

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

* For a.m. release *
* Thurs. Sept. 3, *

BLUE-DWARF VIRUS TRANSMITTED TO OATS BY LEAF-HOPPERS

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.--Blue dwarf disease in oats is spread by the 6-spotted leaf hopper--the same pest that carries aster yellows disease of flax.

This finding could yield an important clue on how to control blue dwarf, should it become a serious disease.

Ernest E. Banttari, University of Minnesota plant pathologist, reported this finding at the annual meeting of the American Phytopathological society.

In cooperation with Matt Moore, another plant pathologist, Banttari said he had put virus-free leaf hoppers on oats infected with blue dwarf, then moved the insects to healthy plants. Sure enough, the plants soon showed symptoms of the disease. The hoppers have been known for years to transmit the aster yellows virus, but this is the first time they've been shown to carry blue dwarf.

Blue dwarf was estimated to infect 5 per cent of plants in certain fields in 1957, but wasn't quite as severe last summer. Its effect on yields hasn't been entirely determined; the disease was first noted by Moore in 1951.

The disease results in short stems and leaves and produces blue discoloration in leaves. It can't be detected from a distance. Plants need to be checked closely.

Plants infected with blue dwarf don't die immediately, but they don't produce much either.

Whether the disease will ever reach epidemic proportions is still a question, but Banttari said it at least is a potential problem to be concerned about.

Only a few oat varieties have been tested, but Sauk seems most susceptible to blue dwarf. The virus also infects barley and causes "crinkle" disease in flax--so-called because of wrinkles that develop in the leaves.

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Immediate release

PORK HEADS BEST BUY LIST

Cured pork, pork chops, roasts, spareribs, ham, bacon, sausage and all the other pork favorites will top September's plentiful foods list, according to Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

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.

Continuing as a good buy during September will be family-size turkeys.

There'll be plenty of milk for September school children. Though production is slightly below a year ago, supplies still are in excess of demand.

Fruits in heavy supply will be: locally grown apples, pears from the Pacific coast, grapes from California and Arizona, lemons from California and limes from Florida. Production of Bartlett pears in Pacific states is way up-- 17 percent more than last year and 12 percent above average. The western grape crop is large, too.

Large supplies of lettuce, sweet corn and onions are expected among the numerous fresh vegetables on September markets.

September will continue to bring ample supplies of peanut butter.

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

A Minnesota
Farm Feature

Immediate release

FERTILIZING INCREASES PASTURE PROFITS \$30 PER ACRE

MILACA--For Abdon Peterson, good management and a few bags of fertilizer last summer meant three extra ten-dollar bills in dairy profits from each acre of grass pasture.

And that was after the fertilizer itself was paid for.

On advice from Mille Lacs county agent, Clayton Grabow, and extension specialists from the University of Minnesota, Peterson in 1958 made a pasture-to-milk-can check to see if fertilizing would really pay.

On five acres of grass pasture, he put 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate (nitrogen fertilizer) and a couple bags of phosphate and potash fertilizer per acre in May. A month later, he gave each acre another 100-pound dose of ammonium nitrate.

He left an acre of the same kind of grass unfertilized.

The cows grazed both the fertilized and unfertilized pastures by a "ration-a-day" system--just enough area at a time for a day's eating.

The difference was plain enough for anyone to see. On the first grazing, each acre of fertilized pasture fed the cows for more than 5 days, compared to 2 days for the unfertilized acre.

Then after the second fertilizing, the 5-acre pasture was good for another 24 days total grazing in mid-summer. But the unfertilized acre petered out and furnished no feed at all after the first grazing.

All this time, Peterson was keeping track of which pasture the cows were on, how much feed they got in the barn, and milk production. "It turned out that the extra milk from the fertilized pasture, compared to the check, was worth \$30 more per acre after subtracting feed and fertilizer costs," he says.

He adds, though, that a farmer won't always get that big an increase. "Last summer, there was plenty of rain, which is needed for fertilizer response. This year, though, it's been a little too dry to get as good a fertilizer response." But he feels
(more)

add 1 Abdon Peterson

the extra kick from fertilizer is always enough to more than pay the added cost.

Peterson also leaned that potash is important in this area. Where too little was applied, there wasn't as much growth.

Concerned as he is about pastures, Peterson puts just as much emphasis on getting more feed value in the hay barn. He has two main pieces of equipment for haying. One is a flail-type chopper that cuts, conditions, windrows and picks up his hay. The other is ^a/₄₈-inch fan and an A-frame drying duct in the hay mow.

With this setup, he cuts hay in the morning and puts it up in the afternoon when it's still tough. Then the fan dries it down to safe storage temperature.

"This year, some of my hay actually got too dry before I put it in. But hay that went in at around 35 to 40 percent moisture is the best hay I've ever put up," he claims. "When the cows get done eating, you can hardly find a spear in the manger."

He especially likes his flail-type chopper. "It replaces a mower, conditioner, rake and regular chopper," he says. "Put those items all together and they'd cost more than twice as much as this one machine." This particular rig has no cutter bar; it literally tears the hay loose, shreds it and blows it back on the ground. Then when it's dry, he runs the machine over the windrow and the hay is picked up and blown into a wagon.

Peterson's hay is mostly grass, and it's still a question how well it would work on legumes. University agronomists recommend conventional mowers, conditioners and choppers on legume forages.

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

To all counties
For use week of
August 31 or later

MINNESOTA FARMERS
SHOW VALUE OF
GOOD MANAGEMENT

Twice as good a job of farm management can mean three times as much farm profit.

A dozen farms in northeastern Minnesota have proven it. In 1954, they averaged \$1,619 return to capital and family labor--what most of us mean when we say "profit."

By 1958, the same farms averaged \$4,473 return, or almost three times the 1954 average.

Paul Hasbargen, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says better management was the key to this improvement. These farmers, through intensive fertilizer use, boosted their pasture, hay and silage yields. That meant they could keep more cows. They also improved the quality of these feeds. This meant higher production per cow.

In the 4-year period of the study, the farms increased their cow numbers from 15, on the average, to 23, and butterfat production went from 279 up to 353 pounds. Yet, most of the farms were the same size at the end of the period as at the beginning.

Hasbargen says the increase in earnings for individual farms was closely tied to the increase in total butterfat production. As butterfat output went up, so did the increase in return to capital and family labor. The two farms with the largest increase in butterfat output should have increased earnings of over \$5,200 apiece.

These farmers have been cooperating with University extension workers in a special farm management demonstration project.

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University Farm and Home News
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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:

More Single Men and Women Maintain
Households
Age Affects Spending
For the College Set
News in Corduroy
When You Buy a Hat

Cleaning Solvents Hazardous
Acid Helps Against Food Spoilage
Some Pickling Tips
Frozen Cakes Keep Well
Freezing Peaches

More Single Men and Women Maintain Households

Single men and women living apart from family groups are becoming increasingly important as consumers.

More single men and women are maintaining separate households than ever before, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. More older people are continuing to live alone rather than to move in with the younger generation. These trends reflect the increasing financial independence of individuals due to higher wages, salaries and retirement incomes.

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Age Affects Spending

Age has an effect on spending habits, as is evident from a recent report of data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Young consumers tend to put a larger proportion of what they spend into clothing and less into food than older people.

Proportionate expenditures for personal care, recreation, reading and education decreased with age. Spending for housing was highest in the middle years, while that for medical care continued upward as age increased.

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

CLOTHINGFor the College Set

Double-purpose clothes are blossoming out this year for the college-age set. The newest separates produce an ensemble effect, whether it's a jacket and dress combination, a blazer with pleated skirt or a car coat with its own matching skirt.

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News in Corduroy

Home sewers will want to watch for a new type of corduroy--combed corduroy--finer, softer, more expensive than regular pinwale. Made from luxurious combed yarns, this corduroy has 21 wales to the inch. It weighs a mere 4 1/2 ounces per square yard of 36-inch width compared with regular pinwale, which weighs 7 ounces and has 16 ribs to the inch.

Since it has a special affinity to tailoring, combed corduroy is especially good for shirts and for all versions of the important shirtwaist dress.

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When You Buy a Hat

When you buy your fall and winter hat, here's a good tip to remember: Stand up and look at your entire silhouette--from top to bottom--in a full-length mirror. That advice comes from one of America's leading fashion experts. The over-all effect is what people get and therefore is what you should look at, she points out.

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Cleaning Solvents Hazardous

Most of the common cleaning solvents you use to remove grease stains are hazardous. Some are flammable; some are poisonous. And anyone who has inhaled a cleaner knows how disagreeable the vapors are.

Solvents should be used only in a well ventilated place, preferably outside. They should be used in small amounts, not poured into an open bowl, and they should be used only as directions prescribe. If you spill a solvent on your skin, wash it off immediately. Don't use a flammable solvent near an open flame or near pilots on gas equipment. Store solvents in tightly stoppered bottles and in a place out of children's reach.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONAcid Helps Against Food Spoilage

When enough pickles, mayonnaise, French dressing or lemon juice are distributed in salad mixtures or sandwich fillings, the acid they furnish is an aid against spoilage.

These are findings of a recent study by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

However, for safety, foods for salads and sandwiches should always be chilled promptly after cooking and be refrigerated from the time they are cooked and prepared until served. Strict sanitation of hands, utensils and cutting board is also important to avoid contamination.

Here are recommendations from the Station: Marinate with tart salad dressing such salad foods as potatoes, chicken or turkey immediately after slicing or cutting them. Then refrigerate until other ingredients are added just before serving. Keep hard-cooked eggs separate and mix in just before serving. Use as much pickle as desired. For sandwich fillings, add lemon juice, pickle or relish.

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Some Pickling Tips

Making pickles? Here are some tips to keep in mind from Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota:

- . Use the kind of vinegar for pickles that will give you the flavor you want, since acidity is about the same. White vinegar is preferable for fruit pickles, since it will not darken the fruit as much as cider vinegar.
- . Use pickling salt rather than iodized table salt for pickling, if possible. Spoilage was retarded in experiments by University of Minnesota nutritionists when pure pickling salt was used.
- . Don't let cucumbers stand around before you process them. If your cucumbers are not fresh, you may have hollow pickles.
- . To avoid darkening fruit pickles, use oil of spices rather than the whole spices.

FREEZINGFrozen Cakes Keep Well

Most kinds of cake keep well in frozen storage.

Recent research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showed that chocolate and yellow layer cakes keep "strictly fresh" slightly longer than angel food, chiffon and pound cake. After a month's storage at zero degrees F., they were still rated superior to similar but day-old unfrozen cakes.

Angel food cakes in frozen storage for three weeks rated just as well as day-old unfrozen cake. Chiffon cakes kept their freshness a slightly shorter time than angel food.

Quality of the texture of pound cakes decreases during the first few days of frozen storage but later seems to recover so that after a few weeks at zero, there is little difference between the frozen and fresh pound cakes.

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Freezing Peaches

Colorado and Michigan peaches are favorites with many homemakers for canning and freezing. Since the peach season will be over when these peaches are gone, you may want to freeze some now to enjoy next winter.

Adding ascorbic acid to the sugar syrup in which peaches are frozen will prevent the fruit from darkening and at the same time help preserve the natural flavor of the fruit. Frozen foods experts at the University of Minnesota recommend making a syrup in the proportion of 4 cups of cold water, 3 cups of sugar and 1/2 teaspoon of ascorbic acid.

Speed is important, too, in preparing peaches for freezing because the fruit darkens when exposed to the air--so prepare only a few peaches at a time. Fill containers about a third full of prepared syrup and pack halves or slices directly into the syrup as they are peeled.

If you can't get ascorbic acid, pack peaches in glass containers, using a sugar syrup made with 4 cups of sugar to a quart of water.

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To all counties
For use week of
September 7 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

SILO UNLOADERS
STUDIED IN U
FARM RESEARCH

More and more farmers are unloading their silos these days by pushing a button.

But mechanical silo unloaders do have some problems, apart from their cost, research at the University of Minnesota shows. Several types of unloaders have been studied by W. A. Junnila, U. S. Department of Agriculture Engineer at the University.

Here's what he's found so far:

* Unloading time varies widely. With a 3-horsepower unit in a 14-foot silo, engineers were able to unload all the way from 80 to 180 pounds of silage per minute.

* Unloaders work better if the silo is a perfect circle.

* Frozen silage is one of the big problems. And poorest results have been where moist air from the barn rises into the silo. The moisture condenses and refreezes in the silage, and high ridges develop on both sides of the door. The machine often can't get around such ridges. One way to prevent this moist air from rising into the silo is to put an exhaust fan in the dairy barn.

* All unloaders need occasional adjustments and oiling. As silage is removed, you need to remove the doors and lower the delivery spout.

* There needs to be a little clearance between the end cutter and the wall. This silage usually falls down and no special cleaners are needed. If a cold ring freezes to the wall in winter, it can be scraped loose with a putty knife. If it isn't removed, the unit may be crowded toward the center when the guide wheels reach it.

* The equipment needs special wiring. Most important is to have large enough wires to maintain the required voltage.

There are several kinds of silo unloaders. One type unloads from the bottom, but most unload from the top. Some are suspended from the top, while others have wide wheels and ride on the surface. The suspended types are lifted clear after each operation, which prevents silage from freezing to the unit. Those with surface riders are cleared by a blower after each operation.

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To all counties
For use immediately

WINTER RYE
CAN BE SOWED
THIS MONTH

If you're planning to sow some winter rye, this is the month to do it.

In northern Minnesota, it should be seeded the first part of September, according to R. G. Robinson, University of Minnesota agronomist. In southern counties, sow it any time between September 5 and 20.

If sowed too late, it won't develop enough root reserves to last out the winter.

Robinson says the three recommended winter rye varieties for the state are Caribou, Adams and Elk. But here's a point to remember: Elk is the highest yielder of all three varieties, but isn't quite as winter-hardy as the other two.

Caribou, on the other hand, is extremely winter-hardy--so hardy it has yet to die out in Minnesota when planted correctly--but yields 2 or 3 bushels per acre less than Elk.

This means that if you want to gamble on the best yield, and are willing to take the winter-kill risk, seed Elk. But if you want to be more certain of the crop living through the winter, plant Caribou or Adams.

Seeding rates are 5 pecks of Caribou, 5-6 pecks of Adams and 6-7 pecks of Elk per acre. The extra yield from Elk usually more than offsets the higher seeding rate.

Rye must be seeded shallow--preferably in the upper inch of soil and no more than 2 inches deep. If planted 3 inches beneath the soil surface, less than half of the seed will come up. Rye, by the way, is fussier in this respect than wheat, oats or barley.

Rye can be grown anywhere in Minnesota and on any well-drained field that can be made ready this month. But avoid potholes or other wet areas.

While rye acreage has been going down steadily in the state, it still has some advantages. It helps distribute labor; you seed it late in the summer and harvest it before other grains. It also is better for weed control than any other small grain.

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To all counties
For use week of
September 7 or later

FARM FILLERS

Don't cut or graze any new legume seedings from now on. If you do, chances are much poorer of the stand living through the winter, according to William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

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There's absolutely no doubt that a way is needed to keep storage mold out of pea seed stocks. Recent University of Minnesota research shows that one type of storage fungi reduced pea seed germination by 70 percent--after two months of storage at room temperature. Plant pathologists are now working on ways to keep molds from entering the seeds.

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Here's a good argument for getting legume seeds with as much disease resistance as possible. University plant pathologists found that diseased ladino clover plants produced only an eighth as much seed as did healthy ones. The leaflets were also reduced in size by a third. Put together, these effects would cripple either forage or seed production.

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Judging from early reports, there's a wide variation in hay supplies around the state. The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and state Department of Agriculture are jointly summarizing this information and will make state-wide reports soon. Hay is in demand in drouth areas in west central and southwestern Minnesota and in some areas northwest of the Twin Cities and in the Red River Valley. There are also many counties in the state which apparently have surplus hay.

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If you don't think you got enough good from your nitrogen fertilizer this year, low plant population could be to blame--unless you're in a drouth area. Soils scientist J. M. MacGregor at the University says minimum population--for best fertilizer response--should be 16,000 per acre on heavy soil, 12,000 on lighter land.

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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
September 7

TEEN-TIME IS BIG BREAKFAST AGE

That boy or girl in the family who is headed for high school this fall may need a heartier breakfast than ever before.

As boys and girls reach adolescence or the teen-age, their nutritional needs are higher than they have been, says Home Agent _____. Boys need more food than at any other age, and girls more than at most other times in their lives. Enjoying a substantial breakfast starts the right pattern of eating for the day.

Since September is Better Breakfast month, it's a good time to take inventory of the breakfast habits of the teen-agers and others in the family, _____ reminds _____ county homemakers.

Nutritionally, there's no substitute for a good breakfast, as many nutrition surveys of teen-agers show. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say it is practically impossible for young people to make up at other meals or by between-meal snacks the food they have missed at breakfast.

It's true that poor eating habits on the part of teen-age girls may cause problems when they become mothers. However, most teen-agers are interested in today rather than the future. The University nutritionists suggest that a successful way to reach teen-agers is to interest them in good eating for today's good looks and good health. Vitality, pep and enthusiasm are not often present in a poorly nourished teen-ager.

Mothers can help to improve breakfast eating habits further, the nutritionists say, by encouraging children to get to bed in time for adequate rest so they will feel like getting up in the morning in time for breakfast.

Teen-agers usually dislike to eat alone or to prepare their own breakfasts. Mothers who take a few extra minutes a day to set an attractive breakfast table and vary the morning meal will be well repaid. Breakfast is a health investment in which both teen-agers and parents should cooperate.

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To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT
For release week of
September 7 or after

COUNTY 4-H'ER
TO STATE
HEALTH CAMP

_____, _____ county's health achievement champion
(name)
will attend the State 4-H Health camp, September 20-23.

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

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

_____ county's representative to 4-H Health camp, has been active in the health activity. (Give a brief account of the health activities of your delegate.)

This is the seventh year that the camp has been sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agriculture Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association and the Minnesota State Department of Health. The Folger Coffee company provides the funds.

Group workshop sessions covering grooming for good health, home sanitation for healthful living, personality development and dental hygiene will be held for two days of the camp.

Camp speakers will be from the Minnesota Department of Health, the Bureau of Health Education, Chicago, and the Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association.

Climax of the camp will be the announcement of the State Health achievement champions for 1959.

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

Timely Tips for the September 19 Issue

This is the time of year when blind corners become a serious traffic problem -- because of tall corn, weeds and brush. Don't be guilty of giving a blind corner accident a place to happen near your farm. Cut out all tall growth around intersections so there's a clear view 300 to 500 feet in both directions. If you can't cut the tall growth, put up red flags 300 to 500 feet in front of the intersection as a warning. Getting rid of blind corners makes a good project for farm and youth organizations and individuals -- and now is the time to get the project underway.

--Glenn Prickett

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Spring and summer aren't the only seasons that are important in crop farming. There are some mighty important jobs to be done in the fall, too. And one of the best things you can do now to put extra profit in the pocket next year is test soil. A soil test now -- during Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup -- will tell you just how much fertilizer to put on your land for top crop yields. By getting soil testing done early, you may stand a better chance of getting your fertilizer order filled -- and possibly at a discount. Your county agent has soil sample boxes and information sheets. Sample your soil now.

--Lowell Hanson

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To insure lots of good early grazing from your grass pastures next spring, give the pasture a chance to recover this fall before cold weather settles in. Let the grass make about three to four inches of growth before freeze-up. Your milk checks next spring will show you that it was a good idea.

--Harold Searles

add 1 timely tips

Tree planting is usually considered a spring job. That's right, too, except for one phase of the operation. It's a good idea to order your trees this fall. That way you're more apt to get your order filled. If you want trees from state nurseries, place your order through your local ASC committee, state forester, soil conservation service or county agent. State nursery orders must be for at least 500 trees and not more than 10,000 per person.

-- Marvin Smith

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Valuable organic matter goes up in smoke -- just like money going down the drain -- when you burn straw, stalks or stubble. That organic matter is important to the soil and future crop yields. Plow it under or work it under before planting another crop.

-- Curtis Overdahl

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If you've noticed signs of cedar-apple rust disease on your apple trees, you'd better start planning ahead for control measures next summer. The signs: Fall symptoms are red and yellow spots on the upper side of the leaf, with a fuzzy growth on the lower side. On apples, the disease shows up as yellowish spots on the skin with thread-like growth sticking out of the spots. The control: Plan to spray your apple trees next May or June with ferbam or zineb fungicide.

-- Herbert Johnson

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How often you have to clean your septic tank depends on its size, ranging from about every 18 months for the "trick" size tanks to once every 15 years for the "giant" size. A good rule of thumb is to clean the tank when the depth of the sludge is one-third the depth of the tank. This means that it's handy to have an easy opening to the tank so you can measure the depth of the sludge occasionally. At any rate, be sure you get at the job before the entire system plugs up -- which could be a real headache in the middle of winter.

-- Dennis Ryan

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<p>GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR SEPTEMBER By O. C. Turnquist C. Gustav Hard Extension Horticulturists</p>
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Vegetables - by O. C. Turnquist

1. Prune off the growing tips of tomato plants and vine crops to promote maturity of fruits that have already set on the plants.
2. Sow a fall cover crop of rye this month where crops have already been harvested. The rye will provide good organic matter for the soil when it is plowed or spaded next spring.
3. By cutting off the tops of potato plants 10 days before digging, you will not skin and bruise the tubers as easily when you harvest them.
4. Don't pull your carrots too early for winter storage. They will stand several frosts without injury to the roots. Wait until next month when your storage room will be colder.
5. Squash and pumpkins should be mature before harvest. If the skin resists the thumbnail at the stem end of the fruit, it is a sign of maturity. Cut the fruits off the vine to avoid breaking off the stems. Place the fruits in piles out in the garden for a two-week curing period. If frost is forecast, cover the piles with sacks or canvas.
6. Breaking over the onion tops does not hasten maturity. When two-thirds of the tops are down, the onions should be laid in windrows with tops attached for curing. After they have dried, the tops can be cut off and the bulbs put in mesh bags or crates.
7. After sweet corn is harvested, chop up the old stalks and either scatter them on the soil or put them in the compost pile. If corn borer was present, burn the stalks.

Fruits - by O. C. Turnquist

1. Don't pick winter apples too soon. They can withstand several light frosts. If left on the trees until maturity, they develop a waxy covering that keeps them from shrivelling. Winter apples should be harvested by mid-October or if temperatures lower than 26^oF. are predicted.
2. Grapes should also be left to ripen on the vine unless severe frost is forecast. Cut off the clusters with shears or a knife and handle carefully.
3. To help control insects next year, pick up all wormy apples that fall to the ground. These may be buried in the soil or covered with crankcase oil before emergence of codling moth and apple maggot flies next spring.
4. Prune out the old fruiting raspberry canes if the job hasn't been done. Thin out the new canes to 8-10 per hill or 3-4 per running foot of row.
5. Remove late-formed runner plants from strawberries. These will not set blossoms but they act like weeds and take moisture and nutrients away from berry producing plants.
6. Don't cover strawberry plants too early. Wait until they have been exposed to a few good frosts to aid in hardening the plants.
7. Delay covering raspberries until late October or early November.

Ornamentals - by C. G. Hard

1. Aphids can be a problem on chrysanthemums in the fall. Spray the chrysanthemum plants with malathion to remove this pest. Before taking flowers indoors, spray them to avoid bringing the insects inside.
2. Many nurseries offer blooming plants of chrysanthemums for sale directly from the field. These 'mums can be planted directly into the border and still not interrupt the blooming period.
3. This is the month for taking cuttings of your favorite house plants. Cuttings may be made from geraniums, fuchsias, coleus impatiens and also the wandering Jew. All plants from which you are taking cuttings should be free of insects and diseases. Select healthy, strong-growing tips for cuttings. These cuttings should be placed in sterilized sand or vermiculite and not be

allowed to wilt. Be sure to keep the sand and vermiculite moist at all times. Water may be used to root the cuttings, but for the best success in rooting, place only the tip of the cutting in the water.

4. Harvest dahlias, cannas and glads just after the first killing frost. Glads can be harvested 6-8 weeks after they have flowered. Dahlias and cannas are generally dry for several days after a frost has killed the tops. The tops should be cut off three inches above the roots. Place the roots in an airy place to cure them before storing. Do not place them in direct sunshine. Store in boxes or in baskets at a temperature between 40 and 50°F.
5. Cut off glad stalks about an inch above the corm. Place the corms in trays in an airy place for about one week. Do not place in direct sunlight. Store in trays or paper bags at a temperature of 40°F. and an air humidity of 70 percent. Dust with 5 percent DDT dust to control thrips.
6. Tuberous begonias will continue to flower indoors after they have been lifted and placed in flower pots. Do not grow them all winter. Give them a rest period. Gradually reduce the moisture until the stems dry. The roots can be left in the pots and stored in the basement over winter. They should rest from December until March.

