

Miss Hossaini works for the Community Development Organization in Iran. She is especially interested in food preservation, home decoration, poultry breeding and rural home development. By visiting the two Meeker county farms and two farms in Norman county, Aug. 4-Sept. 17, she hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life.

The IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level.

The Ford Foundation is sponsoring Miss Hossaini's trip.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
July 27 or after

FARM FILLERS

There's no need to let stored grain insects eat up your profits. Even before harvest, clean the bins thoroughly. Spray them with 2½ percent methoxychlor or one percent premium grade malathion. Then apply a protectant -- pyrethrins or premium grade malathion -- as the grain is binned. Check the stored grain frequently after binning, to find hot spots or insects as soon as possible. This advice is from John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * *

If you're wondering how to get more land in forages for next year, you might try seeding some land to alfalfa, without a companion crop, early in August. William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University, says several farmers in West Central Minnesota have done it in past years with good luck. And that's an area where you might think it too dry for such a practice. Yet, all the farmers who tried it reported good stands the following spring.

* * * *

You won't find a better time than right now to send "loafer" cows to market. Harold Searles, extension dairyman at the University, points out that cull cow prices have been above 17 cents per pound at South St. Paul since January, and were still running between 17½ and 18 cents by mid-July.

* * * *

Ration-a-day grazing -- giving cows only what they will clean up in one day -- will help you harvest more of your emergency forages. William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, says it results in less trampling and waste and better chance of regrowth. Start grazing oats when 10-14 inches tall. Start sudangrass at 18 inches, to avoid prussic acid poisoning. There is less prussic acid danger with Piper than other sudangrass varieties. One other point: prussic acid danger increases when sudangrass is frozen or stunted by drouth. Where this happens, cut the crop for hay or silage instead of grazing it.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1959

Special to Norman county
(with mat)

IFYE TO COUNTY

A young woman from Iran will be living and working in Norman county this summer as part of the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program.

Ashraf Hossaini, Tehran, is one of seven IFYE's to visit Minnesota this year. She will stay at the farms of Rudy Fetting, Ada and Roy Levnd, Twin Valley, Aug. 4-Sept. 17. During her stay in Minnesota, Miss Hossaini will attend the State 4-H Conservation camp.

Miss Hossaini works for the Community Development Organization in Iran. She is especially interested in food preservation, home decoration, poultry breeding and rural home development. By visiting the two Norman county farms and two farms in Hecker county, Sept. 20-Oct. 22, she hopes to gain a better understanding of Minnesota farming and life.

The IFYE program is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better world understanding at the grass roots level.

The Ford Foundation is sponsoring Miss Hossaini's trip.

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-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1959

To all counties
For immediate use

RODENT PROOFING
SAVES GRAIN
IN BINS

Don't let mice and rats eat up your grain profits.

A thorough rodent proofing now, before the grain is stored, can mean good protection for your stored grain.

Berkeley Peterson, U. S. Department of Interior rodent control specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests these ratproofing materials:

- * Cement.
- * Hardware cloth, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.
- * Sheet metal, 26 gauge or heavier.

You need to close up all openings larger than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to keep rats and mice out. Wooden sills and doors at ground level must be sheathed in sheet metal to prevent gnawing. And windows less than four feet from the ground should be screened with hardware cloth.

Peterson concludes that there is no single method for controlling rats and mice. He advises a combination of methods -- poisoning or trapping the animals, removing their food and harboring places, and then keeping property in condition that won't attract them.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
July 27 or later
A Farm and Home Research Report

SUDANGRASS GOOD
LATE PASTURE
FOR SHEEP

If you seeded some sudangrass late this spring, it will make fine grazing for the sheep flock for the rest of the summer.

Last summer, researchers at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Experiment Station found sheep had good grazing on a sudangrass pasture from July 1 until early September. It held up far better during the same period than solid-seeded corn.

Walter F. Wedin, U.S. Department of Agriculture agronomist, and R. M. Jordan, University livestock scientist, made the studies.

They sowed Piper sudangrass on May 25, at 40 pounds per acre, and compared it with corn broadcast at $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre. The sudan held up well for 57 straight days of grazing; tillers kept coming back after the sheep ate the plants down.

The corn, however, made little regrowth in spite of plenty of moisture in July. Once the plants were eaten down, they weren't apt to recover. As a result, the corn furnished only 27 days of grazing.

The studies also showed two other things:

First, an oats-peas mixture was a better early sown and early-grazed sheep pasture than peas alone. Where Wedin and Jordan sowed oats and peas at $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels each in late April, there was good eating for nearly five weeks, starting June 1.

Second, an oats-rape mixture made a good temporary pasture for all-summer grazing. The research men seeded two bushels oats and six pounds rape per acre, put the sheep on the pasture June 2 and left them there until September 2. Grazing was good all through the three months.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
July 27 or later

PUBLIC SCHOOL
SYSTEMS CHANGE
IN MINNESOTA

The little red schoolhouse may be slowly disappearing, but the system that developed it still plays a major role in educating our young people.

How public school districts are formed, how they work and how they are changing are carefully explained in a new publication from the University of Minnesota.

It's Extension Pamphlet 200, titled "Public Schools are Your Schools," and the authors are Floyd O. Flom, former political scientist, and Luther J. Pickrel, extension agricultural economist.

Flom and Pickrel point out there are now about 3,000 school districts in the state -- a steady decline from the 8,000 we had in 1910.

Under current law, there are five types of districts in the state: common (most numerous but also rapidly disappearing), independent, special, associated and unorganized territory districts.

Minnesota's school systems are under local public control of some 12,000 school board members, hire more than 25,000 teachers, and provide education for more than 600,000 pupils per year.

With few exceptions, though, public schools in Minnesota have their own governing bodies. They are not controlled by municipal, town or county government, although they are governed by state law.

It's important for citizens to understand better the school systems and the improvements they may need, Flom and Pickrel say. Besides the obvious importance of education, schools represent an annual public cost of \$180,000,000.

The new publication by Pickrel and Flom spells out different types of systems and is a handy reference for any situation where local people are considering school changes. Copies are available from the county extension office, or you can get one from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
July 27 or after

GOOD BREAKFASTS
IMPORTANT FOR
HIGH EFFICIENCY

Do you skip breakfast to save time in the morning?

Home Agent _____ says that if you do, chances are you're actually losing the race.

Studies made by nutritionists at the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the time you save before leaving for work will probably be lost during the day.

Industrial workers who had poor breakfasts did less work, were more fatigued, were more likely to fill up on high-calorie snacks between meals and had higher accident records than those who had good breakfasts. They also tired more easily on the job and had more difficulty concentrating. Lunch helped increase efficiency, but did not entirely compensate for foods missed at breakfast.

Studies of homemakers, grade school children and teenagers have shown similar effects. Children who eat well before school are more likely to do well in studies, athletics or other activities than those who have little or no breakfasts.

What is a good breakfast? According to University of Minnesota extension nutritionist Grace Brill, a good breakfast is one that furnishes protein, vitamins and minerals needed to build and repair the body, provides body energy and tastes good. Important breakfast foods include fruits (citrus preferred), cereals or bread, milk, and eggs or meat.

Most people like a change in the breakfast routine. So try these suggestions to add zest to breakfast time: Mix fruits such as berries with sliced peaches or sliced bananas with oranges. Add fresh fruits to cereals. Sprinkle grated cheese over eggs and bake. Scramble eggs with tomatoes.

Plan your breakfasts a day in advance. This will enable you to prepare part of the breakfast the night before.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 21, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT
For use week of
July 27 or after

PIE FOR FAIR
SHOULD HAVE
PLENTY OF CRUST

Don't skimp on pie crust, says 4-H Club Agent _____.

A pie made for the 4-H pie baking contest should have plenty of crust for the judge to examine, according to Verna Mikesh, extension nutrition specialist at the University of Minnesota. She suggests using a two-crust pie recipe which calls for one and one-half cups of flour. Sugar or cream spread on the crust makes it hard for a judge to see the flakiness of the crust particularly if the crust is too thin. The bottom crust should be thick enough to prevent sogginess.

Judges look at the attractiveness of the baked pie. Avoid long slashes in the top crust. Cut the holes in the top after the crust is laid on the filling and sealed. The crust edge should be thick enough to give a good seal and of moderate height. A high crust will interfere with browning, while a flat edge such as those made with a fork often browns too fast.

As you do your demonstration, Miss Mikesh suggests that you combine the pastry ingredients first and let the balls of dough rest on the canvas while preparing the filling. This will avoid the possibility of the rolled crust sticking to the canvas, especially if the day is hot. Press the dough into a round ball before rolling to avoid an irregularly shaped crust.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1959

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

HAY BALE DRYING WORKS WELL AT DULUTH EXPERIMENT STATION

DULUTH--With a mechanical crop drier using heated air, a farmer can dry 12 tons of baled hay overnight--without even putting the bales in the barn.

It's been done twice this year at the University of Minnesota's Northeast Experiment station, agronomist Wallace W. Nelson said this morning at the station's annual Field Day. The legume-grass hay averaged 40 percent moisture when workers turned the drier on, and every one of the bales was under 20 percent, dry enough to store, by 12 or 15 hours later.

Workers stacked the bales on boards, three layers deep on bottom and top and three rows wide on the sides and the far end, leaving a tunnel down the middle. The drying unit was connected to the open end.

Nelson said the system could mean a big improvement in hay quality. It's known that if hay can be baled when still "tough"--containing around 40 percent moisture--more leaves will be saved and quality will be higher.

It's also known that bales can be dried mechanically in barns. What's different about Nelson's work is drying them outside. He said it should also work inside a pole-type shed, which might be handy for a beef farmer or dairy farmer with a loose-housing setup.

Nelson used the same type drier commonly used for corn, grain and other crops. It has a 5-horsepower motor, a 38-inch fan and a 750,000 B. T. U. heating furnace.

Nelson also reported that fertilizing permanent pasture last summer nearly tripled green forage yields.

Starting in 1955, Nelson said, four plots were fertilized annually with 40 pounds each of phosphate and potash per acre in spring and with 33 pounds of nitrogen put on in spring and again after each grazing.

Last summer, plots so fertilized produced 9.84 tons of green material
(more)

add 1 Hay Bale Drying

per acre, compared to 3.63 tons on plots that got no fertilizer. Besides, forage was higher in quality on fertilized plots.

Nelson said cost of fertilizing was a little under \$4 per ton for each ton of green forage above what the unfertilized plots yielded--cheap enough for that much extra grazing.

A. R. Schmid, University agronomist, said orchardgrass, brome grass and a few other grasses came through last winter at the station fairly well, while ladino clover and other legumes did not. Orchardgrass, actually overwinters better under the deep snows of this northern area than farther south where snow doesn't always remain all winter, Schmid added.

He admitted that it's hard to consistently raise alfalfa in this area--unless you use heavy fertilizer treatments. Otherwise, it often winterkills, more so even than clover.

As a general purpose hay and pasture seeding mixture for northeastern Minnesota, Schmid recommended 3-4 pounds red clover, 1 or 2 pounds alsike or ladino, 3 pounds alfalfa, 6 pounds brome and 2 of timothy.

That's for light fertilizing, he said. Where farmers apply all the fertilizer needed as shown by soil test, he said a good mixture would be 5 pounds alfalfa and a pound of ladino, along with the same amount of brome and timothy as in the first mixture.

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B-3608-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1959

Immediate release

VEGETABLE GROWERS URGED TO COMPARE LOCAL, OUT-OF-STATE MARKETS

Minnesota fruit and vegetable growers are urged to keep a sharp eye on both local and out-of-state market prices.

And best way to do it is check the Daily Fruit and Vegetable report from the Federal-State Market News service, according to Frank Smith, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota.

This report, Smith says, can help a grower decide whether to sell locally or somewhere else. Also, it helps growers selling locally to determine whether they're getting paid as much as buyers would eventually have to pay for shipped-in vegetables and fruits.

For example, Smith says, suppose local buyers have a choice of buying carrots either from Minnesota or from Salinas, California. Then say the Market News Service report shows that the F. O. B. price for carrots at Salinas is \$2 for each 48-pound crate, and the transfer cost is \$1.50 per crate.

This means that a local buyer really has a total cost of \$3.50 per crate for California carrots. If a local grower has carrots of a comparable grade for sale, he should then expect to get paid about that same amount.

The report also gives information on other terminal markets. As another example, Smith says that if the local market price is \$3 per crate for carrots, but the same grade brings \$4.50 at Chicago and the transfer cost is \$1, there is still a 50-cent advantage for shipping the carrots to Chicago.

Smith points out that if the market system functioned perfectly, prices between markets would differ only by the transfer costs. Over the long run, that generally is true. But from day to day, there can be some important differences, and that's why it's important to follow the daily market prices.

Vegetable growers can get on the free mailing list for the Daily Fruit and Vegetable report by writing to the Federal-State Market News service, 303 Gorham Building, Minneapolis.

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B-3609-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 22, 1959

* For release at noon, *
* Thursday, July 23 *

PARK BLUEGRASS GOOD TURF VARIETY, AGRONOMIST SAYS

GRAND RAPIDS--Park bluegrass, recently developed by the University of Minnesota, is a potential favorite for both the back yard and the back forty.

It's a good vigorous grass that makes as fine a lawn turf as you can ask for. It's also a good variety for farmers who would like to produce bluegrass seed, visitors to the annual Field Day at the University's North Central Experiment station were told today.

Agronomist H. L. Thomas, who played a major role in its development, said it has survived winters well in plots at the station. It outyields both common and Merion bluegrass and is more resistant than either to rust disease. Vigorous as it is, farmers who raise it for seed should find a good market in the future, Thomas added.

He also said Park might be considered for long-time pasture stands, since it's such a good yielder and will live through the toughest winters Minnesota can offer.

Thomas told Field Day visitors that two red clover varieties--Dollard from Canada and Lakeland, a new one from Wisconsin--both came through last winter well at the Grand Rapids station.

Dollard so far is considered the best red clover for Minnesota, Lakeland is promising, but needs more testing before it can be recommended there. Thomas said that in addition to being winter-hardy, these varieties yield well and are resistant to northern anthracnose, a troublesome disease in red clover.

During the past two years, anthracnose has reduced seed production in some clover fields by as much as 20 or 25 percent. But that wouldn't happen with Dollard, Thomas said. The forage experiments were conducted at the Grand Rapids station in cooperation with C. H. Griffith, station agronomist.

Apple varieties also got a stiff test during the past winter, visitors were
(more)

add 1 Park Bluegrass

told. ~~T. E. Weir~~ ^{T. S. Weir}, assistant superintendent of the University's fruit breeding farm at Excelsior, listed seven apple varieties that survived the winter well at Grand Rapids. They included Rescue, Charlamoff, Moscow Pear, Hart River, Jonadel, Centennial and Dolgo. Six trial selections, not yet released, also survived the winter well.

Weir noted that Rescue, a Canadian crab variety, is especially hardy and is a good crab worth growing anywhere in Minnesota. It is one of the earliest and best tasting crab varieties that can be grown in this state.

He also singled out Centennial, a Minnesota-developed apple variety released last year, as a good one for this state.

Charlamoff, he said, is an old standby apple with adequate, but not high quality. He added that Wedge, a standard variety from the University's fruit farm, but not grown at present at the Grand Rapids station, is also winter hardy and good in quality for North Central Minnesota.

Fruit tree varietal trials were done in cooperation with Nils Grimsbo, station horticulturist.

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B-3607-pjt

3612

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 23, 1959

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

COULTER NAMED HEAD OF DAIRY INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

S. T. Coulter has been named head of the newly formed department of dairy industries in the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

This new department, to be located in the recently completed dairy industries building, is responsible for teaching, research and public service in dairy manufacturing and dairy bacteriology. Previously this type of work had been done by the dairy husbandry department.

Coulter has been on the University staff since 1925. A native of Weiser, Idaho, he received his undergraduate training at Oregon State college. He came to the University of Minnesota as a half-time assistant graduate student in 1925. He received his M. S. degree from the University in 1930 and his Ph. D. in 1933.

In 1928 he became manager of the University's experimental creamery at Albert Lea. Two years later he returned to the St. Paul campus as an instructor. Later he was promoted to assistant professor, associate professor and finally professor in 1945.

Coulter is nationally known for research in dairy products, especially with processing butter and cheese, the development of powdered milk and the production of dried milk.

In 1951 he received the Borden Gold Medal award, one of the highest honors that can come to an American scientist. He was honored for his "outstanding contributions to the fundamental knowledge of dairy products and the application of this knowledge to manufacturing dairy products." He had been previously honored for his work as coordinator of dairy production research by the Quartermaster's Department of the Armed Forces during World War II.

Coulter has served on many committees of scientific and professional organizations including the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Advisory board and the American Dry Milk institute. He also has served as consultant to national and United Nation's organizations.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 23, 1959

Immediate release

LIFE OF CUT FLOWERS CAN BE LENGTHENED

What a disappointment to see that lovely flower arrangement wilt-- especially after you worked on it all morning.

There are many things that you can do to lengthen the life of cut flowers, according to University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, C. G. Hard.

Be selective when picking flowers for an arrangement. It's best to pick most garden flowers before the flower is fully open. Roses should be picked before the buds open, gladioli, when the first flowers open and poppies, the night before the buds open.

Use a sharp knife. Put flowers in water as soon as possible after cutting. Placing the stems deeply in water and putting the flowers in a humid place such as the basement for several hours will increase their life.

Peel back the stems of woody flowers about an inch and split them.

Sear the ends of plants such as dahlias and poppies. This keeps the stem ends open allowing free flow of water. To sear, hold the cut stem end in boiling water or over a flame for a few seconds. Then plunge the stems directly into water. Searing can also be done by placing the stem ends into as hot water as your hand can stand. Allow them to remain there until the water cools.

Use wide mouthed, clean vases for your arrangement.

To recover slightly wilted flowers, place them in warm water. Warm water moved into the stem faster than cold does.

Once your arrangement is made, keep the flowers in a cool place and out of drafts. Change the water and cut the stems daily. Remove submerged leaves.

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B-3611-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 28, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
August 3 or later

FARM FILLERS

Putting up emergency forages for hay or silage? Then take this advice from William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota: For hay, cut sudangrass, oats, sorghums and millet when beginning to head. A field conditioner will also help improve quality by cracking the heavy, coarse stems and speeding drying time. This saves more leaves, boosts quality. Cut soybeans for hay when the pods are just forming. However, you can delay harvesting a little when these crops are for silage. Early dough stages are about right for grasses. Cut soybeans for silage when beans are filling. Set the machine to cut at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch lengths. In trench or bunker silos pack the material well and use a plastic cover to keep out air.

* * * *

Fruit and vegetable growers are urged to keep a sharp eye on both local and out-of-state market prices. And best way to do it is check the Daily Fruit and Vegetable report from the Federal-State Market News service, according to Frank Smith, extension marketing economist at the University. You can get the report by writing to 303 Gorham Building, Minneapolis. This report gives F.O.B. prices at Minneapolis and other terminal prices for different grades of different vegetables and fruits.

* * * *

How good is orchardgrass for Minnesota? It seems to be okay for northern counties, but not always a good bet farther south. The reason: It needs a good snow cover, like you're more apt to have in the north, to survive the winter. It has consistently overwintered well at the Duluth Experiment Station, according to A.R. Schmid, University agronomist.

* * * *

For every gallon of gas you bought for farm use in the year ending this past June 30, you've got three cents coming back. But you have to apply for it. Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist at the University, says the application forms are available at most county extension offices and banks.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 28, 1959

Immediate release

FIVE IFYES TO STATE

Four International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates from Mexico, Costa Rica and Iran will arrive in St. Paul August 3 to begin a two-month stay in Minnesota. A young woman from Luxembourg will arrive August 9.

The incoming IFYEs will be Ehteram Bostandust, 31, Iran; Ashraf Hossaini, Iran; Marie-José Bredimus, 21, Luxembourg; and two young men, Hector Rodolfo Diaz, 22, Mexico, and Odilon Juarez, 24, Costa Rica.

The five will visit Minnesota farms where they will live and work with farm families in order to increase their understanding of U. S. farming and people. Miss Bostandust will visit Becker and Kandiyohi counties; Miss Hossaini--Norman and Meeker; Miss Bredimus--Grant and Fillmore; Juarez--Wabasha and Pipestone; and Diaz--Roseau and Brown.

Both Miss Bostandust and Miss Hossaini work for the Community Development organization in Iran. Miss Bostandust is a women's activities specialist; Miss Hossaini is a village level worker.

Miss Bredimus lives on her parents' farm in Luxembourg where they raise wheat, oats, barley and beets.

Diaz raises mainly corn, lima and black beans, barley, potatoes and some livestock on a 125-acre farm in Mexico. During his stay in Minnesota, Diaz wants to learn more about dairying and modern agricultural techniques.

Juarez teaches in Costa Rica. He, too, is interested in modern farming methods.

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B-3614-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 28, 1959

Immediate release

FIVE TO MICHIGAN LEADERSHIP CAMP

Five young Minnesotans will travel to Shelby, Mich. , in August to participate in the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training camp at Camp Miniwanca.

The camp scholarships are presented annually by the Danforth foundation and Ralston Purina company, St. Louis, Mo. , to a 4-H club girl and boy in the state and to selected University of Minnesota agriculture and home economics freshmen and juniors.

Representing Minnesota 4-H'ers will be Judith Carlson, Cokato, and William Jay Svendsgaard, Goodridge, who were selected on the basis of their leadership and 4-H records. Miss Carlson, a junior in home economics at the University, has been active in local club work for nine years. Svendsgaard, a junior at Bemidji State college was a 4-H delegate to Mississippi in 1956 and has been active in 4-H work for 10 years.

Chosen to represent the University at the leadership training camp were: R. Eloise Doney, Wood Lake, home economics freshman; Karen Bergquist, 6510 North Eagle Lake drive, Minneapolis, home economics junior; and George Rabehl, Rochester, agriculture junior. All were chosen on the basis of outstanding leadership and scholarship.

The camp for girls will be held Aug. 3-16, the camp for boys, Aug. 17-30.

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B-3615-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 28, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

SULFUR CANDLES HELP ELIMINATE MOLD IN BALED SILAGE

One way to deal with a rained-on hay crop may be to bale it as low-moisture silage and store the bales under an air-tight plastic film.

The idea isn't entirely new, but University of Minnesota agronomists are working out some of the bugs in the system. They recently found a way to deal with the white mold that often shows up in the bales.

Rodney Briggs, former research agronomist and now Morris Experiment station superintendent, has learned that burning sulfur candles in the enclosure when the bales are put up can reduce the mold to a point where it's no longer a problem.

The candles do two things: First, they use up oxygen in the "trapped air" that otherwise causes mold. Second, they produce sulfur dioxide gas, which may have a preservative effect on silage.

Workers on the St. Paul campus and at 4 branch experiment stations last summer baled hay varying from 41 to 57 percent moisture. That's too high for dry hay storage and lower than normally considered for good silage. But it's typical of moisture content where hay is cut, partially dried, then rained on.

Bales were piled with the plastic lapped under one end. Then the film was drawn over the top of the bales, pulled down on the other three sides, and soil was thrown around the base to anchor the cover and seal the stack. Workers lit the sulfur candles just before making the enclosure tight.

Mold in silo stacks where sulfur was used was severe at only one station. At other places, it was little or no problem and cattle ate the silage with relish. Silage mold was severe in every case where sulfur wasn't used, and cattle didn't like the forage.

Briggs concludes that while the mold apparently can't be eliminated, burning sulfur can reduce it to the point where it damages neither quality nor flavor. But he adds that more research is needed on this and other ways of salvaging wet hay, since baling silage also has other problems: it's hard to make stacks air-tight, and mice, birds and other creatures can easily chew or tear the plastic.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 28, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
August 3 or later

FERTILIZER NUMBERS
MAY SOON HAVE
CHANGED MEANING

Some time in the next few years, there may be a big change in fertilizer labels.

It will mean stating the analysis in elemental form for all three nutrients -- nitrogen, phosphorous and potash, according to Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

As it stands now, a 5-20-20 fertilizer has 5 pounds nitrogen, 20 pounds phosphate and 20 pounds potash, with the nutrients always in that order. Now the nitrogen is already stated as amount of actual element, so that won't change. The switch will be in phosphate and potash.

"Phosphate" and "potash" refer to what chemists call "oxide" forms of phosphorous and potassium, respectively. To express either in elemental form would make the number smaller. So the fertilizer now called a 5-20-20 would turn out to be about 5-9-17 if all three nutrients were expressed as elements.

If you're interested in the arithmetic of the thing, the phosphate content is 44 percent elemental phosphorous and the potash is 84 percent elemental potassium.

Minnesota already has a law allowing the State Chemist to make the conversion as he sees fit--depending on action of nearby states.

Most fertilizer manufacturers will probably make the change as painless as possible. Some are already giving the fertilizer grade in both elemental and regular oxide form. Such dual labeling will no doubt be common until everybody's accustomed to the idea.

From a practical standpoint, Overdahl says elemental analysis is more realistic.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 28, 1959

To all counties
For immediate use

A Farm and Home Research Report

BALED HAY
CAN BE DRIED
WITH PORTABLE UNIT

Here's an idea for drying hay bales mechanically -- in a pole shed, outside, or most anywhere you like.

Simply stack the bales with a tunnel down the middle, close the far end, and hook up a portable drying unit to the open end. Earlier this year, research workers at the University of Minnesota's Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth, dried 12 tons of baled hay overnight this way.

Agronomist W. W. Nelson, who conducted the research, figures the system is particularly handy for the farmer who doesn't have a drying unit built into a barn mow. It should work out well for a beef man, or for a dairy farmer with a loose-housing setup.

Nelson used the same type drier commonly used for corn, grain and other crops. It has a 5-horsepower motor, a 38-inch fan and a 750,000 B.T.U. heating furnace. This type drier is popular in many areas of Minnesota and many of them are portable -- meaning it might even be possible to dry baled hay on a custom basis.