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

September 2, 1959

TO: County Agricultural Agents

SUBJECT: FALL SOIL SAMPLE ROUNDUP publicity

Enclosed are several items that may help you publicize the Fall Soil Sample Roundup:

- * 5 news articles, one with a mat on how to take a soil sample.
- * Three pages of radio shorts, which might be used on your local programs, or could be sent to radio announcers for their own use as public service announcements.
- * A suggested circular letter to cooperators. You could copy this letter and mimeograph it locally. Or, if you prefer, it can be multilithed by us and we'll charge your office for the work. If you wish to do it that way, tell me how many copies you need.

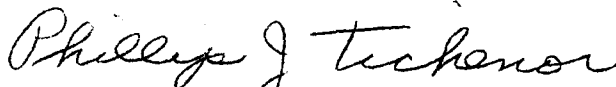
By now, you should have also received a half dozen copies of the Soil Sample Roundup poster, which was supplied by the National Plant Food Institute.

Gerald McKay tells me there are two movie films on soil testing available. One is a 22-minute color film titled "Soil Test" and the other is a 14-minute color film, "The Big Test."

There also are several copies of a 14-slide set and another "cartoon-type" set on how to take a soil sample.

You can get the slides or movie by writing directly to Gerald McKay.

Sincerely



Phillip J. Tichenor
Extension Information Specialist

PJT:rw

Enclosures

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 2, 1959

Soil Sample Roundup Special
(with mat)

GOOD SAMPLES
OF SOIL MEAN
ACCURATE TEST

It isn't complicated, but sampling for a soil test does mean more than putting a handful of earth in a bag.

Remember, that little box of soil you send in may represent as many as 10 acres. So it must be chosen with care.

Lowell Hanson, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, and coordinator of the Fall Soil Sample Roundup, advises these steps:

1. Select your tools. You need a clean bucket, spade, knife, or soil probe and auger. You also need sample boxes and information sheets--available at the county agent's office.
2. Divide your field. Each sample should be made up of subsamples from different areas that have the same kind of soil. Don't mix soil types. And avoid unusual areas. A low spot or dead furrow isn't a place to get a subsample from.
3. Dig a V-shaped trench 6 or 7 inches deep--plow depth. Trim the sides of a spadeful and put a 1-inch strip of soil in the pail. Do this in 10 places in the same soil area for each sample.
4. Mix the soil in the pail thoroughly and take a final sample.
5. Fill out the information sheet and label the box carefully. The more you tell the testing laboratory and county agent, the better fertilizer recommendations you can get.

County agent _____ urges farmers to join the Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup. Soil tests results you get this fall help you plan earlier for 1960 crops. And some fertilizer can go on yet this fall or winter.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 2, 1959

Soil Sample Roundup Special

PROFIT SLIM
ON SICK SOIL

Are you getting every last dollar of profit out of your soil? Not if it's sick and petered out--like so much of Minnesota's cropland.

Now if you had a sneaking suspicion that someone in your family or some of your livestock was sick you'd call your family doctor or veterinarian--and fast. But who's the doctor for your soil? University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory.

You can check the heartbeat of your soil by taking samples and sending them to the laboratory for testing. And now's a good time to "take your soil to the doctor"--during the University of Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup. You'll get the "prescription" in time to boost crop yields--and profits--next year.

Here's how it works: Your county agent has soil sample boxes and information sheets. And he'll tell you how to go about sampling your soil. He'll even send the samples in for you, if you wish.

This is where the soil testing laboratory--your soil's "doctor"--comes in. The University soils scientists will diagnose your soil. They'll find out whether your soil is short on lime, phosphorous, potassium or nitrogen. And when tests are completed, they'll send a report to your county agent.

Using test results as a guide, the county agent will write an "individual prescription" for your soil. He'll tell you what kind and how much fertilizer to put on your land.

What's more, your county agent will include with his report information on how heavy a stand to shoot for, what varieties to plant and timely tips on weed, insect and disease control.

If you've got a hunch there's bigger and better crop profits locked in your soil, this is a good time to try soil testing and find out whether your hunch is right. Do it now during the University of Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup.

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CORN GOES HUNGRY WITHOUT SOIL TEST

Corn has a he-man appetite--and it won't make money for you if you make it eat like a bird.

To be sure your corn will get enough to eat, you have to test your soil--like thousands of Minnesota's farmers are doing right now during the University of Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup.

Although only about 25 percent of Minnesota's cropland is planted to corn, more than 55 percent of the fertilizer sold in this state is used on that crop.

Minnesota soils men Lowell Hanson and Curtis Overdahl say corn fertilization pays good dividends--\$3 to \$5 for every dollar invested--but only if it is applied correctly. But right now, less than 10 percent of Minnesota's crop acres are tested by a reliable soil test.

In other words, too much of today's fertilizer goes on by guess rather than by test. Hanson and Overdahl say that many times the key element is forgotten completely in a guess-and-by-gosh fertilizer program--making the crop go hungry. And, in other cases, the farmer pours on more fertilizer than the soil actually needs.

One mistake that Hanson and Overdahl run into often is forgetting to apply additional nitrogen after using a good starter fertilizer. Unless the field had lots of manure or was in alfalfa the previous year, this neglect of additional nitrogen will cut corn yields by 15 to 25 bushels per acre. Inadequate potash on sandy soils or high-lime rims is another common mistake. Such mistakes can really trip up your chances for top crop profits.

Way to find out what your soil needs in the way of fertilizer is to send samples to the University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory. Do it now during the Fall Soil Sample Roundup.

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FALL SOIL SAMPLING
BEST IN MANY WAYS

Why take soil samples in the fall?

There are lots of reasons, but farmers sum them up this way:

"We take soil samples in the fall because it's easier and faster then. That way, we can get fertilizer ordered plenty ahead of seeding and planting time," says John Tiffany, Redwood county farmer.

Marlin Hubmer of Blue Earth county says, "I like to take samples in September after corn ears are well-filled and before rain, when soil is dry."

Art Trahms, Waseca county farmer adds, "I take samples in August and September. By that time, the small grain is harvested, corn has used most of the plant food it is going to, and I've got time to plan ahead for the next year. Another reason for sampling early--then I know what to plow down."

Lowell Hanson, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, lists four main reasons for taking soil samples this fall.

First, it's easier to take samples then.

Second, if you find your fertilizer needs early, you may stand a better chance of getting the fertilizer you need--and sometimes at a discount.

Third, you'll avoid the usual spring rush. Sometimes letting it go until spring means the results come back too late.

Finally, some fertilizing and liming can be done this fall. For example, if your're putting legumes on acid soil, apply the lime at least six months before seeding--or, in other words, this fall. But it's always best to test the soil first.

Your county agent has plenty of soil sample boxes and information sheets on hand right now--during Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup. The rest is up to you. Do it now.

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FERTILIZING BY SOIL
TEST UNLOCKS HIGH-
PROFIT CROP YIELDS

What kind of crop yields are locked in your soil? Good ones, no doubt.

It takes a key to unlock those high-profit yields, though--and more and more Minnesota farmers say that key is fertilizing according to soil test.

That's the reason thousands of Minnesota's farmers are sampling their soil during the University of Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup. Samples are pouring into the University Soil Testing Laboratory fast and thick. Just the same, you'll get your soil test results faster this fall than if you get caught in next spring's rush.

Soil tests aim to predict the most profitable amount and kind of fertilizer for an individual field. And, from the looks of things, soil tests have been hitting that target dead center.

Take the recent summary of University fertilizer plots, for example. Crop yields resulting from the combination of fertilizer predicted by soil test averaged within 10% of the highest possible yield. Summary was made on 1,800 grain fertilizer plots on 17 northwestern Minnesota farms.

Compare that record to figuring your best fertilizer level by trial and error. You'd need at least 30 to 40 different plots just to get the information.

Needless to say, it's a whole lot easier to sample your soil and send it off for testing--and more accurate, too.

After the laboratory tests your soil samples, it sends test results to your county agent. He analyzes the results and tells you what kind and how much fertilizer to put on your land.

What's more, the county agent will include with his report information on how heavy a stand to shoot for, what varieties to plant and timely tips on weed, insect and disease control.

During the Fall Soil Sample Roundup, now underway, your county agent has an extra supply of sample boxes and information sheets. He's all set to help you unlock those high-profit crop yields that are waiting in your soil.

SOIL TEST RADIO SHORTS

September 1, 1959

SOIL TESTING IS PROFITABLE

A dollar saved is a dollar earned. But what if you invest one dollar and save three--or make an extra three to five dollars? That's real earnings--in fact, better than even a banker or stock broker can guarantee.

Who makes earnings like that? Farmers could--and often do. And it can happen on your farm just as easily as on your neighbor's place. All you have to do is test your soil and fertilize accordingly.

If you haven't been cashing in on the plus-profits of soil testing, this is your chance to do so--during the University of Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup. There are plenty of soil sample boxes and information sheets at the county extension office. Stop in for your supply right away. Let's see what kind of earnings you get from soil testing.

* * * *

SOIL TESTS ARE ACCURATE

Imagine what a football fan would say if you told him about a sure-fire system for picking the winner 90 percent of the time. Of course, if he'd let you get another word in edgewise, you'd want to explain that the system doesn't work for football teams--it's good only for predicting what it takes for high-profit crop yields.

The system I'm talking about is soil testing. . . and it has been proven 90 percent accurate in University of Minnesota tests. All you have to do is sample your soil, send it to the University's Soil Testing Laboratory. When your county agent gets the results of the test, he'll decide just what kind of fertilizer is best for each of your fields. Sample your soil now--during Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup--and you'll be cashing in on bigger and better crop profits next year.

* * * *

YOUR SOIL MIGHT BE SICK

Humans and livestock aren't the only things that get sick on the farm. Soil does, too, --especially if you don't give it the fertilizer it needs. And the only way you can tell what your soil needs in the way of fertilizer is to sample it and have it tested by the University of Minnesota's Soil Testing Laboratory. Do it now during the Fall Soil Sample Roundup.

* * * *

SOIL SAMPLING IS EASIEST IN FALL

Taking a soil sample is never a very hard job. But it is easier than usual in the fall. That's why thousands of Minnesota farmers are sampling their soil and sending it in for testing right now--during the University of Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup.

It's easy now for several reasons. Easier to get into the field. Easier to handle the soil before it gets wet and sticky. Easier to find time. Easier to make your plans for next year's fertilizer application.

And when you find an easy job like soil sampling that leads to returns of \$3 to \$5 on every fertilizer dollar. . . what's the use of waiting? Pick up your soil sample boxes and information sheets at the county extension office or fertilizer dealer right away and join the Fall Soil Sample Roundup.

* * * *

SOIL TEST GIVES PRESCRIPTION FOR FERTILIZER

Hope you don't take medicine without a doctor's prescription. And by the same token, I hope you don't pour fertilizer on untested soil. Either way, hundreds of dollars worth of wrong remedies can go down the drain in no time flat.

As for your soil, the way to find out exactly what fertilizer it needs is to take samples and have them tested by the University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory. Then your county agent will take the results of the soil test and actually write an individual prescription for your soil--so you get the most out of every fertilizer dollar. Sample your soil now--during Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup--and your county agent will fire along a fertilizer prescription for your soil in plenty of time for next year's crop.

* * * *

SOIL TESTING IS CHEAP

How well do you know that soil in the back forty? Back and forth over that field for years and years and don't know whether it's crying for food like nitrogen, phosphate or potash--unless you've been testing your soil, that is. For as little as one dollar, you can learn a lot about that back forty--because a dollar is all it costs to have a sample of your soil tested by the University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory. Do it now during Fall Soil Sample Roundup.

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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

Dear Cooperator

Sometimes it takes some real "detective" work to find out why fields don't produce as well as they should.

We also know that a soil test is the best sleuth there is for finding out what kind of fertilizer your land needs.

This year, we're making a special effort to encourage folks to sample their soils for testing in the fall. That's why we've named the campaign "FALL SOIL SAMPLE ROUNDUP."

There are several advantages in taking samples at this time of year.

First, sampling soil is often easier in fall.

Second, if you find out this early what your fertilizer needs are, you may stand a better chance of getting the kind of fertilizer you need--and sometimes a discount besides.

Third, getting sampling and testing done this fall means you avoid the spring rush; letting it go until shortly before seeding might mean the results will come back too late.

Finally, some fertilizing and liming can be done this fall--and it's always best to test the soil first. For example, if you're putting legumes on acid soil, the lime should be applied at least 6 months before seeding--or in other words this autumn.

We have plenty of soil sample boxes and information sheets at the county extension office. Stop in or call us and we'll see you get enough of both.

Sincerely

County Agent

Minnesota's
FALL
SOIL SAMPLE ROUNDUP

will help you FIND
the MISSING CLUE to

MISSING
PROFITS



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

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

Aug. 29-Sept. 7	Minnesota State Fair
Sept. 11	Swine Feeders' Day, St. Paul campus
Sept. 14-15	Animal Nutrition and Health Short Course, St. Paul campus
Sept. 15-17	Dairy Products Institute, St. Paul campus
Sept. 16	Field Day, University Fruit Breeding farm, Excelsior
Sept. 17-20	4-H Conservation Camp, Itasca State park
Sept. 18-19	Terraceville, Lac qui Parle county
Sept. 20-23	4-H Health Camp, Itasca State park
Sept. 21-26	Dairy Herd Improvement Supervisors' Training School, St. Paul campus
Sept. 23	Beef-Grassland Field Day, Rosemount Experiment station
Oct. 2	Corn and Soybean Day, Rosemount Experiment station
Oct. 5-8	Junior Livestock Show, South St. Paul
Oct. 6	Corn and Soybean Day, Southern Experiment station, Waseca
Oct. 8	Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day, West Central Experiment station, Morris
Oct. 12-14	Farm Income Tax Short Course, Hotel Lowry, St. Paul

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

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B-3666-pjt

CURRENT HAY SUPPLIES, SHORTAGES REPORTED

According to a preliminary summary of the state hay situation, at least 18 Minnesota counties have hay to sell and 9 have hay shortages.

The report was issued jointly this week by William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, and the state Department of Agriculture.

So far, the reports show 11,525 tons for sale in surplus areas and 21,700 tons needed in deficit counties. However, Hueg and his co-workers expect both figures to rise considerably as more reports come in.

County agents reporting hay to sell indicated that prices would vary from \$8 per ton for "fair quality" hay to as high as \$40 or \$50 per ton for first-rate alfalfa.

Most prices, however, fell between \$15 and \$30, depending on quality.

Of the hay-deficit counties, most said the hay was needed for dairy cows, with only two indicating a need for forage for beef cattle.

Counties reporting surplus hay include Becker, Carlton, Clay, Clearwater, Fillmore, Hubbard, Koochiching, Lake-of-the-Woods, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Nobles, Olmsted, Pennington, Roseau, St. Louis, Wadena, Winona and Wilkin.

Hay-deficit counties reported so far are Anoka, Chippewa, Kanabec, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Meeker, Wadena, Washington and Yellow Medicine.

Farmers wishing to either buy or sell hay can contact their county agents or local weed and seed inspectors. They have complete reports on tonnages available in other counties, approximate prices, and estimates of needed hay, quality needed and prices farmers are willing to pay in deficit areas. They will also help make contacts in other counties.

Blue Earth, Goodhue, Kandiyohi and Mower counties each reported local supplies "in balance"; demand on some farms offsets surpluses on others.

The report will be issued every two weeks until December.

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

Immediate release
(with mat)

U HOME MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST APPOINTED

Mrs. Edna Jordahl, former Clay county home agent, has been appointed extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The appointment was announced by Skuli Rutford, director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Mrs. Jordahl received her M. S. degree in home management and family life at the University of Minnesota in August, 1959.

Before taking a year's leave of absence to do graduate work, she was home agent in Clay county for three years and in Itasca county for the same length of time. For seven years she was home management supervisor of the Farmers' Home administration in La Moure, Kidder, McIntosh and Emmons counties in North Dakota.

In 1955 and in 1957 Mrs. Jordahl received the University of Minnesota's top award in the annual Extension Information contest for her effective work in using press, radio and visual aids in carrying out her educational program as home agent.

As extension specialist in home management, she will work on the development of improved home practices in managing household and family affairs. She will train home agents and local leaders in Minnesota counties in home management and assist in farm and home development programs.

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B-3668-jbn

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

Immediate release

LATH MILL BOOSTS FOREST INDUSTRY, LOCAL INCOME

GRAND RAPIDS-- Strips of wood 4 feet long, an inch and a half wide and a mere half inch thick have built the framework for a \$160,000 annual business here.

The strips are lath--made mostly from popple, that tree you see everywhere in northern Minnesota and which some people call worthless. And the lath is giving a boost to the Rural Development program here.

Just a year and a half ago, Clair Cole and his son, Ray, employed two extra men, and were in the not-too-profitable box lumber business.

Now, the Coles turn out more than 50,000 lath every day and are turning away other orders they can't fill. They've produced some 4 million so far this year and expect by Christmas to reach 8 million--laid end to end, enough lath to reach across the U.S. twice.

Firms buying the lath use it for slatted floors in poultry houses, for snow fencing and for fences around temporary silos.

The business brings outside money into northern Minnesota, provides added employment for local people and furnishes a good use for surplus popple--or aspen, as foresters call it.

How did it happen? "I had been in the lumber business 25 years," Iowa-born Clair Cole relates. "I first produced railroad ties and went into box lumber in 1940. This was a good business during the war, but it fell off in recent years.

"We were looking hard for a better market. Then one day, Floyd Colburn (Itasca county extension forestry agent) brought a letter from Parker Anderson, a University of Minnesota extension forester. The letter told of someone in Illinois who wanted to buy lath.

(more)

add 1 Grand Rapids lath business

"We never did sell lath to that particular company. But knowing that lath was in demand encouraged us. So we checked around the country and decided to go into lath production on a big scale."

The change was no snap to make. "We were told from the start that it would take a big volume to make lath business pay," Clair continues. "Each lath sells for just 2 cents, so you can see you need high production to make a profit. A person shouldn't go into this business unless he can produce at least 30 to 40 thousand lath every day."

The Coles almost completely re-tooled their operation, housed in a 100-foot round roof building on the banks of the Mississippi river. Key piece of added equipment is a \$40,000 "gang saw" that turns 8-foot aspen logs into planks in less than 5 seconds. With the entire setup, it takes less than 5 minutes from the time a log goes into the mill until it is wrapped up into a bundle of lath.

When they started making lath early in 1958, the Coles hired 8 or 10 workers, and were up to 16 men on a full-time basis--in addition to themselves--by this spring.

Buyers actually compete for the lath. Says Clair: "We recently turned away \$75,000 worth of orders, because we already have markets for all we can produce."

Aspen logs for the Cole mill come from several local loggers--whoever has them to sell. There's a bit of a problem getting logs in the summer, since most logging is done in winter. But there are plenty of aspen trees to supply the logs, make no mistake on that.

Clair Cole, a member of the Itasca County Rural Development committee, sees lath production as a business for more areas of northern Minnesota. He says, "More competition wouldn't hurt me--unless it were competition for logs. But the lath market is good enough for a lot more production than Minnesota will have for several years."

Rural Development is a public program, coordinated by the Agricultural Extension Service, and designed to find ways to improve the livelihood of all rural people. Itasca is one of three Minnesota counties that have been on a "pilot" program of this type since 1956.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 4, 1959

Immediate release

4-H DRESS REVUE QUEEN CROWNED

Pretty, blond Judy Tobolt, 16, Moorhead, was crowned 4-H dress revue queen at the Minnesota State Fair Thursday.

Modeling a camel-color coat over a spice and gray plaid dress which she made herself, Judy competed with 87 other 4-H sewers for royal honors. The event was the annual 4-H dress revue in the 4-H building.

Queen Judy's winning wool coat was styled with shoulder fullness accented by a wide collar. Complementing the camel-color coat, Judy wore a wool double-breasted dress sparked with a wide black knitted collar and four front buttons. Queen Judy completed her outfit with black velvet beret and spice accessories.

Judy has been in 4-H for nine years and in the clothing project for seven. She is a senior in Moorhead high school. Her award will be a trip to the National 4-H club congress in Chicago Nov. 28-Dec. 4.

Selected attendants to the queen were Marilyn Schroeder, 17, Caledonia; Rochelle Swee, 17, Pine Island; Mavis E. Meyer, 16, Sanborn; and Barbara Kroll, 16, Bemidji.

Marilyn's costume was a basic navy blue box-type wool suit fashioned with wide collar, three-quarter length sleeves and straight skirt. Navy calf pumps and purse and navy fabric gloves completed her costume.

(more)

add 1 4-H dress revue winners

Her skill in sewing has won many honors for her, including championships in Houston county, a blue ribbon on the wool dress she exhibited at State Fair last year, and second place in the state Singer sewing machine contest. She is now busy getting her wardrobe ready for college this fall. Like the other dress revue winners, she says the clothing project--which she has taken for seven years--has enabled her to have many more clothes than she could have had otherwise.

Brown-haired Rochelle wore a blue plaid wool cardigan jacket, matching pleated skirt and a red jersey blouse. Her accessories were a black derby hat, black purse and red kid gloves.

Rochelle has taken the clothing project ever since she became a 4-H member in Goodhue county eight years ago. She has made 40 different garments this past year, at what she figures is a saving of more than \$200. Besides sewing for herself, she has made clothing for friends and members of the family. This summer she was named one of four attendants to the Pine Island cheese festival queen.

Mavis modeled a brown and green wool print dress styled with large collar and pleated skirt and accented with walnut-colored gloves, black clip-on hat, round gold earrings and black leather pumps.

Eight years in 4-H, six of which were in clothing, has helped her in planning her wardrobe and making clothes easily and economically, Mavis says. Last year Mavis helped on the Redwood county dress revue committee and modeled in a local teen style show.

Barbara's winning dress was a tailored waffle-weave olive-green wool with interesting tab detail at the waist and a straight skirt. She wore matching colored green hat, wrist-length gloves, purse and shoes. She made the wool dress at a cost of \$15.65.

A club member for eight years, the Beltrami county 4-H member has

(more)

add 2 4-H dress revue winners

carried clothing--her favorite project--for six years. She uses a basic pattern when she sews, but varies it with her own ideas on styling.

Each of the dress revue attendants received a skirt length of woolen yard goods from Cooperative Wool Growers' association of Minnesota and South Dakota.

Blue ribbon winners in the dress revue were Iris Globstad, Lake Park; Judith Berglund, Scandia; Leimona Kronback, Westbrook; Karen Ann Day, Randolph; Wila Kay Smith, Winnebago; Deanne Lichty, Wykoff; Penny Bren, Hopkins; Nancy Shearer, Jackson; Jean Tanner, Baudette; Vicki Krenik, Madison Lake; Connie Olson, Viking; Beatrice Pishney, Silver Lake; Audre Nelson, Dassel; Ja Nahne Nelson, Cushing; Audrey Selby, Nicollet; Gail Forsell, Twin Valley; Marlys Adler, Pipestone; Pat Wollin, Climax; Barbara Alfords, Elk River; Jean Oscarson, Wheaton; Judy Frisk, New Richland; Betty LaRoche, Stillwater; and Mary Ann Fobbe, Maple Lake.

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B-3670-jbn

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

To Kittson County
papers

September 4, 1959

FUGLIE NAMED
AG AGENT IN
KITTSOON COUNTY

Winton L. Fuglie, 32, Breckenridge, has been named agricultural agent in Kittson county.

He will begin his duties at Hallock September 15, replacing Charles Campbell, who recently resigned.

Fuglie, who has been assistant agricultural agent in Wilkin county since 1957, is well experienced in Red River Valley Agriculture. He has worked with Wilkin farmers during the past 2½ years on all types of crops and livestock farming, and has been active in promotion of 4-H clubs.

He grew up on a 320-acre farm near Ulen in Clay county, and took part in a wide variety of 4-H and FFA projects, including showing at the Red River Valley Winter Shows and other events. He attended North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, where he graduated in December, 1956.

He served in the U. S. Navy during World War II and was in the U. S. Army from 1948-53.

Fuglie is married and has one child.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 4, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

"U" FORESTRY STAFF ADDS TWO FACULTY MEMBERS

Alvin R. Hallgren and William R. Miles have been appointed instructors on the University of Minnesota School of Forestry staff, according to F. H. Kaufert, director of the School.

Hallgren and Miles each have ten years of private forestry experience.

Hallgren is a native of St. Paul, and received his B. S. in forestry in 1949 from the University of Minnesota and a master of forestry degree from Yale university in 1950. He served with the Crossett company of Crossett, Ark. as area forester, became conservation forester in 1953 and was promoted to assistant supervisor of pulpwood procurement for the company in 1957.

Miles is a native of Boise, Idaho and received his B. S. in forestry in 1949 and a master of forestry degree in 1959 from the University of Minnesota. He joined the Weyerhaeuser Timber company in 1950 as a forester and in 1957 became resident forester at Sutherlin, Ore. In 1958, he became logging foreman of one of the large Weyerhaeuser Timber company's operations at Sutherlin.

Hallgren will teach general forestry and logging and conduct research in forest measurements.

Miles will teach farm forestry and logging and do research on plantation Christmas trees in Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1959

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

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

TOP 4-H LIVESTOCK EXHIBITORS AT FAIR

Minnesota's outstanding 4-H club dairy member and winner of top honors in 4-H livestock competition at the Minnesota State Fair is Chrisy Skaar, 20, Hayward.

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

There were 1,190 4-H livestock entries at the State Fair including 662 dairy cattle, 17 dual purpose, 91 beef heifers, 111 sheep, 146 swine, 143 poultry and 20 rabbits.

The 4-H'ers show only breeding stock at the Fair. Fat stock is shown at the Junior Livestock show in So. St. Paul, Oct. 5-8.

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

DAIRY CATTLE

Best county exhibits of dairy cattle in order: Dakota, Steele, McLeod, Nicollet and Faribault.

Best county exhibits of Jersey cattle: Meeker (first) and Hubbard (second).

Champion dairy showman: Dale Bode, 17, Courtland.

Champion dairy judging team: Wabasha county including Milton Schwantz, 17, Plainview; Kerwin Siewert, 13, Zumbro Falls and Bruce Bremer, 20, Lake City.

High individual dairy cattle judge: Gary Erickson, 15, Badger.

Herdmanship award: Nicollet county.

Dairy project winners: James Foss, 21, Kenyon; David Minar, 18, New Prague; Milton Olson, 20, Faribault; Orvis Paulson, 18, Peterson; and William Schottler, 20, Austin.

Holsteins

Champion purebred: Robert Liefeld, 17, Cannon Falls.

Champion grade: Donald Myers, 17, Rose Creek.

Guernseys

Champion purebred: Wayne Sommars, 15, Verndale.

Champion grade: Marie Jarvinen, 18, Zumbrota.

Jerseys

Champion purebred: Harlow Wolkow, 17, Farmington.

Champion grade: Dean Larson, 19, Rothsay.

Brown Swiss

Champion purebred: Diane Jacobson, 14, Harmony.

Champion grade: Linda Sinell, 15, LeSueur.

(more)

add 1 Top Livestock Exhibitors at State Fair

Ayrshire

Champion purebred: Judith Steinberg, 16, Owatonna.

Champion grade: Carol Holmbeck, 12, Hamburg.

Dual Purpose

Champion purebred: James Foss, 21, Kenyon (Milking Shorthorn).

Champion grade: Larry Hackett, 17, Rice (Milking Shorthorn).

Ivan Reddemann, 13, LeCenter (Red Poll).

Beef Heifer

Grand champion: Terrance Leary, 13, Caledonia.

Champion beef showman: Richard Leary, 15, Caledonia.

Breed champions: Hereford--John Johnson, 18, Lyle; Hereford reserve champion--Judy Kirgues, 14, Appleton; Angus champion--Terrance Leary; Angus reserve champion--Richard Leary; Shorthorn grand champion--Donald Lunstra, 14, Beaver Creek; Shorthorn reserve champion--John Caneff, 15, Hastings.

Livestock judging team: Renville county including: William Jatejka, 17, Olivia; Gary Schafer, 20, Buffalo Lake; Stan Prokosch, 18, Bird Island.

High individual judge: Charles Woehler, Jr., 16, Arlington.

HOGS

Grand champion: Wallace Larson, 16, Nicollet.

Reserve champion: John Grass, 18, Le Roy.

Champion hog showman: John Grass.

Breed champions: Berkshire--Gary Tollefson, Austin; Chester White--Doris Lehnert, Mankato; Duroc--Richard Bastman, Worthington; Hampshire--Colleen Reishue, Clarkfield; Yorkshire--Randell Espeseth, Benson; Crossbred--Gene Hemme, Hardwick;

SHEEP

Grand champion ewe: Suzanne Hulteen, 17, Clearbrook.

Reserve champion ewe: Carla Parsons, 13, Vernon Center.

Champion showman: Joanne Brakke, 17, Moorhead.

Breed champions: Hampshire--Suzanne Hulteen; Shropshire--Carla Parsons; Southdown--James Crawford, Mountain Lake; Suffolk--David Miller, Lake Park Iowa; Columbia--Charles Pamp, Garvin; Crossbreds--Andrew Overby, Wolverton.

POULTRY

Grand champion: Kathleen Hjelle, 16, Argyle.

Champion chicken: Kathleen Hjelle.

Champion duck: Allan Quist, 14, St. Peter.

Champion geese: Curtis Miller, 13, Lake Wilson.

Champion turkey: Alfred Maki, 11, Mc Gregor.

Breed champions: (chickens) Leghorn--Joyce Koch, Eden Valley; Hybrid and Crosses--Keith Luehmann, Lewiston; White Rock--Darlene Blasine, Aitkin; New Hampshire Reds--Kathleen Hjelle.

RABBITS

Grand champion: Carol Wilson, 12, Wayzata, with a pen of New Zealand Whites.

Reserve champion: Erland Niemi, 12, Swan River.

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

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1959

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

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

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

Winners in 11 different 4-H club exhibits at the 1959 Minnesota State Fair have been announced by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Exhibits and champions in each are:

4-H booths--Chisago, Meeker and Mower counties.

Garden--Vergene Guenther, Garfield, Douglas county.

Corn--Roger Kubicek, Blooming Prairie, Steele county.

Grain--Jon Heydt, Crookston, West Polk county, for exhibit of Langdon durum wheat.

Potato--David Harthan, Cohasset, Itasca county, for Burbank Russet potatoes.

Food Preservation--Marjorie Rossow, Windom, Jackson county, for canned vegetables; Marlys Knutson, Blooming Prairie, Dodge county, jelly; Marie Breznay, Goodridge, Pennington county, canned fruit.

Home Assistance--Dianne Meyer, 3909-2nd st. N. E., Minneapolis, Anoka county, for beige linen hemstitched luncheon cloth.

Farm and home shop--James Meyer, Kiester, Faribault county, for hydraulic press.

Clothing--Ruth Sather, Franklin, Renville county.

Electrification--James Gute, Owatonna, Steele county, for stereophonic hi-fi.

Home furnishings--Ronald Nicklay, Barnesville, Clay county, cherry wood buffet and china cabinet.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1959

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

TOP DEMONSTRATORS AT MINNESOTA STATE FAIR NAMED

About 1,000 of Minnesota's top 4-H demonstrators gave both adult and youth State Fair visitors some of the latest "how to do it" information in agriculture and homemaking. They provided a practically continuous seven platform performance during the past week.

Club members, representing the best in every county of the state, competed in the 4-H demonstration contests. They used models, charts, flannelgraphs, live animals and insects, garden plants and a host of other props in their demonstrations. Others turned out hundreds of loaves of bread and rolls, tasty delicacies and complete meals.

Top demonstrators received awards ranging from purple ribbons to gold watches and national trips. The list of champions in 4-H demonstrations (excluding livestock) follows:

Home economics demonstrations

Bread

(silent individual)--Helen Hosfield, 19, Medford.

(oral individual)--Sharon Petersen, 16, Princeton.

(oral team)--Romona, 17, and Joan, 16, Trench, Northfield.

Clothing

(junior)--Juliann Dietz, 13, Sleepy Eye.

(senior individual)--Mary Lu Kern, 21, Hewitt.

Dairy Foods

(individual)--Carol Lehrer, 19, Red Lake Falls.

(team)--Pamela Novotny, 15, and Anita Worm, 14, New Prague.

Food Preparation

(junior)--Delinda Peterson, 13, Graceton.

(senior individual)--Jeanette Brockberg, 15, Jasper.

(senior team)--Mary Ann Miller, 15, and Karen Schuttee, 16, Osseo.

Food Preservation--Mary Bredberg, 14, Dunnell.

Health (individual)--Lois Slagter, 18, Willmar.
(more)

add 1 State Fair 4-H Demonstrations

Home Assistance--Kathryn Hangrud, 13, Pelican Rapids.

Home Furnishings--Ronald Nicklay, 20, Barnesville.

Home Yard Improvement--Peter Johnson, 17, 882 Bartelmy Lane, St. Paul.

Special home economics contests

Dress revue--Judy Tobolt, 16, Moorhead, dress revue queen.

Attendants: Marilyn Schroeder, 17, Caledonia; Rochelle Swee, 17, Pine Island; Mavis E. Meyer, 16, Sanborn; and Barbara Kroll, 16, Bemidji.

Pie queen--Jo Anne Griep, 15, Cleveland.

Agricultural and other demonstrations

Conservation--Carol Cady, 15, 1275 County Road H-2, St. Paul.

Electrification--(team) John, 17, and Leonard Rollins, 16, Weaver.

Farm and home shop--Gary Paulsen, 12, Pipestone.

Field crops--Michael Brown, 15, Appleton.

Forestry--Raymond Davy, 16, Brownsville.

Fruit--Brian Alberg, 13, Cromwell.

Garden--Janet Harduson, 15, Danvers.

Junior leadership--(team) Linda Erickson and Barbara Koehn, 17, Lindstrom.

Safety--(individual) Sharon Gordon, 13, Kerkhoven.

(team) Myrle Helkenn, 16, and Diane Holter, 17, Lakeville.

Soil and water conservation--Fred Schultz, 18, Zumbro Falls.

Tractor--Eddie France, 18, Pine City.

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

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1959

* * * * *
* For release at 10 p.m. *
* Thursday, Sept. 10. *
* * * * *

TWO MINNESOTA COUNTY AGENTS RECEIVE AWARDS

KANSAS CITY, MO.--Two Minnesota county extension workers this evening received the Distinguished Service Award from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

They are Herman J. Vossen, Windom, Cottonwood county agent, and Erwin J. Wamhoff, agent at Little Falls in Morrison county. The awards were made at the NACAA annual banquet.

Vossen has held his present post since 1943 and has been particularly active in soil conservation, land management, livestock production and youth work. He organized the first Dairy Herd Improvement association and the first Artificial Breeding association in Cottonwood county and has been a strong promoter of improved methods of sheep and lamb production.

He earned his B. S. in agriculture in 1941 and his M. S. in animal husbandry in 1955, both from the University of Minnesota. He was a 4-H club agent in Pope and Freeborn counties before accepting his current position.

Wamhoff has specialized in 4-H work and general extension education since taking his first position in 1939 as 4-H agent in Itasca county. He served in the U. S. Army during World War II, then was 4-H agent in St. Louis county and was Pine county agent for 9 years until taking his present position in 1956.

While in Pine county, he developed a large 4-H enrollment, expanded the home economics program and was recognized for his work in controlling vegetable seed and in promoting farmers' support of the brucellosis eradication program.

Wamhoff is a native of Lewiston and is a 1939 graduate of the University of Minnesota.

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B-3671-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1959

Immediate release

CONSERVATION IMPORTANT TO 100 4-H'ERS

Conservation of Minnesota's natural resources is of special importance to 100 4-H'ers in the state.

These youths, representing all Minnesota counties, will participate in the 25th annual state 4-H Conservation camp at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological station, Itasca State park, Sept. 17-20.

While at the camp the 4-H'ers will attend classes in forestry, land appreciation, Minnesota plants and shrubs, wild life and outdoor cookery.

Speaking to the group about Minnesota's conservation department will be James Lee, state Game and Fish division of the Minnesota Department of Conservation.

David Yaeger of the Federal Cartridge corporation will show the 4-H'ers how to handle a gun safely. Emphasizing the importance of conservation will be George McCullough, wildlife technician for the Federal Cartridge corporation.

The camp is held to help 4-H'ers who have done outstanding conservation work increase their appreciation of the importance of conservation and help them recognize their part in conservation work.

Over 8,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers are enrolled in the 4-H conservation activity and the soil and water conservation project.

The camp is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with Charles L. Horn, president of Federal Cartridge corporation.

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B-3674-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1959

Immediate release

DAIRY INDUSTRIES BUILDING TO BE DEDICATED AT U ST. PAUL CAMPUS

The new dairy industries building on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus will be dedicated Tuesday evening, Sept. 15, during the annual Dairy Products Institute.

According to S. T. Coulter, head of the recently-formed dairy industries department, some 350 representatives of the Minnesota dairy industry, legislators and others will attend the dedication.

The first wing of the \$1,900,000 building was completed early this year and the second will be finished within the next month.

The Dairy Products Institute itself will be conducted Sept. 15-17, also at the new building, and will cover every area of dairy manufacturing and processing.

Speakers will include dairy industry and agricultural economics staff members from the University of Minnesota and other state universities, representatives of dairy manufacturing firms, public health agencies and others.

The opening general session Sept. 15 will cover dairy industry education; problems in water treatment for dairy manufacturing, dairy markets and a report on Russian agriculture. There will also be special sessions on butter and ice cream manufacturing.

General session topics Sept. 16 will be automation in industry, problems in dairy products quality control, the Dairy Society International and milk fat tests. Special sessions that day will be on cheese manufacturing, market milk and dry and concentrated milk.

On Sept. 17, radiation and current problems in public health sanitation will be covered at the general session. There will also be a sanitarians' conference, divided into a fieldmen's section and a food and environmental section.

Cheese and ice cream entries will be judged in educational exhibits at the event.

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

B-3672-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
September 14 or later

FARM FILLERS

No one in his right mind would set a match to a pile of dollar bills. But that's just about what you do when you burn straw, stalks or stubble. Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that material supplies valuable organic matter, which can mean greater crop yields in the future. So the thing to do is plow it down or work it under before planting. But don't burn it.

* * * * *

How often should a septic tank be cleaned? Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University, suggests this rule of thumb: clean when the depth of the sludge is a third of the depth of the tank. To do this, you should have an easy opening where you make this measurement. And better check it soon, to make sure the system won't be plugged up this winter.

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Blue dwarf disease in oats is spread by the 6-spotted leaf hopper -- the same pest that carries aster yellows disease of flax. University plant pathologists say this finding could yield an important clue on how to control blue dwarf.

* * * * *

Here's one way to "shield" farm workers, youngsters, and others from many of the hazards of farm work: Keep shields on power take-off shafts, says Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Several Minnesotans are injured -- some fatally -- every year in power shaft accidents. Remember this about a tangle with such a shaft: You can't win.

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Another safety reminder: Blind intersections on county roads are death traps. All tall growth should be cut back so there's a clear view of 300 to 500 feet in both directions.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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September 8, 1959

Immediate release

SALE POLICIES SET FOR DISTRIBUTION OF MINTON OATS

Sale policies for distribution of newly-developed Minton oats were announced this week by Carl Borgeson, agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

About half a million bushels of registered and certified seed of Minton oats, produced this summer by approved growers, will be sold. Maximum prices which may be charged are \$3.50 per bushel for registered and \$3 per bushel for certified seed.

These prices hold for the 1959 crop regardless of when it is sold. Growers will reserve 90 percent of their crop for other growers in the state until Nov. 1 for certified Minton, and until Dec. 1 for registered Minton seed.

Minton oats was developed by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station and was released last spring. It 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.

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 varieties.

Lists of Minton seed producers are available from the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3673-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
September 14 or later

MANY FARMERS
PLAN TO CHANGE
HAYING METHODS

Apparently a good number of northern Minnesota farmers plan to change their haying ways-- and for the better.

At least, that was the indication in a survey of 50 farmers who visited a field day hay show at the University of Minnesota's North Central Experiment Station at Grand Rapids last summer.

More than a third said they planned to change at least part of the haying procedure. Another third wasn't sure, and only 14 percent said they definitely planned no changes at all.

What shifts did the farmers plan? More than half of those planning changes said they would cut the hay earlier -- a vital point in making better quality hay. In general, research shows that most hay is cut too late to get the most feed value from it.

About the same number said they would use hay conditioners -- another move that can boost hay quality. A third of those intending to change said they would use a hay dryer, a similar number figured to use a chopper and about a fourth planned to use a baler.

A third of all planning changes said they would make more than one shift in procedure.

The survey was conducted by three extension workers -- William Hueg, agronomist, Phillip Tichenor, information specialist, and George Donohue, rural sociologist.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1959

To all counties

For use week of
September 14 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

County Agent: this is the
first of several articles
to be sent you, reporting
current Minnesota hog research.

FEED ADDITIVES
STUDIED IN
SWINE RATIONS

More information on use of antibiotics, hygromycin, and other "antibacterial agents" for growing hogs has been collected by University of Minnesota swine nutritionists.

R. J. Meade, M. G. Greely, L. E. Hanson, and Glen Swartz found that adding 20 grams of a mixture containing zinc bacitracin and procaine penicillin did slightly increase rate of gain of pigs fed in drylot. Pigs getting the mixture averaged 1.61 pounds per day, compared with 1.52 for those not fed the additives.

However, there wasn't as much difference among pigs fed on alfalfa-brome pasture. And the increase that did occur in drylot wasn't enough to really be important, Meade says.

Adding Hygromycin B to the ration actually resulted in slightly lower gains for drylot pigs, but caused no difference for pigs fed on pasture. Meade adds, however, that the gain reductions in drylot were eliminated by using the zinc bacitracin and procaine penicillin along with the Hygromycin.

Apart from the additives themselves, Meade found that pasture-fed pigs averaged 1.45 pounds daily gain, compared with 1.51 for all pigs fed in drylot. That is a much smaller difference than often expected. There also wasn't much difference in the amount of feed eaten by drylot and pasture-fed pigs. But if you added the forage consumed by pigs on pasture, their total feed intake would be higher, of course.

The ration used in these studies was made up of corn, soybean oil meal and a vitamin A and B supplement for those on drylot. Also, pigs on drylot got rations with 2 percent higher protein than those on pasture.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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To all counties
For use week of
September 14 or later

TRACTORS NEED
CAREFUL HANDLING
TO STOP MISHAPS

If anyone asked what the most dangerous piece of equipment is on the farm, you'd have to give the tractor high ranking.

Of 44 reported farm accidents in Minnesota in July, 32 involved tractors, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Prickett bases this report on a survey of state newspaper clippings during that month.

Of the tractor accidents, 9 took place on highways. Six people died in these mishaps, 4 of which were youngsters. Half of all tractor accidents involved children operating, riding, or playing near the machine.

The dozen non-tractor accidents included a drowning (the only other fatality besides the 6 tractor deaths) and mishaps involving elevators, a baler, combine, swather, detasseler, truck, power take-off, and other equipment.

Prickett says these accidents underline the care needed in working with farm machinery. He urges farm people to be particularly careful with equipment on highways; it should be operated by persons mature enough to handle it safely, and must be properly lighted for night travel.

Also, he urges machinery operators to keep protective shields in place, to shut off power before working on machines and to take lunch breaks in mid-afternoon. Studies show that fatigue causes many accidents. A break, though, can help avoid getting over-tired.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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September 8, 1959

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of
September 14 or after

PORK IS GOOD
BUY NOW FOR
FREEZING

Crusty brown pork chops, juicy pork roasts -- you can enjoy them often now because pork is plentiful and a good buy this fall, according to Home Agent _____.

Because fresh pork is such a good buy, many _____ county families may want to freeze a supply for later use.

Remember, though, caution University of Minnesota frozen foods experts, pork has a relatively short storage life in the freezer and must be very well wrapped. It should not be kept more than about four months in the freezer.

Before freezing, trim off excess fat from the meat. Package the meat in meal-sized portions. Tests in the frozen foods laboratory show that the best wrapping materials for pork are aluminum foil, laminated wrap or some of the plastic coated wrappings. Waxed locker paper and polyethylene bags are not satisfactory packaging materials for pork.

It's important that packages of pork be wrapped so they are airtight to prevent the fat from turning rancid.

Rapid freezing at zero F. or lower is recommended for pork, followed by storage at zero or lower.

Cooked pork can be frozen satisfactorily but is not as desirable as pork frozen uncooked.

Fresh pork sausage will keep well in the freezer at zero for 2 to 3 months if it is unsalted.

Uncooked cured pork cannot be frozen as successfully as fresh pork, though it will keep somewhat longer in the refrigerator.

University Farm and Home News
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To all counties
ATT. 4-H CLUB AGENT

For release week of
September 14 or after

FELLOWS NEED TO
THINK ABOUT
GOOD APPEARANCE

Girls are continually talking about clothes. But fellows, that doesn't mean you're exempt from the "look sharp" category.

Your appearance is important, says 4-H Club Agent _____.

There are many tricks to learn about grooming. These tips from Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, will help you know what to look for.

Be sure your clothes fit well. A jacket or pair of slacks that are too long can make any fellow look sloppy no matter how carefully he dresses. The bottom of a jacket should be on a line nearly even with your knuckles. A suit collar should fit smoothly and closely to the shirt collar. Trousers should hang straight with just a slight break in the front crease. But remember, fellows, clothes won't hang handsomely on a slouching body. Stand up straight!

Men's clothes don't change as much in style every season as girls', but styles do vary. For example, there are many different shirt collars. Some collars button down, some have long points. As you pick the collar you like best, remember that button-down collars flatter men with broad or medium faces, long points generally give an illusion of a longer face and shorter points or rounded collars are best for men with thin faces.

Often the difference between the best dressed fellow and the guy that places second are the details. At least one-fourth inch of shirt collar should show at the back of the suit jacket. Have your tie tied carefully, shoes polished, clothes pressed and buttons all sewed on. Nails must be clean. Remember, fellows, these details are things you should check on, not Mom.

University Farm and Home News
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Special to radio stations and
newspapers (dailies and weeklies)
in southeast and southwest
districts

TRACY CATTLE FEEDERS' CLINIC SET FOR SEPTEMBER 25

How much can a beef producer afford to pay for feeder cattle this fall?

And what's the best system for feeding cattle during the coming year?

These questions and others will get some thorough discussion during the 7th annual Cattle Feeders' Clinic Friday evening, September 25, at the Central Feeder Yards sales pavilion at Tracy, Minnesota. More than 1,200 cattlemen are expected to attend.

Other topics will include the livestock price outlook, new feeding regulations and methods, drouth-damaged feed and ways to cut costs.

University of Minnesota men on the program will include A. L. Harvey, beef cattle researcher; Hal Routhe and Kenneth Egertson, extension economists; and R. E. Jacobs, livestock specialist.

Some 500 feeder cattle and calves will be on exhibit in the pavilion. Also, a new feature will be a display showing how to feed different grades of feeder cattle this year.

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

The event is sponsored jointly by the University, Central Livestock Association, Central Livestock Order Buying Company and the Tracy Civic and Commerce Association.

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FINAL LIST OF CHAMPION 4-H DEMONSTRATORS NAMED

Six champion 4-H livestock demonstrators in recent State Fair competition were named this week by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H Club Leader.

Top dairy demonstrator was Judith Filk, 18, Hutchinson, who showed "Simple Steps to Accurate Registration" of a dairy animal.

Daryl Klukow, 19, Albert Lea, was champion of all beef demonstrations with his pointers on beef feeding. Champion in livestock loss prevention was David Bangsund, 17, Montevideo.

Showing how to groom "A prize-winning ewe" brought a championship ribbon in sheep demonstrations to Marie Hultbert, 17, Moose Lake, and "Handling and Culling Layers" topped all poultry demonstrations for Janet Berglund, 15, Scandia.

Champion pig demonstrator was 14-year-old Gene Rouse, Olivia, who showed how to get "More Pigs Per Litter."

Blue ribbon winners were:

DAIRY--Steven Molnau, Chaska; Paul Thomas, Lakeville; Ralph Dittman, Caledonia; John Swenson, Wilder; Dennis Bergquist, Dassel; Kay Albrecht, New Ulm; Donna Oye, Hardwick; Ronald Strand, Donnelly.

BEEF--Brian Toivola, Chisholm; Arlo Gordon, Kerkhoven.

LIVESTOCK LOSS PREVENTION--Gordon Sylling, Caledonia; James Raatz, Pipestone and James Folkerts, Jasper (team).

SHEEP--Stephen Anderson, Forest Lake; Foster Mooney, Maple Plain.

POULTRY--Irene Swanson, Moorhead; Robert and Richard Steffen, Garvin (team); Joan Swanson, Hills.

PIG--John Duerst, Lyle.

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Institute of Agriculture
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September 10, 1959

* * * * *
* For release at noon *
* Friday, Sept. 11. *
* * * * *

HIGHER DOSAGE FOUND EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTION OF ANEMIA IN PIGS

Higher doses of injectable iron can give little pigs longer-lasting protection from nutritional anemia, a University of Minnesota swine nutritionist said today.

R. J. Meade made the research report during the annual Swine Feeders' Day on the St. Paul campus. He told farmers recent studies showed that injecting 150 to 200 milligrams of iron into pigs at 3 or 4 days of age made it unnecessary to treat the pigs later.

By 35 days of age, pigs so treated still had high blood hemoglobin levels and were not anemic. Hemoglobin level is a measure of whether a pig is anemic.

On the other hand, pigs injected at the start with only 100 milligrams--up to now the recommended dose--had lower hemoglobin levels when 35 days old. In fact, these pigs under farm conditions would probably have needed another injection at about 21 days of age.

The higher level, though, made the second injection unnecessary. Protection up to 35 days is about all that's needed; by that time, pigs are usually eating enough feed so they can get their iron that way.

Meade and other scientists also reported research showing that:

* In general, level of protein in a hog's ration has little or no effect on carcass quality. More important is to feed the right amount of protein for maximum gain and feed efficiency.

* Pelleted barley may have a bright future in hog feeding. Pigs at the Northwest Experiment station, Crookston, gained as well on a pelleted barley ration as did other pigs fed a ration based on ground yellow corn. For example, one group fed a pelleted barley ration gained 1.7 pounds per day, compared to 1.55 to 1.61 for pigs on corn rations. There was also little difference in amount of feed required for a pound of gain.