Also, for the farmer already owning such a drier, using it for hay too means getting more from his investment.

Drying bales calls for some careful stacking, though. Nelson and his co-workers stacked about 600 40-pound bales on boards, three layers deep on bottom and top and three rows wide on the sides and far end. This is important, since it makes the thickness of hay between the tunnel and the outside the same everywhere in the stack. If it isn't done this way, the bales farthest from the tunnel won't dry as fast or maybe not at all. Also, the bales were loosely tied, which probably also aided drying.

Bales in the experiments averaged 40 percent moisture when put in the stack. After 12-15 hours of drying, they were all down to 20 percent--dry enough for storing.

Agronomists point out that drying can mean a big improvement in hay quality. If hay is put up when still "tough"--around 40 percent moisture--more of the quality-rich leaves will be saved,

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 28, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
August 3 or later

BE CHOOSY
WHEN BUYING
HOUSE PAINT

An all-purpose house paint? There's no such thing.

Paint that may be just the thing for your farmhouse may not be the right mixture at all for the next one down the road.

So says C. H. Christopherson, farm building engineer at the University of Minnesota. The so-called low-cost "utility paints" should be used only where a short-lived paint job is all you need.

He recommends a first-grade paint--one that will hold up well for at least four or five years. And pick the right one; preferably the same kind used before. There's a wide choice of good paints available -- stain-resistant, self-cleaning, mildew-resistant, fume-resistant and blister-resistant, depending on what particular problems there may be.

Christopherson says summer and early fall are ideal for painting, when temperature is between 50 and 80 degrees. But avoid those extremely hot days; the paint may get too thin for maximum durability. If it's too cold, paint oils thicken, and this makes paint harder to spread. Paint also dries slower when it's cold.

How much paint for a house? Christopherson figures a gallon for about 600 square feet on a smooth, non-porous surface.

You can put it on with brush or sprayer, but the latter method is a little more touchy--should be left for experienced operators. Rollers are all right for large flat areas, but not for wood siding.

Number of paint coats to apply depends on condition of the old paint and your personal likes and dislikes. Three coats are best on new wood, but you can use an undercoater and finish coat for a two-coat system. More important is film thickness, which should be about .005 of an inch.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 28, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For release week of
August 3 or after

PEARS, PLUMS
PLENTIFUL IN
AUGUST

There will be plenty of pears and plums on August fruit markets, says Home Agent _____.

The pears, mostly Bartletts, will be coming from the Pacific coast. California has the largest Bartlett crop on record, 19 percent larger than last year. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports also show that California plums, another record large crop, will continue on markets in heavy supply.

The family food-shopper is wise to buy fruit several days in advance of use and allow it to ripen at home. Pears should be held for ripening at a temperature under 80 degrees F. Don't set fruit in a sunny window to ripen. Overheating is likely to cause fruit to decay before it can ripen.

Other plentiful fruits on August markets will include fresh peaches, lemons and limes.

Turkeys and eggs too will be in abundance during August. All sizes of eggs will be plentiful, but the small and medium-sized eggs will be in heavier supply than usual.

There will be plenty of peanut butter for sandwiches, too. Grocery shelves will be heavily stocked with this nutritious food.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 28, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For release week of
August 3 or after

LOCAL TALENT
TO STATE 4-H
FUN FESTIVAL

_____ local 4-H'ers will participate in the state 4-H Share the Fun Festi-
(no.)
val to be held during the Minnesota State Fair in Erickson Hall, 8:00 p.m., Sept. 2.

The club members were selected at the district audition in _____
(name of city)

The 4-H'ers are: (list names, addresses and type of act)

Acts from 18 counties will be participating in the state program. Over 5,000
4-H members auditioned in county programs throughout the state.

The state festival will feature vocal numbers, various dances, instrumentals and
a reading. The festival is open to the public.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Cargill Inc.
sponsor the 4-H Share the Fun program.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 30, 1959

* For release at 8 p. m. *
* Friday, July 31 *

50-YEAR HISTORY OF FORESTRY TRAINING TRACED AT CELEBRATION

ITASCA STATE PARK--An outdoor laboratory for forest students--started as a summer tent camp in 1909--was saluted here today by the University of Minnesota, the forest industry and former students themselves.

The occasion was the 50th anniversary celebration of the University's forestry training program at the Itasca Forestry and Biological station here.

History, traditions and activities of the summer training session over the years was traced this evening by Charles Lewis, Shell Lake, Wis.; Harry Bartelt, St. Paul; Howard Olson, owner of Timber Products Chemical Co., Minneapolis; and T. Schantz-Hansen, director of the station. All four men are alumni of the training program.

Since the session started in 1909, it has been attended by some 1,300 students getting some first-hand experience on forest management. According to Frank Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry, courses at the session cover forestry measurements, relation of trees to their environment, forest botany, forest biology and soils. The session is required of all University forest management students.

Students in the early years walked or rode on horseback into the training area in the park, carrying their packs on their backs. And as if that wasn't

(more)

add 1 forestry training at Itasca

enough, the training itself usually included some 20-mile woodland hikes. The students lived in tents for the full summer.

Later, the course was shortened to 6 weeks, its present length. A bunk-house went up in the early 1920s and the University started building smaller cabins in 1935. Now, there are some 50 buildings at the station, which is also used by biology students and other groups at other times of the year.

Along with changes in appearance, the training program has also changed in emphasis. Popular subjects in the early days were fire fighting, how to pack a horse for hinterland travel and even road and bridge building.

Now, the foresters depend on vehicles and leave road and bridge building to the engineers and fire fighting to special crews. Instead, they now emphasize scientific developments in forest management and industry. Students training at Itasca this summer will concentrate on things like measuring amount of lumber on the stump, mapping and cruising forests and using aerial photographs. They'll also get some practice using power saws and other modern woodland equipment.

Staff members in charge of the 6-weeks program now include R. M. Brown, H. L. Hanson and L. W. Rees in the School of Forestry, and Harold Arneman in the soils department.

The station was used for forestry instruction and research alone until 1935, when botany and zoology instruction was offered there for the first time. Facilities there are also used for the annual 4-H Conservation camp and the 4-H Health camp, held in late September.

Some 150 persons are attending the two-day celebration, which started today.

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B-3617-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 30, 1959

* For release at 9 p. m. *
* Friday, July 31 *

PAPER COMPANY OFFICIAL RECEIVES OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

ITASCA STATE PARK--Walter H. Swanson, vice president of research and development for Kimberly-Clark Paper Co., Neenah, Wis., this evening received the University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement award.

The award was made by Regent A. J. Olson, Renville, during the 50th anniversary celebration of the University's Forestry Training program at the Itasca Forestry and Biological station.

Swanson was cited as an "outstanding developer of many new products and processes in his field" and for "aiding in the expansion of the pulp and paper industry."

A 1918 forestry graduate of the University of Minnesota, Swanson has been with Kimberly-Clark since the late 1920s, and has been a leader in developing new pulp processing techniques. Among his achievements was development in 1939 of a "sulphite digester circulating system" which aided in the paper-making process.

Before joining Kimberly-Clark, Swanson served with the U. S. Forest Products laboratory at Madison, Wis., and spent 2 years with the Champion Fibre Co., Canton, N. C.

Last year, the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry gave him an award for outstanding contributions to industrial development.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 30, 1959

Immediate release

HERE'S WHAT TO DO IF YOUR FREEZER STOPS

Keeping food from spoiling is a number one problem if the freezer stops running when power lines are damaged in an electrical storm.

University of Minnesota frozen foods specialists J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantabella have some practical helps on how to solve that problem.

First, they caution, don't open the freezer door unnecessarily, because you'll only let warm air in and raise the inside temperature.

When the power is off, food in a freezer that is full won't thaw for two days, they say. In a freezer only half full, food should keep well for one day. The larger the freezer and the better the insulation, the longer the food will stay frozen.

Before any emergency, locate the nearest place to get dry ice for your freezer, in case the power should be off for more than one or two days. The dry ice is most effective if you saw one 50-pound chunk into smaller pieces and set them on cardboard on top of the frozen food packages. Wear gloves to keep the ice from touching your skin while you are handling it.

Although it isn't necessary in most freezers, a small rod, such as a pencil, put underneath the lid will allow gas from the dry ice to escape. It's all right to put blankets around the freezer packed with dry ice as long as the air vent is not covered.

You could also arrange with a local freezer locker plant to transfer frozen food there in an emergency.

To carry frozen food from one freezer to another, put crumpled newspapers around the frozen food packages and pack them in cardboard boxes.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 30, 1959

Immediate release

KENNETH THOMAS NAMED EXTENSION FARM MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST

Kenneth H. Thomas, St. Paul, has been named an extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

His appointment was approved by the Board of Regents at their recent meeting.

Thomas will work with other farm management specialists, county extension workers and state farmers on ways of improving farming returns through better management.

Since 1956, Thomas has been doing graduate work and research at the University in farm management, and will receive his Ph. D. during the coming year. He has also served as an assistant in extension farm management and during the past year took part in several farm management and outlook meetings around the state.

Originally from Remsen, N. Y., Thomas received his B. S. at Cornell university in 1950 and his M. S. there in 1956. While at Cornell, he also co-authored a bulletin on appraisals of New York farming areas and helped write a correspondence course on "Farming As a Business."

He worked for the Cooperative Grange League federation in Ithaca, N. Y., for 2 years and has served in the U. S. Army, where he received a commendation for teaching a farm management course to army personnel.

He is a member of the Cornell chapter of Phi Kappa Phi, a scholastic honorary society.

The Thomas family resides at 1201 California drive, St. Paul.

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B- 3620-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 30, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

FORESTRY PROFESSOR TO VISIT RUSSIA

Scott S. Pauley, forestry professor at the University of Minnesota, is one of seven U. S. forestry specialists who left last week for a 30-day visit to Russia.

The group will study and evaluate trends in science and engineering as applied to forestry in Russia. The specialists will view Russian timber growing, utilization practices and machines, and research in genetics, physiology, soils and insect and disease control.

Included in the tour will be the Leningrad and Moscow forestry science laboratories and field research centers, forests of the Kiev peat area, shelter-belts between Voronezh and Rostov, and through several sawmills and processing plants.

The team has been organized jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and Foreign Agricultural Service.

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-pjt-

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

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

<u>Effect of Family Income on Working Wives</u>	<u>Tips on Laundering Orlon, Nylon Sweaters</u>
<u>Cook with Spices and Herbs</u>	<u>Permanently Creased Wool Slacks</u>
<u>What are Herbs and Spices?</u>	<u>Laundering Table Linens</u>
<u>Cultured Sour Cream Adds Flair</u>	<u>Tips on Ironing Table Linens</u>
<u>For Beginning Sewers</u>	<u>Storing Your Table Linens</u>

FAMILY LIFE

Effect of Family Income on Number of Working Wives

Necessity of increasing the family income is an important factor in sending wives to work outside the home.

Bureau of Census statistics for March, 1958, show that in the age group 20-44 years more wives worked outside the home if their husbands earned between \$2,000 and \$5,000 a year. In fact, more than a third of these wives were employed. Regardless of family income, however, the mother was less likely to seek employment if there were small children.

Of the 22,000,000 women in the labor force in March, 1958, nearly 3,000,000 had children under six years of age, while another 4,647,000 had school age children only, ranging from 6 to 17. As income of the husband increased, the proportion of working wives with children under six showed a steady reduction.

-jbn-

FOOD AND NUTRITIONCook with Spices and Herbs

Here are some ideas on using herbs and spices from Lois Lund, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Add whole mace to stewed fruit. Sprinkle ground nutmeg over spinach or cauliflower. Put a pinch or two of caraway seeds over buttered lima beans. Sprinkle dill seed over buttered green beans or on fried or baked fish. Mix tarragon with butter and spread on hot bread. Combine rosemary with your favorite stew or pot roast. Mix sage with cheddar cheese for a sandwich spread.

* * * *

What are Herbs and Spices?

Do you know the difference between herbs and spices?

According to Lois Lund, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota, spices generally are the roots, flowers, berries or fruits of plants with long growing seasons. Herbs are annual or biennial plants of which the leaves or soft portions can be used for seasonings.

Ginger, pepper, mace and nutmeg are familiar spices. Ginger is a root; pepper comes from the berries of a grape-like vine; mace and nutmeg come from the same tropical evergreen tree.

Chives, garden cress and sage are commonly known herbs. The onion-flavored leaves of the chive are popular for seasonings; garden cress leaves are crisp additions to salads and are attractive garnishes. Leaves of sage are dried and used for flavoring.

* * * *

Cultured Sour Cream Adds Flair

A dairy food you'll want to get acquainted with is cultured sour cream -- if you're not already on lip-smacking terms with it. It's cream that has been cultured to give it a tangy, sour flavor. It makes an excellent salad dressing. For variety, try a dab of sour cream on asparagus. And if you want a real taste treat, serve chives and sour cream on baked potatoes.

CLOTHINGFor Beginning Sewers

If you're a beginning sewer, you can avoid a lot of frustration by choosing your fabric and your pattern carefully. Start with fabrics that are closely woven, firm, of plain colors or all-over designs. Select a pattern that has simple lines and a minimum of detail. You'll want to take special notice of the type of sleeve. Usually the raglan and kimono types are easier to make and fit than the set-in sleeve.

* * * *

Tips on Laundering Orlon, Nylon Sweaters

Many women like Orlon and nylon sweaters because they're so easy to launder. But even though you don't have to worry about these sweaters shrinking, they do have a tendency to "pill." In other words, after you've worn them and washed them a few times, they often look as though they're covered with tiny balls or "pills" of fiber.

Mary Carlson, assistant professor of clothing at the University of Minnesota, says it's wise to keep some pointers in mind when you launder an Orlon or nylon sweater: Use warm, not hot water to avoid heat-setting wrinkles in the sweater. To prevent pilling, avoid rubbing. It's wise to wash the sweater inside out. And dry the sweater flat, since it may stretch out of shape if hung up to dry.

* * * *

Permanently Creased Wool Slacks On Market

Minimum-care woolens will soon join the other easy-care fabrics available to consumers.

Men's wool trousers with permanent creases are now on the market, and women's wool skirts and dresses with permanent pleats are expected to be included in the fall, 1959 lines of many manufacturers.

The permanent pleating and creasing is accomplished with a spray-and-press process at the factory. The spray solution is actually related to one of the ingredients in home permanent wave kits.

HOME LAUNDERINGLaundering Table Linens

You can save yourself a lot of disappointment over your table linens if you remove stains before you launder them. For best results, remove the stains while they are fresh, following a good stain removal guide.

Wash white table linens alone or with other white clothes. Always wash dark linens alone to prevent their picking up lint.

When washing delicate cloths by hand, lift them from underneath in and out of the hot suds. Instead of rubbing, use a soft brush on spots. Pulling or rubbing may cause tearing or breaking of fine threads.

* * * *

Tips on Ironing Table Linens

After table linens come out of the dryer or off the line, sprinkle them with warm water, fold them lightly and let them stand in a plastic bag for about two hours or until they're evenly dampened. A light sprinkling will be satisfactory except for real linens and damask, which need a heavier sprinkling.

Iron table linens on the right side except in the case of dark colors, rayon and rayon blends. Iron embroidered linens on the wrong side on a well-padded board; then turn to the right side and iron around the embroidery. A thin pressing cloth is a good idea for ironing lace or delicate open work.

* * * *

Storing Your Table Linens

Before you put away your table linens after laundering, be sure they're thoroughly dry. Let them dry for an hour or two after ironing before the final folding and storage.

A practical way to store large cloths so the edges will not rumple is in large flat boxes. Roll mats around cardboard tubes.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 1, 1959

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR AUGUST By O. C. Turnquist C. Gustav Hard Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables - by O. C. Turnquist

1. Plant your fall vegetable garden now. Sow seeds of Chinese cabbage, spinach, kohlrabi, lettuce, turnip and radish for late harvest.
2. Harvest vegetables frequently to keep the plants productive. This is especially important for beans, cucumbers and tomatoes.
3. Onions should be well-matured before harvest if they are to be stored long. When 2/3 of the tops break over at the neck, pull them and lay them in windrows for curing. Shallow trays or the garage floor are also satisfactory for curing onions.
4. Use methoxychlor -- not DDT -- on cucumbers, melons and squash for controlling the striped cucumber beetle that transmits bacterial wilt. This disease causes wilting of the vines.
5. Spray tomatoes and potatoes with zineb or maneb. These are sold as Parzate or Dithane and Manzate. Weekly applications according to directions on the container will give good control.
6. Broccoli plants from which the center heads have been harvested need not be removed from the garden. Side branches will develop with small heads of good quality.
7. Cabbage heads can be prevented from splitting by bending the sound plants over sharply so the roots get broken off on one side. This will slow the growth and prevent further cracking.

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.

Fruits - by O. C. Turnquist

1. After raspberries are through fruiting, prune out the old canes and thin out the new ones. Do not leave more than four canes per foot of row or nine canes per hill.
2. Keep the rows of June-bearing strawberries narrow -- around 18-24 inches. Space the runner plants not closer than 8 inches apart in the matted row.
3. Keep runners removed from everbearing strawberry plants so a better fall crop will develop.
4. Harvest apples with a twisting motion that separates the stem at the natural breaking point. Fruit spurs are easily broken when fruit is pulled off the tree.
5. Keep spraying your apple trees with methoxychlor, malathion, and Captan for insect and disease control. Do not use DDT on summer or early fall maturing varieties that will be harvested soon.

Ornamentals - C. Gustav Hard

1. Iris can still be planted this month. Plant in full sun or partial shade and in a fertile soil. Do not plant too deep; the rhizome should be just below the soil surface.
2. Late August or early September is a good time to transplant peonies. The plants should be spaced at least two feet apart. Dig the hole 18" deep and 18" in diameter. At the bottom of the hole dig in about 6 inches of well rotted manure. Cover the manure with 3 or 4 inches of soil. Plant the peony so that the shoot buds are about 2 inches below the soil surface. Firm the soil thoroughly around the root.
3. Visit 'mum gardens to select new varieties for next year.
4. Tulip bulbs should be ordered this month so that your bulb shipment will arrive early.

5. Don't forget your county fair and state fair this year. There are always many interesting exhibits for the gardener.
6. Don't let the weeds get the better of you at this time. Many of the weeds are going to seed so that vigilance now will help prevent a weed problem next year.

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

For immediate release

RETAIL FEED DEALERS EVENT SCHEDULED

The third annual Retail Feed Dealers Training School will be held Jan. 4-8, 1960 on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. It is a concentrated in-service training program especially for foremen and assistant managers, designed to supplement on-the-job experience. The course will be under the supervision of Harold C. Pederson, extension economist in marketing.

Instructors will include faculty members from the University of Minnesota, members of the retail feed industry, three retail feed dealers, and Richard Phillips, professor in Agricultural Economics at Iowa State University.

All courses will be conducted on a college classroom basis. Early registrations are urged since only the first 50 registered can be accepted, and no registrations can be accepted after Jan. 1.

Certificates will be awarded to those who complete the training course program.

The University is sponsoring the event in cooperation with the Northwest Retail Feed Association, Minneapolis Grain Exchange and other allied trade groups.

For additional information, write to the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Tentative Program

Retail Elevator Operator's Training Course

January 4-8, 1960

Monday, January 4

a.m.
8:00-8:50 Registration, (Fee: \$30.00) and Welcome
9:00-9:50 Importance of the Retail Feed Business
10:15-12:00 Functions of Business Planning, Direction and
Control.Richard Phillips

Noon

p.m.
1:00-2:50 Poultry Management and Nutrition.E. L. Johnson
Paul E. Waibel
3:15-5:00 Beef Cattle Management and Nutrition.Olaf E. Kolari
Evening session to be arranged

Tuesday, January 5

a.m.
8:00-9:50 Forage Crop Seed Mixtures
10:15-12:00 Effective Business Planning.Richard Phillips

Noon

p.m.
1:00-2:50 Poultry Management and Nutrition (con't.).E. L. Johnson
Paul E. Waibel
3:15-5:00 Beef Cattle Management and Nutrition (con't.). . .Olaf E. Kolari
Evening session to be arranged

Wednesday, January 6

a.m.
8:00-9:50 Credit Problems and What to do About Them.R. P. Dahl
10:15-12:00 Organization and Delegation of Responsibility. .Richard Phillips

Wednesday, January 6 (con't.)

Noon

p.m.

1:00-1:50 Poultry Management and Nutrition. E. L. Johnson
Paul E. Waibel

2:00-2:50 Swine Management and Nutrition. R. J. Meade

3:15-5:00 Dairy Management and Nutrition. H. R. Searles

Evening session to be arranged

Thursday, January 7

a.m.

8:00-9:50 Home Produced Feed and the Local Feed Dealer

10:00-12:00 Education and Control in Business Management. . Richard Phillips

Noon

p.m.

1:00-2:50 Swine Management and Nutrition (con't.). R. J. Meade

3:15-5:00 Dairy Management and Nutrition (con't.). H. R. Searles

Evening session to be arranged

Friday, January 8

a.m.

8:00-9:50 Integrating Total Functions of Management and

Review. Richard Phillips

10:15-12:00 Discussion and examination

Noon

p.m.

1:00-2:50 Swine Management and Nutrition (con't.). R. J. Meade

3:15-3:45 Dairy Management and Nutrition (con't.). H. R. Searles

Discussion and adjournment

STAFF

- *J. O. Christianson, Director, Agricultural Short Courses, St. Paul Campus
- *R. P. Dahl, Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, St. Paul Campus
- *E. L. Johnson, Professor and Head, Department of Poultry Husbandry, St. Paul Campus
- *Olaf E. Kolari, Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Husbandry, St. Paul Campus
- *R. J. Meade, Associate Professor, Department of Animal Husbandry, St. Paul Campus
- Richard Phillips, Associate Professor, Department of Economics and Sociology, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa
- *H. R. Searles, Professor, Extension Dairyman, Department of Agricultural Extension, St. Paul Campus
- *Paul E. Waibel, Associate Professor, Department of Poultry Husbandry, St. Paul Campus

* University of Minnesota

8/14/59

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

* For release at 3 p. m. *
* Tuesday, August 4 *

CALCIUM LEVEL AFFECTS FAT DIGESTIBILITY FOR CHICKS

AMES, IA. --Amount of calcium a chick eats has a lot to do with how well the bird can make use of added fat in the diet.

So said a University of Minnesota poultry researcher at the Poultry Science association meeting today on the Iowa State University campus. M. R. Fedde reported studies conducted with P. E. Waibel, R. E. Burger and other Minnesota poultry scientists.

Fedde said recent research gives evidence that it isn't wise to overfeed calcium, since it can, at high levels, make fat less digestible.

When calcium was fed at 1.24 percent, the normal level, beef tallow was 77 percent digestible. Increasing dietary calcium to 3 percent reduced tallow digestibility to 71 percent. Decreasing diet calcium to 0.33 percent caused beef tallow digestibility to increase to 91 percent.

Too much calcium has other adverse effects, too. It can interfere with absorption of zinc, manganese and antibiotics. It can also tie up phosphorus in the feed, holding it in a chemical form that birds cannot readily digest.

Fedde said various sources of fat for chicks were also studied. Safflower oil and corn oil were each 92 percent digestible and lard was 91 percent digestible for birds 8 weeks old. Beef tallow at the same age scored 76 percent digestibility.

However, beef tallow digestibility increased when the birds got older, while there was no change from one age to another with the other fat sources. Tallow was 53 percent digestible at one week, and had increased to 80 percent by 12 weeks.

Adding ox bile to the ration tended to improve digestibility of beef tallow.

These experiments were conducted on supplemented corn-soybean meal rations.

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
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August 3, 1959

* For release at 9 p. m. *
* Tuesday, August 4 *

PROTEIN LEVELS FOR DIFFERENT LAYING RATIONS STUDIED

AMES, IA. --How protein and fat levels in a laying hen's ration can affect egg production and amount of body fat in hens was reported here today by a University of Minnesota poultry researcher.

F. R. Frank, speaking at the Poultry Science association meeting on the Iowa State University campus, noted these research findings:

* Laying hens kept in cages and fed a low-energy diet (no added fat) averaged 58 percent production when they received 12.5 percent protein, compared to 41 percent production when the protein content was lowered to 10 percent. Raising the protein level did not increase egg production.

* Hens on a high-energy diet (10 percent added fat) averaged 67 percent production when they received 15 percent protein, compared to 55 percent at 12.5 percent protein. Increasing the protein content to 20 or 30 percent did not significantly increase egg laying.

* Regardless of the amount of protein, birds that received added dietary fat tended to have more body fat. Those on low energy diets (no added fat) varied from 10.4 to 16.8 percent body fat. By comparison, those with high-energy rations (10 percent added fat) had between 23.2 and 28.9 percent body fat.

Normally, it's desirable to use high energy diets for layers. However, based on their research, the Minnesota men question use of extremely high fat levels for birds in cages. They point out that such levels may produce overly-fat birds. And one of the problems in cage layer operations is fatty livers, which would be aggravated by high fat diets.

All these experiments were conducted on birds kept in cages, and fed corn-soybean meal-type diets. The low-energy diet also contained 10 percent oats, 5 percent wheat middlings, 5 percent wheat bran and 5 percent alfalfa meal. The high-energy diet had 10 percent animal fat added to the corn and soybean meal.

The studies were done by Frank and P. E. Waibel, poultry nutritionist.

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN ORCHARD TOUR

Minnesota and western Wisconsin fruit growers will hold their annual orchard tour Thursday, Aug. 13, J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, said today.

The tour will begin at 10 a. m. at the Old Hickory Orchards, LaCrescent, and will continue at 1:30 p. m. at the Fruit Acres Orchard, LaCrescent.

Apple growers will hear discussions on the results of chemical thinning, insect pests and plant diseases. Also on the program will be demonstrations of planting and propagation of dwarf and semi-dwarf trees, bagging machines and a new weight sizer.

Speakers will include entomologists, plant pathologists and growers from Minnesota and Wisconsin.

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B-3623-sah

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1959

Immediate release

PEARS, PLUMS PLENTIFUL IN AUGUST

Pears and plums will be easy to buy during August, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

The Bartlett pear crop this year is the largest on record, 19 percent larger than last year. California plums, another record large crop, also will have top billing on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful foods list for this month.

You'll be wise to buy fruit several days in advance of use and allow it to ripen at home since much fruit is shipped at the firm-ripe stage. Pears should be held for ripening at a temperature under 80 degrees F. Don't set fruit in a sunny window because overheating is likely to cause fruit to decay before it can ripen.

Peaches, lemons and limes also will be in heavy supply. Consumer-size or family-size turkeys will be good buys this August.

As for eggs, though all sizes will be on markets in August, the small and medium sizes will be in heavier supply than usual.

Vegetable fats and oils for cooking and salad use will continue in heavy supply.

Youngsters will like the fact that grocery shelves will be heavily stocked with peanut butter.

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B-3624-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
August 10 or later

FARM FILLERS

Dry weather in many areas of Minnesota this year may bring up one problem with corn and aggravate another. The first problem, according to extension agronomist Harley Otto and extension livestock specialist Raymond Arthaud is that dry weather increases percent of nitrate compounds in corn. If the nitrate content goes too high, it's poisonous if the stalks are fed fresh. So don't graze corn fields or feed fresh stalks to cattle this fall if you're in a drouth area. The second problem is that this corn makes more silo gas than ordinarily, meaning you need to be particularly cautious at filling time. Let the blower run for 20 minutes before entering the silo, and keep people and animals away from the silo base for at least three days. However, the silage itself will likely be all right; the nitrates change into silo gas which eventually leaves the silage entirely. Immature corn is apt to contain more nitrates than mature corn.

* * * *

No wonder more and more farmers are getting hay conditioners. University of Minnesota farm engineers have found that with reasonable good weather, conditioned hay could be cut in the forenoon and baled in the afternoon of the following day. This is a day sooner than unconditioned hay. It saves leaves and feed value, too.

* * * *

There will be about 5 percent fewer broilers marketed between now and September than a year ago. As a result, broiler prices should be a little above 12 months earlier. But William Dankers, extension marketing economist at the University, says the story will change later on. Marketings between October and December will be above the same period of 1958 and prices will likely take a drop.

* * * *

About 1,500 farms in this country have herringbone milking parlors. And U. S. Department of Agriculture researchers find that farmers using them could double the number of cows handled in one hour.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1959

* For release at noon, *
* Wednesday, August 5 *

CHILLING TURKEYS DOES NOT AFFECT FLAVOR

AMES, IA. --Chilling dressed turkeys in an ice or brine slush for 24 hours before freezing won't hurt the flavor of the meat when it's cooked and put on the table.

Expert taste-testers found this true in recent research, a University of Minnesota poultry scientist said today.

G. W. Froning said at the annual meeting of the Poultry Science association that the finding was similar to what has been learned in the past with chicken broilers.

Froning and researcher Milo Swanson compared turkey broilers chilled for 4, 12 or 24 hours, both in snow-ice and in a brine slush. After chilling, the birds were frozen and stored until thawed for cooking tests.

Persons on a taste panel scored all birds about the same, both on flavor and juiciness--even though cooked tissues of turkeys chilled in liquid had slightly more moisture than those dry chilled.

The longer the birds had been chilled, the more moisture they had absorbed, the research men found. However, most of this moisture was lost in thawing and some was lost in cooking.

Froning and Swanson concluded that a 24-hour liquid chill for turkey broilers won't make the birds any less appetizing. This is important information for poultry processors. Reason for the chill in the first place is to tenderize the meat through aging. If turkey or chicken broilers are frozen too soon after dressed, the meat will get tough, since it won't age while frozen.

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B-3625-pjt

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August 4, 1959

* For release at noon, *
* Thursday, August 6 *

FINDS CLUE TO PEELING PROBLEM OF BOILED EGGS

AMES, IA. -- Ever get annoyed by a boiled egg that won't peel?

University of Minnesota scientists have spotted the cause of this irritating problem.

It all results from the acidity level of the egg albumen (white), according to Milo Swanson, poultry researcher. Today he told the American Poultry Science association annual meeting at Iowa State university that this information must be considered if the peeling problem is ever to be eliminated.

Most any farm housewife knows that an egg fresh from a nest is hard to peel when hard-cooked. Every time you peel some of the shell away, some of the egg white is apt to come with it.

About two days later, however, the peeling problem disappears.

However, the situation is complicated by the fact that eggs nowadays are sometimes sprayed with processing oil, shortly after taken from the nest, to protect their quality. Unfortunately, eggs so sprayed have been found in the past to be hard to peel when cooked, just like fresh eggs.

Swanson found that what's really involved is the acidity level. Albumen of eggs freshly laid was just a little too acid to peel properly. But as the egg ages, carbon dioxide escapes and the acidity level goes down to a point where the egg peels easily.

Spraying, however, traps the carbon dioxide in the egg and keeps the acidity level above the critical level. Therefore, eggs so sprayed may be difficult to peel when sold in stores.

Swanson proved his point by taking eggs aged to the point where they would have peeled well and exposing them to carbon dioxide. The exposure raised the acidity level and caused a peeling problem.

On the other hand, he found that eggs only 2 hours old could be made to peel easily by exposing them to ammonium hydroxide fumes, which made them less acid. Ammonium treatment doesn't affect oil-treated eggs, however, since the pores are sealed and the fumes can't get through the shell to lower the acidity level.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1959

Immediate release

NITROGEN CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AUG. 28-29

Some 300 persons will attend the Minnesota Nitrogen conference at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, August 28-29.

Soil and crop scientists from the University, other institutions and commercial firms and farmers will review up-to-date information on value of nitrogen fertilizer for Minnesota farms.

Paul Lindholm, president of the Minnesota Anhydrous Ammonia Dealers association, will open the morning session Aug. 28 at Green Hall, Minnesota and Wisconsin soils specialists will discuss nitrogen and its relation to soils, crops, fertilizers and yields.

The afternoon session, headed by W. P. Martin, head of the soils department at the University, will cover nitrogen in soil management, forage production, corn and ammonia in farm operations.

Discussion of the status and future of nitrogen in the north central states will close the two-day conference Aug. 29. Jack F. Criswell, Agricultural Ammonia institute, will preside over that session.

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B-3627-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH FEATURE

Immediate release

PEAT SOILS CAN PRODUCE WELL, SOIL SCIENTIST SAYS

Minnesota's $7\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of peat are a virtually untapped source of rich farmland.

Not that, with present-day surplus problems, many people would say we need more land in production. But 15, 25 or 50 years from now there may be a different story--what with expanding population and more farm land going out of production for highways, factories, suburban developments and the like.

Soil scientist Rouse Farnham at the University of Minnesota, says that, handled properly, peat can nourish as lush a stand of hay or pasture as any other soil. It would pay many a farmer to shift from drouthy soils and pastures to peat land on the farm that may do much better.

Farnham and workers at the North Central Experiment station at Grand Rapids this spring harvested 2.7 tons of alsike clover per acre on peat--

The best loam soil would hardly do better. Other first crop yields were: alfalfa, 2 tons; timothy, 2.1; birdsfoot trefoil, 1.9 and ladino clover, 1.7 tons.

Not only that, but most of these plots are producing good second-crop growth--first-rate performance for forages anywhere.

Key to such yields on peat is proper fertilization, Farnham states. And, of course, it needs to be drained. You can't grow crops in a wet peat bog.

Farnham seeded these plots in 1958, after first laying down 10 pounds nitrogen, 30 pounds phosphate and 90 pounds potash per acre. Along with the fertilizer, the soil got a trace mineral mixture of copper, calcium, manganese,

(more)

add 1 peat production

molybdenum and iron. The legumes got some more phosphate and potash this spring, and non-legumes also received 50 pounds nitrogen per acre.

Many a northeastern Minnesota farmer needing more land right now could put peat to work, Farnham says. He recommends this procedure for establishing forages on peat:

Control the water level, usually by drainage. You need to maintain 18 to 24 inches of drained soil for shallow-rooted plants and 24 to 36 inches for deep-rooted crops.

Work peat soils as little as possible. This will decrease the rate of decomposing and will save moisture. Fertilize according to soil test and crop needs.

Roll the seedbed with a heavy roller before seeding, to conserve moisture and make for better germination. Roll after seeding to keep seeds from blowing.

Such seeding can be done this month, if you like. With a reasonable amount of rain, you should get good stands.

Hay crops on peat can be handled as they would be on any land, But grazing must be carefully controlled. Keep animals off peatland when it's very wet. Otherwise, you may damage the sod. Best idea for pastures is rotation grazing.

Clip weeds periodically. Chemical control helps, too.

Use supplemental top dressings of lime and fertilizer after establishing stands. Apply about 30 pounds nitrogen each spring on grasses. Add phosphate whenever tests show it's needed.

Finally, Farnham says, don't expect miracles the first year. But careful planning will mean good production. And value of the peat land will go up.

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B-3628-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Aug. 4, 1959

Special to Albert Lea Tribune

TEN TO STATE SHARE THE FUN FESTIVAL

Ten 4-H'ers from this area will perform at the state Share the Fun Festival during the Minnesota State Fair. They were selected at the district audition in Waseca.

The ten, representing five counties, will perform in the 4-H building auditorium on the state fair grounds, Wednesday, Sept. 2 at 8:00 p. m.

Thirteen other counties will send acts to the festival.

A total of 81 counties and over 5,000 4-H'ers participated in the county contests. This is the 10th year that the Share the Fun Festival has been a state event.

Those to perform from this area are: Larry Bennett, West Concord, accordion solo; Carolyn and Mary Steurnagel, Utica, song and dance; Sandra, Linda and Diane Morelan, Nerstrand, vocal trio; Hans, Herman and Janet Hehrman, Owatonna, accordions and guitar; and Joan Baxter, Winnebago, Scottish dance.

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- sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1959

To all counties
For immediate use

SILO CAN SAVE
DROUTH-RIDDEN
CORN CROP

One of the best ways to salvage a drouth-ridden corn crop is to put it in the silo.

And the best time to cut it is before too many of the leaves have dried and fallen. If you wait too long, there could be even less feed value in the corn than there is now, according to Raymond Arthaud, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Arthaud points out that drouth-damaged corn will yield less silage per acre than normal corn. But each ton of silage you do get will contain nearly the same amount of nutrients as would a ton of normal silage. Research shows that the nutrients that would have gone into ears may nevertheless still be in the stalks and leaves.

Pasturing corn in a drouth area isn't wise, since dry corn is often higher in nitrates and could poison livestock. In a silo, however, the nitrates change to nitrogen dioxide which leaves the silo as gas and seldom has much effect on the silage itself.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1959

To all counties
For Immediate Use

HARDY ALFALFA
IS GOOD BET
FOR LATE SEEDING

Plan to seed some alfalfa this month? Then be sure of the variety you seed.

A recent survey of 585 farmers in 76 Minnesota counties shows that which variety you use has a lot to do with whether the stand will live through the winter.

Extension agronomist William Hueg and research agronomist Laddie Elling made the survey. They found that winter hardiness also depends on having fertile soil at planting time and on topdressing established stands. Also, fields not cut after September 1 were more apt to live through the winter.

Farmers who seeded Vernal and Ranger in 1956 had 11 and 19 percent kill last winter, respectively. Non-recommended and less winter-hardy alfalfa ranged from 27 to 68 percent winterkill.

Winterkill on 1957 seedings was 18 percent for Vernal and 20 percent for Ranger, with non-recommended types ranging from 18 to 41 percent kill.

For seedings made in 1958, there wasn't as much difference among varieties, but the two recommended ones--Vernal and Ranger--again made the best showing, with 13 and 19 percent winterkill, respectively.

Hueg and Elling conclude that either Vernal or Ranger is the variety to use for late summer seeding in Minnesota.

University agronomists have had similar results in trials at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. They've also found that Vernal gives somewhat higher yields than Ranger in their tests.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1959

To all counties

LAND CONTRACT
HAS ADVANTAGES
FOR BUYERS

Don't overlook the land contract if you're buying a farm or another 40 acres to add to the one you have.

But if you do buy on land contract, be sure to get good legal advice and know the details of your agreement. That's advice from R. V. Elefson, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

Under a land contract (also called contract for deed) you get possession of the property at time of sale. But the fellow you buy from keeps the title until you make the last payment. Under a mortgage, you would get the title immediately.

One big advantage of the land contract is the low down payment--usually from 15 to 25 percent of the purchase price. The time period covered by a contract is usually about the same as for a mortgage. With a mortgage, you need a 30 to 40 percent down payment--a near impossibility these days for many a beginning farmer.

Elefson says land contracts can be more flexible, too. They work well for father-to-son transfers. Interest rate may be low. And in some cases, sellers even let the buyer make payments in certain types of produce.

But when you buy under contract remember this: Minnesota law allows the seller to repossess the property 30 days after a payment default. Should that happen, the buyer loses both the property and everything he has paid in, with no chance to redeem after the 30-day period is up. Such quick repossession isn't possible under a mortgage; in that case, it would go through the courts.

A recent University survey showed that a large majority of farmers buying under land contract liked the system. About 14 percent had missed at least one payment and a few had defaulted for as long as 3 or 4 years. Yet, the economists found no one who had lost his farm. Elefson says most sellers are apparently quite lenient and don't take advantage of the 30-day cancellation provision.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For release week of
August 10 or after

REDS - CAMEL
FASHIONABLE
FOR YOUNGSTERS

Berry reds and camel tan will be the top fall colors for young fashion plates between 5 and 15-years-old says Home Agent _____.

According to Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, these colors in plaids, plain and prints will be seen in many garments for youngsters. With suits and reversible outfits so popular this fall, there will be much matching and mixing of color.

Styles will return to the classic shirtwaist and dark calico dress for girls, while the continental and military look will predominate for the boys. The most fashionable coats will be boy coats, car coats, chesterfields and wrap-arounds.

Mothers will be happy to see the ever popular corduroys enjoying a revival. Corduroy comes out of an automatic washer and dryer looking like new. Another fall style mothers will appreciate are the washable storm coats available all the way from toddlers to teen-agers.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 4, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
August 10 or after
(with mat)

4-H MEMBERS
TO BE HONORED
AT STATE FAIR

_____ county 4-H club members who have received key awards will
(Name)
be honored at a luncheon during the Minnesota State Fair according to 4-H Club
Agent _____.

The luncheon, scheduled for Tuesday noon, September 1, will be the fifth
annual luncheon given for 4-H'ers throughout the state. During the seven years the
key award has been offered, 2,500 Minnesota 4-H'ers have received the award.

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 outstanding 4-H club members
who have provided leadership in their local clubs and in their county.

To be eligible for consideration for a key award, a 4-H member must be 16
years old, have completed three years of active junior leadership and five years
of 4-H club work.

Junior leaders may get application blanks for fall awards from their county
extension office, says _____.

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

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 7, 1959

* CORRECTION *

A couple of weeks ago, we mailed you a release titled:

FERTILIZER NUMBERS
MAY SOON HAVE
CHANGED MEANING

If you haven't already used this release, please delete the sentence which
says "Minnesota already has a law allowing the State Chemist to make the
conversion as he sees fit--depending on action of nearby states. "

That statement is misleading, for this reason: When the conversion is
made, it will be made by regulation by the state Commissioner of Agriculture,
only after a public hearing has been held and only if the consensus of interested
parties attending the hearing indicates there will be no economic hardship imposed.

Also, there's an additional six months' waiting period between effective
date of the regulation and issuance of the regulation.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 7, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

BEEF-GRASSLAND FIELD DAY SET FOR SEPT. 23

How can hay and corn pellets, tranquilizers, stilbestrol and fertilized pastures boost profits from beef cattle?

That question will get some airing at the Beef-Grassland Field Day Sept. 23 at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

Nearly a thousand farmers will attend the event, which for the past 7 years has been the summary point for the University's beef feeding research.

The course was announced this week by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Starting time is 10 a. m. , when visitors will tour the experimental cattle lots and barns, pastures and other beef research facilities at the station. Morning research topics will include silages, protein feeds, stilbestrol implants, hay and corn pellets, tranquilizers, ground ear corn vs. ground shelled corn, use of enzymes and fat in rations and effect of stilbestrol on carcasses.

Principal afternoon speaker will be F. V. Burcalow, extension agronomist from the University of Wisconsin. His topic will be "Our Steak in Our Pastures." Sherwood Berg, University of Minnesota agricultural economics department head, will discuss "1960 Beef Business: Up or Down?"

Afternoon research reports will cover fertilizer and management, pasture mixtures and renovation and stilbestrol implanting. Feed lot diseases will also be discussed.

The research reports will be made by J. C. Meiske, O. E. Kolari, A. L. Harvey and W. J. Aunan, livestock scientists; A. R. Schmid, agronomist; P. M. Burson, soil scientist; and R. A. Merrill, veterinary scientist at the University.

The student Block and Bridle Club will serve a barbeque luncheon at the Field Day site at noon.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 7, 1959

SPECIAL
Immediate release

PROTEIN, TRANQUILIZERS TO GET SPOTLIGHT AT UNIVERSITY EVENT

Protein and tranquilizers for livestock and poultry will get the spotlight at the University of Minnesota's Animal Health and Nutrition short course, Sept. 14 and 15 on the St. Paul campus.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, some 150 feed dealers, nutrition experts, county agents, veterinarians and others will attend the event.

Speakers Sept. 14 will include R. Nesheim, Quaker Oats Co., Chicago; Paul Waibel, University of Minnesota poultry nutritionist; Hans Fisher, Rutgers university poultryman; D. C. Snetsinger, poultry researcher at the University of Minnesota; R. Adams, extension dairy specialist at Pennsylvania State university; D. S. Becker, University of Illinois livestock scientist; and J. C. Meiske, livestock researcher at Minnesota.

Their topics will cover protein quality in feed and proteins for poultry, dairy cattle, swine and beef cattle.

A panel of experts Sept. 15 will discuss communications and cooperation between producers and specialists. Panel members will be H. J. Sloan, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station; R. M. Edstrom, Glencoe Mills, Inc.; E. Urevig, general manager of Tilney Farms, Louisville, Minn.; G. J. Kunau, Goodhue county agent; Ralph Wayne, University extension dairyman; and L. T. Christensen, veterinarian at Hancock, Minn.

Ways to make antibiotics more effective will be reported by Joseph Pensack, American Cyanamid Co., N. Y..

Tranquilizers will be discussed by C. M. Stowe, College of Veterinary Medicine scientist at Minnesota; R. E. Burger, Minnesota poultry scientist; and W. H. Hale, Chas. Pfizer and Company, Inc., Terre Haute, Ind.

For more information, contact the director of agricultural short courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

STUDENT CENTER, FRIENDLY, FUNCTIONAL AND FLEXIBLE

Friendly, functional and flexible is how Paul W. Larson describes the new \$1,150,000 three-story brick Student Center on the St. Paul campus.

Paul is director of the Center, which on April 16 took over the function of the old St. Paul campus Union, located in the "Old Dairy Hall" for the last 28 years.

Faculty, staff members and students alike are welcome to attend Center activities and use the building's facilities. There is a ballroom with stage and lounge that will accommodate 1,000 dancers or 450 banquet guests. The ballroom will also hold up to 600 for a lecture-type program.

Other facilities include a public lounge; a combined grill, soda fountain and cafeteria; separate group dining facilities; conference rooms; offices for student organizations and for staff members; art exhibiting areas; craft shop; poster room; photographic darkroom; eight bowling lanes, with automatic pin-setters; billiard and ping-pong tables; and a conference headquarters area.

The conference rooms are open to faculty and staff members with no charge. Use of the ballroom for University conference purposes is also free except for maintenance charge. This fee is waived if the group sets up the chairs and cleans up after the meeting. A fee is charged for banquet and party room use.

Children of faculty and staff members, with written parental permission, may use the recreation facilities in the game room.

The Student Center was built and equipped without use of any state or other tax money. Funds came 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.

Soon the new Student Center will be connected to both Bailey hall, the new St. Paul campus dormitory, and a new food service building now under construction.

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

To all Counties
For use week of
August 17 or after

FARM FILLERS

More and more Minnesota farmers are seeding recommended alfalfa varieties. Of 585 farmers recently surveyed, 74 percent had used either Vernal or Ranger in 1956, while 79 percent used them in 1957 and 81.6 percent seeded one of the two last summer. According to William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, much of this increase has been at the expense of Grimm, which has steadily gone down in acreage.

* * * * *

There's still time to control scab disease that may show up on late apple varieties, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota. Spray with captan or ferbam fungicides as soon as possible; this won't help apples already infected, but it can prevent further infection.

* * * * *

Worms are often more of a problem in poultry during these late summer and early fall days than at any other time of year. These parasites may include large round worms, cecal worms and tapeworms. But according to Raymond Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, different parasites may call for different kinds of treatment. So the wisest course is to get a diagnosis from your veterinarian, and then proceed according to his recommendations.

* * * * *

University of Minnesota poultry scientists have learned why eggs sprayed with processing oil don't peel easily. The oil maintains a somewhat higher acidity level in the egg white, which somehow makes the egg harder to peel when boiled. Normally, an egg's acidity level goes down a few days after being laid. But the oil keeps the level near where it was at laying time. Knowing the cause of the problem, scientists now are a step farther along in seeking ways to solve it.

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

To all counties
For immediate use

DRY WEATHER
BOOSTS DANGER
FROM SILO GAS

Dry weather this summer is making silo gas even more of a problem than usual.

The reason is that corn in drouth-ridden areas is higher in nitrate compounds, which change into silo gas when the corn is put in the silo.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says this danger is no reason to not put up silage. But he does warn farmers to follow these precautions:

- * Watch for the yellowish-brown gas fumes around the silo during and after filling.
- * During the first 7 or 10 days after filling, operate the blower for 10 or 15 minutes before entering the silo.
- * Leave the top chute door and silage room doors open for the first 10 days after filling. Good ventilation allows the gas to leave faster.
- * If necessary, put a temporary fence around the silo to keep livestock and children away.

If any person is affected by silo gas, call a doctor at once. Symptoms are severe coughing, choking, and burning pains in the throat and chest.

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

To agents in all counties

For immediate use

DROUTH-DAMAGED CORN
MAKES GOOD SILAGE
FOR BEEF CATTLE

Can silage made from drouth-damaged corn be fed to beef cattle?

Yes--and with good results, even if the silage contains little or no grain, according to Robert E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

He says such silage can best be used for yearling or two-year-old cattle or for wintering beef calves.

Iowa State University had good success with drouth-damaged corn in a feeding trial conducted between December 22, 1955 and May 12, 1956.

The Iowa researchers had harvested drouth-damaged corn in early August, and it yielded about 5 tons per acre. There was little corn grain in the silage; it averaged only about 3 percent grain, or an equivalent of 2 bushels of corn per acre. Yet, the cattle eating the silage did well.

Silage in the Iowa trial was fed to yearling cattle, weighing about 700 pounds at the start, for 141 days. One group consumed 46.7 pounds silage, 2 pounds alfalfa-brome hay, 1.5 pounds of a 40 percent protein supplement and .22 pounds of mineral, fed free-choice. These cattle gained 1.61 pounds daily.

Another group of steers received 4 pounds hay daily, ate slightly less silage and also gained 1.61 pounds per day.

A third lot of steers consumed 39.7 pounds silage, 1.5 pounds of 40 percent protein supplement, 8.1 pounds ground ear corn and .19 pounds mineral per day--but got no hay. They were fed 6 pounds ground ear corn daily for the first 84 days and 12 pounds daily for the last 56 days and gained 2.19 pounds per day. That, Jacobs says, is a mighty respectable rate of gain even for silage with high grain content. These cattle graded low choice when sold after the 141-day period.

add 1 silage from drouth-damaged corn.

The other cattle wintered with no corn grain were finished to a low choice grade after a grain-feeding period.

The supplement fed these cattle contained 1,776 pounds soybean oil meal; 130 pounds dicalcium phosphate; 70 pounds ground limestone; 10 pounds mineral premix and 15 pounds stilbestrol premix. Jacobs adds that a farmer could instead use a commercial supplement containing minerals and stilbestrol, as long as it's fed at 1.5 pounds of 40 percent protein daily.

Drouth-damaged corn silage can also be used for wintering calves, started at about 400 pounds. You can feed the calves 1.5 to 2 pounds protein concentrate, 2 or 3 pounds of hay and 6 pounds of grain, along with a full feed of silage and free-choice minerals. Grain in this case can be ground ear corn or half ground ear corn and half ground oats. Then, the cattle would need an increased amount of grain for a while before marketing.

Jacobs adds that calves to be pastured the following summer can be wintered on drouth-damaged corn silage with less grain and protein than those headed for complete dry-lot feeding.

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

To all counties

For immediate use

CONTRACTS FOR
SOIL BANK WILL
BE ACCEPTED SOON

Applications for 1960 Soil Bank Conservation Reserve contracts will be accepted in the local ASC office starting August 24.

County agent _____ and extension specialists from the University of Minnesota urge farmers to take a close look at the regulations. To put cropland in the Soil Bank, you take these steps:

1. Between August 24 and September 10, ask the ASC committee to set a basic annual rate per acre for land you want to put in the Soil Bank. If you want to put the whole farm in, the rate will be higher than if you put in only part of your land. But do this before September 10; otherwise you won't get land under a 1960 contract.

2. After the basic annual rate per acre is set, make an offer to the county ASC committee of the annual payment rate per acre you will accept. Do this between September 14 and 25. Your offer must be less than the basic annual rate to be considered.