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B-3675-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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September 10, 1959

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARMS STILL MOSTLY FAMILY-OPERATED

Factory-made machinery hasn't brought factory-type operation to Minnesota farms.

Despite mechanization and the drop in total number of workers, farms in the state are still mostly family-operated. About 85 percent of the labor comes from the family and only 15 percent is hired--a proportion which has changed little since 1947.

G. A. Lane and D. F. Fienup, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota, make these points in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes," an Agricultural Extension Service publication.

Total number of workers on Minnesota farms has dropped sharply--from 359,000 in 1947 to 273,000 in 1958. One reason is mechanization, which shortens time required for many kinds of work. Labor required to produce an acre of corn decreased from 20 hours in 1944 to 8 in 1954. Labor requirements for dairy herds dropped between 20 and 30 percent in the same period.

In many cases, Lane and Fienup point out, capital has replaced farm labor. There has been little change in total acres farmed in the state during the last 10 years, even though number of employed workers dropped 21 percent. The decrease was made up for by increased investment in machinery and equipment.

Some jobs that used to be done on the farm have been shifted to related agricultural businesses. One example was the change from horses and feed, both farm-produced, to tractors and boughten fuel. Another is the shift to ready-mixed
(more)

add 1 farm employment

feeds and concentrates. And a third is the increase in marketing services by outside agencies.

Mechanization, however, has had little effect on seasonal variation in farm labor demand, the economists explain. Number of family workers increases about 30 percent during the spring season and number of hired workers is four times greater in July than in March. The only important change has been the decline in the July peak of hired workers--about 20,000 less for that month now than in 1947.

While proportion of hired and family workers has stayed constant, there are some big variations within these two groups. Family workers vary from unpaid persons working a few hours per week to full-time operators. Hired workers range from school children working two or three months during summer to well-trained, full-time farm managers.

If it weren't for family help, many operators would have a tough time getting enough workers to do all the things that pile up in mid-summer. Most hired workers prefer and need year-round jobs. The decline in July hiring shows this trend.

Hourly wage rates to hired farm workers in Minnesota increased from \$.71 to \$.86 between 1949 and 1957. However, farm wages now are less than half as high as those in manufacturing--an important reason why many workers have left farm employment.

Lane and Fienup feel that the future role of the family-operated farm in Minnesota will depend on the family's ability to adapt to changing conditions. The conditions include access to capital, ability to manage and assume risks in larger investments, and ability to supply the kinds and quantities of products the markets demand. Credit will continue to be important, the economists conclude. How well credit institutions adapt to changing farming needs will have important effects on the future of the family farm.

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B-3676--pjt

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

Immediate release

VISITORS' DAY AT U FRUIT BREEDING FARM

Visitors' day at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding farm near Excelsior has been set for Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The annual event is sponsored by the Minnesota State Horticultural society in cooperation with the University's department of horticulture. Society members and anyone else interested may attend.

The morning program will begin with registration from 9:30 to 10 a.m. The remainder of the morning will be devoted to guided tours. Visitors will be shown orchards and small fruit plantings, the nursery area, grass variety trial plots, crabgrass control plots and ornamental plantings. Ornamentals will include roses, chrysanthemums, shrubs and trees, some of them developed by the University, others being tested for adaptability to this area. On the tours Fruit Breeding farm personnel will explain research in progress.

T. S. Weir, assistant superintendent of the Fruit Breeding farm, will act as moderator for the afternoon program from 1 to 2 p.m. T. H. Fenske, associate dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, and Joseph M. Witmer, Hopkins, president of the Minnesota State Horticultural society, will welcome visitors. L. C. Snyder, head of the University's department of horticulture and superintendent of the Fruit Breeding farm, will discuss work being done at the Fruit Breeding farm and the Minnesota landscape arboretum.

Further Fruit Breeding farm tours are scheduled from 2 to 4 p.m. Guests will be invited to tour the Minnesota landscape arboretum in their own cars.

Picnic tables will be available from 12 to 1 p.m. for picnickers who bring their own lunch. Coffee will be furnished by the Minnesota State Horticultural society.

The University Fruit Breeding farm is located approximately 20 miles west of Minneapolis and 5 miles southwest of Excelsior on state highway 5.

Primary function of the 230-acre farm is to produce varieties of fruits adapted to the climate of this region and to develop better methods of growing fruits in this area. More than 60 varieties of fruit have been introduced as a result of experimental work at the Fruit Breeding farm--including the well known Haralson apple, Latham red raspberry and Red Lake currant.

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B--3677 -jbn

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

Immediate release

SMALL AND MEDIUM EGGS BEST BUY

For the best buy in eggs this month, select small and medium sizes.

Eggs of these sizes are always in unusually heavy supply at this season, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

The small eggs are commonly known as pullet eggs because they are produced by the chickens--now pullets--that hatched in the spring. Because these small eggs are the first eggs a hen lays, they are the highest possible quality, according to Mrs. Loomis.

How can you tell when small or medium-size eggs are a better buy than large eggs? Mrs. Loomis gives this guide:

Small-size or pullet eggs weigh 18 ounces (minimum) per dozen, or about a fourth less than large eggs which weigh a minimum of 24 ounces per dozen. Small eggs are therefore a more economical buy than large eggs when the price is over a fourth less than that for large eggs. Medium eggs, which should weigh a minimum of 21 ounces per dozen or an eighth less than large eggs, are a good buy when the price per dozen is more than one-eighth less than that for large eggs of the same quality.

Small or medium eggs may have another advantage besides price. These eggs served for breakfast, Mrs. Loomis says, may be just the right size to appeal to the children of the family.

When a recipe calls for measuring eggs in a cup, size doesn't matter--you can use the size of eggs that are the best buy.

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B-3678-jbn

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

Special to Martin County
(with mat)

INTRODUCING NEW
HOME AGENT

Martin county's new home agent, Bette Lynne Bieber, has a background of active 4-H membership in Iowa.

During the six years she was a club member she held the offices of president, treasurer and reporter of her local club and carried most of the home economics projects. She grew up on a farm near Reinbeck, Iowa.

Miss Bieber received her B.S. in home economics education from Iowa State university, Ames, in June.

On Sept. 16 she took over the full responsibility of the home agent's position. As home agent she will work with women in the extension home program and with 4-H club members, particularly in home economics projects.

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

Special to Kittson - Watonwan counties

KITTSON COUNTY YOUTH WINS GRAIN SANITATION CHAMPIONSHIP

A demonstration on "Rodent Control" won for 15-year-old Allan Ward, St. Vincent, the 4-H grain sanitation championship at this year's Minnesota State Fair.

The Kittson county youth together with three other members of the Humboldt-Stick-To-It 4-H Club surveyed 48,200 bushels of grain this year as part of their 4-H grain sanitation work.

State blue ribbon winner was Ronald Kelsey, Lewisville.

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-sah-

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

Special to Brown - Wilkin counties

BROWN COUNTY 4-H'ERS ARE CHAMPION 3R IN DEMONSTRATORS

Winning championship honors as the best 4-H grain sanitation demonstration team at the Minnesota State Fair were Corinne Nelson and Tom Novde, Hanska.

The two demonstrated on "Clean Grain."

Blue ribbon winners were David and Delvin Ellefson, Barnesville.

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-sah -

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

NINE STUDENTS GRANTED \$2500 IN SCHOLARSHIPS

Twenty-five hundred dollars in scholarships have been awarded to nine University of Minnesota students, A. A. Dowell, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, announced today.

Receiving \$200 Sears-Roebuck foundation agricultural freshman scholarships are Edmund F. Thornton, Lake City, and Norman Lee Sheldon, Bagley.

Cyril H. Brinkman, Gaylord, and Larry E. Hillesland, Alexandria, each received \$300 Smith-Douglass Company, Inc. scholarships.

Augustus L. Searle scholarships of \$300 each have been awarded to Marie N. Jarvinen, Zumbrota; Elaine J. Evenson, Braham; and Janet Roberta Stark, Kensington.

All will be freshmen in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics this fall.

Peter E. Larson, Mandan, N. D., and Ronald G. Goos, Roseau, were each awarded \$300 Minnesota Dairy Industry scholarships. Both will be agriculture sophomores this fall.

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- sah -

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

SPECIAL

* For release at noon, *
* Monday, Sept. 14 *

AMINO ACID SUPPLEMENTATION HAS BRIGHT FUTURE IN TURKEY FEEDING

Adding individual amino acids to feed may soon be common in the turkey business.

That's what Paul E. Waibel, University of Minnesota poultry scientist, said today at the Animal Nutrition and Health short course on the St. Paul campus. He said such supplementing would reduce total protein requirement for turkeys and make room for more high-energy feedstuffs, like corn.

Waibel's report typified the growing interest in amino acid supplementation in livestock and poultry feeds. The amino acids would most likely be produced synthetically and would be added to complete feed mixtures at needed levels by feed manufacturers.

Proteins are made up of some two dozen individual amino acids--sometimes called the "building blocks" of protein. Some amino acids are considered essential for growth, and some are non-essential.

The problem is that some protein feeds do not contain all the essential amino acids in proper amounts. And requirements for different amino acids for turkeys are related to the level of total protein in the ration and with the amount of energy in the diet.

For example, Waibel said, soybean meal tends to be short in methionine, making that essential amino acid the first "limiting factor" in a corn-soybean meal type of diet, containing a relatively high amount of protein. This ration is also on the "borderline" where lysine, another essential amino acid, is concerned.

In a feeding experiment, this meant that turkeys getting 28 percent protein in a corn-soybean diet from 0-4 weeks and 24 percent from 4 to 8 weeks of age needed only extra methionine. But when the percentage was dropped to 24 and 20 percent protein for the two periods, the birds needed even more methionine, and adding lysine helped after extra methionine was present. The reason is that with less soybean meal, the protein in corn becomes more important, and corn is low in lysine.

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

Special to Agents in: Kittson, Clay, Anoka,
Norman, Marshall, Wilkin, Freeborn, Polk,
Clearwater, Hennepin, Itasca, Beltrami,
Stearns, Isanti, St. Louis counties.

NEW PROCESSES
MAY AIDEN
SPUD MARKETS

Potato markets could get a boost as a result of recent U. S. Department of Agriculture research.

According to Frank Smith, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota, these improvements include:

- * An experimental method of controlling potato chip blistering.
- * Elimination in potato granule making of adding previously-dried granules to undried potato mash.
- * Changes in making potato flakes (another dehydrated potato product) that help prevent pastiness in flakes, permit denser packing, and longer life on restaurant and cafeteria steam tables.

Chip blistering has been a major headache in the \$500 million potato-chip industry. It can now be controlled by heating raw potato slices in water or a weak solution of a calcium salt at 130 to 150 degrees for 4 or 5 minutes before the slices are fried.

Granule improvement involves first cooking raw spuds, partially drying them on heated drums, holding them at low temperature to induce granulation, washing the potatoes while still cold, and drying them in a stream of hot air. This process still needs further development, though, to be used commercially.

The new potato flake processing involves precooking potato slices for about 20 minutes at 165 degrees, then cooling them in water before steam cooking. This precooking reduces breakage of starch-containing cells and therefore reduces chances of the flakes getting pasty. Then, cooling the pre-cooked slices makes the starch insoluble so that, even if some cells are broken, the pastiness is prevented.

Also, the new procedure allows the flakes to be cut into smaller particles, with no sacrifice to texture. This makes packaging more efficient.

Smith says the dehydrated potato industry processes 5 percent of all potatoes used for food.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 15, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
September 21 or later

FARM FILLERS

Weed control is usually a spring and summer job, but you can take a crack at those Canada thistles and quackgrass patches this fall. Simply give the area a shallow disking or cultivating. This will turn up the roots, weaken the plants. Then the rest is up to nature; a tough winter will kill a good deal of the plants. This procedure, according to extension agronomist Harley Otto at the University of Minnesota, works on any perennial weed.

* * * *

Tranquilizers may be of some help in poultry production, says Ray Burger, University poultry researcher. He says recent research shows that two tranquilizers, reserpine and chlorpromazine, at low levels and under normal conditions can cause slight increases in turkey and chicken growth. Reserpine may also have some value for treating hemorrhaging disease in turkeys. But most reports show little or no effect of tranquilizers on rate of egg laying.

* * * *

Despite mechanization and the drop in total number of workers, Minnesota farms are still mostly family-operated. Agricultural economists at the University say about 85 percent of the farm labor comes from the family and only 15 percent is hired--a proportion which has changed little since 1947. Meanwhile, though, total number of workers on farms went down from 359,000 in 1947 to 273,000 in 1958.

* * * *

About half a million bushels of registered and certified seed of Minton oats, produced this summer by approved growers, will be sold between now and next spring. Maximum prices which may be charged are \$3.50 per bushel for registered and \$3 per bushel for certified seed. Minton was developed by the University and released last spring. It is medium-maturing, had medium height, straw strength and seed size.

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

Special to University News Service

Students on the University's St. Paul campus have had a new "living room" since last spring. It's the new \$1,100,000 Student Center, which has taken over the function of the St. Paul campus Union, located in "Old Dairy Hall" for the past 28 years.

A popular social, recreational and cultural center, the structure has a ballroom, with stage and lounge, which accommodates up to 1,000 dancers, 450 banquet guests or 650 program viewers.

Other facilities include: a public lounge; a grill; soda fountain, cafeteria and private dining facilities; conference rooms, offices for student organizations and staff members; art exhibiting areas; craft shop; poster room; photographic darkroom; 8 bowling lanes with automatic pin setters; 6 billiard tables; ping-pong tables; and a conference headquarters area.

Funds for construction came from business firms, industries, alumni, faculty and staff members and other friends of the University and a loan authorized by the Board of Regents. Eventually, the building will be paid for completely without public funds.

Director of the Student Center is Paul Larson. The Center is one of two major facilities of the University's Department of Student Unions, headed by Gordon L. Starr. The other is the Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis Campus.

The Student Center was formally dedicated May 10, 1959, during the "Minnesota Royal" on the St. Paul campus.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 15, 1959

* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Tuesday, September 15 *

TRANQUILIZERS
DISCUSSED AT
SHORT COURSE

Tranquilizers may be of some help in poultry production, but research so far indicates rather limited benefits from them.

That was the consensus of a report at the Animal Nutrition and Health Short Course which concludes this afternoon on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Ray E. Burger, University poultry researcher said research shows that two tranquilizers--reserpine and chlorpromazine--at low levels and under normal conditions, can cause slight increases in turkey and chicken growth. The effect, he said, is more pronounced at high temperatures, but what the drug is really doing in that case is reducing the amount of growth depression that would otherwise be caused by the heat.

However, Burger said, most reports show little or no effect of tranquilizers on rate of egg laying.

He cited evidence from two studies that reserpine may have some value for treatment of hemorrhaging disease in turkeys, when administered at levels known to depress blood pressure.

Tranquilizers have also been shown to reduce mortality occurring at high temperatures, according to Burger. But he said little such effect has been noted under normal conditions.

Actually, Burger said, the term "tranquilizer" is somewhat of a misnomer for these drugs. When used for poultry or livestock the dosage is generally below that used for sedative purposes. Whatever protective action they have, he said, is apparently due to reduction of activity in the sympathetic nervous system.

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B-3619-pjt

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 15, 1959

*For release at 8 p.m. *
*Tuesday, September 15 *

IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY RESEARCH CITED AT BUILDING DEDICATION

Importance of research and teaching in the University of Minnesota's new \$1,900,000 Dairy Industries building was cited this evening during dedication services for the structure.

Dean Harold Macy of the Institute of Agriculture noted benefits to the general welfare and economy of the state and to the dairy industry in particular.

Research in Haecker Hall, which has housed the dairy industries research since 1924, has resulted in savings and benefits to the state large enough to pay the cost of the new building many times over, Dean Macy said. "This research, along with the instruction for students, is mighty good insurance for the state's dairy industry," he stated.

Dean Macy himself a dairy department staff member from 1919-'46 recalled that the new building is the third center of dairy industries work on the St. Paul campus. The first was Dairy Hall, built in 1891 and the second was Haecker Hall, constructed in 1924.

The first unit of the new building was completed early this year and the second is now being finished.

For 1958, Dean Macy pointed out, cash receipts to Minnesota farmers for milk and butterfat totalled about \$269 million, and the retail value of the consumers' dollar spent for milk and dairy products was about \$500 million. Naturally, he said, research like that at the University plays a major role in this industry.

Dairy industry projects underway and which will be continued in the new facilities, include:

- * Studies on development of improved butterfat-containing products, such as table spreads and cooking fats, which offer some promise of increasing butterfat consumption.

- * Research on dry milk production, much of which is incorporated into current

add 1 new dairy building

official standards for dry milk products, and some which shows improvements which can be made in processing procedures and equipment. One such project right now is concerned with fundamental factors involved in instant dry whole milk.

* Studies commercial production of blue cheese, such as the work that a few years ago led to development of Nuworld, a new mold ripened cheese.

* Experiments on fortification of fluid milk with added non-fat milk solids. A professional judging panel and preliminary trials by consumers show this fortified milk is preferred by a majority of people. This work offers possibilities of expanded uses of Minnesota non-fat dry milk.

The new building has facilities for research and instruction on every food product made from milk. These facilities include cheese manufacturing equipment and curing rooms, food preparation and dairy products grading rooms, a small commercial-size ice-cream production unit, butter manufacturing equipment, a pilot plant for concentrated and dry milk production and other research laboratories and classrooms.

There is office room for 8 staff members and research assistants and research laboratories and office space for more than a dozen graduate students. The second floor of the first unit features an observation balcony over the main processing area.

According to S. T. Coulter, head of the newly-formed department of dairy industries, the new building will make it possible to handle at least twice as many undergraduate and graduate dairy industry students as have been enrolled in the past.

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B-3680-pjt

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

Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO STATE HEALTH CAMP, SEPT. 20-23

Nearly 100 Minnesota 4-H'ers will participate in the State 4-H Health camp held at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological station in Itasca State park, Sept. 20-23.

The 4-H'ers attending the camp were health achievement winners in their counties. They were chosen to attend the state camp on the basis of their contributions toward improving health conditions in their homes and community, their health records and their ability to bring back useful health information to fellow club members.

At camp workshops the health winners will be instructed on grooming for good health, home sanitation for healthful living, personality development and dental hygiene.

Camp speakers will be from the Minnesota Department of Health, the Bureau of Health Education, Chicago, and the Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association.

Announcement of the state health achievement champions for 1959 will climax the camp.

This is the seventh year the camp has been sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association and the Minnesota Department of Health. The Folger Coffee company provides the funds.

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B-3681-sah

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

Immediate release

TIPS ON BUYING SPRING-FLOWERING BULBS

The bigger the bulbs, the bigger the flowers.

That's a point gardeners should keep in mind in buying the spring-flowering bulbs that are now in the market.

C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, says firm, plump, large bulbs give best results. Large-flowering tulip bulbs should be at least 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Dutch hyacinths should be about 1 3/4 inches in diameter. Daffodils will vary in size, but the double-nosed large bulbs will give good results.

Jumbo bulbs will give the largest, finest blooms, but they also cost more than other size bulbs. They are desirable for the gardener who plans to exhibit rather than for the average gardener.

Many of the more common varieties of bulbs are available at reasonable prices. However, some bargain offers are not a bargain at all, since they may be an assortment of less desirable varieties, many of which may not bloom the first year.

Gardeners will get most satisfaction from buying first-quality bulbs from reputable local dealers, Hard says. He urges selection of different varieties that will give extended bloom over a long period.

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B-3682-jbn

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

Immediate release

CORN-SOYBEAN DAYS TO BE HELD AT THREE UNIVERSITY STATIONS

New ideas in corn and soybean production and the general outlook on each will be featured at special field days at three University of Minnesota experiment stations in early October.

Corn and Soybean Days will be Oct. 2 at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station and Oct. 6 at the Southern Experiment station, Waseca. A Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day will be Oct. 8 at the West Central Experiment station, Morris.

University and experiment station agronomists and soils men will report up-to-date research on both crops at these events. Each will cover corn performance and soybean varietal trials, and other research topics.

Special attractions at the Rosemount event will include effect of corn planting date on maturity, comparison of dwarf vs. normal corn and weed control in corn and soybeans.

Waseca reports will cover nitrate accumulation in corn, effect of drought, and fertilizer on corn, water-corn relationships and a study of different plant populations. Visitors will see plots with corn populations varying from 16,000 to 125,000 plants per acre.

Arrangements for the Morris event haven't been completed yet.

All three events are open to the public.

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B-3683-pjt

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

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

WASECA COUNTY FARMER SAYS SOIL TESTING IS INVESTMENT INSURANCE

JANESVILLE, MINN--Soil Testing is sure-fire investment insurance, a way to be sure your fertilizer dollars are making the most money for you.

That's a simple lesson Art Trahms learned as a member of the Waseca County Farm and Home Management association.

Art says that without the soil test he would be treating all the land alike on his 210-acre farm. And that would mean too much fertilizer on some fields, not enough on others.

Take this year's soil test results for the Trahm farm, which are recorded in Art's "Crop Yield, Soil Test and Soil Fertility Record" book. "Available potash" in his soil varied from 70 pounds per acre in one field to 8 times that much in another. Phosphate varied widely, too.

The "Record" book--a simple year-by-year and field-by-field record of fertilizer needs and treatments worked out by association agent Larry Christenson--also shows the fertilizer recommendations that Christenson made on the basis of the soil test. He advised as little as 40 pounds of potash per acre on some fields, and up to 120 pounds on others.

"Without soil tests here, we'd have really missed the boat on this farm," Christenson says. "I probably would have recommended 10 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of phosphate and 40 pounds of potash as a starter on corn.

"As you can see from the soil test results, that would have been 80 pounds short on some fields."

Here's how Art sums up the value of soil testing besides pointing to his 90-bushel-per-acre corn yields: "It really tells us where we're at in soil testing."

Art plans to join thousands of other Minnesota farmers this month by testing soil during the University of Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup. He says that soil tests are always good profit-boosters--but it's extra easy and results are speedy if you take the samples in the fall.

B-3684-jrm

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 15, 1959

To all counties

For use immediately

LOWER HOG RETURNS EXPECTED FOR 1960

Hog prices will sink pretty low this fall, though not as far as they did in 1955. But unless hog producers take it easy on fall and early 1960 farrowings, the bottom will really drop out of the business next year.

Extension economist Kenneth Egertson and livestock specialist Raymond Arthaud at the University of Minnesota expect the low point this fall to go \$4 or \$5 under a year ago. But this would still be at least \$3 above the \$10 low of 1955.

They point out that 1959 has been a year of heavy hog marketing, which will probably carry through 1960. What will happen to 1960 hog prices? Economists expect 9 percent more pigs to be produced this summer and fall. If that prediction comes true, prices could go down to the point where there is no profit margin left for the average producer even during the first half of the year.

Profit prospects are also dim for late summer and fall of 1960--especially if you assume that 1960 spring farrowings won't adjust much. As was shown this year, the short-term demand for pork is highly inelastic; a small change in quantity can result in a much larger percentage change in price.

In 1959, for example, hog supplies went up by about 10 percent, but prices dropped almost a third from 1958 levels.

The 1959 marketing expansion was triggered by a 17 percent increase in 1958 summer and fall pig crops. And to top it off, producers farrowed 12 percent more hogs in spring 1959, than in the same period 12 months earlier.

In February 1959, slaughter was 25 percent above a year earlier. And from March through August, it stayed about 15 percent above 1958 levels.

There's one favorable trend: A greater proportion of the 1959 spring crop was born in the December-February period than ever before. Also, more pigs were born in the fall period than in past years. This means more of the spring pig crop hits the market between July and September than in earlier years. Then there is less pressure

add 1 lower hog returns

on prices in the late fall months.

Egertson and Arthaud advise producers to avoid over expansion, and concentrate on turning out high quality hogs, marketed at acceptable weights.

With the pessimistic outlook, economists say you'd expect hog numbers to go down in 1960. But they caution farmers not to be too sure about that--not yet. There are two main reasons why producers may not reduce the spring pig crop: First, we're going to have heavy feed supplies. Second, there's always a lag in adjustment to unfavorable price ratios.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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September 15, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
September 21 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

HIGHER DOSE
OF IRON STOPS
ANEMIA IN PIGS

Stepping up the dose of injectable iron can protect a little pig from nutritional anemia from shortly after birth until it's weaned.

University of Minnesota scientists recently found that injecting 150 or 200 milligrams of iron into pigs at 3 or 4 days of age made it unnecessary to treat the pigs later. By 35 days of age, the pigs still had higher blood hemoglobin levels than did pigs injected with 100 milligrams of iron. Up to now, dosage has normally been 100 milligrams.

Hemoglobin level is a measure of whether a pig is suffering from nutritional anemia--an old problem in little pigs.

Injectable iron has been used in recent years. The trouble, though, has been that pigs injected shortly after birth at the normally recommended level--100 milligrams--often needed a second injection at about 3 weeks of age. This of course, means extra work and expense.