3. If your offer is accepted, you will be notified and told when to return the signed contract.

Farmers offered land for 1959 Soil Bank but not accepted will get first consideration for 1960, if eligible. Otherwise, contracts will be awarded under a priority plan. For example: if the basic rate for your land is \$12, your priority will be higher if your offer is \$9 per acre than if it is \$10 or more.

Land which has been used regularly for cultivated crops or for tame hay is eligible if you owned it since December 31, 1956. Land in the Conservation Reserve must be protected from wind and water erosion and other damage. You need to plant it to grass, trees, wildlife cover, or other conservation uses.

For more information, contact the local ASC office.

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

To all counties
ATT. HOME AGENTS
For release week of
August 17 or after

YOUNGSTERS ARE
CONCERNED ABOUT
THEIR DRESS

Whether your child is 5 or 15 years old, don't underestimate his interest in how he dresses, says Home Agent _____.

Keep in mind this interest and you won't go far wrong in selecting the kind of clothes that will make your child happy, as well as attractive and comfortable.

Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these three points to remember when buying children's clothes.

- * Buy clothes the child likes.
- * Buy clothes that are like what other children are wearing.
- * Buy clothes that are comfortable.

Children begin to develop color preferences and standards of taste and quality at a very early age. By letting a child have, within limits, what he enjoys, you encourage a wholesome pride in appearance.

Children want to dress like their playmates. It gives them self-confidence and a feeling of belonging to a group. Clothes that are too different from what others wear can make a child become self conscious.

It's important that children's clothing is comfortable. Garments which are either too small or too large will limit action in play and can be quite irritating. Puff sleeves are often tight and bind at the armhole. Curved yokes, raglan sleeves and waist fullness in blouses and dresses permit freedom of movement. Necklines should be low enough in front so they won't bind and curved at the back to encourage good posture. Slacks or panties with a fitted waistband and an elastic across the back are more comfortable than those with elastic all around the waist. Avoid any garment that leaves a mark on the flesh.

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

To all counties
ATT. 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
August 17 or after

(NO.) COUNTY
YOUTHS TO
STATE FAIR

It's State Fair time for _____ county 4-H'ers as they leave
(no.) (name)
for St. Paul and the Minnesota State Fair, August 29-September 7.

They will join about 2,500 other 4-H'ers from throughout Minnesota who have also won county honors in demonstrating, livestock, exhibiting, livestock judging or the dress revue, says 4-H Agent _____.

On the seven demonstration platforms in the 4-H building the following club members will compete with about 1,000 others in agriculture and home economics demonstrations:

_____, _____, _____ county's champion 4-H
(name) (address) (county name)
pie baker will compete for the state pie baking honor, Wednesday, September 2 (or Saturday, September 5).

The 4-H Share the Fun Festival is scheduled for Wednesday at 8:00 p.m. in Erickson Hall. Local 4-H'ers who will be participating in the festival are:

On Thursday, September 3, at 2:30 p.m., _____,
(name) (address)
will take part in the state dress revue.

At the livestock show, Saturday, September 5, _____ county club members will
(no.)
exhibit their animals. They are:

Also highlighting the State Fair trip will be the luncheon for 4-H Key Award winners, Tuesday, September 1, followed on Thursday by the annual 4-H banquet sponsored by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

All demonstrations, the Share the Fun Festival and the dress revue will be held in the 4-H building on the fair grounds and will be open to the public. -sah-

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

HOME AGENT
GETS U
PROMOTION

Spidahl

Mrs. Ruth Spidahl, Grant county home agent, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, according to an announcement from Skuli Rutford, director of the University Agricultural Extension Service.

The promotion will not affect Mrs. Spidahl's position in the county. She is employed locally and will continue to work locally from the county extension office. She is a joint employee of Grant county and the University of Minnesota, but the standards for the home agent's position are determined by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University.

Mrs. Spidahl received the promotion to assistant professor in recognition of her experience and record as home agent and the contributions she has made to the University's extension home program.

During the eight years she has been a home agent - a year and a half of that time in Grant county - Mrs. Spidahl has brought to homemakers and girls the latest techniques in homemaking based on research and has helped farm families find greater satisfactions in rural living. She has taught a varied program, including lessons in nutrition and meal planning, food preparation, home furnishings, clothing, home management and crafts.

Before coming to Grant county, Mrs. Spidahl was employed as home agent in Stevens, Lincoln and Jackson counties. In all the counties where she has been a home agent, the extension home program has shown a steady growth in number of groups organized and number of women enrolled. She also works with 4-H groups, helping them carry out definite programs and training demonstrators.

(more)

Add 1 Spidahl promotion

Mrs. Spidahl holds a bachelor of science degree in home economics extension education from the University of Minnesota.

In commending Mrs. Spidahl for her work as home agent, Mr. Ratford said, "Mrs. Spidahl has shown outstanding organizational and teaching ability in both the adult home economics and 4-H programs."

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

HOME AGENT
GETS U
PROMOTION

Mrs. Jeanette Begue, Kandiyohi county home agent, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, according to an announcement from Skuli Ratford, director of the University Agricultural Extension Service.

The promotion will not affect Mrs. Begue's position in the county. She is employed locally and will continue to work locally from the county extension office. She is a joint employee of Kandiyohi county and the University of Minnesota, but the standards for the home agent's position are determined by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University.

Mrs. Begue received the promotion to assistant professor in recognition of her experience and record as home agent and the contributions she has made to the University's extension home program.

Through her work with the women who are enrolled in the Kandiyohi county extension home program, she has done much to help farm families find greater satisfactions in rural living. In the four and a half years she has been in Kandiyohi county, she has brought to farm women the latest techniques in homemaking based on research.

Under her guidance, the extension home program has grown to include 1,035 women in 72 project groups. Mrs. Begue has taught a varied program, including lessons in nutrition and meal planning, food preparation, home furnishings, clothing, home management and crafts.

Mrs. Begue is president of the Minnesota Home Agents' Association.

(more)

Add 1 Bogus Promotion

Before coming to Kandiyohi county, she was home agent in Becker county for two years and in Goodhue county for two years. Previous to that time she taught home economics in Cannon Falls, Randolph and Edgerton, Minn., high schools.

A graduate of Concordia college, Moorhead, Mrs. Bogus has taken advanced work in home economics at Iowa State University, Ames.

In commending Mrs. Bogus for her work as home agent, Mr. Rutford said, "Mrs. Bogus has shown initiative and originality in developing sound programs to fit the needs and interests of farm people. During the time she has been in Kandiyohi county, excellent leadership has been developed in the extension home program. In addition, she has helped to build a strong 4-H club program and an intensive training program for 4-H leaders. In many ways she has made a real contribution to improved home life on Minnesota farms."

- jhm -

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

Special
To Waseca county newspapers

Editor: Back in the early 1950's, County Agent Cletus Murphy and other extension workers founded the Waseca County Farm and Home Management Association. It was set up as a pilot project in 1954 with Ralph Palen as agent--to be an experiment in a new concept of agricultural improvement. It has continued since then, with Lawrence Christenson as agent since last year. The following series of articles is a report on what the association does for farm families--both for the present and for the future.

FIRST IN A SERIES

Waseca county has a unique tonic for pepping up a farm business.

It's called the Waseca County Farm and Home Management Association, and it may well set a pattern for other areas of the Midwest.

Through urging and organizational work initiated by County Agent Cletus Murphy, and in cooperation with local people, the association was established in 1954 as a "pilot project" by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. The association is writing whole new chapters in the lives of many of its 57 members--and many past members, too.

Purpose of the organization is simple: To make a better life for the farm family members. Genial Lawrence M. "Larry" Christenson, agent for the group, quotes official extension service philosophy in expanding on that purpose. "The ultimate goal," he says, "is to arrive at the most promising course of action for each family, in light of their own desires, resources and abilities."

"Put another way, it's to help families make the improvements they want."

How does the association work?

add 1 first in a series

Best way to answer that is to hop in the car with Larry and spend a day visiting association families. Take Highway 13 south from Waseca. While you're driving along, Larry tells you more about this "Farm and Home Development" idea. "It's sitting down with a family that wants help--looking over the whole farm business and finding ways to make changes for the better."

He gives you some samples. "The Harold Johnson family at New Richland is switching from dairying to a beef-and-hog operation and doing better as a result. Ivan and Mrs. Scheffert, a few miles away, have remodeled their house with association help. Merlin Hildebrandt, just west of Waseca, will possibly double his income by changing his cropping system and specializing in hogs."

Then Christenson mentions Herman Meyer and son, Curtis, who had association help in planning a new hog barn and are well on their way to a whole new hog production setup.

He tells how soil testing has helped make fertilizer dollars go farther on the Art Trahms farm, and how Richard Hankerson and his wife are starting out farming, following the guidelines of a long-time farm plan they worked out in cooperation with Christenson.

By this time, you're nearing New Richland, and Larry points to a lineup of Norway pines, spruce and other trees on top of a knoll. "There's the Johnson farm," he announces. "Those trees, by the way, are part of the long-time plan here. They were set out in 1956 as a shelterbelt to protect the buildings from wind and snow."

You turn in the driveway and after a hearty greeting from Harold and Mrs. Johnson, you're seated around the kitchen table, hearing their story.

"We've been in the association since 1954," Harold starts. "We had 12 milk cows then, a few hogs and some chickens.

- more -

add 2 first in a series

"There was a lot to do. The land needed improvement, and several new buildings had to be built. Only 52 of our 120 acres were tillable then, because of a drainage problem, so we started by tiling the rest of the land."

Then Harold and Mrs. Johnson explain how Ralph Palen, then association agent, helped them set up a long-time, over-all farm plan, starting with improving the crop yields and then working into a different livestock setup.

"We were going to build a new dairy barn," they recall, "but after talking it over with Ralph, we decided to go into beef instead." This land, they explain, is well suited to that kind of livestock.

All but four of the dairy cows were sold by 1957, and that year the Johnsons bought and fed 42 steer calves to market weight. They have 53 now and plan to stay in beef for good.

Their first major move building-wise was a 45 x 75-foot pole barn put up in 1956, now used for both the beef and hogs. "But that's only temporary," Harold explains. "Our next major venture is going to be a combination hog feeding and farrowing barn. We're already working out a plan with Larry's help."

So far, the Johnsons are marketing about 80 hogs per year, but hope to eventually raise three or four times that many. Will they have feed enough? Harold is confident they will.

"When we came here before 1950, I got 25-35 bushels of corn per acre. Fertilizing increased yields to 50 or 60 bushels per acre by 1953. Since we joined the association, I've gone all the way on fertilizer and we now average 95-100 bushels of corn per acre."

Besides fertilizer, Harold plants a high corn population (16-17,000 plants per acre at harvest time) and sprays the corn twice with 2,4-D--once when small and once in late June with drop nozzles.

add 3 first in a series

"I believe in minimum tillage, too," he adds. "I cultivate much of the corn just once."

With mostly corn on the farm, they figure the beef will be geared to use up the hay grown on the 20 or 30 acres left in alfalfa each year. Along with their crop and livestock goals, plans for the house share an equal place among the Johnson's intentions.

"We wondered whether to fix up this house or build a new one," Mrs. Johnson says, "so we asked Dennis Ryan, who was contacted through the association. He suggested that we repair this one; it has a good frame and fixing it up could save us a good deal."

Home management specialist from the University helped design a floor plan for the house, which, incidentally, will be moved to a new location before the renovation is done.

How soon will these improvements be made? "We'll do them as we can," the Johnsons answer. "But now we have some real plans to follow."

They see some other benefits from the association. For one thing, they like the "idea exchange" with other families at the organization's group meetings (about three per year). "We found other people had problems, too," they say, "and we often share ideas on how to meet them."

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

Special
To Waseca county newspapers

SECOND IN A SERIES

A traveler who lost his way in Waseca county might think he's in Iowa, and for good reason.

Particularly if he happens by the farms of several members of the Waseca County Farm and Home Management Association. He would see field after field of deep green, healthy corn--the only crop raised on many farms.

In a way, it's part of the Iowa corn-hog-beef philosophy coming north. "This is corn country," as Richard "Rich" Handerson, near Waldorf, down in the southwest corner of the county, will tell you. He has 190 acres of corn this year.

Echoing agreement will be Herman Meyer and son, Curtis, near Janesville, and Ivan Scheffert near New Richland, just to name a few. In cooperation with the association and Larry Christenson, the association's agent, they are helping demonstrate the place for corn and livestock in this area.

The Meyers have all but 16 acres of their 200-acre farm in corn, plus a rented 80. Scheffert has 173 acres of the crop--again to feed cattle and hogs.

Setting up a full-scale corn-livestock business doesn't happen overnight. Drive out to the Meyer farm near Janesville and you'll find it's a long-time planning proposition. And that's where the Farm and Home Management association fits in: aid in planning.

One of the first things to catch your eye at the Meyer place is a long, low tin-roofed building in a spot where they used to feed hogs in the open. "This will be our 'sow pool' of the future, and will also take the overflow of our fattening hogs," Herman explains. The 42 x 81-foot building has 5 pen areas,

add 1 second in a series

each one with a bedding section north of the center alley, and a self feeder to the south. The alley itself runs the full length of the building and is wide enough for cleaning with a tractor and mounted scoop.

The building, completed this spring, is 12 feet high at the center peak, and 7 feet to the eaves. It's wide open along the south side, has sliding doors that open on each end and upper wall panels along the north side that open for summer ventilation. Except for the floor, which was there earlier, the building cost around \$2,600.

Hogs stay confined in this building year-around and the Meyers figure it will be perfectly all right in winter. "Other farmers use this type of building and find it works well," Herman says. "Larry Christenson, the association agent, first gave us the idea. He told us of one over in Winona county, which gave us many of our ideas."

The Meyers keep the sows in the building until a few days before farrowing, then move them to the farrowing house. "We eventually plan to build a new farrowing house and another for feeding," the owners say.

They already market 400 to 500 head of fat hogs every year, and plan to raise even more in the future.

To find the key to this business, you need to look past the new hog barn to the waving rows of corn, with deep green leaves fully unfurled after a freshening summer rain.

"This is the first year we raised this much corn," Curtis says, "but we haven't had any hay since 1944." Says Herman: "Alfalfa is good feed, but no help if you don't have a use for it. And we don't. Hogs need corn."

What does such a business call for, equipment-wise? Curt and his father in their partnership arrangement have three tractors, a plow, cultivator, disk

add 2 second in a series

planter, sprayer, drag, picker-sheller, corn drier, and two elevators--in addition to their storage and building equipment.

Curt calls management the biggest single thing in hog-farming success.

Since joining the association he and his father have worked out a feeding schedule with Christenson's help. Here it is, as explained by Curt: "We inject the pigs with iron at 3 weeks of age, then change to a mix of creep feed and ground shelled corn a week later.

"At 5 weeks, we change the mixture again, this time to a mixture of half corn, with the other half equally divided between creep and starter. By 6 weeks, the pigs are weaned and they go into a pen in the new barn.

"Then they get a 16 percent protein growing ration, which we mix right on the farm. We switch to 14 percent at 50-75 pounds, drop it to 12 percent at 125-150 pounds and from then to market reduce the percentage to around 11.

"Our goal is to market pigs at around 220 pounds at 5 or 5½ months of age, and we usually make it."

Such farming is sometimes a complicated business, and raises many questions. "It would be pretty hard to get along without the association," say both father and son. "We need a man to run our questions down for us."

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

Special
To Waseca county newspapers

THIRD IN A SERIES

Healthy porkers that rate a "U. S. No. 1" grade on the sales slip have taken over dairy barns on more than one farm in Waseca county.

One example is the Hildebrandt farm 5 miles west of Waseca. Merlin and Mrs. Hildebrandt figure they will double their gross income, compared to the days when they had dairy cows, chickens and a small pig operation on their 240-acre farm.

Now, they have a hogs-only business, with some 300 hogs going to market every year, and with a 500-hog annual crop on the horizon.

How did it all come about? "The Farm and Home Management association had a lot to do with it," Merlin recalls. "We had kept a 20-cow dairy herd for years and thought that was best.

"Then one day, Larry Christenson, the association agent, jotted down some figures that showed those cows were hardly paying me for my feed.

"That really got us to thinking. We soon decided to sell the herd, raise more corn and feed it to hogs."

The Hildebrandts sold the cows at an auction this spring, tore out the stalls and converted the stable part of the barn into a hog feeding house. Merlin left a center alley for manure and cleaning with a bedding area on one side and self-feeders on the other. The farrowing house needed insulating too, but that plus the dairy barn conversion cost only \$340--which Merlin feels is cheap enough for such a major change-over.

Like any farmer switching to a full-scale hog setup, Merlin found he needed to raise more corn. On his own farm along with some rented land, Merlin this

add 1 third in a series

year has 320 acres of the crop, along with 80 acres of canning corn and 30 acres of wheat.

What kind of a crop rotation does this mean? Actually, it's not a crop rotation at all, but the exact reverse. Merlin already has raised corn for 5 years in a row on some land, and expects to do it even longer. He gets 90-100 bushels of corn per acre every year and keeps the soil in good condition.

Here is his recipe for continuous corn:

1. Heavy fertilization. Merlin figures a pound of actual nitrogen for every bushel of corn he expects to produce. He adds other plant nutrients--phosphate and potash--according to soil test, based on 11 soil samples every year. This spring, he put 170 pounds of 6-24-24 on as starter, then side-dressed with nitrogen.
2. Insect control. He applied a half pound of heptachlor per acre at planting time to control wireworms. Helps prevent root lodging, too, he feels.
3. High plant population. By planting up to 20,000 kernels per acre, Merlin has an actual stand of 16-17,000 plants per acre by harvest.
4. Chemical weed control. Like many farmers in the Farm and Home Management association, Merlin sprays with 2,4-D when the corn is 3 or 4 inches high.

Merlin can handle the whole operation by himself, with some seasonal help from his retired father. In fact, selling the dairy cows eliminated so much labor that he was able to rent and farm another 240 acres with his saved time.

Does such a system put too much reliance on one type of livestock? Merlin doesn't think so. One reason is that he uses a multiple-farrowing system that spreads his farrowings--and therefore marketing--around the calendar.

add 2 third in a series

Prospects for hog price dips now and then don't worry him. "Sure, I'll hit a low market once in a while, but I'll hit some good ones, too. If you're efficient enough, you can come out ahead even with prices down a little. I'll trade \$1 corn for 16-cent pork any day."

By using a Poland China-Yorkshire-Duroc cross, Merlin gets good, meat-type hogs that consistently bring top price when sold on a grade and yield basis. He figures his breeding alone is bringing him a dollar or two per hundred more than would non-meat-type hogs.

Merlin and Mrs. Hildebrandt feel that of all their investments, their annual membership fee in the Farm and Home Management association is one of the best.

"A hundred dollars or more per year is really not a big payment for this type of management help," Merlin says. "It takes very little to repay it. All you'd need to do is misuse one ton of fertilizer and you would have wasted the cost of this membership. But when you follow the plans worked out in this association you aren't apt to waste that fertilizer."

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

Special
To Waseca county newspapers

FOURTH IN A SERIES

Many a farm family in Waseca county will tell you that farm improvement begins before you even step out the front door.

Members of the Waseca County Farm and Home Management association are putting that philosophy to work.

Sure, the crops and livestock need lots of attention to make the business do better. But equally important is the home itself--as the name of the association implies.

Dozens of the members give testimony of the importance of this.

Richard and Mrs. Hankerson near Waldorf had their entire home refurbished before moving on to the place last fall. New kitchen facilities, completely redone walls, ceilings, and new windows greet visitors to this home.

Other association homes with recently-remodeled kitchens and other rooms include those of the Ivan Schefferts near New Richland, the Art Trahms near Janesville, the Merlin Hildebrandts, Waseca; and the Vince Petersons, New Richland.

All these people feel that home improvements call for the same kind of planning as the rest of the farm business. Larry Christenson, association agent, explains that the purpose of the organization specifically calls for bringing research to bear on complete farm and home management.

So when Christenson and a new member family have their first meeting to plan for the future, the home gets high priority.

Thanks to such planning, the Petersons, for example, have a home strikingly redone from what it was originally.

add 1 fourth in a series

The frame building seemed to be in good shape, structurally, before the Petersons moved in two years ago. Trouble was lack of a basement, walls that needed refinishing, and need for kitchen and other improvements.

Extension agricultural engineers from the University of Minnesota were called in for advice. They suggested ways to make some of the improvements and felt the house was more than good enough to remodel.

So the work began. "First thing we did was jack the house up and put a new full basement and foundation under it," Vince says.

Mrs. Peterson then shows you some other things--which you needn't do much looking to notice. The walls look like they would in a newly built house; yet the change involved nothing more than scraping the old paper and replacing it with wall paint.

Other improvements included removing one window and putting in a new china closet, bathroom, completely remodeled kitchen and an enclosed stairway to the basement.

The kitchen would please many a farm wife. You run out of fingers counting doors in the cabinet space overhead--something no homemaker ever has too much of. Range and working area are in a well-planned arrangement, centered by a double window giving Mrs. Peterson a good view of the rest of the farmstead.

There are other elements in home planning, too. One thing is time off--as important to farm families as to anyone else. The Schefferts, for example, feel that a vacation does any family a lot of good. They don't take one every year, but think it would be a good idea if farm people did.

That's one of the things the Schefferts had in mind when they changed from dairying to a beef and hog arrangement. This type of business doesn't tie you down as much, they explain.

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

Special
To Waseca county newspapers

FIFTH OF A SERIES

Fertilizing without a soil test is a lot like taking medicine without a doctor's prescription; you may waste hundreds of dollars on the wrong kind of remedies.

That's one more point being shown by members of the Waseca County Farm and Home Management association. "And it's one thing many of us have learned well," according to Art Trahms, who farms 210 acres of rolling land near Janesville.

To show his point, Art asks you into the strikingly remodeled house and brings out a flat, green book that says "Crop Yield, Soil Test and Soil Fertility Record" on the cover.

This publication, worked out by association agent, Larry Christenson, this spring, gives the farmer a simple year-by-year and field-by-field record of fertilizer needs and treatments.

"It really tells us where we're at in soil fertilizing," Trahms says. "Now look at what the tests showed us for 11 different fields."

He points to a column showing that "available potash" in the soil varied from 70 pounds in one field to 8 times that much in another. Phosphate varied widely, too.

Translated into fertilizer recommendations by Christenson, this meant some fields needed as little as 40 pounds potash per acre, while it ranged to as high as 120 pounds on others.

Trahms says the lesson here is simple. "You just don't know by looking at a field how much fertilizer it needs." He says that without the test, he would

add 1 fifth in a series

have treated all his land alike. But that would have meant too much fertilizer on some land, not enough on other. Christenson joins in: "Without soil tests here, we'd have really missed the boat on this farm. I probably would have recommended 10 pounds nitrogen, 40 pounds phosphate and 40 of potash as a starter on corn.

"As you can see from the test results, that would have been 80 pounds short on some fields."

Trahms then lists several other kinds of help he and many other farmers get from association membership.

"One thing is weed spraying. And an awfully important part of that is sprayer calibration, so you can tell just how much chemical you're putting on the corn. If you don't calibrate, you can get either poor weed control or you may add too much chemical and injure the corn."

Following Christenson's advice, Trahms checks how long it takes to go 20 rods in the field at the speed he intends to drive. Then he checks the output of each sprayer nozzle during this length of time with a spray-rater and makes sure each one puts out the same amount of spray.

Knowing the sprayer output, he can then calculate the number of gallons the sprayer will put on an acre. Then he mixes chemical and water accordingly and he's ready to go.

Trahms, who is also a board member of the county soil conservation district, is a strong proponent of minimum tillage, or working the soil as little as possible. This spring, he plowed with a drag behind the plow and planted the corn with no further tillage. He also cultivates less than he used to--only once on many fields. The idea here is to avoid harmful, excessive soil compaction. His 90 bushel-per-acre corn yields show the value of his cropping practices.

add 2 fifth in a series

Trahms has a novel twist on the ration-a-day-grazing system. He gives his cows a three-cornered daily grazing portion, resembling a giant slice of pie.

There's good reason for this. Much of Trahms' pasture is in curved, narrow contour strips--often hard to fence off and divide up into pasture lots. Yet, Trahms wanted to work it so the cows got just enough fresh grazing each morning to last them a day. This widely-practiced principle makes pasture more efficient.

Trahms solved the problem. First, he put electric fence along both sides of the strip. Then, he anchored a cross wire on one side several rods down from one end, and each day moved the other end far enough to give his a day's grazing. The result was a series of three-cornered "pie" chunks.

Before you leave the Trahms farm, Art tells you something else the association is responsible for: the fact he grows a little Selkirk bread wheat. "Last year, our wheat brought around \$100 per acre, which is awfully good for a cash crop. The idea grew out of the association four years ago. Before that, we never raised any."

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

* For a. m. release *
* Wednesday, Aug. 12 *

SOYBEAN INDUSTRY NEEDS TO DO BETTER SELLING JOB

KANSAS CITY, MO. -- America's soybean industry has a big selling job ahead, if its products are ever to be as popular as many other farm goods.

And the place to start is among consumers and growers themselves, according to a University of Minnesota extension economist.

Luther Pickrel told the American Soybean association this week that "few people, rural or urban, are fully aware of the many jobs performed by the soybean. Soybean products are present at virtually every meal eaten in the U. S. -- as shortening, salad dressing, table spreads, desserts, cooking ingredients, breakfast cereals and other foods."

He noted that in 1958, Minnesota farmers produced 16.9 pounds of soybean oil for every 10 pounds of milk fat. State soybean acreage totals nearly 3 million acres.

Pickrel suggested that the soybean association consider an educational program among rural youth groups, such as 4-H and FFA. Such a program, he said, would:

1. By involving young people, also involve parents, relatives and friends, and other members of each community.
2. Help develop a more sympathetic attitude toward the worthwhile characteristics of soybean products.
3. Help develop an understanding of the policies and programs relating to soybean products, which in turn would increase support for better legislative programs.
4. Result in a larger and better-informed future membership in soybean grower, processor and marketing groups.

Pickrel warned the soybean industry, however, to emphasize "real market development" and not become overly dependent upon such markets as Public Law 480. He pointed out that P. L. 480 shipments to other countries increased from 50 percent of total soybean exports in 1955-56 to 74 percent by 1957-58. He questioned whether this is a "healthy development for the long run interests" of the industry.

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

Immediate release

EXTENSION SERVICE, STATE AG DEPT. TO REPORT HAY SUPPLIES

County agents, other University of Minnesota agricultural extension service specialists and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture will help farmers solve the hay shortage problem this year.

They are organizing a hay supply information service, to find sources of hay for farmers who need to buy it and to find markets for those with hay to sell.

The project is being coordinated by William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University.

Hueg urges farmers who wish to either buy or sell hay to notify their county agents. Then the agents will pass the information along to other farmers in the county, or to agents in other nearby counties.

Starting Sept. 1, a state-wide hay supply report will be issued jointly by the Extension Service and the Department of Agriculture to newspapers and radio stations, giving the current overall situation. County agents and other agricultural workers will receive complete reports, too.

With good market prospects, Hueg urges farmers who have surplus hay to take good care of it. Where hay is stacked in the field, cover it with 8-mil plastic sheets to prevent spoilage. If hay is baled, get it picked up and under cover as soon as possible.

The hay shortage is worst in central and southwest Minnesota and much of South Dakota, where the cold, snowless months of last winter and drouth this year killed a lot of legume stands.

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B-3630-pjt

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

Immediate release

PROTEIN, TRANQUILIZERS TO GET SPOTLIGHT AT UNIVERSITY EVENT

Protein and tranquilizers for livestock and poultry will get the spotlight at the University of Minnesota's Animal Health and Nutrition short course, Sept. 14 and 15 on the St. Paul campus.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, some 150 feed dealers, nutrition experts, county agents, veterinarians and others will attend the event.

Speakers Sept 14 will include R. Nesheim, Quaker Oats Co., Chicago; Paul Waibel, University of Minnesota poultry nutritionist; Hans Fisher, Rutgers university poultryman; D. C. Snetsinger, poultry researcher at the University of Minnesota; R. Adams, extension dairy specialist at Pennsylvania State university; D. S. Becker, University of Illinois livestock scientist; and J. C. Meiske, livestock researcher at Minnesota.

Their topics will cover protein quality in feed and proteins for poultry, dairy cattle, swine and beef cattle.

A panel of experts Sept. 15 will discuss communications and cooperation between producers and specialists. Panel members will be H. J. Sloan, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station; R. M. Edstrom, Glencoe Mills, Inc.; E. Urevig, general manager of Tilney Farms, Louisville, Minn.; G. J. Kunau, Goodhue county agent; Ralph Wayne, University extension dairyman; and L. T. Christensen, veterinarian at Hancock, Minn.

Ways to make antibiotics more effective will be reported by Joseph Pensack, American Cyanamid Co., N. Y.

Tranquilizers will be discussed by C. M. Stowe, College of Veterinary Medicine scientist at Minnesota; R. E. Burger, Minnesota poultry scientist; and W. H. Hale, Chas. Pfizer and Company, Inc., Terre Haute, Ind.

For more information, contact the director of agricultural short courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3631-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 11, 1959

Immediate release

HOME ECONOMICS TEACHERS CONFERENCE IN ST. PAUL

Four hundred fifty Minnesota high school home economics teachers will attend their annual conference on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Aug. 24-28.

Theme of the conference will be "Timely Teaching Techniques--Family Living, Management, Related Art."

Conference leaders will be Marie Budolfson, professor of home economics, Iowa State university; Gladys Bellinger and Helen Ludwig, associate professors of home economics, University of Minnesota.

A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, will welcome the group at its opening session in Coffey Hall auditorium. The remainder of the week will be devoted to workshop sessions.

The meeting is sponsored by the Minnesota State Department of Education and the University of Minnesota.

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B-3632-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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August 13, 1959

Immediate release

SOIL MOISTURE SURVEY REPORTED FOR MINNESOTA

Except for the southeastern corner of the state, subsoil moisture is at critically low levels everywhere in Minnesota south of a line from Crookston to Duluth.

That's based on a state-wide soil moisture survey as of August 10, according to Donald Baker, soil climatologist at the University of Minnesota.

Baker says recent showers temporarily raised topsoil moisture levels in the dry areas. However, the showers didn't amount to enough to add to the deeper portion of the soil from which plants draw most of their moisture at this time of year.

Plants usually draw between 0.14 and 0.17 inch water per day from the soil in August. This means the rains up to Aug. 10 supplied only enough moisture for one or two weeks' use--without adding to the subsoil reserves at all.

Watonwan county was the driest area found in the survey, reporting only .03 inch available moisture in 5 feet of soil in early August. Maximum level in a soil layer that deep usually varies from 12 to 14 inches. Mille Lacs county was second driest with only 1.54 inch available.

In the extreme southeastern counties, rains up to Aug. 10 brought topsoil moisture reserves up to nearly maximum levels. And subsoil moisture in that area has been generally good throughout the season.

The same is true of the area north of the line between Crookston and Duluth; subsoil moisture has been adequate for most of the summer and recent rains improved topsoil moisture levels.

The survey was conducted cooperatively by the University soils department, U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the state climatologist for the U. S. Weather Bureau.

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B-3633-pjt

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

Immediate release

SWINE FEEDERS' DAY TO FEATURE RESEARCH, TESTING PROGRAMS

Hog feeding research and swine evaluation programs will be featured at the 37th annual Swine Feeders' Day Friday, Sept. 11, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The event was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. R. J. Meade, University swine nutritionist, is program chairman.

Starting at 9 a. m. , visitors will tour University barns and lots, see swine feeding experiments in progress and view a display of hog carcasses showing what makes a good meat-type hog. Meade will then report on: influence of protein content on rate of gain and carcass quality; pelleted barley rations for hogs; injectable iron for prevention of nutritional anemia; and antibiotics for growing and finishing pigs.

In the afternoon research men from four University branch experiment stations will report on feeding trials. These speakers will be A. B. Salmela, Grand Rapids; Harley Hanke, Morris; Kenneth Miller, Waseca; and Diedrich Reimer, Crookston.

Raymond L. Arthaud, extension livestock specialist, will discuss an "On-the-Farm" testing program for swine producers and Edgar Urevig, general manager of Tilney Farms at Lewisville, will talk on "What About Modern Swine Systems?"

Meade, who is also secretary of the Minnesota Swine Producers' association, will close the event with a report on the Minnesota Swine Evaluation stations.

An extra feature will be recognition of new members of the "30-year club"--farmers who have attended Swine Feeders' Day regularly for the past 30 years.

For more information, write to the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3634-pjt

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

Immediate release

FOLLOW TESTED RECIPE FOR GOOD JAMS AND JELLIES

There's no special trick to making top quality jams and jellies.

Just use reliable recipes and follow directions carefully. That's the advice of Verna Mikesh, extension nutrition specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The best jams and jellies are made in small batches, according to Miss Mikesh. So if you have a lot of fruit, you can either can or freeze it for later use, since fresh, frozen or canned fruit all make excellent jams and jellies.

One of the advantages of the small batch is that you can control consistency better. If the first batch is either softer or firmer than you want it, you can adjust the proportions in the next. For jellies made with commercial pectin, increase the fruit or juice by a fourth to a half cup to make it softer. Or use a fourth to a half cup less fruit or juice for a firmer product. Jellies made without commercial pectin can be made softer by shortening the cooking time or made firmer by lengthening it.

To avoid breaking the gel, let jams and jellies stand overnight before storing them. Cover glasses with metal or paper lids. Be sure to label the product.

Here are some common problems in making jams and jellies and their causes:

FADING--storage in too warm a place. Red fruits such as strawberries are especially likely to fade.

MOLD--imperfect seal. The jam or jelly is safe to use if the flavor is not affected. University nutritionists recommend using self-sealing lids instead of paraffin.

CRYSTALS--too much sugar, cooking the mixture too long, too little or too slowly. In grape jelly crystals are caused by the tartaric acid in the grapes. To prevent the jelly from crystallizing, let grape juice stand in a cool place overnight, then strain through two thicknesses of damp cheesecloth to remove crystals that have formed.

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B-3635-sah

SPEED IMPORTANT IN FREEZING SWEET CORN

Freezing is becoming an increasingly popular way for Minnesota families to extend the all too short sweet corn season.

Shirley Trantanella and J. D. Winter of the University of Minnesota's food processing laboratory report that the number of daily queries they receive about freezing corn indicates not only the popularity of this method of preserving but demand for information about the recommended freezing techniques.

Two of the keys to success in freezing sweet corn, they say, are:

- 1) Speed from garden and market to freezer, and
- 2) Scalding corn the proper length of time.

When held for any length of time after picking, sweet corn quickly loses flavor. Natural sugars in the corn will start turning to starch very soon after it is picked if it is not cooled. If you are picking your own corn and can't process it immediately after harvesting it, refrigerate it, the frozen foods experts advise. If you are buying sweet corn, get it from a market that keeps it cooled. Then keep it refrigerated at home until you process it.

Miss Trantanella and Winter point out, too, that putting a poor-quality vegetable or fruit into the freezer is a waste of freezer space. For top quality for freezing, corn must be at just the right stage for best eating.

Scalding corn before freezing is a "must" to preserve the fresh quality of corn, its color and vitamins and to lengthen storage life. For scalding, the University experts suggest using a large kettle that will hold at least 12 to 15 quarts of boiling water. Place the corn in a wire basket or large cheesecloth bag and submerge it in the boiling water. Keep the kettle covered during scalding and have the heat on high. Always count the time from the second the vegetable is put into the water. The water may be re-used for each batch of corn.

For corn-on-the-cob, follow this schedule: scald 24 midget ears or 14 small ears 8 minutes; 10 medium-to-large ears 11 minutes.

Chill the corn quickly in iced or cold running water for about one and a half times as long as the period for scalding. Then drain, package and freeze.

For whole kernel corn, scald ears $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, chill in ice water and then cut the corn off the cob and package it.

More information on freezing is given in the University publication, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables," Extension Folder 156, available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, or from county extension offices.

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

Immediate release

NEW STAIN REMOVAL BULLETIN AVAILABLE

Always knowing the correct stain removal methods can become quite a problem.

To help homemakers, a new U. S. Department of Agriculture stain removal bulletin has been prepared by textile chemists of the Department's Agricultural Research Service. The bulletin, "Removing Stains from Fabrics," lists specific directions for removing 75 different types of stains. It also serves as a guide in dealing with three general categories of common stains: greasy, non-greasy and a combination of the two.

Success in stain removal depends on fast action as well as the proper method. Many stains that can be removed easily when they are fresh are difficult or impossible to remove later. Quick action prevents stains from setting into the fabric and reduces the chance of setting the stain with hot water or ironing.

Greasy stains on washable articles can sometimes be removed by simply washing the garment. Usually, however, it is necessary to use one or both of the following treatments: (1) work liquid detergent thoroughly into the stain, then rinse in hot water, (2) sponge with a dry cleaning grease solvent. On non-washable articles, sponge the stain with a small amount of grease solvent.

The usual remedy for non-greasy stains is to sponge or soak them in cool water. If the stain is still visible, rub liquid detergent into the stained area, then rinse thoroughly.

Combination stains, too, need to be sponged or soaked in cool water first. Then rub detergent into the stain and rinse well with water. Combination stains include ice cream, chocolate, gravy, coffee with cream.

Single copies of the new bulletin, "Removing Stains from Fabrics" (HG-62), are free on request from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3637-sah

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

Remove Mildew and Tar
Take it Easy
Home Finishes
Slice Thin Sandwiches
Refrozen Orange Juice

Summer Nutrition
Flower Arrangements
How To Keep Flowers Fresh
Flower Holders

CLOTHING

Remove Mildew and Tar

Mildew and tar are two summertime stains that often give a homemaker trouble.

These stains can be removed, according to Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Mildew must be treated when fresh before the mold growth has a chance to weaken the cloth. Often soap and water will remove fresh stains. If stains remain, drying in the sun helps to bleach out remaining spots. Mild bleaches also may be used.

Tar is hard to remove, especially from cotton. First rub in petroleum jelly or lard to soften the stain, then sponge with a grease solvent such as carbon tetrachloride. Repeat until the stain is removed. If the material is washable, wash the garment in warm soapy water after rubbing in the petroleum jelly or lard.

-sah-

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

HOME MANAGEMENT

Take It Easy

Take it easy so you can enjoy the rest of the summer, urge University of Minnesota home management specialists. Summer is a good time for family recreation, but you need to be rested to enjoy family fun.

Sit down when you iron. Use both hands when you clean. Use dusting mitts. Have a long handled dust pan to eliminate bending over. Check work heights to be sure that they are comfortable for you. Lift with your legs, not your back. Check your shelves to be sure that they are arranged in the most convenient way.

* * *

Home Finishes

Are you debating whether or not your house needs a new coat of paint?

University of Minnesota's extension home furnishing specialist, Mrs. Myra Zabel, says that wood stains and paints should last four to five years, but clear finishes need renewal every year or two. If you're using stain or penetrating clear finish, simply apply the fresh coat over the old. Glossy clear finishes require a different technique, because they don't wear evenly. Mrs. Zabel suggests that you avoid building up excessive layers of finish on protected areas. It's best to apply fresh finish only on the weatherbeaten areas, blending over worn and unworn areas to give a uniform appearance.

The basic rule for repainting is to paint only after most of the old paint film has weathered away. Remember that coating thickness can build up and lead to trouble if paint is applied too frequently. In general, you shouldn't need to repaint more often than every four or five years for one coat, or every six years for two coats of white and tinted paints. One new coat every six years should be enough for dark colored paints.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Slice Thin Sandwiches

Homemade bread can be sliced thin enough for dainty sandwiches, says Grace Brill, extension nutrition specialist at the University of Minnesota. Before you slice the bread, refrigerate it until it's very cold. Be sure to wrap the loaf in a moisture-vapor proof material before refrigerating.

* * *

Refrozen Orange Juice

Have you defrosted your refrigerator and discovered the frozen orange juice thawed?

University of Minnesota freezing specialist, J. D. Winter, says that juice is perfectly safe to use after refreezing. Flavor changes and separation occur after thawing and refreezing, but there is no spoilage or loss of vitamin C.

* * *

Summer Nutrition

How do your teenagers fare nutritionally during the summer? It's easy for them to fill up with cold drinks and forget about nutrition when the temperature soars.

During the summer it's important to serve attractive foods that your family can't wait to eat. Take advantage of the plentiful supplies of fruits and vegetables. Eat outside sometimes. Cook your meals on a charcoal grill. Show your children just how much fun summer eating can be.

-sah-

HORTICULTURE

Flower Arrangements

One of the satisfactions of summer is the number of beautiful garden flowers you have to choose from when you plan a flower arrangement. The best way to gather flowers is to have a container full of water with you when you cut them. Use a sharp knife and make a slanting cut. Cut the stem as long as possible, strip off some of the lower leaves and plunge the flowers into the water immediately. Early morning is the best cutting time because the plants have absorbed water during the night.

* * *

How To Keep Flowers Fresh

It is possible to lengthen the life of cut flowers, say University of Minnesota horticulturists.

Flowers keep longer if the container is clean and the water changed daily. Keep flowers out of drafts and in a cool place.

Searing the stems of poppies and dahlias will increase their life. This can be done by placing the stem ends in water as hot as your hand can stand. Allow them to remain there until the water cools. Warm water helps to revive most flowers.

* * *

Flower Holders

In order to make an effective flower arrangement, you generally need some kind of flower holder or frog. Pin or needle point holders are the most popular. Crumpled chicken wire also makes a good holder. Use a piece of one-inch mesh wire about 8 to 10 inches square and squeeze it together so it fits into the container. Use a screw driver or an ice pick to make holes for stems which do not go readily into the crushed wire.

-sah-

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

SPECIAL TO WEEYLIES

Immediate release

LIVESTOCK FEEDING
TO GET SPOTLIGHT
AT "U" EVENTS

How wise feeding and care can spell greater livestock and poultry profits will get the spotlight at three events in September, all sponsored by the University of Minnesota.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, the events will be: Swine Feeders' Day Sept. 11 on the St. Paul campus; Animal Nutrition and Health Short Course, Sept. 14-15 on the St. Paul campus; and Beef-Grassland Field Day, Sept. 23 at the Rosemount Experiment station.

Farmers and all other interested persons are invited to each event.

Topics at Swine Feeders' Day will include 1958-59 experiments, reports from branch experiment stations, the "on the farm" testing program, modern swine systems and a report on the Minnesota Swine Evaluation stations. Visitors will also tour barns and feed lots where University swine research is underway.

At the Animal Nutrition and Health Short Course, a group of livestock nutritionists from colleges and universities and commercial firms will cover a wide range of topics--antibiotics, tranquilizers, forages and protein feeds. There will be seven reports on proteins alone, covering the topic for poultry, swine, fattening cattle and dairy cows.

The past year's beef cattle research at the University will be reported in full at the Beef-Grassland Field Day. Researchers will explain results of trials on silages, protein and stilbestrol implants for wintering calves; pelleted hay and ear corn, tranquilizers and other feeds for fattening steers and heifers; effect of stilbestrol on carcass quality; and effect of pasture fertilization and management on beef production.

For more information on any of these events, contact the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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-pjt-

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

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

Timely Tips for the September 5 Issue

At this time of year, there's a lot of farm equipment being moved on public roads -- and this dangerous operation becomes more hazardous as the days grow shorter. To be adequately lighted, the tractor or other self-propelled equipment should have one or more white lights visible to the front for at least 500 feet. And, at the rear of the machine, there should be a red lamp or reflectors visible for the same distance. Equipment being pulled behind a tractor needs reflectors with at least 15 square inches of surface -- placed so they show the extreme left and right sides of the trailing machine.

--Glenn Prickett

* * * *

Scab diseases may still be showing up on late apple varieties and, if they do, there's still time to prevent further infection. Way to do that is spray as soon as possible with captan or ferbam fungicides. This won't help apples already infected, but it will prevent spread of the disease. For complete control of scab diseases, spraying must be started in May and continued throughout the summer.

--Herbert Johnson

* * * *

It's already too late to graze new legume seedings, so keep cattle off those new stands. And, if this coming winter happens to be a tough one, damage from late grazing could be increased. Grasses are damaged much less by late grazing than are legumes.

* * * *

--Bill Hueg

Additives that are designed to step up bacterial action in slowed-down septic tanks just don't do the job -- at least none that have been developed so far. Reason: There are thousands of different kinds of bacteria in a septic tank -- and every day a different kind is boss over the miniature society. So, if you dump in a handful of bacteria that don't match the kind that are ruling the tank that morning, they'll be gobbled up before they have a chance to say "howdy."

* * * *

-- Dennis Ryan

add 1 timely tips

As fall rolls around, worms may become more of a problem in poultry than ever. There are lots of different worms that can hit your flock -- including large round worms, cecal worms and tapeworms -- and each type might require a different treatment. If you suspect worms in your flock, your best bet is to call in your local veterinarian for an accurate diagnosis. Then treat the flock according to his recommendations.

--Raymond Solac

* * * *

More and more Minnesota farmers are showing an interest in herringbone milking parlors. And farmers already using the new parlor idea all recommend it highly. In the herringbone parlor, each cow stands slightly ahead of the one next to her-- and at an angle to the milking pit. That way all the cows' udders are closer together. It takes a lot of the walking out of the milking chore. U. S. Department of Agriculture research shows that many farmers have doubled the number of cows they can milk in an hour by using the herringbone parlor.

--Russell Larson

* * * *

If you want to placd land in the Conservation Reserve this fall, you'll have to let your local ASC committee know before September 10. The committee needs to know how much land you want to put in the Reserve and what the crop acreages and yields for that lands have been during the last five years. Then the committee will set a basic payment rate per acre for your land. Between September 14 and 25, you'll be asked to make a "bid" as to the rate you'll accept --which will have to be smaller than the basic annual payment rate. The lower your "bid", as a percentage of the basic rate, the higher your priority for a contract.

--Luther Pickrel

* * * *

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

To all counties
For immediate use

FARM FILLERS

Burned tractors, charred buildings, and human injuries are grim reminders of flash fires common at this time of year. Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, says one cause is careless use of liquid fuels. Gasoline turns to vapor quickly when the mercury zooms high in the thermometer. So shut off that tractor engine and let it cool before filling the tank. Same thing applies for a power lawn mower. And don't smoke when you're filling; that's inviting disaster for sure.

* * * *

Drouth-damaged immature corn makes fine silage. But here's a tip from Rodney Briggs, superintendent of the West Central Experiment Station: handle drouth-damaged corn just as you would grass silage. Try to put it up at about 70 percent moisture or slightly less. This is hard to judge, though, so use a preservative to be on the safe side. Here are some good ones: 100 pounds ground oats, or screenings; 150 pounds ground corn and cob meal; 50-60 pounds molasses; or 8 pounds sodium metabisulfite per ton of silage. Spread the material over the top of the load before blowing it in.

* * * *

Agricultural botanists at the University of Minnesota are spraying thistles with radioactive chemicals. The radioactivity itself doesn't kill the weed; instead, it makes it possible to trace movement of the chemical with a Geiger counter. This helps scientists learn what happens to the chemical inside the plant, and in turn may lead to ways the chemicals can be improved.

* * * *

How often can a timber crop be harvested? With proper management, every 5 or 10 years--depending on rate of growth and market conditions, according to forestry researchers at the University of Minnesota.

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

Immediate release

COW POOLS: PASSING FANCY OR DAIRY REVOLUTION?

What's the future of the cow pool in Minnesota?

Will it revolutionize the dairy business? Or is it just a talked-up idea that will soon be forgotten?

You can get "yes" answers to either question. And some will predict the outcome to be something in between. At the University of Minnesota, a group of extension specialists, economists and other research men feel that the pool probably won't become too important in Minnesota.

Reasons for these conclusions include low prices for Minnesota milk, increased cost of forages for cow pools and management problems. And another is that many dairy farmers might have trouble finding as good a use as they now have for their land, buildings and working time if they send their cows to a pool.

A cow pool is a place where cattle owned by several farmers or other persons are kept, fed and milked. So far, the pools already operating in the Midwest could be counted on one hand. But more than a dozen are in the planning stage around the nation.

There are many ways in which cow pools might be set up, but there seem to be four general types of arrangements:

- * Cooperatively-owned pool, with the farmers hiring a manager and cow pool workers and with each farmer hauling feed to the pool and hauling manure away.

- * Cooperative setup similar to the above, but with farmers pooling their labor and doing the work themselves.

(more)

add 1 cow pools

* Privately-owned pool where farmers bring their cows in and are charged for all feed, housing, management and veterinary costs.

* Investor-type pool, where both facilities and animals are corporation-owned, and farmers and others simply own stock in the corporation.

The University men see these possible advantages in cow pools:

1. Opportunity for farmers to have working hours more comparable to industry. Most dairy farmers are tied to their job morning and evening for 365 days per year, often with little chance for vacation. Putting cows in a pool might give them an 8-hour day and more time off.

2. Specialized management for the dairy herd--including help from veterinarians and other specialists not always readily available on the home farm. These advantages might be particularly important for herds now producing at low levels.

3. A chance for some farmers now on grade B markets to get into grade A production without the required expense in buildings and facilities on the home farm.

4. For processors, a pool could furnish a large supply of top grade milk at one point, reducing transportation and other problems. It would help distributors simplify the entire milk procuring, processing and selling system.

Then flip the coin and there are several disadvantages:

1. Lack of other ways, in many cases, to market crops and labor if the cows go to a pool. In Minnesota, the bulk of dairy farms are in east, central and southeast counties where families have a good labor supply in relation to their land, and have land suited especially to high-forage rotations. If such a family can't market these crops and find other uses for the labor, a pool would have no advantages. Besides, while roughage, family labor and the equity in buildings and equipment are all marketed at the home farm, these things must often be paid for in cash when cows are in a pool--but depending on the arrangement, of course.

2. Higher forage costs. If hay were the only roughage, each cow would eat about 6 tons per year. Add the hauling cost to the market price for hay, and total

(more)

add 2 cow pools

cost would be some \$50 per cow more than it would be for the same hay raised and fed on the home farm. The problem of transportation costs would be even greater if grass silage, corn silage or fresh green chopped material were used.

3. Management problems. Even with the best of farm managers in a pool, you would tend to lose the personal interest of cattle ownership. Unless member farmers haul their manure away, that is a problem too--probably meaning a fertilizer plant would have to be set up to dispose of the manure. Then there would be problems with mastitis and other diseases. Herd replacement might be difficult. Feed flavors, too, might hit milk from the entire herd in one day and affect a large supply of milk.

4. Low prices for Minnesota milk. Most economists say a farmer would need to get at least \$3.50 per hundred pounds for milk and have cows averaging 400 pounds butterfat--just to break even in most pools. That's figuring \$2 per hour for labor and adding interest and cash costs. Minnesota milk prices aren't that high and average butterfat production is around 250 pounds per cow annually.

The importance of each good and bad point of a pool would again depend to a large extent on the arrangement. So how can a farmer decide whether a pool would be a good idea?

For one thing, he must remember that when he joins a pool, he becomes an investor. Yet, most Minnesota dairy farmers are short on investment capital but long on labor. If they invest in cows and put the animals in a pool, they may have little or nothing left to invest in equipment and other livestock for the home farm. So in many cases they might be best off by actually selling the cows to the pool and, that way, getting capital to invest in working equipment. This, of course, would be simply shifting out of dairying entirely.

It might be possible for, say, a dozen farmers in one area, each with maybe 30 or 40 cows, to pool their cattle and forages and divide up their working time so each has a 5 or 6-day work week. But farmers doing this would have to get used to the idea of adjusting their desires to those of someone else and losing some independence. Would such a scheme work? Maybe not in many places, but it's something to mull over.