R. J. Meade, swine nutritionist, H. C. H. Kernkamp, veterinary researcher, and Harvey Windles and Myron Dammann, animal husbandry researchers, recently ran two trials on this problem.

In the first trial, pigs getting a 150 or 200-milligram dosage at 3 or 4 days had higher hemoglobin levels at 35 days of age than did pigs getting only 100 milligrams at the early age. And the pigs getting the 200 milligrams had as high hemoglobin levels at 35 days as did pigs getting two injections--one at 3 or 4 days and the second at 3 weeks.

After 35 days, pigs are usually eating enough feed so they can get their iron that way.

In the second trial, 150-milligram dosages at either 3 or 7 days resulted in higher hemoglobin levels at 35 days. The scientists also tried adding vitamin B₁₂ at the same time as the injection, but found it didn't affect hemoglobin level.

Also, the researchers found that giving iron in ferric ammonium citrate form was not as effective as giving the same amount in iron-dextran. And some pigs getting ferric ammonium citrate got sick shortly after treatment. A few even died.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 15, 1959

To all counties

For use immediately

CATTLE NUMBERS EXPAND PROFIT PROSPECTS DIM

Unless feeder cattle prices decline this fall, beef producers are going to make below-average returns during the coming year.

The reasons: cattle numbers are still building up, and increased marketing in 1960 will cause slaughter prices to weaken. With plentiful feed costs should average about the same as the past feeding season.

Extension economists Hal Routhe and Paul Hasbargen, and livestock specialist R. E. Jacobs point out that cattle numbers in the U. S. are expected to increase by 5 million head during 1959. That's twice what's needed to keep pace with population growth.

Cattle slaughter in 1960 may be 8 percent greater than 1959, with increases expected in all types of cattle--steers, heifers, cows and calves.

For the next couple of months, the extension men expect marketings to increase according to the seasonal pattern, but above a year earlier. Biggest increase will be in fed steers, but cow slaughter will continue low.

Normally, the specialists explain, price declines start in the 4th year of the cattle. For this cycle, though, they look for a drop in 1960--the third year--because of the unusually rapid build-up of steers and heifers. In fact, if the present expansion rate continues, profit prospects for feeders will be extremely dim for the 1962-64 period.

During the first two years of the current cattle cycle, heifer numbers have gone up by 26 percent and steers by more than 18 percent. This is a greater change than registered in any other cycle on record.

There were a total of 96.8 million head of cattle on U. S. Farms on Jan. 1, 1959, and the number is expected to reach 102 million by the end of the year.

The specialists advise beef men to buy feeder cattle with care--especially

add 1 cattle numbers expand

those of lower grades for longer feeding. Unless feeder prices decline from Sept. 1 levels, the specialists see lower profits in the year ahead. However, for the experienced feeder this is not the year to drop out of cattle feeding. Margins should cover feed, interest and cash costs. Careful buying this fall, close attention to feeding and management in the feedlot, and effective marketing next year will be the keys to getting a return for your labor and buildings.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 15, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
September 21

FOR LONG BLOOM
SELECT VARIETIES
CAREFULLY

For gay color in your garden when the last snow leaves next spring, plant some spring-flowering bulbs now.

Home Agent _____ passes on some tips from C. G. Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, on selection of bulbs.

Spring-flowering bulbs include daffodils, tulips, hyacinths, bulb iris and crocuses. Smaller and not so well known are scillas, glory-of-the-snow, grape hyacinths and snowdrops.

By choosing your varieties carefully, you can extend the blooming period of these bulbs over a long period, giving color to your garden before other flowers are in bloom.

Earliest of the tulips is the Red Emperor, which blossoms about the same time as crocus and scilla. Next to bloom are the early single-flowering tulips, then the cottage and the tall Darwin types, followed by the Triumph varieties. Among the latest flowering are the Parrot tulips with ruffled petals and the bronzed Breeder tulips. Daffodils usually bloom about the same time as Parrot tulips.

For best satisfaction, buy first-quality bulbs from reputable local dealers. There is a definite relationship between bulb size and price. Firm, plump, large bulbs give best results. Though jumbo bulbs will give the largest, finest blooms, they also cost more than other size bulbs. They are usually used for exhibiting. Some bargain bulbs are an assortment of less desirable varieties containing culls and bulbs with a poor color range or bulbs that will not bloom the first year. However, it is often possible to get quality bulbs of the more common varieties at a very low cost.

When using bulbs in the perennial border, select bulbs with colors that blend. Plant from five to seven bulbs of one color at each location to give a good show of bloom.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 15, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT
For release week of
September 21, 1959

**CORRECT SIZE
IMPORTANT FOR
GOOD APPEARANCE**

The effect of an attractive shirt and trousers or sport coat can be ruined by poor fit, says 4-H Club Agent _____.

Clothes that don't fit properly will give an appearance of sloppiness no matter how carefully you dress, says Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Since fit is so important in being well dressed, every young man should know his size in various garments.

Trousers have two numbers that indicate size. The first gives waist measurement, the second leg length. Thus a fellow who wears size 32-34 has a 32-inch waist. And his trousers measure 34 inches from the crotch to the bottom inside edge of the leg.

Shirt sizes have two numbers, also. One number indicates neck size, the other arm length. Measure the collar of a well fitting shirt from the center of the top button to the center of the matching buttonhole to get collar size. For sleeve length, hold your arm out from the shoulder slightly flexed. Then measure from the center of the seam at the base of the neck yoke and out along the outer arm to the wrist.

To get glove size, measure around the knuckles with fist closed. The number of inches is your size.

Stocking size can be obtained by measuring the foot of a well-fitting sock from the point of the toe to the end of the heel. The number of inches will be your size in a non-stretch stocking.

For coats and suits you will have the start at getting the correct size if you know your chest measurement.

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

Nylon Chenille Bedspreads
Select Rug Before Painting
The Cut's the Thing
Pork to Please Your Family
You Won't Lose Weight by Skipping
Breakfast
Storing Egg Yolks and Whites

Stain Removers May Change Finishes
Brush Out Grease Stains
Choose Winter Coat Wisely
The Suit Look
Eating Has Changed
Five Most Popular Dairy Foods
Modern Chicken

HOME FURNISHINGS

Nylon Chenille Bedspreads

Easy-care nylon chenille bedspreads are now on the market.

Lighter weight than traditional chenille spreads, even when wet, the new tufted nylon is easier to handle for home laundering. It is machine-washable, can be tumble-ordrip-dried to its original fluffiness. Because of nylon's resiliency, frequent laundering won't cause the tufts to mat.

The new nylon chenille bedspreads come in pastels and several deep shades.

* * * *

Select Rug Before Painting

Select big upholstery furniture pieces and rugs before you paint or paper the walls of a room. It's easier to mix paint to the right shade than to find just the right shade of davenport or chair. Furthermore, you'll be able to take advantage of sales and have a greater choice of styles if you don't have to buy a particular shade.

- sah -

FOOD AND NUTRITIONThe Cut's the Thing

"Eating high on the hog" is an expression denoting good living. It may have originated because the always-popular pork chops and loin roast come from the upper part of the animal.

But there's more to a hog than chops and roasts. In these days of plentiful supplies of all pork cuts, food shoppers will find very economical meat buys among the so-called lesser cuts -- cuts that provide just as delicious and nutritious eating as those from "high on the hog."

The most economical cuts usually are those coming from the shoulder. They may be labeled "shoulder," "picnic," "butt" or "Boston butt." Hocks, feet, knuckles, shoulders and spareribs all lend themselves to tasty budget meals. The wide selection of luncheon meats, sausages and variety cuts also offer endless opportunities for interesting meal planning.

* * * * *

Pork to Please Your Family

Who doesn't like the crusty brown of a pork chop or roast done to a turn? Barbecued pork shoulder is one of the many ways you might serve pork to your family while supplies are so plentiful.

To barbecue a pork shoulder, make slashes in a 4-pound roast and baste with a sharp garlic French dressing. Bake uncovered in a 350° oven for 1½ to 2 hours or until a meat thermometer reaches 185°. Baste every 15 minutes with the sauce.

* * * * *

You Won't Lose Weight by Skipping Breakfast

Sound dieting means cutting down on calories by eating low calorie meals and omitting between-meal nibbles.

Never skimp on breakfast. There are about 200 calories in a breakfast of ½ cup citrus fruit juice, one egg, lightly buttered toast and unsweetened coffee compared with at least 350 calories in that gooey luncheon dessert you think you can eat because you skipped breakfast.

* * * * *

Storing Egg Yolks and Whites

Store egg yolks in cold water in the refrigerator. They will keep up to three days. Egg whites will keep up to 10 days if stored in a tightly covered container in the refrigerator.

#

CLOTHINGStain Removers May Change Finishes

It's hard to use stain removers on fabrics such as satins, crepes, taffetas, silk and rayon moires, gabardines, and velvets without changing the appearance of the cloth. If you have a stain on one of these fabrics, be on the safe side and test a small section of the cloth before applying the remover to the stain. Use the seam allowance, hem or inside of a pocket for testing. If the cloth is changed by the remover, send the garment to a professional dry cleaner. He has the equipment and reagents necessary to remove the most difficult stains.

* * * * *

Brush Out Grease Stains

Did you know that cornstarch, cornmeal or powdered chalk will remove fresh grease stains from clothing? Simply spread the powder on fresh stains. As the powder absorbs the grease, shake or brush the powder off. Repeat until the stain disappears. This method works best on light-colored clothes. White powder on dark clothes may become more conspicuous than the original stain. The upholstery attachment of a vacuum cleaner will help to remove stubborn traces of powder.

* * * * *

Choose Winter Coat Wisely

Buying a winter coat this year? Remember that you'll probably be wearing your winter coat more frequently and longer than any other item in the wardrobe. More people will be seeing it than any other garment. That's why extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota suggest that you'll be wise to select a coat with smart styling, of good quality in a becoming basic color. If you're going to splurge on any item of your wardrobe, splurge on your winter coat.

* * * * *

The Suit Look -- to Stretch Your Wardrobe

Back in fashion is the Suit Look. Separates can be combined and rearranged almost endlessly to stretch a young adult wardrobe. Take a jumper, for instance, add a cropped jacket in the same fabric and you have an ensemble. The same thing happens with a braid-bound blazer and matching skirt, or with a car coat plus its own skirt that turns into a walking suit.

CONSUMER MARKETINGEating Has Changed in 50 Years

Americans today are eating more green and yellow vegetables, citrus fruits and tomatoes than they did 50 years ago, but less of many of the other kinds of vegetables and fruits, especially potatoes. We're also eating more milk and milk products, more meat and poultry, eggs, fats and sugars. But there has been a steady drop in the use of grain products.

Today two-thirds of the protein comes from meat, poultry, eggs, milk products and fish compared to one-half in earlier years. Fifty years ago a greater proportion of the protein came from grains, beans and other vegetables.

* * * * *

Five Most Popular Dairy Foods

What are the most popular dairy foods in America? Fluid milk and cream account for about half of the dairy foods we eat and drink. Approximately a fourth is consumed as butter. Cheese is next on the list. Ice cream and other frozen dairy foods come next, followed by evaporated and condensed milks.

* * * * *

Modern Chicken

The chickens you buy today for frying and broiling taste just as good as chickens of 30 years ago. Though modern chickens are marketed younger, their flavor is no different from that of "old style" chickens, according to taste panels of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The taste panels compared the flavor of chickens of modern breeds raised on a 1958 diet with that of chickens representing older strains fed like those raised in 1930.

Today's fast-growing breeds, raised on high-energy feeds, require less food and are ready for market at 9 weeks of age compared with 12 to 15 weeks just a decade ago.

The rise in U.S. per capita consumption of broilers from 2.5 pounds a year in 1947 to 19 pounds in 1957 is evidence of how much consumers like modern-type broilers.

file as special

SOIL TEST TV SHORT

4 Stills

1 Minute

VIDEO

Live

AUDIO

Are you getting every last dollar of profit out of your cropland? That's probably the kind of question you'd like to give to a private eye. Well, there is an easy -- and cheap -- way

1. "Detective" cartoon

to find your missing profits. Test your soil during Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup. Let the soil test be the "private eye". A reliable test can dig up some mighty profitable clues.

2. \$3.00 quote

Take the experience of Orson and Dillon Hempstead, who farm near Houston, Minnesota. They say, "Soil testing boosted our profits \$3 per acre." They spent \$9 to have soil from 87 acres of their farm tested -- and saved \$286 by fertilizing according to soil test.

3. pic of Hempsteads

All it takes to sample your soil is a bucket and spade -- or you can use an auger like Dillon Hempstead is holding here. After mixing soil from several spots in the field, put the final sample in a box like Orson is holding and fill out an information sheet.

VIDEO

4. "Minnesota's" etc.

AUDIO

Your local county agent has all the details on Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup. Pick up your boxes and information sheets right away. Sample your soil now for bigger crop profits next year.

#

University Farm and Home News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Sept. 16, 1959

Special to Winona County

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
FOR COUNTY

Winona county will gain have a home agent when Wanda Warnes, Stephen, joins the county extension staff Sept. 21.

Miss Warnes has been acting home agent in East Polk county since May 1. During the summer of 1958 she served as home agent in Pennington county, and during the summer of 1957 she was a member of the Alberta Provincial 4-H club staff at Edmonton, Alberta.

For the past three years she has taught home economics at the Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca.

As a 4-H club member for eight years in Marshall county, where she grew up on a farm, Miss Warnes carried most of the home economics projects, was secretary of her club and an active junior leader.

She is a graduate of Augsburg college, Minneapolis, where she received her B. A. in home economics education in 1956.

As Winona county home agent she will work with women in the home economics extension program and with 4-H club members, particularly those enrolled in home economics projects.

-jbn-

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

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

SOIL TESTING CAN BOOST YIELDS, SAVE MONEY, TOO

HOUSTON, MINN.--Orson and Dillon Hempstead this year paid \$9 to have soil from 87 acres of their farm tested--and saved \$286 by fertilizing according to soil test recommendations.

"Before we sampled our soil and had it tested, Dad and I guessed how much fertilizer those 87 acres should have--using past experience as our only guide," says Dillon, son in the father-son 296-acre farm operation. Then Harlie Larson, Houston county soils agent, helped us sample our soil and worked out fertilizer recommendations after the University of Minnesota had tested the nine samples. If we had fertilized by guess--rather than by test--we would have applied phosphoric acid unnecessarily. In other words, we saved the equivalent of five tons of fertilizer."

Hempsteads got their first soil test eye-opener about seven years ago when son John, now studying agriculture at the University of Minnesota, tested two samples of soil as part of a high school vocational agriculture project. Test results showed that the fields John had sampled needed about 150 pounds of potash per acre. Hempsteads had been using lots of fertilizer before that time and frankly admit that they "didn't believe the results of John's soil test." In fact, they asked Victor Johnson, former county soils agent, to re-run the test. Sure enough, the soil was deficient in potash.

"To correct the deficiency, we applied about 250 pounds of 0-0-60 per acre," says Orson. "And we switched from the 1-6-3 ratio fertilizers we had been using up to that time, to fertilizers with a ratio of 1-4-4."

Today, as a result of that switch in fertilizers, Hempsteads seldom find potash-deficient soils on their farm.

"In our certified seed operation, we often have to maintain long-time alfalfa stands for isolation. And potash really made the job a lot easier," Orson says. "For example, six years ago, when we seeded alfalfa on one field, we applied 200 pounds of 0-0-60 per acre. It got that alfalfa off to a good start. And by giving that field extra fertilizer every year, we're getting top-notch crops from that field yet this year."

(more)

add 1 Hempstead soil test

When Hempsteads say top-notch crops, they mean it. This year's first cutting on the six-year alfalfa stand yielded 120 bales per acre. Last year, as part of their green-chopping program for their 60-cow dairy herd, they took five cuttings from the field.

"Heavy fertilization is the key to getting that kind of production from alfalfa, though," Dillon says. "At least once every season, we top-dressed that field with 0-12-36. And last year we applied about 120 pounds of the same fertilizer after three of the five cuttings."

Although Hempsteads don't fertilize all their hay and pasture that heavily, they get high-level production from other fields. Last year, they carried 130 head of cattle on 21 acres--in spite of dry weather.

Corn production on the Hempstead farm is nothing to scoff at, either. Yields have averaged 100 to 110 bushels per acre during the last five years. Here's how they get that kind of production: In spring, Hempsteads chop stalks; apply nitrogen and potash according to test; plow; then plant the corn in the tractor wheel tracks using 80 pounds of 12-12-12 per acre as starter. Danger of floods makes fall plowing risky in the Root River valley where Hempsteads farm.

"Three years ago we traded four-row corn farming for two-row wheel-track planting," says Dillon. "That way we were able to cut width between pairs of rows to 34 inches--one of the things that helps us keep our population between 18,000 and 20,000 plants per acre. Then fertilize according to soil test--hope for good weather, too--and we usually come out well at harvest time."

Other enterprises on the Hempstead farm are also carefully-planned, modern operations. But Orson and Dillon are quick to emphasize that fertilizing according to soil test is the key to all-round profits on their farm. They're staunch supporters of Minnesota's Fall Soil Sample Roundup now underway.

Orson sums it up like this: "Soil testing is as important as cow testing in this business of farming. We learned that you can't afford to milk cows without testing years ago. Now we've learned the same lesson about crop farming and soil testing."

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

Immediate release

STATE 4-H'ER WINS IN NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION CONTEST

Four-H fire prevention work has paid off in national honors for 14-year-old Martha McCrory, Glenwood.

The Pope county 4-H'er placed second in the girl division of the national 4-H farm fire safety contest after taking first in state competition.

As a national winner, Martha will receive a Harry P. Cooper, Sr., memorial award plaque and \$50.

Martha is the assistant junior safety leader of her 4-H club, the Villard Livewires. She has worked on fire prevention and safety for the two years that she has been a club member.

During the past year, Martha has given a safety talk, participated in a safety play and has inspected 20 farms and one home for fire hazards. She has conducted special fire prevention meetings and has given safety demonstrations to her club and community.

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

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B-3686-sah

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

Immediate release

KANDIYOHI COUNTY 4-H'ER RECEIVES McKERROW SCHOLARSHIP

Philip Ostenso, 17, Kandiyohi, will receive the \$200 McKerrow freshman scholarship for his outstanding work in 4-H livestock projects.

The award was announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, and W. E. Morris, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association.

Named for William McKerrow, who for many years had been active in the Minnesota livestock industry, the scholarship is to be used for the study of agriculture or home economics. It is given each year to a 4-H member active in livestock projects.

Ostenso will be a freshman at the University of Minnesota in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics this fall.

A club member for eight years, he has carried livestock projects throughout his 4-H career. He now owns 15 Southdown sheep. Besides the livestock projects, Ostenso has been active in health, safety and junior leadership. He has served as treasurer, reporter and song leader of his local club.

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B-3687-sah

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

Immediate release

PASTURE EXPERT FEATURED AT BEEF-GRASSLAND DAY

How pastures can be turned into bigger profit dollars for beef producers will be featured at the 7th annual Beef - Grassland Field Day next Wednesday, Sept. 23, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

Key speaker will be F. V. "Vic" Burcalow, extension agronomist and pasture expert from the University of Wisconsin. His topic will be "Our Steak in our Pastures."

More than 500 beef producers and other persons normally attend the event.

Burcalow has been at the University of Wisconsin since 1935 and has become a well-known promoter of grassland farming and better pasture management.

Other highlights of the Field Day will include research reports on silage and protein, stilbestrol, hay and ear corn pellets, tranquilizers, ground ear corn vs. ground shelled corn, and pasture experiments. Sherwood Berg, University of Minnesota agricultural economics head, will discuss the beef outlook.

The Beef-Grassland project was set up at Rosemount in 1952 to study and demonstrate ways to increase efficiency of forages and other feeding methods for beef production.

The event starts at 10 a. m. with a tour of the cattle lots, pastures and other facilities, and research reports begin at 11. The student Block and Bridle club will serve a noon barbecue at the Field Day site.

The event is open to the public. # # #

B-3688-pjt

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

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

Timely Tips for the October 3 Issue

More and more Minnesota dairy herd production records are being processed by electronic computers. Right now, the central processing center for DHIA records -- which uses electronic computers -- is handling records from 316 Minnesota herds. The Yellow Medicine county DHIA leads the state with 37 herds, followed closely by Brown county with 36. Hennepin, Le Sueur and Washington counties all have more than 20 herds enrolled in this program. See your local county agent about the possibilities of electronic DHIA record keeping in your county.

--Ralph Wayne

* * * * *

Weed control is usually a spring and summer job, but you can take a crack at those Canada thistles and quackgrass patches this fall. Simply give the area a shallow disking or cultivating. This will turn up the roots and weaken the plants. Then the rest is up to nature; a tough winter will kill a good deal of the plants. This cheap and easy procedure works on any perennial weed.

--Harley Otto

* * * * *

Check your stored grain now for insects. If you spot weevils or other stored grain insects, fumigate the grain before the weather turns too cool. Grain fumigants are much more effective when the grain temperature is above 65 or 70 degrees. Use a reliable grain fumigant, make the bins as tight as possible and level out the grain. Follow the safety precautions on the labels. If exposure to the fumes is necessary, use a gas mask with a suitable cannister. You'll also be safer if you have someone near the bin when you're using the fumigant.

--John Lofgren

* * * * *

add 1 timely tips

Tranquilizers may be of some help in poultry production. According to recent research, two tranquilizers -- reserpine and chlorpromazine -- at low levels and under normal conditions can cause slight increase in turkey and chicken growth. Reserpine may also have some value for treating hemorrhaging disease in turkeys. So far, though, most reports show little or no effect of tranquilizers on rate of egg laying.

--Ray Burger

* * * * *

About half a million bushels of registered and certified seed of Minton oats, produced this summer by approved growers, will be sold between now and next spring. Maximum prices which may be charged are \$3.50 per bushel for registered and \$3 per bushel for certified seed. Minton was developed by the University and released last spring. It is medium-maturing, had medium height, straw strength and seed size.

--Bill Hueg

* * * * *

Well over 100 Minnesota farmers will lose fingers, hands, feet -- even lives -- during corn picking this fall. Don't let yourself be counted in among that unlucky 100. Keep the shield in place over the power-take-off -- and shut that picker off before you fuss with it. Corn picker safety all boils down to using your head to save your hands.

--Glenn Prickett

* * * * *

With high beef prices, many dairymen might find a profitable market for any extra forage and labor they might have by keeping their bull calves and feeding them out to slaughter weights. Or, if short of feed or building space, you might sell them as yearling steers. Either of these programs are quite profitable with present beef prices -- and should remain so until prices for choice steers gets down to \$20 to \$21 per hundredweight.

--Paul Hasbargen

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

WALLACE NELSON NAMED SUPERINTENDENT OF U SOUTHWEST STATION

Wallace W. Nelson, Duluth, has been named superintendent of the University of Minnesota's newly-established Southwest Experiment station near Lamberton.

The appointment, which will take effect Oct. 1, was approved by the University's Board of Regents at their recent meeting.

Since November, 1953, Nelson has been agronomist and assistant superintendent at the University's Northwest Experiment station at Duluth.

Originally from Tracy, Minn., Nelson studied at the University, where he received his B. S. with distinction in 1950 and earned his Ph. D. in soils in 1956. He did extensive research at the University on chemical soil conditioners and conducted several studies at Duluth on general soil fertility and crop management.

One of his most recent projects involved a procedure for successfully drying baled hay with mechanical equipment.

He is a member of the American Society of Agronomy and the Soil Science of America organization.

The new Southwest Experiment station is located on a 240-acre site purchased by the University in January, 1959.

Research there, to be started during the 1960 crop season, will be devoted principally to crops and soils studies. The area was specifically selected as having soil and climatic conditions typical of the southwestern area of the state.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Institute of Agriculture
Information Service
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

September 18, 1959

Dear Editor:

Enclosed are two releases announcing a new floribunda rose and a new June-bearing strawberry introduced by the University of Minnesota. These stories are for release in the January or a later issue of your magazine.

We have black and white glossy prints and 4x5 color transparencies of both the rose and the strawberry. Please let me know if you wish either the black and white glossies or the color transparencies.

Sincerely,

Josephine B. Nelson
(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

JBN:jm
Enc.

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

* For release: *
* January, 1960 issue *

Special to Garden Magazines

NEW RED FLORIBUNDA ROSE

Prairie Fire rose is a new bright red semi-double floribunda rose developed by the University of Minnesota department of horticulture. It is being introduced to the public this spring.

The large flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, are borne in clusters. From 35 to 55 individual blooms crown a single cane. The plant produces flushes of bloom at approximately monthly intervals, with some flowers present almost continuously throughout the summer.

Flowers age slowly to a lovely clear pink. The combination of the pink flowers with the bright red buds and new blooms gives an unusually attractive display. Blossoms are highly fragrant.

Growth habit is upright and very vigorous. Height of the plants is up to 5 feet.

Although plants will generally survive without protection, a 12-inch leaf or hay mulch without earth mounding will assure winter survival in northern gardens where winter protection is usually necessary. Winter-killing of the cane ends can be expected. Pruning back into live tissue is recommended in spring to make bushy, vigorous plants.