The University men conclude that if cow pools are efficient enough to compete with farmers who keep their own herds, the pools will show up. Pools would no doubt be more efficient than the below-average herds, but probably wouldn't outdo the good dairymen. And even if they did compete, they would be no panacea for the small farmer--unless he has a good deal of capital and can find other profitable uses for his land and labor.

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

Immediate release

HONEYDEW, CANTALOUPE, WATERMELON ARE FAVORITES

Ninety-five percent of all melons consumed in Minnesota are honeydew, cantaloupe and watermelon, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

But besides these three popular types of melons, many of the large retail stores stock Persian, Cranshaw and Casaba melons in season.

Since a common consumer problem is how to select good melons, Mrs. Loomis passes on some information to help shoppers recognize melon quality and ripeness.

The honeydew melon, on midwest markets in August and September, is slightly oval with a smooth, creamy-yellow skin. Its fine grained, pale-green flesh is very sweet and juicy when properly ripened. The melon is usually cut from the vine before it's fully ripe. Since honeydew keeps well, it may be bought green and held until ripe.

Good cantaloupes have high, rounded and closely knit veins which make a fairly deep honeycomb on the melons. A ripe cantaloupe is yellow under the netting and has a pronounced musk fragrance. A clean scar where the stem has been is also evidence of a ripe melon. A portion of the stem may still be attached to a green cantaloupe or there may be a rough place where the stem was pulled out.

Watermelon is ripe when the green skin comes off easily when a fingernail is scraped over it. The lower side of the melon is generally yellowish.

Persian melons have a deep green rind heavily covered with a fine, flat, even netting over most of the surface. The flesh is thick, orange colored and has a distinct flavor. The season for Persian melons runs from July through October.

Cranshaw is a gold and green melon with a fairly smooth surface free of netting. It resembles a squash in appearance. The flesh is bright salmon colored and is soft with a spicy flavor. Cranshaws are available from August through October.

Casaba has a buttery-yellow rind and a furrowed surface. The flesh is soft and creamy white. Casabas are on the market from October through November.

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

To all counties
For use week of
August 24 or later

FARM AVERAGES
SHOW DIFFERENCES
IN PROFIT RETURNS

Farm management specialists again are taking a look at the old question: Why do some farms make more money than others?

They're finding no single answer. But they are pinpointing the things that spell success or failure on many farms. Truman Nodland, agricultural economist, and extension economists Hal Routhe and Kenneth Thomas recently compared the 26 least profitable farms in the Southwest Minnesota Farm Management Service with the average of all farms for 1958.

They found that compared to the average, the least profitable farms:

- * Had 5 percent lower crop yields.
- * Had 16 percent less return over feed from livestock.
- * Kept fewer livestock per acre of cropland.
- * Conducted a smaller size business in terms of labor load, and made less efficient use of the labor as a result.
- * Spent a dollar more per acre for crop and machinery expenses.

These factors added up to labor earnings of \$6,600 for the average of all farms, and a net loss of \$99 for the 26 least profitable ones. Differences between individual farms were even more marked.

Average farm size for the entire group was 301 acres, compared to 316 for the least profitable ones. And average farm capital was near \$80,000 for both the average and the 26 poor money-makers. So you couldn't blame the return differences on farm size or investment capital.

The economists say that certainly part of the difference was due to things beyond a farmer's control--prices, weather and soil limitations. However, choice and efficiency of crops and livestock production, effective marketing, efficient use of labor and control of overhead expenses were very important in these variations.

In conclusion, the economists say, the comparisons emphasize the importance of good management.

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

To all counties

For use week of
August 24 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

NEMATODE, FUNGUS
TEAM UP TO
DESTROY SOYBEANS

If root knot nematodes and root rot fungi both get into the same field, a soybean crop can be virtually wiped out before the young plants even break through the ground.

University of Minnesota scientists recently planted soybeans in soil infested with both nematodes and the fungus. Germination three weeks later was only two percent.

Nematologist Donald P. Taylor and plant pathologist T. D. Wyllie did the work.

The nematode they studied--a small, almost-invisible, worm-like parasite--is native to Minnesota and could be a serious problem in some areas.

Taylor and Wyllie found that three weeks after planting, soybeans in the soil infested with the northern root knot nematode alone averaged 83 percent germination. Where the fungus was present without nematodes, germination was cut in half.

If you added these two reductions together, the result would be about 33 percent germination. Yet, where both nematodes and fungus were present, only two percent of the soybean plants were actually alive three weeks after planting.

The scientists say the best approach to the problem is development of improved soybean varieties that resist either the disease, the nematodes, or both. Such research is now under way at the University.

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

To all counties
For use week of
August 24 or later

MINTON OATS TO
BE AVAILABLE
FOR 1960 PLANTING

Seed of newly-developed Minton oats will be available to Minnesota farmers for 1960 planting.

The variety was developed by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, and was released this spring. Approved growers raised several thousand acres of it this summer, to be sold as seed.

According to Harley Otto extension agronomist, Minton is a medium-maturing variety, has medium height, straw strength and seed size. It resists smuts, all prevalent races of stem rust except 7A, and all races of crown rust common in this region.

Test weight of Minton, however, is lower than for other recommended oat varieties.

In three years of University trials, Minton has yielded higher than other recommended varieties of comparable maturity, and it has done as well as Garry and Rodney, two later ones.

In comparison to other varieties, Minton:

* Grows about as tall as Minhafer, slightly taller than Andrew and Burnett, but shorter than Garry, Rodney and Ajax.

* Heads out about 4 days later than Minhafer and Andrew, 2 days later than Burnett, 2 days earlier than Ajax, 3 days earlier than Garry and 5 days earlier than Rodney.

* Stands about as well as Rodney and Burnett, better than Ajax, but not quite as good as Andrew, Garry and Minhafer.

* Has a higher hull percentage than Minhafer, Andrew and Burnett and is about the same as Ajax, Garry and Rodney.

You can get a list of Minton seed producers from the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, 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
August 18, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For release week of
August 24 or after

TAILORED LOOK
POPULAR IN
FALL FASHIONS

Suits, bell-sleeved dresses, tailored styles -- that's the fall fashion news, reports Home Agent _____.

Suits, which for the last few seasons have been declining in popularity, are now right up on top again. Suit jackets are longer, fabrics - crisp-surfaced and firm. The style? Tailored, of course.

Dresses with shoulder interest and with full gathered sleeves such as the large bell sleeves are setting the pace for fall, 1959. Waistlines are normal; skirts remain short.

Last year's dress can acquire some 1959 flavor by adding military braid, fringe or bias strips to collars, pockets and openings. Wide crushed leather belts, too, will up-date last year's dress.

As for coats, many styles are popular. Smart for dress wear are the straight coats, especially those with fur trim and Chesterfields. Trench coats are being shown for casual wear. A full cape-like coat that fits well over a suit is one of the newer styles.

Hats, too, have that tailored look. The style is similar to that of a man's derby hat. High crowns with feathers, fur or felt trim are being shown. Hats sit straight on the head, covering part of the forehead.

Colors for fall, '59, are more subdued than last year. Loden or grayed-yellow green, heather and all shades of red and brown head the list. Plaids are smaller and often reversible.

-sah-

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

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For release week of
August 24 or later

PICNICS ARE FOR
FUN, PREPARE
FOOD IN ADVANCE

When you go on a picnic do you sing, "Hi ho, hi ho, it's off to work I go?"

You'll change your tune if you let the outdoor grill work for you, says 4-H Club Agent _____ . With a little preparation at home, you and your friends can have an entire picnic dinner ready to be placed on the grill.

Grilled sandwiches are fun, different and can be made in advance. The following party-size sandwich comes from Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Cut a pound loaf of French bread into thirds, horizontally. Spread three table-spoons mustard butter on the bottom layer. Cut four to six frankfurters in half and place lengthwise on the buttered bread. Cover with the middle layer of bread. Arrange five slices of process cheese and six or eight tomatoes on the middle layer. Spread catsup on the top bread layer and place that layer over the tomatoes. There it is, all ready to be wrapped in aluminum foil and grilled. Allow at least 30 minutes for the cheese to melt.

Picnicking is no excuse to forget about nutrition, says Miss Brill. Take your favorite frozen vegetable out of the freezing container, spread with a tablespoon of butter and seasoning. Wrap in aluminum foil and it's ready to be placed on the grill for 15 to 20 minutes.

Do you like desserts? Pies wrapped in foil can be heated on the grill. Or doughnuts can be halved, spread with jelly, joined again, wrapped in foil and heated.

-sah-

Special

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

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

Cooperative Extension Work
Agriculture,
Home Economics,
and 4-H Clubs
August 19 1958

TO: County Agents having Outlook Meetings

Enclosed is a series of three "fill-in" articles and a suggested circular letter which may help you publicize your coming outlook meeting. Feel free to alter these any way you see fit. You could use one article per week for three weeks before the meeting.

We're also sending mats of speakers and a suggested circular letter which may give you some ideas for a note to your general mailing list.

As you're probably aware, this outlook meeting will be much more than simply a look at farm prices for the next year. The specialists will carefully analyze current livestock marketing and price trends and point out how these patterns affect livestock management and feeding plans for the coming year.

Harlund G. Routh

Phillip J. Tichenor

Harlund G. Routh
Extension Economist in Farm Management

Phillip J. Tichenor
Extension Information
Specialist

PJT:e
Enc.

**Suggested circular letter on
Farm Outlook meeting**

Dear Friend:

Have high feeder calf prices made you wonder whether to stay in the beef cattle business next year? Or are you concerned about the prospect of a huge fall pig crop and, possibly, lower prices next year?

These are natural questions now, and they call for a good deal of thought in planning operations for the coming years. Two Uni-



BUY (OR) VAS?
YEARLINGS?
PLAIN CATTLE
EXHIBIT HOGS?
MORE SHEEP
IN 1955?

versity of Minnesota agricultural extension men who have a wide background in watching these market trends will help us get the answers to these perplexing questions at a

county Farm Outlook meeting, (date, place). These specialists will be (names and positions.)

For one thing, the specialist(s) will take a look at price prospects for the coming year. But they'll also do much more. They plan to "take apart" the current market trends in beef, hogs and sheep and tell us how these trends should affect your livestock management and feeding plans for the coming year.

We think this meeting is important for every farmer in the county. We're urging you to come and bring a friend or neighbor, if you like. The meeting starts at (time). Hope to see you there.

Sincerely,

County Agent

LIVESTOCK TRENDS
TO BE VIEWED AT
OUTLOOK EVENT

What's happening to beef, hog and sheep markets in Minnesota? How are price patterns apt to change in coming years?

And what do these changes mean for farm planning in _____ county?

Two (or three) extension specialists from the University of Minnesota will take a close look at these questions during a _____ county Farm Outlook meeting (date, place). The specialists will be (names, positions.)

County Agent _____ points out that beef cattle, for example, are now in the "expansion phase" of a cycle; many cows, heifers and calves are being held back by beef men to enlarge breeding herds. Offsetting this trend toward reduced supply of beef are distinct changes in feeding patterns, such as feeding a higher percentage of the annual calf crop.

How farmers can plan their beef operations with one eye on these long-range trends will be discussed by the specialists at the outlook meetings. They will also demonstrate ways to fit the cattle feeding program to an individual farm and will show a way to estimate profit prospects for various cattle feeding programs.

For hogs, the specialists will stress the "shorter run" outlook, and how the "cyclical" fluctuations in hog marketing and hog prices are affecting farmers' profits.

The meeting starts at (time.) All _____ county farm families are urged to attend.

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HOG MARKETS ARE MAJOR TOPIC AT OUTLOOK MEETING

Was the 1958 increase in spring hog farrowing good or bad for farmers in _____ county? And what will fall 1958 farrowing do to hog prices?

You can get a better idea by attending the _____ county Farm Outlook meeting (date, place), according to County Agent _____.

This meeting will be much more than a prediction of farm prices for the coming year. Two (or three) specialists from the University of Minnesota will analyze long-time trends in livestock farming and tell how these trends affect the individual farmer's plans for the future.

For example, hog producers around the nation in fall, 1957, indicated that, according to their intentions, there would be 7 percent more pigs farrowed in spring, 1958, than were farrowed a year earlier. Although there was a 10 percent increase in Minnesota, farrowings for the U. S. as a whole were actually only 2 percent higher than spring, 1957. The result: a good hog market through this summer and for the rest of the year.

But how does the 1958 pattern tie in with the long-term fluctuations in hog production and marketing? This is the point for major emphasis in the outlook meeting.

Farmers at the meeting will hear a similar analysis of the beef situation, but on a more long-time basis. Beef cattle are now in what economists call the "expansion phase" of a cycle; that is, breeders are holding back cows and heifers to build up their herds. How this affects long-range prospects for beef profits will be discussed.

All _____ county farm families are invited to the meeting, which starts at (time).

#####

Story #3 (last week before event) (with mats of speakers)

**SPEAKER (S) LISTED
FOR OUTLOOK MEET**

Two (or "three") University of Minnesota extension specialist(s) will be featured speaker(s) for the _____ county Farm Outlook meeting,

(date, place).

The speaker(s) will be (name or names and positions.)

All farm families in _____ county are urged to attend. The event will feature, in addition to the outlook on farm prices, a careful analysis of livestock marketing trends and how these trends affect livestock management and feeding plans for the coming year.

Starting at (time), (speakers' names) will discuss the general economic situation, the feed supply situation, beef cattle prospects, and the hog market outlook, in that order.

(Add any other meeting details necessary.)

(Add biographical material on speaker or speakers.)

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

Special file

Special to Washington County
(with msg)

**ANNOUNCEMENT
HIRED FOR
COUNTY**

Mrs. Hilda White, Wright county home agent, has been appointed home agent for Washington county. She will assume her duties October 1.

She will replace Mrs. Gracia Anderson, who has resigned effective August 29 to devote full time to homemaking.

Mrs. White will assume leadership for Extension home economics work with 4-H club groups and adults in Washington county. Her major responsibility will be direction of the 4-H program in the county.

For nine years Mrs. White was an active 4-H club member and during five years of that time was a 4-H junior leader. She has also been a member of YMW (Young Men's and Women's organization). As a 4-H member, she received the key award for her achievements and leadership.

She is a June, 1958, graduate of the University of Illinois, with a major in home economics education. While at the University she was elected to Phi Upsilon Omicron, national honorary professional home economics society.

In the summer of 1958 she served as assistant agent in Washington county, receiving training in extension methods and techniques. She has been home agent in Wright county since Aug. 11, 1958.

Mrs. White's husband, George White, holds a research assistantship in agronomy at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 24, 1959

Special to
Martin County Newspapers

MARTIN COUNTY TO HAVE
NEW HOME AGENT

Martin county will have a new home agent when Betty Lynne Bieber, of Reinbeck, Iowa, joins the county extension staff Sept. 8.

She will fill the position to be vacated by Mrs. Virginia White Alford, who has resigned, effective Sept. 15. Mrs. Alford will join Mr. Alford in Columbia, Missouri, where Mr. Alford will attend school.

Miss Bieber will assist Mrs. Alford during the week of Sept. 8 and will take over the full responsibility of the home agent's position Sept. 16.

Since July 1 Miss Bieber has been assistant home agent in Jackson county, receiving training in Extension methods and techniques. She received her bachelor of science degree in home economics education at Iowa State university, Ames, in June.

While in college she was a member of the Iowa State Singers group and the Festival chorus and was a dormitory adviser and member of the dormitory executive council.

As a 4-H club member in Iowa for six years, she carried most of the home economics projects and held the offices of president, treasurer and reporter in her local club. She has also been a member of Future Homemakers of America.

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

Immediate release

BEEF-GRASSLAND FIELD DAY SET FOR SEPT. 23

How can hay and corn pellets, tranquilizers, stilbestrol and fertilized pastures boost profits from beef cattle?

That question will get some airing at the Beef-Grassland Field Day Sept. 23 at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

Nearly a thousand farmers will attend the event, which for the past 7 years has been the summary point for the University's beef feeding research.

The course was announced this week by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Starting time is 10 a.m., when visitors will tour the experimental cattle lots and barns, pastures and other beef research facilities at the station. Morning research topics will include silages, protein feeds, stilbestrol implants, hay and corn pellets, tranquilizers, ground ear corn vs. ground shelled corn, use of enzymes and fat in rations and effect of stilbestrol on carcasses.

Principal afternoon speaker will be F. V. Burcalow, extension agronomist from the University of Wisconsin. His topic will be "Our Steak in Our Pastures." Sherwood Berg, University of Minnesota agricultural economics department head, will discuss "1960 Beef Business: Up or Down?"

Afternoon research reports will cover fertilizer and management, pasture mixtures and renovation and stilbestrol implanting. Feed lot diseases will also be discussed.

The research reports will be made by J. C. Meiske, O. E. Kolari, A. L. Harvey and W. J. Aunan, livestock scientists; A. R. Schmid, agronomist; P. M. Burson, soil scientist; and R. A. Merrill, veterinary scientist at the University.

The student Block and Bridle Club will serve a barbeque luncheon at the Field Day site at noon.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

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B-3640-pjt

FREEZE EARLY APPLES FROM BACKYARD APPLE TREE

The surplus apples from the tree in the backyard can be easily preserved for pie and sauce next winter by freezing them.

Homemakers can take their choice among three different methods of freezing apples recommended by the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory.

. If apples are in perfect condition and if you have room in the home freezer, the easiest method is to wash the fruit and package 6 to 8 apples in a plastic bag, without peeling or slicing them. Close the bag and put in the freezer. Apples frozen in this way are suitable for pie, sauce and other cooked desserts but not for eating fresh.

To use frozen apples for pie or sauce, run cold water over them, one at a time, peel, slice and use immediately. Do not thaw the apples before peeling. In the laboratory tests, Wealthy, Haralson and Prairie Spy were frozen, but most other varieties should freeze well.

If room in the freezer is a consideration, you may want to use one of the other methods of freezing apples tested by University frozen foods experts Shirley Trantanella and J. D. Winter:

. Peel and slice the apples and soak them in a weak brine solution, using $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of salt to each gallon of water. After the apple slices have soaked for 15 minutes, drain them and pack them in freezer containers, covering them with a sugar syrup made in the proportion of 2 cups sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ascorbic acid and 1 quart of cold water. Freeze.

. Or, after peeling and cutting apples into pie slices, prevent them from darkening by submerging the slices for not less than 5 minutes in a sodium bisulfite solution prepared by dissolving 1 teaspoonful of sodium bisulfite (U.S.P. grade) in a gallon of cold water. This amount of solution will treat about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of apples. Avoid making the solution any stronger, since it may toughen the apples. Do not use sodium sulfide or sodium sulfate.

After the 5-minute dip, remove the slices from the solution and drain them. Pack in sugar, using 1 cup sugar to 10 to 12 cups of apples or 1 pound of sugar to 5 to 7 pounds of apples. Sprinkle the sugar evenly over the slices, allow to stand for a few minutes, and then stir carefully until each slice is coated with the sugar before filling the containers. Freeze immediately. Sugar may be omitted if desired.

To use frozen apples for pie, defrost partially and drain off some of the juice.

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS TO STATE FAIR

The Minnesota State Fair grounds will flicker with green and white as 2,500 4-H'ers dressed in their 4-H colors arrive to demonstrate, exhibit livestock or participate in the dress revue.

More than 800 demonstrations will be given on seven platforms in the 4-H building beginning at 8:30 a.m. Saturday, Aug. 29, and continuing until 5 p.m. each day except Sundays.

Livestock exhibitors will total over 1,200. Their exhibits will include: 711 dairy cattle, 155 pigs, 122 sheep, 20 dual-purpose cattle, 100 beef heifers, 158 pens of poultry and 25 pens of rabbits. Judging will be Saturday, Sept. 5.

Booths from 77 counties portraying 4-H activities will be on display in the 4-H building. Booth judging will be Saturday, Aug. 29.

Special highlights for Minnesota 4-H'ers during the 1959 State Fair will include the key award luncheon, Tuesday noon, Sept. 1. The luncheon is given in honor of club members who have received key awards for leadership and outstanding service.

The statewide Share the Fun Festival will be held Wednesday, Sept. 2, in the 4-H building. Eighteen acts representing as many different counties have been chosen to participate.

The 1959 dress revue queen will be chosen Thursday, Sept. 3, as 4-H sewers model their handiwork at the state Dress Revue in Erickson hall in the 4-H building at 2:30 p.m.

Thirty-eight Canadian 4-H club members and leaders will visit the State Fair for four days, Aug. 31-Sept. 3, observing Minnesota 4-H'ers demonstrate and exhibit. They will be in charge of the 4-H assembly in Erickson hall, 4-H building, Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 7:30 a.m. Their visit is the return phase of the Minnesota-Manitoba exchange in which 31 Minnesota 4-H'ers visited Manitoba this summer.

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B-3642-sah

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

Immediate release

FACT SHEET ON 4-H AT THE STATE FAIR -- 1959

HOW MANY: Approximately 2,500 4-H boys and girls will attend the State Fair to exhibit livestock, give demonstrations or participate in the dress revue.

WHERE WILL THEY LIVE: They will eat and sleep in the 4-H club building on the fair grounds. Since demonstration schedules are set up for counties in three different sections, demonstrators will come and go according to the time of their demonstrations. Dormitories accommodate up to 1,500 4-H'ers at one time.

DEMONSTRATIONS: About 1,000 demonstrators will perform on seven platforms in the 4-H building beginning at 8:30 a.m. Saturday, Aug. 29, and continue until 5 p.m. each day except Sundays. These will include demonstrations in forestry, electrification, farm and home shop, bread making, dairy foods, clothing, home-making assistance, home furnishings, safety-health-conservation, gardening, soil conservation, food preservation, food preparation, livestock, poultry and rabbits, crops and gardening, home yard improvement, tractor. On Labor Day livestock demonstrations will be given in the sheep barn and selected blue ribbon demonstrations from other classes will appear in the 4-H building.

LIVESTOCK EXHIBITS: This year more than 1,200 club members will exhibit livestock, which will be received beginning Friday at 10:00 a.m., Sept. 4, in the 4-H livestock barn and will be judged Saturday, Sept. 5. Livestock includes: 711 dairy cattle, 155 pigs, 122 sheep, 20 dual-purpose cattle, 100 beef heifers, 158 pens of poultry and 25 pens of rabbits.

BOOTH: 77 booths portraying 4-H activities in as many different counties will be on display in the 4-H building. Booths will be judged Saturday, Aug. 29.

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

Saturday, Aug. 29

8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- 4-H demonstrations
8:00 a.m. -- Pie contest (1st division)

Sunday, Aug. 30

12 noon -- Reunion of former National 4-H Conference delegates - cafeteria, 4-H building

Monday, Aug. 31

8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- Demonstrations
7:30 p.m. -- Assembly program and get-acquainted party - 4-H building

Tuesday, Sept. 1

8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- Demonstrations
12 noon -- Key award luncheon to be attended by about 500 club members who have received 4-H Key awards for leadership and outstanding service - Coffman Memorial Union, U of Minn., Minneapolis
6:40 p.m. -- 4-H members parade to grandstand

(more)

Wednesday, Sept. 2

- 7:30 a.m. -- Assembly featuring Canadian 4-H'ers
- 8:00 a.m. -- 2 p.m. -- Pie contest (2nd division)
- 8:00 a.m. - 3 p.m. -- Judging of dress revue contestants-- 2nd floor, 4-H building
- 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- Demonstrations
- 8:00 p.m. -- 4-H Share the Fun Festival - 4-H building

Thursday, Sept. 3

- 8:00 a.m. - 4 p.m. -- Dairy judging and livestock judging team contests - Hippodrome
- 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- Demonstrations
- 2:30 p.m. -- Dress revue - 4-H building auditorium. Dress revue queen and attendants available for pictures at 4 p.m., 4-H auditorium, 2nd floor.
- 6:30 p.m. -- Annual 4-H banquet by Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Coffman Union

Friday, Sept. 4

- 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- Demonstrations
- 8:00 p.m. -- Assembly. Five International Farm Youth exchangees from Iran, Costa Rica, Mexico and Luxembourg will be made members of the 4-H club at a special ceremony in the 4-H building auditorium. IFYEs will be available for pictures and interviews if you make advance requests.

Saturday, Sept. 5

- 8:00 a.m. - 1 p.m. -- Pie contest (3rd division)
- 8:00 a.m. - 6 p.m. -- Judging of all classes of livestock - Hippodrome
- 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. -- Demonstrations
- 7:00 p.m. -- Dairy and livestock awards program and dairy showmanship contest - Hippodrome

Sunday, Sept. 6

- 4-H livestock winners available for pictures by appointment (4-H office or livestock barn.)
- 6:40 p.m. -- 4-H members parade to grandstand

Monday, Sept. 7

- 8 a.m. -- Livestock demonstrations in sheep barn
- 9:30 a.m. - throughout the day -- Selected demonstrations from blue ribbon groups in 4-H building

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION --

BEFORE the fair: Call INFORMATION SERVICE, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, -- MI 6-4616, Ext. 205.

DURING the fair: Call 4-H PRESS OFFICE, 4-H Building, State Fair Grounds

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B-3643-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 21, 1959

* For release at 1 p.m. *
* Tuesday, August 25 *

MINNESOTA AG ECONOMIST ADVISES FARM DATA GATHERERS

ITHACA, N. Y. -- Shortcomings of the U. S. Farm Census and other farm data-gathering methods and reporting systems came under strong criticism today from a University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

Philip M. Raup scored the "choking-off of data on part-time, residential, and rural non-farm users of land" and other local information. "Rising costs and the increasingly critical attitude of Congress toward appropriations for data-collection have led to the virtual disappearance of any systematically collected data on local areas," he said.

Raup partly blamed defects in data gathering and reporting for the "naive interpretation" that implies a "rapid decrease in the importance of agriculture in American economic life."

Speaking at the American Farm Economic association meeting at Cornell university, Raup said, "We are continually reminded that farmers are less than 12 percent of the gainfully occupied labor force, earn less than 8 percent of total personal incomes, and are destined to become an even smaller fraction of the American economic scene."

Such statements, Raup declared, "completely ignore interrelated dependence of the pre-and post-farm sectors, and they provide the non-farm sector with a view of agriculture that invites a parallel with a view of the world seen through the wrong end of the telescope." By "pre-farm" sector Raup said he meant businesses such
(more)

add 1 Raup

as those selling goods to farmers, and "post-farm" sector meant the marketing, processing and retailing structure beyond the farm.

Raup pointed to three main "structural changes" in agriculture, either imminent or already underway, which affect the ways agricultural statistics are gathered and used:

1. Necessity to distinguish between the firm and the plant in analysis of agricultural enterprises. In the past, Raup said, no such distinction of this type has been necessary, since the two were identical in most of American agriculture. But the farm of today is well on the way toward the status of a "plant" in the industrial use of the word. The difference to policy-makers, according to Raup, is important: It's quite simple to estimate optimum size of a plant in a production-economic sense. But it isn't quite as simple to identify the optimum size of a "firm."

2. A need for distinction between operating unit and ownership unit in agricultural production. As with firm and plant, no distinction was needed in the past. But the past two decades have seen a continual increase in the number of part-owner operators, and in the land area operated by them. And since World War II, Raup said, there has been a significant fraction of total farm sales made to non-operating owners. This distinction is needed to determine who are the ultimate beneficiaries of our farm programs.

3. Growth of part-time and residential farms on one hand, and growth of rural residential non-farm users of land on the other. Part-time and residential farms accounted for more than one-third of all farm units in 1954. The way the 1959 census is to be conducted, Raup said, we will have even less data on part-time and residential farms. Yet, he added, income of farm people from non-farm sources has ranged from 30 to 45 percent of the total in recent years. "So we must re-examine our concept of the part-time farm," he asserted.

"We now have imperfect information regarding off-farm income, although explicit efforts have been made by some research workers to promote

(more)

add 2 Raup

the collection of these data. We have virtually no information as to where people work who work off farms."

Raup continued: "We will apparently be unable to identify the types of land use exercised by rural residential users outside of corporate areas, nor will we have estimates of their number, or of the acreages of land they occupy. These will be consequences of the changing definitions of a farm and the enumeration procedures to be used in the 1959 census.

"The resistance to data collection on rural non-farm users of land unquestionably stems from the production orientation of our present agricultural data series," he continued.

Raup said that the fact that rural non-farm land users don't contribute significantly to agricultural production is no reason to drop them from census reports. "Although residential users of farm land may contribute little to total agricultural output, they do constitute a significant fraction of total rural land use," Raup pointed out. The rapid development of metropolitan area planning and rural area planning makes information on these non-farm land uses more important than ever.

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B-3644-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 21, 1959

* * * * *
* For release at noon, *
* Monday, August 24 *
* * * * *

MINNESOTA ECONOMIST URGES "FOOD FOR DEVELOPMENT" PLAN

ITHACA, N. Y.--A "food for development" plan for making surplus American farm goods available to foreign nations was proposed today by a University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

Willard W. Cochrane explained the plan as "a humanitarian program with lasting possibilities." He said it could free the U. S. from charges of surplus dumping and meddling in other countries' internal affairs.

Cochrane, who is 1959-60 president of the American Farm Economics association, made the proposal at the AFEA annual meeting at Cornell university. The plan has 7 points:

1. Except for famines, U. S. farm surpluses sent to other lands would be used exclusively for economic development.
2. Once surplus goods are committed to a development plan, they would no longer be considered "surpluses." Instead, the country would have a claim on U.S. domestic production just as it might now under the International Wheat Agreement.
3. Food and fiber committed under the plan would be financed in ways acceptable to countries receiving it--such as by grants, loans or sales for local currency.
4. Recipient countries would have to show that development supplies from the U.S. don't reduce their normal food and fiber buying from other nations.
5. Complementary programs to finance purchase of hard goods, construction materials and services would be necessary, since development supplies could pay for no more than 70 or 80 percent of a plan or project--and usually less.

(more)

add 1 Cochrane

6. Competing nations burdened with farm surpluses--like Canada and Argentina--would be invited to participate in the same program, under United Nations sponsorship.

7. Until a world program is set up, the U. N. Food and Agricultural organization should have responsibility and funds to help receiving countries work out plans for economic development. This would help avoid "meddling" charges against the U. S.

Cochrane used India as one hypothetical example of how "food for development" might work: Suppose India has a 5-year plan, involving transfer of millions of workers out of agriculture and into vocational training and industrial work. In the early phases, food output would probably go down. In later phases, food demand would probably go up faster than farm production.

If this happened, India would need to import more food for 5 or 10 years. But scarce foreign exchange would already be tied up for hard goods. This is where U.S. "food for development" would come in: We would provide food at prices and under conditions which would not impair India's financial structure. One condition, for example, would be that giving India food would not cut back its normal commercial purchases from the U. S. and other countries.

As another example, Cochrane said the U. S. could provide food and fiber to feed and clothe workers involved in a road building or land clearing project in a poor country. The U. S. might also grant the country a loan for hard goods needed on the project. The country itself would pay the workers a cash wage.

Cochrane added, however, that a "food for development" plan would need to be "married to" a comprehensive supply control program to effectively reduce surpluses. Using food for development would not be a cure-all. If this plan were used alone, he said, farm production would be again expanded to the point where there are surpluses even though we have a permanent foreign disposal program.

By supply control, Cochrane said he meant "conscious adjustment of supply to demand, commodity by commodity, year after year, to yield prices in the market that have already been determined as fair by some responsible agency."

He said it was his contention that "farmers must come to accept supply control of the rigorous type involving use of sales quotas. This contention," he continued, "is based upon two strands of reasoning: First is the general conclusion that total supplies will quickly adjust upward to match any expansion in demand. Second, supply control based upon adjustments in any single input (such as land or labor) is blunt and ineffective."

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

August 24, 1959

Dear Friend

Will the build-up in cattle numbers affect feeder calf prices and slaughter cattle prices in 1960? Can you expect a strong demand for farm products in the year ahead? Or, will the hog picture brighten up in 1960, so that you can decide whether to feed or store your 1959 corn crop?

These questions and many others will be considered by two University of Minnesota agricultural extension men who have been keeping their fingers on the "pulse of the livestock market". They will be discussing the 1960 livestock outlook as they see it at a _____ county farm outlook meeting, (date) _____, (place) _____. These specialists will be (name) _____, (position) _____.

They plan to present, interpret and analyze economic facts that should have some bearing on farmers' livestock management, feeding, and marketing plans for the year ahead.

We believe this meeting can be very useful for every farmer in the county. Everyone is welcome, so bring a friend or neighbor along. The meeting starts at (time) _____. Hope to see you there.

Sincerely

County Agricultural Agent

:AP

LIVESTOCK TRENDS
TO BE VIEWED AT
OUTLOOK EVENT

What's happening to beef, hog and sheep markets in Minnesota? How are price patterns apt to change in 1960?

And what do these changes mean for farm planning in _____ county?

Two (or three) extension specialists from the University of Minnesota will take a close look at these questions during a _____ county Farm Outlook meeting (date, place). The specialists will be (names, positions.)

County Agent _____ points out that beef cattle, for example, are now in the "expansion phase" of a cycle; many cows, heifers and calves are being held back by beef men to enlarge breeding herds. This has in turn had a direct effect on prices paid for feeder cattle and those received for slaughter cattle.

How farmers can plan their beef operations with one eye on these long-run trends will be discussed by the specialists at the outlook meetings. They will also demonstrate ways to fit the cattle feeding program to an individual farm and will show a way to estimate profit prospects for various cattle feeding programs.

For hogs, the specialists will stress the "shorter run" outlook, and how the "cyclical" fluctuations in hog marketing and hog prices will affect farmers' profits in 1960.

The meeting starts at (time). All _____ county farm families are urged to attend.

###

HOG SITUATION
TO BE MAJOR TOPIC
AT OUTLOOK MEETING

Was the increase in 1959 spring farrowings enough to break hog prices this fall? And what can we expect for the hog industry in 1960?

You can get answers to these questions and many others by attending the _____ County Farm Outlook Meeting (date, place) _____ according to County Agent _____.

Two specialists from the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service will discuss trends and developments in the livestock industry that affect _____ county farmers.

One of the most important subjects to be discussed will be the effects of the 10 percent increase in pork supplies on prices this fall and next winter.

How many hogs will be farrowed next spring? This is a point of importance to all swine producers. The critical year in this phase of the present hog cycle could well be 1960. Farmers may need to base their plans on this probability.

The beef cattle situation for 1960 is also a major question that will be discussed. We are still in the "expansion" phase of the current cattle cycle, but slaughter supply and prices may change in 1960. How these changes will affect prospects for beef profits will be analyzed.

All _____ county farm families and others interested in agriculture are invited to the meeting, which starts at _____ (time) _____.

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PROGRAM SET FOR
OUTLOOK MEETING

Two University of Minnesota extension specialists will be speakers for the

_____ County Farm Outlook Meeting, _____ (date) _____,

_____ (place) _____.

The speakers will be _____ (name) _____, _____ (position) _____

and _____ (name) _____, _____ (position) _____.

All farm families and anyone else interested in agriculture in _____

county are urged to attend this informative meeting. The meeting will feature a careful analysis of economic factors, market trends, and price outlook and how these trends will affect livestock management, feeding and marketing in the year ahead.

The main topics to be discussed will be: economic situation, feed situation, beef cattle projects, and the hog market outlook. Handout material will also be available on other farm commodities.

(Add any other meeting details and
biographical material on speakers)

#####

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

August 24, 1959

TO: County Agents having outlook

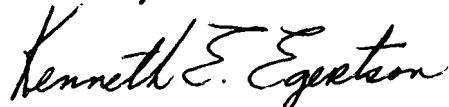
Enclosed is a series of three articles and a suggested circular letter which you may want to use to help publicize your fall outlook meeting. Feel free to alter this material to fit your particular situation.

In addition to these articles, we are sending mats of the extension workers who will appear on your outlook program. We suggest that these be used the week before your scheduled meeting.

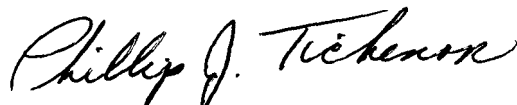
Outside of four counties where we are trying out some new ideas, the general format for the meetings will be the same as last year. If you have any suggested changes, please let us know as soon as possible.

The specialists will draw on data pertaining to current livestock marketing and price trends. They will analyze these in such a way that producers in your county will have some information by which to plan their livestock management, feeding and marketing programs for the year ahead.

Sincerely



Kenneth E. Egertson
Extension Economist in Marketing



Phillip J. Tichenor
Extension Information Specialist

KEE:PJT:rw

Enclosures

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

August 24, 1959

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TO BE VIEWED AT
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(Add any other meeting details and
biographical material on speakers)

#

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 25, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
August 31 or later

FARM FILLERS

Let those permanent pastures recover this fall and they'll be ready to graze earlier next year. Harold Searles, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says the best rule is to keep cows off grass pastures after late September. There should be about 3 or 4 inches of growth going into winter, if you want good pasture as soon as it warms up in spring.

* * * *

So far, it just isn't possible to step up bacterial action in slowed-down septic tanks by putting in special additives. Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, explains there are thousands of different kinds of bacteria in a septic tank, and every day a different kind is boss. So your chances are virtually nil of dumping in bacteria that match the ruling kind.

* * * *

Research men and extension specialists at the University of Minnesota feel that the cow pool probably won't become too important in the Gopher state. Reasons: increased cost of forages for cow pools, management problems, and the problem of alternative opportunities. Many dairy farmers might have trouble finding as good a use as they now have for their land, buildings and working time--if they sent their cows to a pool.

* * * *

Minnesota flax growers have another virus disease to contend with--flax crinkle. It was first noticed on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus in 1956, and has since been found in several state fields. It causes "crinkles" along the lateral veins of the leaves and lowers seed yields. Six-spotted leafhoppers, the same insects that spread aster yellows, also carry crinkle. Best way to fight the disease, scientists say, is by developing new flax varieties that resist the virus.

* * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Aug. 25, 1959

Special to Goodhue County

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
FOR COUNTY

Evadene Sample, Spring Valley, has been appointed home agent for Goodhue county. She will assume the duties of that position Sept. 21. will Miss Sample/succeed Mrs. Lois Ross, who has resigned effective Sept. 19. Since July 15 Miss Sample has been assistant home agent, receiving training in Extension methods and techniques.

In February Miss Sample received a bachelor of science degree in home economics from Iowa State university, Ames. She attended Macalester college, St. Paul, for two years before transferring to Iowa State university.

As an active 4-H club member for 10 years in Fillmore county, she carried all the home economics projects, the beef project and the health activity and was a junior leader. She served as president, vice president and secretary of her local club, was a project leader and was secretary of the Fillmore county 4-H federation.

In 1954 she was state champion 4-H food preservation demonstrator. The same year she won a \$300 national scholarship and a trip to the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago for her work in frozen foods. She won numerous county medals and the 4-H key award for her leadership and her 4-H accomplishments.

As home agent Miss Sample will take responsibility for the direction of the Extension home program and the home economics phases of 4-H club work.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 25, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
August 31 or later

PROPER LOADING
CAN MEAN HIGHER
LIVESTOCK PROFITS

How many hogs should you put in a truck headed for market?

Answering that question correctly can spell the difference between getting the most from the animals and suffering a loss through trampling, crippling and suffocation. And it applies to feeder calves, fat cattle and other livestock, too.

Extension marketing specialist Kenneth Egertson at the University of Minnesota suggests these loading rates:

For a stock truck with an 18-foot floor, the right number of stock would be either 36 hogs averaging 225 pounds, 11 cattle weighing 1,000 pounds each, or 48 sheep averaging 100 pounds apiece.

If you're loading a semi-trailer with a 36-foot floor, figure either 72 market hogs, 22 fat cattle or about 98 sheep. These loading rates are based on recommendations from Livestock Conservation, Inc., an organization which promotes better livestock handling methods.

Egertson says improper loading is one of the major causes of shipping injuries, and accounts for millions of dollars of losses to livestock producers each year. So it's wise to be on hand when your stock is being loaded for market. Here are some other things to do:

* Put a partition between each class of livestock, if more than one kind is on the same truck.

* Sort the stock several hours before shipment. If possible, move the animals to holding pens near the loading chute ahead of time. This will help them get used to the surroundings.

* Hold back the last grain feed for cattle just before shipping, and fill them up on the driest hay you have. With hogs going a short distance, omit the last feeding entirely. "Empty" livestock travel best.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 25, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
August 31 or later

ORDER TREES NOW
FOR PLANTING
IN 1960

Tree planting is one spring job that starts in the fall--whether the trees are for a windbreak, shelterbelt, or farm woodland.

And the way to begin is by ordering trees now, to make sure your order is filled, according to county agent _____ and Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

You can order the trees from the State Department of Conservation through the county extension office, ASC committee, state forester, or soil conservation service.

Orders from state nurseries must be for at least 500 trees, but no more than 10,000 per person. White pine, Norway pine, jack pine and white spruce trees cost \$10 per thousand and American elm and black walnut are \$8 per thousand.

The 10,000 limitation is in force until November 15; after that, any trees not already sold will be sold in larger allotments.

Most of the trees produced by state nurseries are evergreens, however. So if you're considering planting many hardwoods, you may need to order them from private nurseries.

Smith adds that ordering trees is only the first step. The second to make this fall is, where windbreaks and shelterbelts are concerned, to get the ground ready. Sod needs to be plowed now and left rough over winter. Then a good working next spring will result in a good "seedbed" for the trees.

#####

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 25, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
August 31 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

PROTEIN EFFECT
ON HOG CARCASS
TO BE REPORTED

Does level of protein fed to a hog affect carcass quality?

Farmers have an opportunity to get a full report on this question September 11, during Swine Feeders Day at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. On that day, R. J. Meade, swine nutritionist, will report results of recent work on this question.

What has been found in the past? Earlier work in general indicates little or no effect of protein level on carcass grade. More important, researchers have found, is to feed enough protein so the animal gains rapidly and efficiently.

For example, in 1958 studies at the West Central Experiment station, Morris, researchers compared three protein levels. One involved 18 percent protein from start to 100 pounds and 15 from then to market. Another was 15 percent at start, reduced to 12 percent at 100 pounds, and the third was 13 and 10 percent protein.

The two higher levels did make the hogs gain faster--about 1.66 pounds per day, compared to 1.48 pounds for the lowest level. However, pigs on the higher level also required more feed for each pound of gain.

At the same time, the research men fed a fourth group of pigs on a free-choice ration, arranged so they could eat as much protein as they wanted. These pigs out-gained the others, averaging 1.7 pounds per day. Protein level for this group averaged 12.6 percent for the entire feeding period.

Each group of pigs averaged near 71 or 72 percent in dressing percentage. There was also little difference in backfat thickness, which was around 1.8 inches for all groups.

All interested farmers are invited to Swine Feeders Day. There will also be reports on pelleted barley rations, injectable iron for preventing anemia and antibiotics.

####

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 25, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For release week of
August 31

PORK PLENTIFUL
DURING SEPTEMBER
SAYS USDA

Going shopping soon? Home Agent _____ says that
pork will be one of the best buys during September.

U. S. Department of Agriculture reports show that the pork from the big
spring pig crop is going to market and, as a result, pork is the buy of the month.

For variety on the platter, however, there will continue to be good supplies of
family-size turkeys.

Milk will take a place on the plentiful food list this month, too. Though pro-
duction is slightly below a year ago, supplies still are in excess of demand.

Fruits in heavy supply will include pears from the Pacific Coast, grapes from
California and Arizona, lemons from California, limes from Florida and locally
grown apples. Production of Bartlett pears in the Pacific states is way up--17
percent more than last year and 12 percent above average. The western grape crop
is large, too.

Fresh vegetables will crowd stands during September. But larger than average
supplies of lettuce, sweet corn and onions are expected.

There'll also be ample quantities of peanut butter.

-sah-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 25, 1959

To all counties

ATT; 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
August 31 or after

LOCAL 4-H'ER
TO CONSERVATION
CAMP SEPT. 17-20

_____, _____, will represent _____
(name) (age)
county at the 1959 State Conservation camp.

_____ was chosen on the basis of his (her) outstanding work in
the 4-H soil conservation project, forestry project or conservation activity.

This will be the 26th year that the conservation camp has been held for Minnesota
4-H'ers. The camp, sponsored by Charles L. Horn, president of the Federal Car-
tridge corporation, will be held at the University of Minnesota's Itasca Forestry
and Biological station, Itasca State Park, September 17-20.

Special classes on forestry, land appreciation, Minnesota plants and shrubs,
wildlife and outdoor cookery will be held for the nearly 100 4-H'ers attending the
camp.

Minnesota's conservation department will be discussed at a special assembly by
James Lee of the Game and Fish Division, State Department of Conservation. David
Yaeger, Federal Cartridge corporation, will show how to handle a gun safely. Speak-
ing at the Saturday banquet on "The Importance of Conservation" will be George
McCullough, wildlife technician for Federal Cartridge corporation.

Conservation camp is organized to help 4-H'ers increase their appreciation of
the importance of conservation and to help them recognize their part in conservation
work.

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

_____ county's representative to Conservation camp has been
very active in conservation. (Give a brief account of his or her conservation
activities.)

St. Paul, Minnesota
August 27, 1959

5/1

Received	Date	No.

SEP 1 1959
AGR. EXTENSION DIV.
Remarks:

yes

Dear Editor:

In cooperation with the University of Minnesota, we're making a special effort during the coming month to encourage farmers to take soil samples this fall for testing.

The campaign is called "Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup."

Enclosed are two mats and a couple of suggested layouts for promotional-type advertisements which might be sponsored by local fertilizer dealers. We've also sent the layouts to dealers, too, so that either of you may contact the other on setting up such ads.

Notice that we've suggested ways that dealers could advertise individually, or in groups. While fertilizer dealers are naturally competitors, promoting fall soil testing is something that should be beneficial to all. It should lead to wiser fertilizer use and more profits for the farmer besides.

The whole idea is to get more sampling done in fall, and thereby avoid the spring rush at the University of Minnesota testing laboratory. And a farmer who gets his test results in fall has more time to make his decisions on fertilizer buying the the 1960 crop year.

You will probably be getting more information on this campaign shortly from your county agent.

Sincerely,



Edward R. Schumann, district representative
National Plant Food Institute

ERS:rw

Enclosure

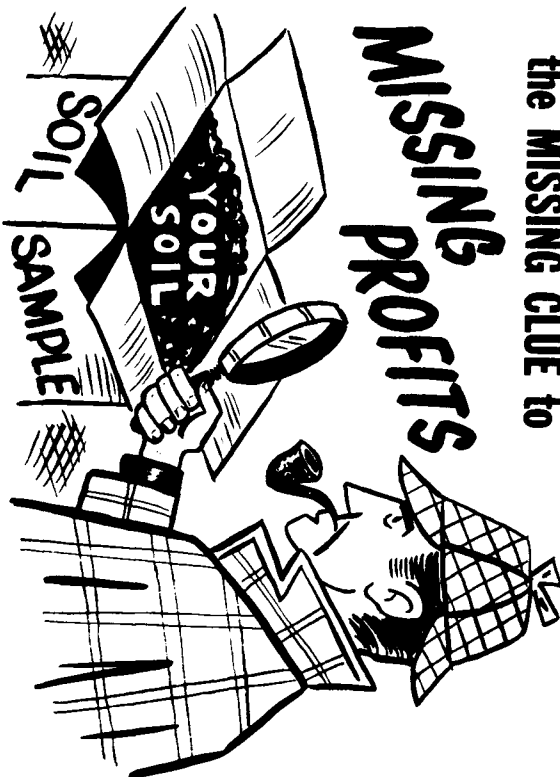
Minnesota's

FALL

SOIL SAMPLE ROUNDUP

will help you FIND
the MISSING CLUE to

MISSING PROFITS



● A soil test is a real "private eye" for spotting missing fertilizer nutrients.

● Take samples this FALL and you'll solve mysteries of the low crop yields for next spring.

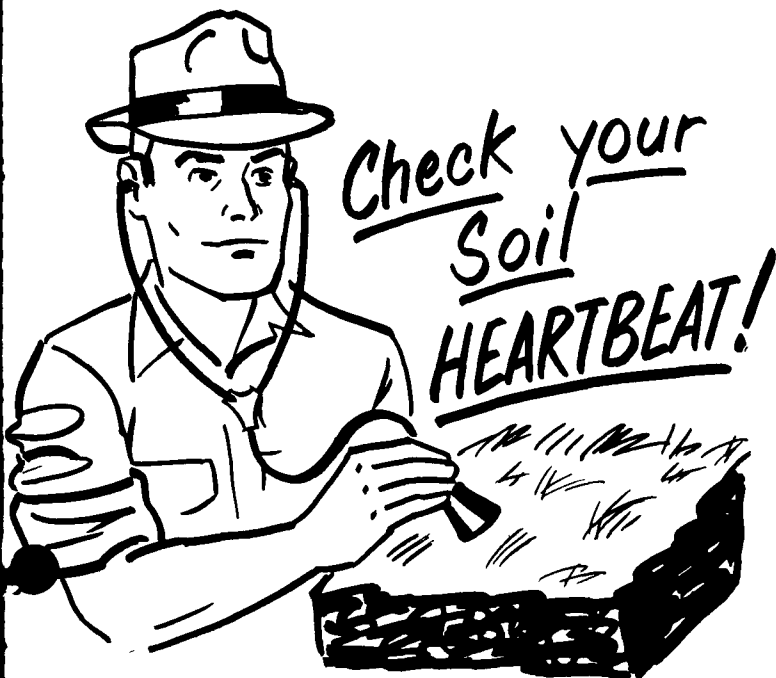
● Then get your FERTILIZER to fill these needs
from

YOUR NAME
FERTILIZER CO.

Minnesota's

FALL

SOIL SAMPLE ROUNDUP



Check your
Soil
HEARTBEAT!

- You wouldn't treat your own illness without a doctor's diagnosis.
- The same idea makes sense with ailing land. You need a soil test to find the plant nutrients most sorely needed.
- Your county agent has sample boxes and information sheets for sending samples to the University of Minnesota Testing Laboratory.

●
THESE (your town or county)
FERTILIZER COMPANIES URGE YOU TO
"FERTILIZE BY PRESCRIPTION"
ACCORDING TO SOIL TEST

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 25, 1959

Immediate release

TAILORED LOOK - STYLE FOR FALL

Gone are the soft styles of last year and here for fall, 1959, are suits, firmer fabrics and separates--all with the new tailored look.

The suit, which appeared to be losing the popularity race for the past several seasons, is back in full force, according to Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Suit jackets will be longer, fabrics firmer. And of course all will have that tailored look.

Various styles of coats are being shown for fall. The straight-line coat is still popular, especially with fur trim. Belted trench coats and full cape-like coats too are being shown. The coats with top fullness fit well over suits.

Sleeves make news in the fall dress department. They are deep or full with the dolman, full bell or lantern shape predominating.

As for hats, the key word this season is height. High crowns of feathers, fur or felt are being shown. The dominant style is similar to that of a man's derby hat. Hats sit straight on the head, covering part of the forehead.

Colors will be more subdued than last year with loden or grayed yellow-green, heather and all shades of red-brown heading the list. Plaids are smaller and often reversible.

Last year's dress can acquire some 1959 flavor by adding military braid, fringe or bias trim to collars, pockets and openings; all are suitable trim for tailored garmets. Wide crushed leather belts, too, will up-date last year's dress.

###

B-3646-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota'
August 25, 1959

Immediate release

PREPARE CHILD FOR FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL

Parents can play an important role in preparing a child for a big event in a child's life--his first day of school.