The Prairie Fire rose is especially useful as a showy flowering shrub or as background for a border of perennials or garden roses.

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

* For release: *
* January, 1960 issue *

Special to Garden Magazines

TRUMPETER STRAWBERRY EXCELLENT FOR FREEZING

A June-bearing strawberry that produces large, well formed, brightly colored fruit especially good for home freezing has been developed by the University of Minnesota horticulture department.

Plants of the new fruit, named Trumpeter, will be available to the public this spring.

Trumpeter strawberry has glossy, smooth fruits with full, fresh green caps. The berries show off to exceptional advantage when packed in boxes for marketing. They hold their market quality for a long time.

Flavor of the Trumpeter is pleasant and lively. The flesh is firm and red throughout. Tests in the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory show that it is one of the best strawberry varieties for freezing.

The tall, strong, easily propagated plants are hardy and very free from foliage diseases.

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

NEW HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION PROFESSOR AT U

Marjorie M. Brown has been appointed professor of home economics education at the University of Minnesota.

For the past eight years she has been associate professor and head of home economics education at Colorado State university. During 1957 and 1958 she spent six months as program specialist in home economics education at the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Other experience includes teaching home economics at the University of Illinois and in various high schools in Texas and serving as a county home agent in Texas.

Miss Brown received her doctor of education degree from the University of Illinois in 1954. She also holds a master of education degree from Colorado State university and a B. S. from Southwest Texas State Teachers' college.

Among professional societies in which she holds membership are the National Education association, American Association of University Professors and American Home Economics association. She has been elected to Omicron Nu, national honorary home economics society, and to Kappa Delta Pi, honorary educational fraternity.

She is listed in Who's Who in American Education and in American Men of Science,

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-jbn-

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

Special to So. St. Paul Reporter

41ST JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW TO BE HELD OCT. 5-8

Seven hundred Minnesota 4-H'ers will culminate months of training and grooming as they take their choice animals to the 41st annual Junior Livestock show in South St. Paul Oct. 5-8.

Total 4-H livestock exhibits will include 310 beef steers, 200 market lambs, 15 trios of lambs and 175 market barrows.

Entry day is Monday, Oct. 8. Judging will begin on Tuesday for swine and sheep continuing through Wednesday for beef.

Climax of the livestock show will be the annual auction beginning at 1:15 p. m. Wednesday. At the sale 70 top heaves, 50 top lambs, 30 top barrows and 2 top trios of lambs will be sold publicly. Twin Cities and state businessmen support the 4-H sale.

Other animals will be sold by commission companies to packers. Four-H owners will have the opportunity to observe this market practice.

Tours of various St. Paul industries will be conducted for 4-H'ers on days that they are not showing their animals. Monday night the group will be guests of the So^{uth} St. Paul Civic and Commerce association at the Hollywood Theater party and Tuesday night at a 4-H roundup program at the South St. Paul high school.

High point of the week for the 4-H'ers will be presentation of awards at the Wednesday evening banquet, Hotel Lowry. Hosts at the banquet will be the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

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

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

Special to South St. Paul Reporter

SHE'S SAD TO PART WITH 1,000 PETER

"It's going to be hard to part with 'Peter' at the sale," says
13-year-old Lynda Halstad, Detroit Lakes.

"Peter", a 1,000 pound steer, will be one of 310 beef steers
exhibited and sold at the annual Junior Livestock show, Oct. 5-8.

Lynda says that she has learned much about raising a calf from "Peter."

#

THERE'S A TRICK TO LIKENESS

Most important in selecting a trio of lambs is to select lambs the
same size and shape, says 14-year-old Junior Livestock showman, Alfred Radtke.

The Big Stone county 4-H'er says that there are shearing tricks to
giving the illusion of likeness in sheep. If a lamb is too large, cut down
the back. If the lamb is small, card out the sides and cut off very little.

#

THE EARLIER THE BETTER

You have to train you calves early, before they know their strength,
says 12-year-old Jerry Rollings, Garden City.

The Blue Earth county 4-H'er speaks from experience. He is the owner
two
of/beef steers. Jerry says that he started training late with one calf and it
never did learn to stand still.

Jerry will be showing a beef steer at the Junior Livestock show.

-sah-

Add one - Junior Livestock shorts

MOVE SLOW YOUNG CALF TRAINERS

A calf will never completely trust you, so you can never completely trust him,

That advice comes from an 18-year-old Junior Livestock exhibitor, La Mae Boesch, Truman.

Training a calf is a touchy job, says the Blue Earth 4-H'er. You have to move smoothly with no sudden jerks. Gentle talking and brushing help give the calf confidence in you

#

IKE'S PRETTY IMPORTANT

I named my pig "Ike" after the president of the United States because to me he is just about that important, says 12-year-old Ardella Glaser, Mankato.

Ardella feed "Ike" a diet of corn, oats and concentrates raising his weight about a pound an a half a day.

Ardella will exhibit "Ike" at the Junior Livestock show.

#

TICKLE ON THE POUNDS

You can tickle the appetite of a lamb by wetting his feed, says Becky Pederson, 19-year-old Blue Earth 4-H'er.

Wetting the feed will also stop tickling in the lamb's nose and eyes.

Becky tickled her lamb's appetite enought to raise his weight to 80 pounds in time for the Junior Livestock show.

-sah-

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 21, 1959

Special to designated counties

Use at will

HOME AGENT TO
ATTEND NATIONAL
MEETING

_____, home agent in _____ county, will be one of 17 home agents in the state to represent Minnesota at the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents' association in New Orleans, October 20-24.

This will mark the 25th annual meeting of the group. Practically all states in the Union are expected to send representatives.

Irene Ott, McLeod county home agent, will serve on the hospitality committee for the event. Voting delegates from Minnesota will be Mrs. Jeanette Bogue, president of the Minnesota Home Agents' association, Kandiyohi county, and Mrs. Hester McKinnon, North St. Louis county.

Speakers for the meeting will include C. M. Ferguson, administrator, Federal Extension Service, and H. C. Sanders, director of the Louisiana State University Agricultural Extension Service.

In addition to the program of speakers, a wide range of activities has been planned for the group. The home agents will visit the Old City (the Vieux Carre) with its narrow streets and iron grill-work balconies, old world shops and internationally famous restaurants. Tours to plantation homes and boat rides on the Mississippi have also been arranged for the visiting agents.

-jbn-

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

* For release at 10 a.m. *
* Wednesday, Sept. 23 *

FEED PELLETING SHOWS SCME PROMISE FOR BEEF CATTLE

ROSEMOUNT--Whether pellets will become popular for beef feeding probably depends mostly on pelleting costs, Beef-Grassland Day visitors were told this morning at the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment station.

Livestock scientist O. E. Kolari said pellets didn't produce any clear-cut advantages in recent trials. But he added there was a trend toward better and more efficient gains for cattle on pellets.

Also, he pointed out that pellets are especially convenient to handle and feed-- a major reason for their growing popularity.

Kolari said steers getting pelleted hay and ground ear corn in Rosemount trials gained 2.09 pounds per day, compared to 1.83 for animals fed long hay and ground ear corn. But two other feeding combinations--corn pellets with long hay and both corn and hay pellets--didn't increase gains nearly as much.

As a result, the gain increases were not big enough to be considered important. However, Kolari said the trends do show need for more research on the question.

Pelleting also had little effect on daily feed intake, efficiency of feed use and margin over feed costs. Feed intake varied from 19.2 pounds dry matter per head daily for those getting both hay and corn pellets to 21.03 for steers on pelleted hay and ground ear corn.

Feeding both hay and corn pellets did result in 9 percent less feed per 100 pounds gain.

(more)

add 1 pelleting

Cattle were slow to eat pellets at the start of the trial, but Kolari said that could have been because the animals had an appetite for ground ear corn, fed previously.

These studies covered a 144-day feeding period. Regardless of how it was fed, the ration consisted of as much corn as the cattle would eat, 4 pounds of hay and 1.5 pounds linseed meal per head daily. The steers ate 15 pounds corn silage per head daily for the first 88 days on trial.

Summarizing other research on pelleting around the country, Kolari said:

* In general, high roughage rations benefit more from pelleting than rations high in energy (like corn or other grain). A pelleted ration shouldn't have more than a third grain, to get the most advantage. Also, pelleting pays more for low quality than for high quality roughage.

* Pelleting apparently doesn't make roughage more digestible. The reason some animals on pellets gain more is probably more total feed intake; pellets move through the digestive tract faster. Finely ground hay, like in pellets, apparently has a faster rate of digestibility than baled or chopped hay.

* Feeding high-energy pelleted rations often increases feed efficiency, but doesn't always increase weight gains. Also, when fed as a major portion of the ration, high-energy feed pellets tend to decrease feed intake.

* Pelleted hay is more compact and less dusty. Some researchers feel this is more important than reduction in bulk in stimulating feed intake.

* Feed handling and storage are simplified by pelleting, but feed cost per unit of gain has varied widely between pelleted and unpelleted rations. The future of pelleting roughage and pelleting complete cattle feeds therefore depends mostly on processing costs.

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B-3689-pjt

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

* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Wednesday, Sept. 23 *

STILBESTROL NEEDN'T AFFECT BEEF CARCASSES

ROSEMOUNT--Beef producers can definitely feed stilbestrol to steers--or implant it--without lowering carcass quality, a University of Minnesota livestock researcher said today.

But he added that an overdose of the material can cause a carcass quality reduction.

W. J. Aunan said at the Beef-Grassland Field Day that steers fed 10 milligrams of stilbestrol per head daily in recent experiments had as high quality carcasses as did steers fattened without the synthetic hormone.

There was also no loss in quality from implanting steers with 24 milligrams of stilbestrol, according to Aunan. However, steers implanted with 36 milligrams had lower grading carcasses than steers getting either 10 milligrams daily or none at all.

Effect of stilbestrol on carcass quality has been a major question recently among beef men. Stilbestrol can increase gains by 10 percent or more in steers. It can be fed or implanted in the base of the animal's ear when started on feed.

Aunan summarized four University steer fattening trials which show that:

* Steers fed 10 milligrams of stilbestrol daily and animals implanted with 24 milligrams dressed out as high as steers getting none of the material.

(more)

add 1 effect of stilbestrol on carcass

* Carcasses from stilbestrol-fed or implanted steers showed no more cooler shrink than did carcasses from untreated steers.

* Stilbestrol feeding or implanting caused no lack of firmness or dark color of lean meat tissue in the carcass.

* Steers being fattened under either method of stilbestrol use should be fed the normal length of time, if the cattleman wants the steers to reach the same grade as they would without stilbestrol. Grade may go down, though, if the animals go to market too soon.

A. R. Schmid, agronomist, and P. M. Burson, soils scientist, said 1958 and '59 trials show that beef production and returns on pasture are best when the pasture is renovated, limed, fertilized and seeded to a good legume-grass mixture.

However, they added, using manure and nitrogen on grass--without renovating--is a big help on pastures too steep or stony or which can't be dug up for some other reason.

During the past year, they found that steers on renovated and fertilized pasture returned \$54.61 per acre above costs. Returns were \$45.27 per acre where extra nitrogen was applied without renovating, and \$38.83 where pasture got manure, phosphorus and potash, but no nitrogen and was not renovated.

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B-3690-pjt

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
September 28 or later

FARM FILLERS

Don't let your corn crib become a boarding house for rats and mice. These pests ruin a lot of corn, making it unfit for human food and sometimes even for livestock feed. Here are some tips from John Lofgren, University of Minnesota extension entomologist: Put cribs on piers or rat-proof foundations, so the rodents can't find shelter under the building. Use hardware cloth and galvanized flashing on places where rodents might otherwise gnaw through. Then clean out other places where rodents might live, use poison bait, and you'll save more corn.

* * * *

Electronic computers may be the brains of the future for the dairy business. At last report 316 state dairy herds were handled through the central machine processing center for DHIA records. Extension dairyman Ralph Wayne at the University says Yellow Medicine county leads with 37 herds using the system.

* * * *

If you spot insects robbing you of valuable grain, better fumigate right away. University entomologists say grain fumigants are much more effective when grain temperature is above 65 or 70 degrees. Make the bins tight and level out the grain when you're fumigating. And be careful: Fumigants can be dangerous.

* * * *

Agribusiness (that's farming and all business related to it) is becoming more of an off-the-farm activity than ever. Between 1948 and the mid-1950's, income and employment from farming went down 30 percent in Minnesota, while income and employment from off-farm agricultural enterprises rose more than 40 percent. According to University farm economists, total agribusiness employment dropped from 44.8 to 39.4 percent of the total Minnesota labor force.

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

* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Wednesday, Sept. 23 *

IMPORTANCE OF EVERGREEN TREE CARE NOTED AT FIELD DAY

CLOQUET--Every dollar a Christmas tree grower invests in tree shearing or "budding" can mean an extra \$25 when the trees go to market.

A University of Minnesota forester made that statement this afternoon at the annual Tree Farm Field Day at the Cloquet Forest Experiment station.

Donald P. Duncan said one way to get this return is to remove the large buds on the ends of every lateral branch that has three or more small buds. Do this in early spring when the tree is 5 or 6 years old, Duncan said. It costs less than a cent a tree, but it can make the tree more dense and better shaped, so it will sell at the next higher grade a year or two later and bring 25 cents more.

Shearing the trees is all right, too; like budding, it improves quality.

Importance of quality showed up in a survey of buyers at Christmas tree lots in December, 1957. Duncan said 69 percent of all persons interviewed at a Minneapolis lot wanted a dense foliage, and more than half wanted a flaring taper--wide at the bottom. Also, there was a tendency for young people to prefer medium-height trees, rather than taller ones.

Forester Walter Wallin said current research could result in jack pine lumber becoming more acceptable for building. The problem, he said, is that some jack pine lumber warps when it dries. If a two-by-four contains 18 percent moisture when put in a building, it may dry down to 8 percent later on. If it warps while drying, a bulge may appear in the wall and require expensive repair. For this reason, jack pine, common as it is, doesn't rate very high in the building industry.

University foresters are testing jack pine lumber in kilns--pre-drying it to the moisture level at which the lumber would remain in a building. They intend to learn whether so much of the lumber warps during the drying that it would need to be graded. If only two or three of every 100 members warps, grading wouldn't be necessary. But construction workers could then spot and discard the warped pieces and they would cause no problem at all.

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

Immediate release
(with mat)

NEW 4-H AGENT ON U STAFF

Appointment of Mrs. Lois Ross, former Goodhue county home agent, to the state 4-H club staff at the University of Minnesota has been announced by Skuli Rutford, director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Mrs. Ross has been home agent in Goodhue county for two years, with headquarters in Red Wing. Before going to Goodhue county she taught home economics in Hibbing high school for two years and in Mapleton for two years.

She received her B. S. degree from Mankato State college in 1953. She has done graduate study at Iowa State university and Colorado State university during summer sessions.

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B-3692-jbn

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1959

To all counties
For immediate use

DEMAND IN 1960
TO BE STRONG
FOR FARM PRODUCTS

What's going to happen to farm prices during the coming year?

Martin Christiansen and Luther Pickrel, extension economists at the University, say two things are certain:

First, farm products will continue to be in good demand.

Second, as in the past, prices farmers receive will be greatly influenced by supplies. And increased marketings of livestock will boost these supplies and there will most likely be a decline in farm cash income.

The U. S. economy continued to grow during 1959. Gross national product (value of all goods and services produced) reached \$476.8 billion during the first half, for a \$44 billion increase over the first half of 1958, a recession year.

There were increases in demand, personal consumption, government expenditures and private investment, with the last category making the greatest gain--\$20.9 billion over the first half of 1958.

Christiansen and Pickrel say U. S. disposable income (income after taxes) increased by \$58 per person per year from 1958 to 1959.

State and local governments accounted for \$4.3 billion of the \$7.4 billion increase in government purchases.

Employment reached a new record high of 67.3 million in June, 1959, and should continue to improve.

Heavy supplies of most farm commodities during the first half of 1959 resulted in lower cash income than in the same period of 1958. Farm marketing volume went up 3 percent and prices dropped about 3 percent. This trend will most likely continue during the coming year.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
September 28 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

MORE PROTEIN
DOESN'T IMPROVE
HOG CARCASS VALUE

Boosting the protein content of the ration isn't a profitable way to produce a leaner pig.

Experimental results vary, but in general they show that percent of protein in a hog's diet has little effect on carcass quality.

For example, livestock researcher A. B. Salmela at the University of Minnesota's North Central Experiment station last year compared different levels of protein and carcass quality.

Hogs getting 18 percent protein from start to 100 pounds and 15 percent from then to market did have a slight increase in yield of the four lean cuts of slaughter weight of the pigs, compared to 14 and 11 percent protein levels. The effect disappeared, though, when it was figured as percentage yield of the four lean cuts of the cold carcass. There was also a difference in loin eye area at the 10th rib; pigs on the high protein level had .39 square inches more area.

No other measures of carcass quality, such as backfat thickness, were affected by difference in protein level.

The same experiment showed that arsenic compounds did not increase in gains, feeding efficiency, or carcass quality.

At the Southern experiment station, Waseca, Kenneth Miller found no improvement in any measure of carcass quality from feeding higher protein levels. Similar results occurred in work by Harley Hanke at the West Central experiment station, Morris.

St. Paul campus livestock scientists R. E. Comstock, W. E. Rempel, R. J. Meade and L. E. Hanson also took part in this research.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1959

To all counties
For use immediately

OUTLOOK BRIGHTER FOR LAMB FEEDING

With lighter and lower-priced feeder lambs available, lamb feeding should be a more profitable business during the coming year. And there won't be much change in the picture for farm flock owners.

So say three University of Minnesota extension men--Kenneth Thomas, farm management specialist, R. E. Jacobs, livestock specialist, and Kenneth Egertson, marketing economist.

They point out that the 1959 lamb crop was only 2 percent larger than last year. So slaughter lamb prices may, at best, equal those of a year earlier until October. After that, there shouldn't be as much of a November-December decline as there was in 1958.

During the past winter, profits from feeding lambs were the lowest in many years. Slaughter prices started to drop as soon as most feeder lambs were bought, hitting a low or around \$19 in January.

Feeder lamb prices should stay below last fall, because of more lambs available, poorer range conditions than 1958, and because lamb feeders are more cautious after an unprofitable feeding year. Good and choice feeder lambs at Omaha are now \$3 to \$4 under last year.

As for the farm flock the specialists expect only a gradual further increase in sheep production. They base that prediction on regional inventory trends, range conditions, and the fact that lamb prices haven't gone up as much as cattle prices have. Therefore, lamb prices should remain fairly steady over the next few years.

On Jan. 1, 1959, there were 4 percent more stock sheep on farms compared to a year earlier, for an increase of about a million head. More than half this increase was in ewes a year old and older, and about a third was ewe lambs. Total numbers, though are still far below World War II levels.

Government incentive payments on wool will continue for at least another three

add 1 sheep outlook

years. The incentive price for 1959-60 marketing is staying at the 62-cent level. Rates in 1960 will be determined when the average price for wool marketed during the 1959-60 season becomes known.

The specialists tell flock owners that early lambing and early summer marketing of creep-fed lambs is an important key to success.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
September 28 or later

USE SYSTEMICS
THIS FALL TO
CONTROL GRUBS

Cattle grub control has changed to a fall job--for farmers using systemic insecticides.

There are two different chemicals available, according to John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota. "Co-Ral," used as a spray, is one. The other is ronnel (sold as "Trolene") which is given orally as a bolus.

Both materials are all right, and either one should be used before the end of November.

Systemic insecticides kill the young grubs before they reach the backs of the cattle and before they have a chance to ruin the flesh and hides.

If you use Co-Ral, mix the spray at 16 pounds of the 25 percent wettable powder in 100 gallons of water. Apply the spray thoroughly. Use enough pressure so the animals' skin is wet.

For Trolene, give one bolus for each 300 pounds of body weight. Administer it carefully, with a standard bolting gun.

With either Co-Ral or Trolene, treat the animal only once and at least 60 days before slaughter. Also, neither chemical should be used on producing milk cows.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For release week of
September 28 or after

DECIDE NOW
WHAT TO DO
IF FIRE HITS

What would you do if a fire started in your home? Last year 1,100 homes burned in our country, over 100 of them were on Minnesota farms.

National Fire Prevention week, Oct. 4-10, is a good time for families to decide what they would do if a fire started and then conduct a family fire drill, suggests Home Agent _____.

The National Fire Prevention association advises planning at least two exits from every room in the house. Train every member in your family, even the youngest, in use of the escape routes.

Know the telephone number of the fire department and post it near the phone. A telephone installed in the barn is a good safeguard against a home fire that leaves you phoneless. Also, give the fire department exact directions how to get to your farm.

Get everyone out of the house as soon as a fire is detected. Don't take time to dress children.

Don't open a hot door. Get out of the room by another exit, but don't jump from upper windows. Wait for the fire department.

Crawl near the floor if you have to go through heavy smoke. Even the smallest fire can give off deadly smoke and fire gases.

Never go back into a burning building.

To reduce your chances of ever having to use the above information keep your home free of fire hazards. Regularly inspect your home and cooperate with 4-H'ers who periodically conduct fire hazard checks.

It is good fire-prevention sense never to leave children alone in your home. If you are gone, instruct the baby sitter in your escape plans. Be sure she knows how to get in touch with the fire department, parents, doctors and police.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For release week of
September 28 or after

FIRE PREVENTION
STRESSED DURING
NATIONAL WEEK

Your home may burn this year. Last year, over a hundred Minnesota farm homes did.

But don't panic, there's plenty that you as a 4-H'er can do.

Start by participating in the 4-H farm fire program, says 4-H Club Agent

_____ . The records of Martha McCrory, 14, Glenwood and Ted Lorch, 16, Rochester, 1959 farm fire safety contest winners, show that 4-H'ers can contribute much to fire safety.

Periodic fire checks are a good safeguard against fire hazards. See where your mother stores matches, oiled cloths, dust mops. Matches and little Sally are as combustible a combination as oiled cloths in closed closets. Check the attic, basement and garage for piles of rubbish. Do the household lighting circuits in your home have 15-ampere fuses?

Thirty-seven years ago President Warren G. Harding named the week of the anniversary of the great Chicago fire as the first National Fire Prevention week. This year the week extends from October 4-10.

During this week take a critical look around and see how many fire hazards are threatening the security of your home. The week also is a good time to start your 4-H fire prevention work. Farm and Home inspection sheets, instruction bulletins, hazard tags and safety films are available at your county extension office.

-sah-

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
September 28 or after

COUNTY 4-H'ERS
TO JUNIOR
LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____ county 4-H livestock winners will compete in
(no. write out)
the 41st annual Junior Livestock show in South St. Paul, October 5-8.

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

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

Entry day is Monday, October 5. Livestock judging will begin on Tuesday for swine and sheep and continue through Wednesday for beef.

Tours of various St. Paul industries will be conducted for 4-H'ers on the days they do not exhibit.

The 4-H'ers will be guests of the South St. Paul Civic and Commerce association at the Hollywood Theater party Monday night and a 4-H roundup program at the South St. Paul high school, Tuesday night.

High point of the week will be the presentation of winners' awards at the Wednesday evening banquet, Hotel Lowry. Banquet hosts are the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce and Junior Chamber of Commerce.

At the annual sale, starting at 1:15 p.m., Thursday, October 8, 70 top beeves, 50 top lambs, 30 top barrows and 2 top trios of lambs will be sold publicly. Twin Cities and state businessmen support the 4-H sale.

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

Animals not sold at the public auction will be sold by commission companies to packers. Four-H owners will have the opportunity to observe this market practice.

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

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

Special to the Extension Service Review

September 24, 1959

THE FARM FORUM: ONE APPROACH TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS EDUCATION

by Luther Pickrel and Phillip J. Tichenor

The New England Town Hall idea - with a little streamlining - has had a thorough workout in Minnesota.

In the Gopher State, it's called the "Farm-City Forum" and it has turned out to be one good approach - though only one - to public affairs education.

While it varies from one place to the next, two things about the forum have stayed the same: First, local citizens hear professional specialists discuss top local and national issues. Second, everybody at the forum can ask these specialists any questions they like - no matter how pointed or how controversial.

Public affairs is a three-pronged proposition, in terms of a program. It must provide training for county agents, training for rural leaders, and direct work with the public.

The forum helps with all three. But it's not a program in itself. Rather, it's one device that can fit in nicely as a part of an overall program involving a variety of approaches. The forum is, though, a good ice-breaker; it stimulates among many people an interest that might not have existed before. Besides, it gives farmers and townspeople something rare - it brings them together with University experts representing a variety of disciplines - political science, home economics and family life, economics, agricultural economics, sociology and others.

In Minnesota, like many other areas, the problem was this: More and more farmers, consumers and local businessmen were finding they needed to be better informed. To be successful

and durable, a representative government depends on well-informed citizens. People need more facts and better understanding of fundamental principles as a basis for making decisions.

Evidence of this need cropped up everywhere. County agents got scores of requests for information. State specialists heard about it. Questions came to educators, public officials, and farm leaders as well. Some queries were from individuals, some were from organizations.

In other words, the whole forum program grew from the local level. People wanted to know the strengths and weaknesses of current and proposed agricultural programs. They wanted more dope on the farm situation and other public issues facing them. The forum seemed to be one logical approach; and Minnesota extension workers gave it a whirl, starting in the 1956-57 winter.

About 30 forums were held around the state during that and the following winter. Some 9,000 people attended, averaging nearly 200 or 250 persons at each.

As an example of how an individual forum took shape, let's look at one held in Worthington. A group of local farm and civic leaders in fall, 1957, asked Nobles county agent Ross Huntsinger to set up a forum. He agreed to coordinate one.

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

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

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

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

A suggested circular letter to local farm families.

A mimeographed poster for local use.

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

Mats and biographical material of all speakers.

A suggested letter to newspaper editors telling about the event.

A well-rounded slate of speakers appeared at the forum January 23, 1958. Each speaker covered a specific topic between 10 a.m. and noon or 2:30 p.m.

Whenever possible arrangements were made to serve lunch in the same or an adjacent building. Eating together gives members of the group a chance to exchange ideas on the material presented, to visit informally about related issues and it also provides an opportunity for the guest speakers to meet the local people. All of this contributes to a more constructive discussion period.

After the speakers at the Worthington forum finished in mid-afternoon, a barrage of questions came from the floor. One of them: "Why should American farmers trade with the same foreign countries which compete with us?"

Some others: "Why are milk prices lower here than in other areas? Should tariffs be lowered or raised? Where and how are farm prices determined? How does the Middle East situation affect farmers in Nobles county?"

Panel members answered the questions directly and as completely as time allowed. And

naturally enough, some of the issues were kicked around for quite a while. General reception for the forum was well represented by the Worthington Daily Globe in an editorial the next day:

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

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

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

A southern Minnesota weekly said the forum was "thought-provoking, beneficial and educational, and should be repeated."

A Minneapolis daily newspaper, pointing out the wealth of questions on Middle East and European policy which farmers were asking at the forums, concluded: "Obviously, foreign policy problems are becoming less and less foreign to more and more Minnesotans."

Originally, the forums were mid-day programs, starting about 10 a.m. with a noon lunch in the meeting hall or nearby, and winding up around 3:30 p.m. The trouble with this was that too few small businessmen could attend during these hours. So some of the later forums have been scheduled in the evening, starting at about 6:30 over a meal. The presentation then begins at 7:30

and each speaker is limited to 20 minutes. This way, there is still an hour and a half for discussion.

A few points on the forums should be made clear. The forum meeting itself yields only part of the value of this approach. If handled properly, the preliminary work with agents is a training help. It helps develop an understanding and confidence in this part of their program. Work with farm leaders on such a forum brings up a chance to establish new contacts, and improve relations with these people.

A community-wide forum brings local leaders together and makes them better acquainted with extension and its work, and follow-up work by newspaper, radio, television and word-of-mouth reporting reaches a wide, diverse audience throughout the community.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1959

SPECIAL
To all counties
For use immediately

COMBINE ADJUSTING SAVES SOYBEANS

A poorly-adjusted combine could mean a harvesting loss of 2 bushels from every acre of soybeans.

That's a big loss in a crop that does well to produce 25 bushels per acre. Don Bates, extension farm engineer, and William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, say careful attention to the machine can prevent much of it.

Ohio State University men recently surveyed soybean combines operating on 29 farms. They found that on the average, each farmer was losing 160 pounds of beans per acre, or 2 bushels.

Biggest loss -- 120 pounds per acre on the average -- had to do with the cutter bar. In some cases the beans were too low and the bar and reels set too high to cut and pick up all the beans. Some beans shattered off when hit by the reels. And some stalks fell over, or were pushed aside as the combine moved along.

Second category of losses occurred in threshing inside the combine -- mostly because of incorrect cylinder speed. Many beans go through with the straw, without being removed or the pods shelled.

Combine cylinder speed needs to be adjusted often during the day. As moisture goes down, the cylinder speed should be reduced to avoid overthreshing.

Suppose you start combining at 16 percent moisture. Check the beans before going very long. If some are cracked, the cylinder is going too fast. Then adjust it later in the day as the beans dry out more. Follow your operator's guide for specific instructions on combining soybeans.

There's no use in starting too early in the day. The Ohio men found that beginning before 10 a.m. itself caused a 2 bushel loss. Beans are tough early in the day and the pods don't come off easily. And combining after 8 p.m. brings up the same trouble.

A note on moisture: beans shouldn't have more than 14 percent moisture, if they are to be stored more than a month.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTRY STUDENT RECEIVES M & O PAPER COMPANY FELLOWSHIP

A *graduate* research fellowship has been awarded to Richard R. Weyrick, a 1953 graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry by the Minnesota and Ontario Paper company.

This is the second year of the award to Weyrick, according to George Amidon, woodlands director for the M & O Paper company, and F. H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry.

Weyrick will conduct research studies on a "continuous forest inventory system," under the direction of M. P. Meyer, associate professor of forestry, and Jim Shiue, assistant professor of forestry.

Now in its 14th year, the M. & O fellowship provides for forest research on state, county and privately owned lands, including those of the Minnesota & Ontario Paper company.

Research work by past fellowship winners has covered disease control in black spruce, development of reproduction in spruce and balsam fir, determination of logging damage in various types of tree stands and continuous forest inventory techniques.

Following graduation in 1953, Weyrick was employed by the U. S. Forest Service in California. He was timber management and fire control assistant on the Mt. Hebron National Forest. Prior to enrolling at the Minnesota School of Forestry, Weyrick attended Itasca Junior college at Coleraine for one year. He also served in the U. S. Army as an instructor in guided missile handling equipment for two years.

He is a native of Grand Rapids, Minn.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

HOWARD LAKE STUDENT WINS FFA FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIP

Dana Lee Allen, Howard Lake, agricultural education sophomore at the University of Minnesota, has been named to receive a \$750 scholarship from the Minnesota Future Farmers of America foundation.

According to Milo Peterson, head of the University's department of agricultural education, Allen will receive \$250 for each of the next three academic years.

The award was based on capacity for leadership, scholastic ability, practical farm experience, personality and interest in teaching agriculture in the public schools of Minnesota.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1959

SPECIAL

* For use during week of Sept. 28 only *

CORN, SOYBEANS
TO BE FEATURED
AT ROSEMOUNT DAY

Corn and soybeans--when to plant them and which varieties to plant--will be featured this Friday afternoon, Oct. 2, at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

The event will be the Corn and Soybean Day, at which farmers can hear the latest research on ways to get bigger profits from these crops.

About 80 commercial corn hybrids will be on display and husked out, in side-by-side comparisons. Yield data will be published in a University publication this winter.

Nine recommended soybean varieties will also be on display.

How date of planting affects maturity of both corn and soybeans will be shown by other research. Farmers can see soybeans planted on May 14 and 29 and June 29, and corn planted May 14 and 29.

Other features of the day will be a comparison of 3 sorghum varieties planted May 29, plots of dwarf corn and 7 different weed control plots.

Research reports will be made by six University scientists and extension men: George Blake, soil physicist; Richard Behrens, J. W. Lambert and Robert Peterson, agronomists; Curt Overdahl, extension soils specialist; and Harley Otto, extension agronomist.

C. O. Quie, Dakota county agent, will preside.

The program starts at 12:45 p.m. at the Rosemount station farm shop.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1959

* For release at 2 p.m. *
* Friday, September 25 *

FAMILY EATING AND BUYING HABITS CHANGING

Overnutrition is becoming as serious a health problem as undernutrition in the United States today, according to a University of Minnesota dietitian.

Nutritionists are keenly aware of the poor diets among teenagers, mothers-to-be, senior citizens and low-income groups, Annette Gormican, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, told the closing session of the Minnesota Public Health conference at Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis (Fri. afternoon). At the same time, however, nutritionists are becoming increasingly concerned with such evidences of overnutrition as overweight and heart disease, she declared.

Recent surveys show that our eating habits are changing. Though our national diet has improved over the years, some of the changes in eating habits may not be beneficial, such as increased per capita consumption of fats. The sedentary life most Americans lead has reduced their calorie requirements. Yet the prevalence of overweight is evidence that many are taking in more calories than their bodies need for health, Miss Gormican said.

Buying habits, too, are changing as a result of the trend toward casual indoor eating and entertaining, outdoor barbecues and picnics. Among fastest growing food sales last year were barbecue sauces, spices, potato chips, ready whipped cream, cooking and salad oils. She cited as interesting from the standpoint of modern living and eating habits the growth in use of potato chips for which Americans spent 438 million dollars in 1958--a 2,000 percent increase over the period 1938-55. "Potato chips are edging^{out} the mashed potato as standard fare in family menus," Miss Gormican said.

Public health personnel and members of the food industry can make an important contribution toward improving family diets through more effective nutrition education, she declared. She urged them to:

- . Cooperate in promoting desirable mass communications about food and nutrition. Sound food advertising is an effective medium for nutrition education.
- . Work to eliminate food faddism and false conceptions about food and nutrition.
- . Encourage food processors to deliver new products that will contribute to better nutrition.
- . Encourage more food and nutrition research.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1959

Immediate release

MINN. GIRL CHOSEN TO ATTEND WORLD FAIR IN INDIA

A Minnesota 4-H member, 18-year-old Patricia Bottomley of Winnebago, is one of eight top-ranking 4-H'ers who will represent rural youth of America at the first World Agriculture fair in New Delhi, India, Dec. 11, 1959 to Feb. 14, 1960.

The other seven 4-H'ers named as American representatives at the fair are from New York, Tennessee, Hawaii, Connecticut, Florida, California and Michigan. Announcement of the selection of the young people was made by Nathaniel Knowles, general manager, U. S. Exhibit, New Delhi World Agriculture fair.

Another Minnesota 4-H member, Karle Erickson, Rush City, is one of eight chosen as alternates.

The 4-H'ers were named from 75 nominees proposed by 43 states. They were selected for exceptional project records, leadership qualities, good citizenship, ability to demonstrate their 4-H methods to others and for their musical and entertainment talents.

"The group chosen is typical of both 4-H work and our American culture," according to E. W. Aiton, 4-H leader on the Federal Extension staff and member of the selection committee. Aiton is a former member of the Minnesota state 4-H club staff.

Miss Bottomley won one of the top honors given to 4-H'ers in the state when she was picked as one of four delegates to the National 4-H conference in

(more)

add 1 Minn. girl to India fair

Washington, D. C., in June. In the summer of 1958 she was crowned Miss Faribault county in the 4-H dress revue and later, at the Minnesota State Fair, was selected an attendant to the state 4-H dress revue queen. In 1956 she was a 4-H delegate to Mississippi in the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H exchange program. She has received recognition for her achievements in the 4-H sheep project, as well as in home economics projects. She has completed her freshman year in the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

The 4-H delegates will be accompanied by Chauncey P. Lang, a former state 4-H club leader in Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Lang. Also in the group will be a home agent from Wisconsin, Eileen Niedermeier, and a county agricultural agent from Georgia, Forrest B. Salter. The home agent and agricultural agent will staff a simulated county extension office in the United States portion of the World Agriculture fair.

At the fair the United States will demonstrate its newest techniques in agricultural research, production and marketing. An exhibit occupying about five acres will feature displays and demonstrations showing graphically the productivity of American agriculture.

Among activities of the American 4-H'ers at the fair will be to show and tell about their farm, home, community and other projects and the part youth can play in improving family living and furthering the economic development of agricultural resources.

The 4-H youth will also entertain visitors to the fair with vocal and instrumental music and with American folk dances.

From 3 to 4 million people are expected to attend the first World Agriculture fair which is sponsored by the National Organization of the Farmers of India and supported by the Indian government. The fair will tie in with the world-wide General Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1959

Immediate release

STATE 4-H ACHIEVEMENT WINNER CROWNED

Nineteen-year-old Ronald Kelsey, Lewisville, is the new state 1959 4-H health achievement winner.

Ronald was crowned during the annual state 4-H Health camp at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological station in Itasca State park, Sept. 20-23.

Ronald received the honor for his contributions toward more healthful living in his community and in his family. He is one of nine children. As health winner, Ronald will receive an expense-paid trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in late November.

Health has played an important role throughout the 11 years that Ronald has been a club member. This past year he has been health chairman of his local club, the Fieldon Rustlers. During his term in office, Ronald has enrolled every member of his club in health, has encouraged nutritious lunches at the club meetings, and has been instrumental in starting club health activities.

An active 4-H'er, Ronald also serves as librarian of his local club and president of the Watonwan county 4-H federation. This year he has participated in various 4-H projects and activities including safety, conservation, soil conservation, corn, grain crops, potatoes and junior leadership. Ronald has won State Fair trips for five consecutive years. This year he won a blue ribbon on his demonstration "Scat to Rats." He won second place in the county radio speaking contest last year and has been awarded the 4-H key award.

Outside of 4-H Ronald has been a Boy Scout since 1951, achieving the rank of Eagle Scout in 1957. He is also active in FFA and in his church.

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B-3695-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 24, 1959

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

TODD COUNTY FARMER APPLIES NITROGEN ON ALFALFA

CLARISSA, MINN.--Ray LaVoie, who farms 358 acres near here, has been trying something a bit different on his alfalfa--annual nitrogen top-dressing.

To some farmers, this probably sounds like "taking coals to Newcastle." But Ray has good reason for it. As he puts it, "Soil tests show that my land is generally low in nitrogen. In fact, it seems as though it needs more than the alfalfa plants can actually supply. Where I've used the fertilizer, I've taken as much as 4 tons of hay per acre in one season--compared to 3 tons or less from unfertilized alfalfa."

Getting response from nitrogen on alfalfa is unusual. Although nitrogen application generally isn't recommended on alfalfa, University of Minnesota soils specialists are checking into the situation. They say that if you think alfalfa needs extra nitrogen, start by fertilizing small strips as a check.

Ray applies about 100 pounds of 33-0-0 to his alfalfa in early spring--and usually tries to keep an alfalfa stand for four years. He's been using fertilizer to boost returns from all crops for almost 20 years--but tested soil for the first time last year. Now, though, Ray's a firm believer in soil testing and will be testing several samples again this fall during the Minnesota Fall Soil Sample Roundup.

When Ray began fertilizing his oats according to soil test recommendations, he pulled down \$2 to \$3 extra return for every fertilizer dollar.

"On my oats, I used 200 pounds of 6-12-24--which I mixed myself here on the farm--per acre as a broadcast treatment. And it really produced results. I know that I got at least 30 bushels per acre more because of the fertilizer. One small field, for example, went about 100 bushels.

"The fertilizer in this case cost about \$6 an acre. And that investment must have returned itself at least two or three times in increased yield. That's only part of the story, too. I should get a better legume stand--and better hay yields next year."

Ray also fertilizes his corn heavily, but, again, based on soil test results.

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B-3696-jrm

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1959

Special

* For release Monday, *
* September 28 *

DESPITE STRONG DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, FARM INCOME WILL DECLINE -- 1st in a series

Even though demand for farm products will continue strong, farm cash income will most likely decline somewhat during the coming year.

One reason, say University of Minnesota extension economists, is prospects for heavy livestock marketings and lower beef and hog prices. And as in the past, prices received by farmers will be greatly influenced by supplies.

Martin Christiansen and Luther Pickrel point out that the U. S. economy continued to grow during 1959. Gross national product (value of all goods and services produced) reached \$476.8 billion during the first half, for a \$44 billion increase over the first half of 1958, a recession year.

There were increases in demand, personal consumption, government expenditures and private investment, with the last category making the greatest gain--\$20.9 billion over the first half of 1958. U. S. disposable income (income after taxes) increased by \$58 per person per year from 1958 to 1959.

State and local governments accounted for \$4.3 billion of the \$7.4 billion increase in government purchases.

Employment reached a new record high of 67.3 million in June, 1959, and should continue to improve.

Heavy supplies of most farm commodities during the first half of 1959 resulted in lower cash income to farmers than in the same period of 1958. Farm marketing volume went up 3 percent and prices dropped about 3 percent. This trend will most likely continue during the coming year.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1959

Special

* For release Tuesday, *
* September 29 *

CATTLE NUMBERS EXPAND PROFIT PROSPECTS DIM -- 2nd in a series

Unless feeder cattle prices decline this fall, beef producers are going to make below-average returns during the coming year.

The reasons: cattle numbers are still building up, and increased marketing in 1960 will cause slaughter prices to weaken. With plentiful feed, costs should average about the same as during the past feeding season.

Extension economists Hal Routhe and Paul Hasbargen, and livestock specialist R. E. Jacobs at the University of Minnesota, expect an increase of 5 million head of cattle during 1959. That's twice what's needed to match population growth.

Cattle slaughter in 1960 may be 8 percent greater than 1959, with increases expected in all types of cattle--steers, heifers, cows and calves.

For the next couple of months, the extension men expect marketings to increase according to the seasonal pattern, but above a year earlier. Biggest increase will be in fed steers, but cow slaughter will continue low.

Normally, the specialists explain, price declines start in the 4th year of the cattle. For this cycle, though, they look for a drop in 1960--the third year--because of the rapid build-up of steers and heifers. In fact, if the present expansion rate continues, profit prospects for feeders will be extremely dim for the 1962-64 period.

During the first two years of the current cattle cycle, heifer numbers have gone up by 26 percent and steers by more than 18 percent. This is a greater change than registered in any other cycle on record.

The specialists advise beef men to buy feeder cattle with care--especially those of lower grades for longer feeding. Unless feeder prices decline from Sept. 1 levels, the specialists see lower profits in the year ahead. However, for the experienced feeder this is not the year to drop out of cattle feeding. Margins should cover feed, interest and cash costs.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1959

Special
* * * * *
* For release Wednesday, *
* September 30 *
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LOWER HOG RETURNS EXPECTED FOR 1960 -- 3rd in a series

Hog prices will sink pretty low this fall, though not as far as they did in 1955. But unless hog producers take it easy on fall and early 1960 farrowings, the bottom will really drop out of the business next year.

Extension economist Kenneth Egertson and livestock specialist Raymond Arthaud at the University of Minnesota expect the low point this fall to go \$4 or \$5 under a year ago. But this would still be at least \$3 above the \$10 low of 1955.

They point out that 1959 has been a year of heavy hog marketing, which will probably carry through 1960. What will happen to 1960 hog prices? Economists expect 9 percent more pigs to be produced this summer and fall. If that prediction comes true, prices could go down to the point where there is no profit margin left for the average producer even during the first half of the year.

Profit prospects are also dim for late summer and fall of 1960--especially if you assume that 1960 spring farrowings won't adjust much. As was shown this year, the short-term demand for pork is highly inelastic; a small change in quantity can result in a much larger percentage change in price.

In 1959, for example, hog supplies went up by about 10 percent, but prices dropped almost a third from 1958 levels.

The 1959 marketing expansion was triggered by a 17 percent increase in 1958 summer and fall pig crops. And to top it off, producers farrowed 12 percent more hogs in spring 1959, than in the same period 12 months earlier.

In February 1959, slaughter was 25 percent above a year earlier. And from March through August, it stayed about 15 percent above 1958 levels.

There's one favorable trend: A greater proportion of the 1959 spring crop was born in the December-February period than ever before. Also, more pigs were born in the fall period than in past years. This means more of the spring pig crop hits the market between July and September than in earlier years. Then there is less pressure on prices in the late fall months.

Egertson and Arthaud advise producers to avoid overexpansion, and concentrate on turning out high quality hogs, marketed at acceptable weights.

With the pessimistic outlook, economists expect hog numbers to go down in 1960. But they caution farmers not to be too sure about that--not yet. There are two main reasons why producers may not reduce the spring pig crop: First, we're going to have heavy feed supplies. Second, there's always a lag in adjustment to unfavorable price rations.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1959

Special

* For release Thursday, *
* October 1 *

OUTLOOK BRIGHTER FOR LAMB FEEDING -- 4th in a series

With lighter and lower-priced feeder lambs available, lamb feeding should be a more profitable business during the coming year. And there won't be much change in the picture for farm flock owners.

So say three University of Minnesota extension men--Kenneth Thomas, farm management specialist, R. E. Jacobs, livestock specialist, and Kenneth Egertson, marketing economist.

They point out that the 1959 lamb crop was only 2 percent larger than last year. So slaughter lamb prices may, at best, equal those of a year earlier until October. After that, there shouldn't be as much of a November-December decline as there was in 1958.

During the past winter, profits from feeding lambs were the lowest in many years. Slaughter prices started to drop as soon as most feeder lambs were bought, hitting a low of around \$19 in January.

Feeder lamb prices should stay below last fall, because of more lambs available, poorer range conditions than 1958, and because lamb feeders are more cautious after an unprofitable feeding year. Good and choice feeder lambs at Omaha are now \$3 to \$4 under last year.

As for the farm flock the specialists expect only a gradual further increase in sheep production. They base that prediction on regional inventory trends, range conditions, and the fact that lamb prices haven't gone up as much as cattle prices have. Therefore, lamb prices should remain fairly steady over the next few years.

On Jan. 1, 1959, there were 4 percent more stock sheep on farms compared to a year earlier, for an increase of about a million head. More than half this increase was in ewes a year old and older, and about a third was ewe lambs. Total numbers, though, are still far below World War II levels.

Government incentive payments on wool will continue for at least another three years. The incentive price for 1959-60 marketing is staying at the 62-cent level. Rates in 1960 will be determined when the average price for wool marketed during the 1959-60 season becomes known.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1959

Special

* For release Friday *
* October 2 *

DAIRY PRICES TO STICK CLOSE TO SUPPORT LEVELS -- 5th in a series

As in the past, prices received by Minnesota dairy farmers--particularly for those selling milk manufacturing--will continue to stick close to support levels.

But there is some overall improvement in the dairy outlook: Total milk production is moving closer to balance with dairy products consumption. Evidence of this trend is the fact that government purchases of dairy products have declined during the past year.

According to Martin Christiansen, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota, total U. S. milk production declined by .6 percent in 1958, compared with 1957. Biggest reason was a drop in cow numbers--down 3.4 percent from 1957 to 1958. There was another 2.4 percent decrease in cow numbers in 1959.

For the first 8 months of 1959, milk production was about 800 million pounds or 1 percent below 1958. But Christiansen says that with heavy feed and roughage supplies, at least part of this reduction could be offset before the end of the year. For the entire year, though, U. S. production probably won't equal 1958.

Measured on a milk fat basis, per capita dairy products consumption in the nation is still 15 percent below the early 1930's. Biggest drop is in butter consumption, now averaging a little below 8.5 pounds per person. To some extent, this has been offset by increased demand for nonfat milk solids. People are eating more fluid milk and ice cream. This trend, coupled with the slightly reduced total milk production, resulted in cheese and butter production declining 2 and 5 percent respectively for the first half of 1959.

For the long term outlook, Christiansen expects average production per cow to continue to increase as it has for several years. Also, total milk production will most likely increase, since lower meat animal prices will mean that fewer dairy cows will be sold over the scales than occurred during the past 2 years.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 25, 1959

Special

* For release Saturday, *
* October 3 *

EGG OUTLOOK IS FOR POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENT -- 6th in a series

Egg production may be one of the most favorable farm enterprises in 1960, according to a University of Minnesota extension economist.

William H. Dankers says there is little indication that demand for eggs will strengthen; the difference is that fewer eggs will be produced. As early as Aug. 1, 1959, number of potential layers (all hens and pullets) on farms was down 5 percent from a year earlier. The spread is likely to become even wider by the end of the year.

Another point: with a comparatively low 1959 hatch, (7 percent down from 1958) a smaller percent of the total U. S. laying flock is made up of pullets. When this happens, total egg production goes down more rapidly during the laying year, as older layers are sold off or start taking a rest.

With a lower egg supply, Dankers expects prices to be as favorable, or even higher, by late fall 1959 as they were in the same period a year earlier. And they should definitely be higher in spring, 1960, than they were in the low price period of 12 months before.

Dankers adds, however, that "rate of lay" among U. S. hens is on the increase. It takes fewer layers to produce the necessary egg supply. On August 1, 1959, the rate was 56.1 eggs per 100 layers, compared to 54.9 in 1958.

Egg prices are normally higher from late summer until late fall and winter. Dankers says the producer who got his chicks early will be in position to make good profits. Best thing to do is get the birds into the laying house as soon as they are mature and ready to lay eggs.

In turkeys, Dankers see continued strong competition from chicken broiler meat, red meat and even meat substitutes. In spite of greater numbers of turkeys, total amount of turkey meat produced will be about the same because of a shift toward lighter breeds. And with strong, or even stronger, consumer purchasing power, the outlook for this fall and early winter is for turkey meat prices nearly the same or a bit higher than in late 1958 or early 1959. The favorable turkey prices of late 1959 and early 1960, however, will probably result in an increase in poults hatched and sold late in the year.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Sept. 25, 1959

Special to So. St. Paul Reporter

LOVE TAMES STEER

Love's the best medicine, especially with cattle, says 16-year-old Phyllis Nelson, Westbrook.

Nancy claims that because of the attention and care that she gave her steer, she had no trouble taming him. Keeping feed in front of the steer also helps tame him.

Nancy will be exhibiting her 1,100 pound steer at the Junior Livestock show.