Providing him beforehand with factual information about school and helping him establish habits that will make the school routine easier are steps toward making that first day and the following school days successful, according to Charles Martin, extension family life education specialist at the University of Minnesota. Here are some specific ways he suggests parents can help:

- . Find out what goes on in school so you can explain to your child what it will be like. Picture school as a place to enjoy as well as to learn.
- . Be sure your child knows his name and address before he goes off to school. Still better, get him an identification tag of some kind to wear. Sometime an emergency may arise when the child may not be able to tell his name and address: hence the importance of an identification tag.
- . Start early to establish habits that will make school routine easier for the child. For example, he should know how to dress himself and how to put playthings away; he should know proper toilet procedures and he should be able to eat without a parent to help him.
- . Teach the child the safe way to school. If he walks to school, show him the easiest, safest route; teach him traffic rules and why they are important. Once he starts school, go with him several times so he is sure of the way himself.

If he must take a school bus, a play situation at home can teach safe boarding and leaving the bus as well as proper conduct on the bus. Teach him, also, the danger of hanging arms or hands outside the window.

Martin adds that a pre-school physical examination for the child can help both parent and teachers, particularly if any physical disabilities are found that may affect him in his school activities. Invaluable, too, for present and future is an accurate record of the child's immunizations and serious illnesses.

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B-3647-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 25, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH FEATURE
Immediate release

U DEVELOPING "GUARANTEED PRODUCTION" COW BREEDING SYSTEM

The day may not be far off when farmers can buy dairy heifers actually guaranteed to produce a certain amount of milk--provided the cattle are managed properly.

University of Minnesota dairy cattle scientists are developing a new breeding system which helps eliminate undesirable genes and could make such "guaranteed production" heifers possible. Genes are the invisible bodies in animal cells which transmit inherited characteristics, like milk producing ability, color, and size.

After ten years of work on the new system, Minnesota scientists have made marked progress toward development of special lines of Guernseys and Holsteins. The system does not involve crossbreeding, but instead is a modified form of inbreeding--mating sires and cows which are partially related.

Heifers of these two breeds which could be guaranteed to produce 10,000 pounds milk or more annually may be released by the University itself in a few years.

As it is now, a buyer has to go mostly on production of a heifer's ancestors. This is valuable information, of course, but the new breeding system will remove more of the guesswork. Any cattle breeder could use it.

The University breeding project is headed up by C. L. Cole, dairy husbandry department head, and Carl Clifton, dairy cattle breeder. They are working with Holstein herds at the Rosemount, Morris and Crookston experiment stations and with Guernseys at Grand Rapids and Duluth.

Some big strides have already been made. The Grand Rapids station Guernsey herd last year averaged 501 pounds butterfat and 11,100 pounds total milk per cow. At Duluth, the average was 489 pounds fat and 9,330 pounds milk.

(more)

add 1 Breeding system

The Holsteins at Rosemount averaged 515 pounds fat and 15,000 pounds milk, and those at Morris and Crookston are well over the 450-pound-fat mark. By comparison, the Minnesota average is 245 pounds fat and 6,900 pounds milk.

The idea of the Minnesota research is to develop lines of cattle, within existing breeds, which have a high degree of "purity" in their genetic makeup.

Cole explains genetic purity this way: Inherited characteristics are transmitted by genes, which go in pairs. Some genes are dominant (like, say, a gene for high milk production) and some are recessive (like a gene for low production.)

For each pair of genes, one comes from one parent and one from the other. If a calf has two high-production genes, she will have the ability to be a good milker. If they are both low-production genes, she definitely won't do well. If she has one of each, she may be somewhere in between.

Naturally, the thing to do is to get the dominant, favorable genes together. And the dairy scientists have found that mating slightly-related animals is one way to do it, and thereby develop greater "purity." They are mating not full brothers and sisters, but animals which are more distant relatives.

Breeding is a complicated process. Genes themselves are invisible, and you can't tell for certain which ones any animal will have ahead of time. But the type of breeding the Minnesota men are doing does help eliminate the undesirable recessive genes. And eliminating the poor ones makes it possible to predict within narrower limits how well a heifer will produce.

Of course, good genetic make-up alone isn't all there is to it. Dairy breeders generally agree that inheritance alone accounts for ^{no}more than a third of a cow's current production. The rest is up to feeding and general management. So if cows from the Minnesota-type breeding system were sold on a "guaranteed-production" basis, specific feeding and management conditions would have to be carefully stipulated.

The cattle in this project involve some notable personalities in the cow world. One of the sires used at Grand Rapids is closely related to "Lang Meadow Minnie," a Michigan cow who set an envious world record in 1957--26,623 pounds of milk and 1,461 pounds fat in twice-a-day milking for 365 days.

To make for the most efficiency in the research, all the breeding is done artificially -- some from bulls which have been dead for as long as 2 or 3 years. Frozen semen is the answer; 500 ampules are "banked" from each bull as it's acquired for the project. So when the bull dies, his serviceable life continues.

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B-3648-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 27, 1959

* For a. m. release Sat. *
* Aug. 29 *

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT NITROGEN FERTILIZER EXPLAINED

Some long-standing but twisted notions about nitrogen fertilizer got straightened out today by a University of Minnesota soils scientist.

J. M. MacGregor told a Summer Nitrogen Conference audience on the St. Paul campus that contrary to some views, nitrogen for farm crops has the same effect regardless of it's form. Liquid ammonia, ammonium nitrate, urea and other forms are all equally effective when properly applied.

The important thing, he said, is for a farmer to know how many pounds of nitrogen he is putting on, and how much it is costing him per pound. MacGregor also dispelled some other misconceptions concerning nitrogen:

1. Despite opposite opinions, it does pay to add as much as 100 pounds actual nitrogen per acre to corn--if the crop follows a non-legume, is on heavy land and there are enough plants on each acre. On the other hand, nitrogen may not help at all if the plant population is too low. Minimum population should be 16,000 per acre on heavy soil, 12,000 on lighter land.

2. Nitrogen fertilizer won't do very much good on water-logged land. It must be at least moderately well drained.

3. Nitrogen doesn't leach out of heavy soils as fast as some people think. In recent experiments in Sibley county, corn yielded 18 bushels ^{more} per acre where 60 pounds of nitrogen had been side-dressed the year before. In other words, nitrogen added in fertilizer does carry over from one year to the next on heavy soils.

4. Adding nitrogen fertilizer does not cause corn plants to produce more suckers--at least at rates up to 300 pounds nitrogen per acre. In fact, there is some evidence that nitrogen reduces suckering.

5. If applied properly, losses from gaseous forms of nitrogen fertilizer are not as great as sometimes suspected.

MacGregor said Iowa tests show that where corn is raised on land that produced alfalfa the year before, the alfalfa supplies the corn production equivalent of about 25 pounds fertilizer nitrogen per acre.

B-3649-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 27, 1959

For release at 2 p.m.
*Friday, Aug. 28 *

NITROGEN IMPORTANT, BUT OTHER ELEMENTS NEEDED FOR CROPS TOO

Nitrogen fertilizer pays off well, but a farmer gets most from it when he also puts on other plant nutrients which the soil needs.

That's what A. C. Caldwell, University of Minnesota soils scientist, told this afternoon's session of the Summer Nitrogen Conference on the St. Paul campus.

He illustrated his point with several examples of recent research. At the West Central Experiment Station, Morris, Caldwell said that applying 60 pounds nitrogen alone last summer increased corn yields by only 2.8 bushels per acre.

Where the corn got 40 pounds each of phosphate and potash--in addition to the nitrogen--yields climbed by nearly 12 bushels per acre. This was on fields that raised alfalfa the year before.

At Crookston, Caldwell said a "complete" fertilizer increased beet yields by 2.2 tons per acre, while using nitrogen alone brought only a half-ton boost. Similar results occurred with oats at the Waseca station.

One of the most striking effects from "complete" fertilizer was in potato trials in the Red River Valley. A dose of 50 pounds nitrogen, 240 pounds phosphate and 60 pounds potash increased yields by 106 bushels per acre. Where the potatoes got the nitrogen and potash, but no phosphate, the yield actually went down by 8 bushels.

In wheat trials at Crookston, adding 40 pounds each of nitrogen and phosphate--and no potash--increased yields by nearly 15 bushels per acre. But to show how important the nitrogen was, Caldwell added that phosphate alone made only a 3.3-bushel increase. And nitrogen alone raised yields by 7.6 bushels.

Caldwell concluded that the only way a farmer can be sure of just which nutrients his fields need is to have the soil tested first. And he added that this fall is a good time to do the testing.

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University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 27, 1959

Immediate release

SOIL TESTING CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED

"Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup"--a campaign to promote fall soil testing--will be launched in the state in early September.

University of Minnesota soils men, county agents, the fertilizer industry and farmers themselves are cooperating to make the campaign a success.

According to Lowell Hanson, University extension soils specialist, the campaign has two main purposes: first, to get more farmers to have their soil tested, and, second, to get more test samples taken in the fall.

The Farmer magazine, St. Paul, will donate a trophy to be presented to the county with the best fall soil testing record.

In the past, most testing has been done in early spring--often too late to get the results back before planting time.

Hanson says there is a multitude of evidence that fertilizing according to soil test pays off. Every dollar spent for fertilizer can return \$2 or \$3 in increased profits--but only if applied wisely.

Soils men say no one is a good enough guesser to get the most from fertilizer without testing. For example, a commonly used fertilizer nowadays is one that has equal amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Yet, soil in a particular field might be running low on one nutrient and have plenty of the other two. In that case, the "complete" fertilizer would be the wrong choice. Without a test, though, a farmer might not know which nutrient is most needed and actually could waste fertilizer as a result.

By fall sampling, Hanson adds, a farmer gets his results back from the University testing laboratory in plenty of time to plan for 1960 cropping. Getting test results early also makes it possible to buy fertilizer sooner--and sometimes at savings. Some fertilizing can even be done this fall or winter.

County agents have all the necessary information and sample boxes needed for sampling soil. Farmers are urged to take advantage of this service now.

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B-3651-pjt

SKIPPING BREAKFAST'S NOT ALWAYS A TIME SAVER

Skipping breakfast doesn't always mean you're saving time.

Studies made by nutritionists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the time you save by cutting breakfast will probably be lost during the day.

Industrial workers who skipped breakfasts were more fatigued, were more likely to fill up on high calorie snacks between meals and had higher accident records than those who had good breakfasts. They also tired more easily on the job and had more difficulty concentrating. Lunch helped increase efficiency but did not fully make up for foods missed at breakfasts.

The same holds true of homemakers, children and teen-agers. Children who eat well before school are more likely to do well in studies, athletics or other activities.

Since September is Better Breakfast month, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota suggest that this is a good time to take inventory of family breakfast habits.

A good breakfast, according to the nutritionists, is one that furnishes protein, vitamins and minerals needed to build and repair the body, provides body energy and is appetizing.

Important breakfast foods include fruits (preferably citrus), cereals or bread, milk and eggs or meat.

If time is at a minimum, you can make a good breakfast in a few minutes with just a little advance planning. The University nutritionists point out part of the breakfast can be prepared the night before and the table can be set to save precious minutes in the morning.

Since most people like a change in the breakfast routine, try these suggestions to add zest to breakfast: Serve mixed fruits occasionally, for example, berries with sliced peaches or sliced bananas with oranges. Add fresh fruits to cereals. Sprinkle grated cheese over eggs and bake them. On mornings when you can have a more leisurely breakfast, treat the family to muffins, waffles, hot cakes or French toast for a pleasant change.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 27, 1959

Immediate release

4-H SAFETY WINNERS REMOVE HAZARDS

Where there are fire hazards there's chance of fire. But in the homes of the two state winners of the 4-H farm fire safety contest, hazards are few.

The two safety winners have removed 119 fire hazards from their homes and from neighboring farms as part of their fire prevention work this year.

For their safety work, state winners Martha McCrory, 14, Glenwood, and Ted Lorch, 16, Rochester, will each receive a trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago, Oct. 19-23, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Martha is the assistant junior safety leader of her 4-H club, the Villard Livewires. Last year a fellow club member also was a state safety winner.

Martha has worked on fire prevention and safety for the two years that she has been a club member. During the past year she has given a safety talk, participated in a safety play and has inspected 20 farms and one home in her community for fire hazards. Martha also has conducted special meetings and has given safety demonstrations to her club and community.

Ted, who has been safety leader of his 4-H club for the past two years, says that electrical safety is his major interest.

Ted has been working for fire prevention and safety for the eight years he has been a club member. Thus far this year Ted has given nine safety demonstrations, inspected twelve farms for fire hazards and is a member of his school's student safety council.

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

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University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1959

* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Monday, August 31 *

LEAF SPOT ATTACKS ALFALFA EARLY IN SPRING

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--A recent University of Minnesota finding gives some new leads to scientists looking for ways to control leaf spot diseases in alfalfa.

A. M. Elliot, plant pathologist, said today that Pseudoplea, one of the most important alfalfa leaf spot diseases, infects alfalfa as soon as it comes up in spring. Up to now, it was thought spores didn't show up until later in summer, Elliot told the annual meeting of the American Phytopathological Society.

This information is essential to scientists working on new alfalfa varieties which resist the leaf spots. It also indicates that resistant varieties are the best approach to controlling the diseases. Even if a chemical spray ever were found to combat leaf spots (there are no such chemicals yet) they would have to be used in early spring. Later on, there would be too much infection to fight chemically.

It had been known for years that leaf spot mycelium--fine, threadlike structure of the fungus--lived through winter in alfalfa leaves. If that were the only way the disease overwintered, as once thought, no spores would be produced until fairly late in spring.

However, Elliot found that spores themselves live overwinter on dead alfalfa plants. They are shot into the air as soon as plants start growing.

This was a surprise: Scientists and farmers have found that leaf spot is seldom much of a problem in first cutting hay, and is most severe in second and third crops. But if the spores are there so early, why wouldn't the first crop be hit more severely?

Elliot said the answer could be that the fast-growing first crop simply stays ahead of the disease. It may affect lower leaves, but usually doesn't get far enough up the plant to do much damage until after the first cutting.

Then, the infected lower leaves furnish so many spores that the second growth is literally "plastered" as it comes up. The disease turns the leaves brown, giving the plant a scorched look. It ruins the most valuable part of the plant as far as feed value is concerned.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1959

* For release at 5 p.m. *
* Monday, August 31 *

MINNESOTA SCIENTISTS REPORT EFFECT OF SEED STORAGE DISEASES

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--Recent University of Minnesota research leaves no doubt that a way is needed to keep storage mold out of pea seed stocks. The fungi can easily keep 7 out of 10 seeds from ever sprouting at all.

Plant pathologists T. H. King and Richard W. Fields said today that one type of storage fungi reduced pea seed germination by 70 percent--after two months of storage at room temperature.

The same kind of seed kept free from storage molds showed little or no decrease in germination.

King and Fields reported this research at the annual meeting of the American Phytopathological Society.

It took some fungi a little longer to have such a severe effect, and germination reduction also depended on the temperature and moisture content of the seed during storage. The warmer and more moist a storage room was, the more rapid the fungi grew and the quicker germination went down.

Knowing the importance of the storage molds, the scientists are now convinced that a way is needed to prevent the molds from entering the seeds. Techniques and methods which King and Fields are now investigating involve early harvesting and artificial drying.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1959

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* For release at 9 a.m. *
* Tuesday, September 1 *
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NEW VIRUS DISEASE NOTED IN FLAX

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--Minnesota flax growers have another virus plant disease to contend with--flax "crinkle."

The new disease was described here today by a pair of University of Minnesota plant pathologists, at the annual meeting of the American Phytopathological Society.

Crinkle, so-called because of the effect it has on flax leaves, was first noted at the University's St. Paul campus in 1956. The next year, research men found it in several fields in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. A fifth of the plants were infected in some fields, and some University test plots in 1957 had nearly two-thirds of the plants infected.

R. A. Fredriksen and R. W. Goth, now studying the virus, said all commercial varieties of flax so far tested are susceptible to it. They said farmers can check for it by examining the leaves on the main stem or tillers of the flax plant. The disease causes irregular intervals, or "crinkles," along the lateral veins of the leaves. It also results in lower seed yields.

Crinkle virus is spread by the six-spotted leafhopper, the same insect that spreads aster yellows, another flax disease.

Best approach to the problem, according to the plant pathologists, will probably be development of new flax varieties resistant to the disease.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 28, 1959

* For release at 9 a.m. *
* Tuesday, September 1 *

EFFECTS OF VIRUS INFECTIONS ON CLOVER NOTED

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--Virus diseases don't need to kill crop plants to deal a blow to a farmer's pocket book.

In clover, for example, viruses usually cripple plants in several other ways that mean reduced profits, a University of Minnesota scientist said here today.

Plant pathologist Roy D. Wilcoxson made the report at the annual meeting of the American Phytopathological Society.

In recent Minnesota research, he said, most diseased red clover plants stayed alive. But they averaged 8 inches shorter, had 4 fewer branches and only two-fifths as many flower heads as did healthy plants.

The clover blossoms themselves weren't the same, either. Those on diseased plants averaged only 64 florets per flower head, compared to 99 on plants free from viruses. Florets are the tiny flowers that make up the red flower head of the clover plant.

The scientists found similar effects on other legumes. On ladino clover, severe virus infection reduced the size of the leaflets by more than a third. It cut size of petioles in two. It reduced number of flower heads by more than two-thirds and again reduced the number of florets per flower head.

Flowers that did grow on severely diseased ladino clover plants produced only an eighth as much seed as did those from healthy flower heads.

Naturally, a clover field suffering all these individual effects won't do its best, even though few or none of the plants actually die. But it's clear that the reduced growth and fewer branches would severely reduce forage yields. And the effect on the flowers would reduce seed yields to only a fraction of what it would be if there were no virus infection at all.

Knowing the effects of the infection is useful information in finding ways to deal with the problem, according to Wilcoxson. Identifying the effect of the diseases points to things which plant scientists must find resistance against in development of new varieties. These studies were done in cooperation with plant pathologist R. W. Goth and agronomist H. L. Thomas.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1959

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* For release at 10 a.m. *
* Wednesday, Sept. 2 *
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CERTAIN WHEAT VARIETIES YIELD WELL IN SPITE OF HEAVY RUST ATTACKS

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--Lee and Langdon wheat suffer much less from heavy attacks of stem rust than do other rust-susceptible varieties, a University of Minnesota plant pathologist said today.

Yet, added B. P. Chakravarti, these two wheats in a year of moderate rust attack come through no better than do other rust-susceptible varieties.

The difference for an epidemic year is important. If Minnesota's wheat fields were again ravaged by race 15B of stem rust as they were in 1952, the "disaster protection" of Lee and Langdon could prevent total crop loss for many a wheat farmer.

Chakravarti made the report at the annual meeting of the American Phytopathological Society.

He said, however, that these findings apply only to race 15B of stem rust. It's conceivable that another race might develop some time and affect individual varieties differently.

Chakravarti and plant pathologist Helen Hart started these studies three years ago by experimentally infecting wheat plots with different levels of stem rust.

Under mild rust attacks, there was little difference in yield reduction from the disease between Langdon and Lee on one hand and Carleton on the other.

However, when stem rust reached 50-75 percent infection (equivalent to a severe attack) yield of Lee and Langdon was reduced about 20 percent, compared to 40-60 percent in Carleton.

Chakravarti said the tolerance of Lee and Langdon is similar to the "field resistance" which many scientists and farmers have found certain potato varieties to have to late blight. It is a characteristic which can be used in development of new and better wheat varieties.

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1959

* For release at noon, *
* Wednesday, Sept. 2 *

PLANT DISEASES, PESTS TEAM UP TO RUIN FARM CROPS

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--Plant diseases and some plant pests have an almost uncanny way of teaming up to wreak havoc on farm crops.

There's many a case where two diseases or other pests aren't particularly harmful by themselves. But put them together and they can inflict injury on a plant that is much worse than twice the damage of either alone.

A group of University of Minnesota plant pathologists today reported two newly-discovered examples of this phenomenon--which scientists call "synergism."

At the annual meeting of the American Phytopathological Society, scientist Donald P. Taylor reported that root knot nematodes and root rot fungi can join forces and virtually wipe out a soybean crop before the young plants even break ground.

Yet the nematode alone hardly caused enough damage for a soybean grower to worry about. And the fungus alone only cut germination in half. But where both the nematode and the fungus were present, Taylor said that he and T. D. Wyllie found that only 2 percent of the seeds sent shoots above the ground.

Two other plant pathologists from Minnesota, R. A. Fredriksen and R. W. Goth, found a similar effect on flax infected by viruses of both aster yellows and "crinkle," a newly-discovered disease. They found that flax hit by both viruses had tumor-like growths which didn't occur with either virus alone.

The general principle of synergism has been known before, but this is the first time it's been noted with these particular organisms. The scientists said the best answer to the problem is development of improved varieties that resist either or both of the diseases and nematodes that might team up on plants. Such research is under way at the University of Minnesota.

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University of Minnesota
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August 31, 1959

* For release at 4 p.m. *
* Wednesday, Sept. 2 *

TOXIC EFFECTS OF QUACKGRASS REPORTED

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--How quackgrass can actually poison other crops grown on the same soil was reported here today by a University of Minnesota plant pathologist.

J. H. Ohman told the American Phytopathological Society annual meeting that alfalfa seedlings can be held to only 20 percent of normal growth if the soil has been infested with quackgrass.

This toxic effect of quackgrass on alfalfa was first reported by Minnesota scientists Thor Kommedahl and A. J. Linck in 1957. Since then, Ohman said, research has shown that:

* All parts of the quackgrass plant contain toxic material. This indicates a farmer might have less trouble in fields where quackgrass topgrowth was continuously cut and removed, even though roots and rhizomes (underground stems) remained in the soil. Up to now, it wasn't known whether toxic material in the leaves affected alfalfa or not.

* Some quackgrass plants have more toxicity than others. Infecting the soil with leaf extract from one quackgrass plant reduced alfalfa germination 30 percent, while extract from another caused a 50 percent reduction. This is further proof that there are many different varieties of quackgrass, just as there are of other plants.

* Toxic compounds (there may be more than one kind) are present in varying amounts in different parts of quackgrass plants.

* The toxic effect lingers in the soil even after quackgrass plants and underground residues are gone. In greenhouse tests, the toxic material apparently didn't leach out until about 12 weeks after all topgrowth, roots and rhizomes were removed.

* At weak concentrations, the toxic material actually seems to stimulate growth of alfalfa. This wasn't too surprising; many other toxic compounds do the same. For example, 2, 4-D stimulates growth at some application levels and kills at others.

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Immediate release

RAW PACK TOMATOES HAVE SUPERIOR FLAVOR

Canning tomatoes this year?

Homegrown tomatoes are in plentiful supply at local markets and a good buy now for canning.

Grace Brill and Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota, report that so many inquiries are coming from homemakers about the proper method of canning tomatoes that they are passing on some specific tips on preserving this popular vegetable.

Since tomatoes and tomato juice are no better than the tomatoes that go into them, select your tomatoes carefully. Use only perfect, ripe fruits. Discard all badly blemished or soft tomatoes.

Either the raw pack or hot pack method is satisfactory for canning tomatoes, but the raw pack method is somewhat easier and gives superior flavor. To prepare tomatoes for either method, scald them just long enough to loosen the skins; then plunge them into cold water. Drain, peel and remove all green portions and the hard core.

For the raw pack, leave the tomatoes whole or cut them into halves or quarters. Pack the tomatoes into jars to within 1/2 inch of the top, pressing gently to fill the spaces. Add 1/2 teaspoon of salt to pints and 1 teaspoon to quarts. Adjust the seal and process in a hot water bath 35 minutes for pints and 45 minutes for quarts.

For the hot pack, quarter the peeled tomatoes, bring to a boil in an open kettle and pack in jars to within 1/2 inch of the top. Add salt as for the raw pack. Process in a hot water bath 35 minutes for pints and 45 minutes for quarts.

For tomato juice, wash tomatoes, remove the stem ends, cut into pieces and simmer until softened. Then put through a fine sieve. Avoid putting skin through the strainer, since it will make the juice less attractive.

Add 1 teaspoon salt to each quart of juice. Reheat to the boiling point, fill jars with juice to 1/4 inch of the top. Process for 30 minutes in a hot water bath.

The long processing for tomatoes and tomato juice is recommended, the nutritionists say, to guard against certain types of flat-sour spoilage.

More information on canning is given in Ext. Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables." Copies are available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 31, 1959

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

FALL GRAZING HARD ON NEW LEGUME SEEDINGS

Don't graze legume seedings after Sept. 5 in Minnesota.

If you're wondering why, ask farmer Leonard Schmidt of Moose Lake. He'll show you his 1958 seeding. It happened like this:

Schmidt needed pasture last fall. Since his new legume seeding was growing so well, he thought "Why not graze it off?" He fenced the field into three strips for good grazing management and turned the cows into the center strip about Sept. 15.

A few days later, Dave Radford, Carlton county rural development agent, visited Schmidt and told him that any time after Sept. 5 is too late for grazing new seedings. He warned Schmidt that the seeding could already have been damaged, even with only a few days of grazing.

Schmidt took his cows off the pasture--and now he's glad he did.

Today, as you look at this same field of new legume, three strips stand out clearly. The two outside strips, where there was no late grazing, are uniform with lush growth of alfalfa and red clover. The center strip, though, is all grass.

Late grazing--plus a hard winter--had knocked out all legume plants in the center strip.

Radford has more tips, too. To give those new legumes an extra boost, test your soil and fertilize accordingly. Potash, for example, does a good job of cutting winter-kill and maintaining legume stands, and is needed in most parts of northeastern and southeastern Minnesota. Phosphate, on the other hand, is a good yield-booster--especially in southern and western areas of the state.

To really know what your soil needs, though, send samples to the University's Soil Testing laboratory for testing. Do it this month--during the Fall Soil Sample Roundup. Your county agent has the details.