#

4-H'ER GETS EARLY START IN SHEEP BUSINESS

Owning a flock of 19 sheep has given Dennis H. Fronz, 14, Bingham Lake, a head start in the sheep business.

The Cottonwood county 4-H'er will exhibit one of his animals at the Junior Livestock show.

#

TOP QUALITY LAMB DESPITE OPERATION

Hard luck didn't stop 15-year-old Nancy Raak, R.R. 10, South St. Paul, from raising a top quality market lamb.

Nancy's lamb was stepped on by a horse and had to have an operation for a ruptured abdominal wall.

She will be showing her fully recovered lamb at the Junior Livestock show.

-sah-

add one - Junior Livestock shorts

THREE POUNDS A DAY, JUST AVERAGE

A three-pound daily gain is average for the 4-H steer of Dean McKinny, 13, Granite Falls.

Dean fed his 910-pound animal a diet of corn and oats. He will exhibit the steer at the Junior Livestock show.

#

AN UNDERSTANDING STEER

Mary Halvorson, 15, Montevideo, claims to have an understanding calf.

"When I talk to him, he seems to understand what I say."

Mary's 975-pound understanding steer will be exhibited at the Junior Livestock show.

#

BACK AGAIN FOR THE 10TH TIME

Back again at the Junior Livestock show for the 10th time will be 19-year-old Jannath Rahn, Bingham Lake.

And trying for her 10th purple ribbon, Jannath will exhibit a 920-pound steer at this year's show.

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

#

add two - Junior Livestock shorts

THREE POINTS IN STEER RAISING

There are three important points to remember if you want to raise a top quality steer, according to 15-year-old Freeborn county 4-H'er, Sandra Cotter.

First, select a calf that is built low with short legs, broad back and broad rump.

Second, use correct feeding methods. The Oakland miss recommends shelled corn mixed with oats and concentrates, salt, fresh water and a little hay.

Third, exercise the steer regularly and start training early.

Sandra will exhibit her 1,050-pound steer, raised by the three-point plan, at the Junior Livestock show.

#

DON'T MIX SIZES

Keep the big pigs away from the small ones, advises 16-year-old Roger Sipple, Hayward.

The Freeborn county 4-H'er says that the small pigs will gain faster if they are kept separate. This way the large pigs won't have the chance to hog the feed.

Roger will exhibit a market barrow at the Junior Livestock show.

#

VETERAN PIG RAISER GIVES ADVICE

Bill Rentachler, 16, Lakefield, is an old hand at raising pigs. This is his seventh year in the pig project.

His advice to beginning pig raisers is to use strict sanitation practices and to feed well balanced rations.

Bill will exhibit a market barrow at the Junior Livestock show.

#

add three - Junior Livestock shorts

MR. CLEAN TO COMPLETE IN LIVESTOCK SHOW

"Mr. Clean", 200-pound pig of Barbara Burmester, 14, Caledonia, will try to match his predecessor "Champ" as he goes on exhibit at the Junior Livestock show.

"Champ" won a purple ribbon for Barbara at last year's show.

"Mr. Clean" gained 1 3/4 pounds a day on a diet of corn and concentrates.

#

OF LOVE/ANIMALS DEVELOPS FROM BEEF PROJECT

"I have learned to love animals and to know their nature," says a 13-year-old 4-H'er about the benefits of raising beef.

Sidney White, Stanchfield, added that the knowledge he gained from raising his 4-H beef animal will help him to be a better farmer later.

Sidney will show his 850-pound steer at the Junior Livestock show.

#

THERE'S ALWAYS MORE TO LEARN

Gary Hanson, 16, Haron Lake, discovered that even after seven years in the sheep project there were many things yet to learn about feeding his woolly little friends.

Gary overfed his market lamb, making the lamb quite sick.

"You always have more to learn," Gary says.

He will exhibit his market lamb at the Junior Livestock show.

#

add four- Junior Livestock shorts

218 MILES WORTH OF EXERCISE

Twelve-year-old Rodney Niemann, Verdi, figures that he and "Black Knight" his 1,150 pound steer, have walked 218 miles together.

Every morning and evening the two go on a half-mile hike.

The walk teaches "Black Knight" to lead and gives him exercise, Rodney says.

Rodney will exhibit "Black Knight" at the Junior Livestock show.

#

BEEF PROFITS FOOT COLLEGE BILL

Profits earned from the 4-H beef project will pay for two years of college, ~~amounting~~ for 19-year-old Adrian DeBoom, Aveca.

"Besides financial profit, livestock raising has also given me valuable experience," Adrian says.

He will exhibit a beef steer at the Junior Livestock show.

#

-sah-

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

LIVESTOCK, CORN AND SOYBEAN DAY TO BE HELD OCTOBER 8

About 500 farmers are expected to attend Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day at the University of Minnesota, West Central School and Experiment station, Morris, Oct. 8.

Topics for discussion in the morning will include swine breeding, feeding and marketing. The afternoon program will cover production and utilization of corn, soybeans and sorghum.

Two of the featured speakers will be R. J. Meade, University swine nutritionist, and Ken Majors, grain utilization specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Peoria, Illinois.

According to H. E. Hanke, animal husbandman at the Morris station, visitors will see three lots of hogs fed rations which were commonly used in 1910, 1930 and 1959. This demonstration has been conducted by the Cyrus high school FFA under the direction of Donald Walker, vocational agriculture instructor there.

Because of the extremely dry conditions this past summer, the experimental corn plots at the Morris station were harvested as silage and there will not be a tour as has been customary in the past.

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-pjt-

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 28, 1959

To counties (with mat)
in SE, SW and NW districts--
except for Hennepin and
Ramsey counties

HERE'S WAY TO
FIGURE PROFIT
ON 1960 BEEF

How much can _____ county beef men pay for feeder cattle this fall and still come out ahead?

That's a tough question, no doubt about it. But the above chart, from County Agent _____, will help give you an idea.

Here's how to use it: Let's say you're wondering whether to pay \$35 per hundred pounds for feeder calves this fall. Look down the left hand column on the chart above until you come to \$35. Then read across the same row to the figure under the middle arrow. This figure is \$26, the price those cattle will have to bring when fat to return you \$1.50 per hour for your labor--above all costs. That, normally, is a good profit. But the catch is clear: You still have to go on your own estimate of what the selling price will be next fall for feeders you're getting now.

This chart is based on average cost-and-return figures on beef cattle, as summarized in a publication, "Planning Your Cattle Feeding Program" by Hal Routhe, extension farm economist at the University of Minnesota. The figures are for 600 pounds of gain on feeder cattle bought as calves, and 500 pounds of gain on yearlings.

The publication is available in the county extension office.

Naturally, there will be some variation according to grade and performance in the feed lot. The above figures are for the average. Changes in feed prices could make a difference, too. Routhe figured corn at \$1.05 per bushel and current prices for protein supplement.

The outlook is for fat cattle to bring somewhat lower prices next fall. So keep that in mind when buying feeders this year. Then plan your feeding program to get each pound of gain as cheaply as possible. The man who buys carefully, keeps costs low and markets effectively will have the best chance for profit in 1960.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 29, 1959

Special to W. Polk Co.
(with mat)

MRS. RIFI
NEW HOME AGENT

Mrs. Marlys Thomson Rifi, Grand Forks, North Dakota, will join the West Polk county extension staff October 1 as home agent.

From July 1 to August 15 she served as assistant home agent in Marshall county, where she received training in extension methods and techniques.

In June she received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of North Dakota, with a major in home economics.

While in college she was a member of the Home Economics club and of Delta Delta Delta sorority.

As home agent Mrs. Rifi will direct the activities of the extension home program and will be responsible for the home economics phases of 4-H club work.

-jtn-

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1959

To all counties
For immediate use

FARM FILLERS

Pullets that are still in the laying range need to go into laying quarters soon. A good rule to follow is to house birds by the time they have reached 15-20 percent production, says Terry Kinney, University of Minnesota poultryman. But they should be in by the middle of October regardless of age. If birds aren't housed soon enough, more of them may lay their eggs on the floor.

* * *

A look at 1959 corn fields around Minnesota shows a lot of nitrogen shortage. And Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialist at the University, says extra nitrogen will be especially important next summer in corn fields that raised the same crop this year. Many nitrogen-short fields need 60-80 pounds actual nitrogen per acre. You can put it on this fall--in any form. In fact, fall-applications of nitrogen in low rainfall areas can mean better yields than June side-dressing. Don't forget phosphate and potash, either.

* * *

Minnesota's creamery industry is moving toward fewer and larger plants. In 1938, according to University economist E. Fred Koller, there were 875 butter plants in the state. By this year, there were only 460 plants manufacturing butter, for a decline of about 47 percent in 20 years. Total butterfat receipts per plant jumped from an average of 307,000 to nearly 700,000 pounds in the same period.

* * *

Dairy record keeping has come in for some fast figuring. Extension dairyman Ralph Wayne at the University says electronic computers used in DHIA work can make 25,000 calculations a second. And if you think that's fast, listen to this: manufacturers of these machines hope to soon market a unit that will make up to 200,000 calculations a second. What does this mean to the farmer? Better, more complete dairy records, says Wayne. They get back from the central office faster, too.

* * *

STATE 4-H HEALTH CAMP NEWS STORY

*Sponsored
file*

1959

General Instructions

I. Your reader probably knows nothing about health camp. He will want to find out in the first few paragraphs:

What the event was -- State 4-H Health camp

Where it was held -- University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological station in Itasca State Park

When it was held -- September 20 - 23

Who attended the camp -- 100 Minnesota 4-H'ers, all health achievement champions in their counties

Why you attended the camp --

II. Remember to:

1. organize your thoughts before writing.
2. identify the people mentioned in your news story. For example:
Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota, did ... etc.
3. use good grammar and spell all words correctly.
4. tell the most important facts first, the details second.
5. mail the story to your paper immediately after the camp. An old story is no story.

III. Facts: This is the seventh year that the camp has been sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association and the Minnesota Department of Health. The Folger Coffee company provides camp funds.

International Farm Youth Exchange guests are:

Miss Ehteram Bostandust, Iran

Mr. Odilon Juarez, Costa Rica

State Health achievement champions for 1959 are _____, name

_____, _____, and _____, _____, _____.
age town name age town

IV. Give Meat to Your Story. The reader wants to know what you learned, not just what you did.

Following are brief accounts of the material discussed in workshops.
(These are only outlines. You will need to fill-in the details.)

GOOD GROOMING FOR BETTER HEALTH -- Mrs. Dorothy Berg, public relations director for the Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association.

Good grooming and good health go together.

- a. Relaxation, exercise and posture are necessary for both.
- b. Daily cleanliness, a part of good grooming, also has a direct relation to the spread of communicable diseases.
- c. Care of hair and better health go hand in hand.
- d. A well groomed person has a natural and healthy look.
- e. Clothes serve a health function.
- f. Good food and dental hygiene are important for an attractive smile.

(more)

add 1 -- news story

DO PEOPLE LIKE YOU -- Charles Martin, family life specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Mental health is something you want whether you know it or not.

- a. Every time you mention happiness, peace of mind, enjoyment, or satisfaction you are talking about mental health.
- b. Mental health includes how you get along with yourself and how you get along with others.
- c. People who are on the right road to developing good mental health feel comfortable about themselves, they feel right about others and are able to meet the demands of life.

HOME SANITATION FOR HEALTHFUL LIVING -- Myhren Peterson, supervisor, district sanitation activities, Minnesota Department of Health

Home sanitation is important for healthful living since personal health is so dependent on surroundings.

- a. A safe water supply is essential for good health.
- b. Sewage must always be disposed of in a sanitary manner since it may contain disease producing bacteria.
- c. Garbage should be stored in tight containers.
- d. Water pipes must be well installed so that no waste water or sewage can enter the water system.
- e. Many people have become ill from spoiled or contaminated food.
- f. Wash dishes carefully.
- g. Control of disease-carrying rats and flies is important for healthful living.

TEETH ARE TO KEEP -- Dr. Wm. Jordan, chief, section of dental health, Minnesota Department of Health.

Teeth are to keep, but they won't last if they are not properly cared for.

It has been estimated that dental caries are increasing four to six times as fast as dentists can repair them. Many researchers believe the increase is due to the increased consumption of sugar. A hundred years ago the average person consumed 12 pounds of sugar each year. That figure today has jumped to over 100 pounds.

- a. Decay takes place in hard-to-keep-clean areas of the teeth.
- b. Food and germs collect in these places and form a sponge-like layer on the tooth.
- c. This layer holds decay-causing sugars next to the teeth.
- d. Most decay occurs shortly after eating.
- e. Control sugars and germs by eating less often and brushing or rinsing immediately after eating.
- f. Make teeth stronger with fluoride.

#

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1959

Immediate release

PORK A GOOD BUY FOR FREEZING

Plentiful supplies of pork on markets this fall make this meat a good buy for the home freezer, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

She suggests that consumers watch for weekend specials on whole loins, then have the loin cut into chops and roasts for the freezer. Shoulder roasts are also good buys for the freezer, she says. The shoulder cut is sometimes called the butt or Boston butt.

Wrapping the pork well in good packaging material is one of the steps to success in freezing pork, according to University of Minnesota frozen foods experts J. D. Winter and Shirley Trantanella. Tests in the University food processing laboratory show that the best wrapping materials for pork are aluminum foil, a laminated wrap or some of the plastic-coated wrappings. Waxed locker paper and polyethylene bags are not satisfactory packaging materials for pork.

To prevent the fat from turning rancid, packages of pork must be wrapped so they are airtight.

Trim off excess fat from the meat before freezing it. Then package the meat in meal-sized portions.

Rapid freezing at 0°F. or lower is recommended for pork, followed by storage at 0°F. or lower.

Avoid keeping pork in the freezer too long. Since pork has a relatively short storage life, it should not be kept in the freezer more than about four months, say Winter and Miss Trantanella.

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B-3697-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1959

Immediate release

41ST JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW TO BE HELD OCT. 5-8

About 700 Minnesota 4-H'ers will culminate months of training and grooming as they take their animals to the 41st annual Junior Livestock show in South St. Paul Oct. 5-8.

Total 4-H livestock exhibits will include 310 beef steers, 200 market lambs, 15 trios of lambs and 175 market barrows.

Entry day is Monday, Oct. 8. Judging will begin on Tuesday for swine and sheep continuing through Wednesday for beef.

The annual auction beginning at 1:15 p.m. Wednesday will wind up the livestock show. At the sale 70 top beef steers, 50 top lambs, 30 top barrows and 2 top trios of lambs will be sold publicly. Twin Cities and state businessmen support the 4-H sale.

Other animals will be sold by commission companies to packers. Four-H owners will have the opportunity to observe this market practice.

Tours of various St. Paul industries will be conducted for 4-H'ers on days they are not showing their animals. Monday night the group will be guests of the South St. Paul Civic and Commerce association at the Hollywood Theater party and Tuesday night at a 4-H roundup program at the South St. Paul high school.

High point of the week for the 4-H'ers will be presentation of the 1959 Livestock Achievement award at the Wednesday evening banquet, Hotel Lowry. Last year's award went to William C. Stevermer, 20, Easton. Hosts at the banquet will be the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

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

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B-3698-sah

add 1 agribusiness

* Input group--these manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers which are engaged in some degree in supplying farmers with the things they need for production like seed, feed, farm machinery.

* Farming group--the crop and livestock producers themselves.

* Output group--those manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers engaged in processing and distributing farm products.

* Facilitating group--transportation, government workers serving agriculture (like county agents, SCS and ASC workers) and agricultural services (like custom-combining and cornshelling).

Personal income received from the input, output and facilitating groups increased more rapidly than the average of other Minnesota industries between 1948 and 1954. Employment in the facilitating and input groups also increased, but declined slightly in the output group.

Total agribusiness income declined by 4 percent, from \$1.33 to \$1.27 million in this period, and by 1954, accounted for 25 percent of all personal income in the state.

The large decline in farm employment from 1948 to 1954, despite increased employment in "off-the-farm" sectors, resulted in total agribusiness employment dropping from 44.8 to 39.4 percent of the total Minnesota labor force.

In spite of the income drop, farm output increased by more than 11 percent during the same period. So the decrease in income is due to a lower wage bill for hired labor and lower prices received for farm products.

Fienup and Dahl conclude that a good share of agribusiness has become increasingly independent of the well-being of farms themselves. Instead, the prosperity of the off-the-farm agricultural businesses depends on a high volume of farm production and a high level of national income and employment.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1959

Immediate release

AGRIBUSINESS SHIFTS TOWARD MORE OFF-FARM BUSINESS

Agribusiness is becoming more of an off-the-farm activity than ever.

Between 1948 and the mid-1950's, income and employment from farming went down in the state, while income and employment from off-farm agricultural enterprises took an upward turn.

Farming and all businesses related to it are what economists include in the term "agribusiness," which is discussed in the current issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes," an Agricultural Extension Service publication.

Economists D. F. Fienup and D. C. Dahl point out that total income from farming in the 1948-54 period dropped by more than 30 percent, while personal income from all non-farm aspects of agribusiness rose by more than 40 percent.

The large decline in farm employment from 1948-54, despite increased employment in "off-the-farm" sectors, resulted in total agribusiness employment dropping from 44.8 to 39.4 percent of the total Minnesota labor force.

The reason for these changes has been that more and more jobs once performed by farmers have been transferred to farm-related businesses. More agricultural employment opportunities are now outside farming itself, the economists explain.

Fienup and Dahl divide agribusiness into four groups:

(more)

FARM FIRE LOSSES UP IN MINNESOTA

A total of \$1.7 billion worth of farm property went up in smoke in 1958. And defective or misused electrical equipment often was to blame.

That report comes from Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. He cites the report from the state Fire Marshall's office as a reminder for National Fire Prevention Week, October 4-10.

Even worse than the dollar loss: 24 people died as a result of the 495 fires on Minnesota farms and in farm homes last year.

Most frequently-burned were barns, with 174 damaged or destroyed by fires during the year. Next in line according to number of fires were farm homes, 120 fires; poultry houses, 34; granaries and cribs, 24; garages, 11 and miscellaneous machinery and crops, 75.

What caused all the fires? Number 1 culprit was electrical equipment--defective or misused. Other causes were defective, overheated and exploding heating units, rubbish fires, sparks, spontaneous combustion, careless smoking, defective chimneys, lightning, and careless handling of fuels.

Prickett's first advice is to have electrical systems inspected by qualified electricians. Then follow their advice. Some other fire prevention tips:

- * Store liquid fuels 40-75 feet from buildings.
 - * Replace worn roofs with non-flammable shingles. Put a spark arrestor on every chimney.
 - * Store matches in metal containers, away from children.
 - * Keep dust cloths stored in metal containers. And remove rubbish frequently.
- Finally, keep fire extinguishers in home, buildings and tractor.

###

PELLETS MAY
BECOME POPULAR
IN BEEF FEEDING

What's the future of pelleting in beef production?

University of Minnesota livestock scientists figure it will depend mostly on pelleting costs.

Many farmers find pellets mighty convenient for handling and feeding. As a result, and because some research also shows other advantages, the pelleting idea is getting more and more popular.

D. E. Kolari, A. L. Harvey, J. C. Meiske and W. J. Aunan summarize recent studies this way:

* Research varies on effect of pelleting on gain. In recent Minnesota studies, pelleted hay and ground corn gained 2.09 pounds per day, compared to 1.83 for animals fed long hay and ground corn. But two other feeding combinations--corn pellets with long hay and both corn and hay pellets--didn't increase gains nearly as much. Despite the trend, none of these differences were statistically significant.

* The University studies also showed little effect of pelleting on daily feed intake, efficiency of feed use, and margin over feed costs. Feed intake varied from 19.2 pounds dry matter per head daily for those getting both hay and corn pellets to 21.03 for steers on pelleted hay and ground ear corn. Feeding hay and corn pellets together did reduce feed requirement per pound of gain by 9 percent.

* Most research shows that high roughage rations benefit more from pelleting than rations high in energy (like corn). A pelleted ration shouldn't have more than a third grain, to get the most advantage.

* Pelleting apparently doesn't make roughage more digestible. Increased total feed intake is what probably causes some animals on pellets to gain faster; pellets move through the digestive tract faster. Finely ground hay, like in pellets, apparently has a faster rate of digestibility than baled or chopped hay.

* Pelleted hay is more compact and less dusty. Some researchers feel this is more important than reduction in bulk in stimulating feed intake.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
October 5 or later

CHECK CORN LOSSES
THIS FALL FROM
STALK LODGING

It's too late to prevent 1959 losses from corn lodging--but not too early to take steps to prevent the same trouble in 1960.

If stalk rot and lodging bothered your corn this year, best thing to do is harvest it as soon as possible. Then, advises a University of Minnesota extension specialist, make some plans to reduce losses next year. Plant pathologist Herbert Johnson suggests these steps:

* Select a hybrid that's least apt to lodge. How can you find the right one? Easy. Check the Minnesota Hybrid Corn Performance trials for 1959 (Misc. Report 28) when published this winter. The county extension office will have copies then.

* Get a copy of Entomology Fact sheet No. 7 from the county agent. This sheet spells out "Chemical Control of Soil Insect Pests of Corn."

* Test the soil this fall. Check whether potash level is low, and add some potash fertilizer if it is. Also: make sure your fertilizer is in the right "balance." For example, too much nitrogen and too little potash and phosphate can cause more lodging.

* Don't overdo plant population. You can plant up to 20,000 seeds per acre and end up with a plant population of 18,000, but don't go over that. Extremely high populations make lodging worse.

Controlling all these things won't eliminate lodging, but each will help, Johnson says. Some things you can do nothing about; high winds after heavy rains can result in lodging.

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University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 5

PORK IS OCTOBER
PLENTIFUL FOOD

Cool, crisp and tasty is the food forecast for October.

That prediction is based on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's monthly list of plentiful foods, reports Home Agent _____.

Pork and cheese, both ideally suited to autumn meals, are the October foods which the Department lists as most abundant. The supply of pork is expected to be about at its peak this month. Reasonable prices of pork products and many different cuts of both cured and fresh pork should make pork an excellent choice for the main dish at lunch or dinner and also for appetizing fall breakfasts.

October is the traditional month when food stores feature cheese in its many varieties. _____ suggests that homemakers take advantage of the abundant supplies of American cheddar and other cheeses by serving them often, as an accompaniment to apple pie or fresh fruit, in cream sauces for vegetables or in such main dishes as baked rice and cheese or cheese omelet.

Eggs will continue to be one of the best protein buys in October, especially the small and medium sizes.

Family-size turkeys, broilers and fryers and fresh, frozen and canned shrimp will be other plentiful protein foods this month. Many more turkeys will be on markets this year than last. Chicken will continue to be a good buy.

Sweet potatoes are due in plenty in October, along with dry onions and a variety of other vegetables harvested in home and market gardens.

A wealth of apples and grapes will be coming to market in October, as will a large crop of almonds. The almond crop is three and a half times greater than last year's.

Lard and rice complete the list of abundant foods for the month.

University Farm & Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For release week of
October 5 or after

ENROLLMENT UP;
URBAN INCREASE
IS GREATEST

It's going up, up, up -- 4-H enrollment, that is, says 4-H Club Agent

State 4-H enrollment increased by over 2,000 in 1959 to a total of more than 50,000. Nationally, a new all-time high of two and a half million club members has been reached.

(Add county enrollment facts such as: progress of membership campaign, enrollment increase, rural enrollment compared to urban, etc.)

Nationally the greatest increase has come from the urban areas. Fifty-four percent more urban boys and girls are active in 4-H than five years ago. The second greatest increase has come in the rural non-farm areas--42.8 percent. In Minnesota 82.9 percent of the 4-H'ers still live on farms. This compares to 68 percent nationally.

Why the increase? Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota, says the varied programs offered in 4-H have much to do with the increased enrollment. There are 27 projects and activities covering 44 different areas from which a member may choose.

To encourage the upswing in urban enrollment, many new projects are being tried on a pilot basis: automotive, riding horse, bicycle maintenance, dog care and crafts.

During October increased effort is made to bring new young people into the 4-H movement. If you are interested in becoming a Minnesota 4-H'er, contact your county extension office or a local club leader.

-sah-

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

Immediate release

4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS

Six young people will represent Minnesota 4-H clubs at the National Dairy Cattle congress in Waterloo, Iowa, Oct. 3-10.

Earl Johnson, Roseau; Gary and Lola Erickson, Badger, are members of the state 4-H dairy judging team which will take part Oct. 5 in the official national 4-H dairy cattle judging contest. More than 30 state 4-H teams are expected to compete in the event.

Julie Skaar, Hayward; Wayne Sommars, Verndale; and Roger Wrase, Lake City, will exhibit purebred Guernseys Oct. 6 at the National Junior Guernsey show held as part of the congress. The three were blue ribbon winners in 4-H dairy cattle competition at the State Fair.

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B-3703-jbn

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

Immediate release

WINNING 4-H CLUBS NAMED IN SAFETY CONTEST

Making safety a part of daily living is what members are trying to do in four Minnesota 4-H clubs cited for their work in promoting safety.

The four, named winners in the state 4-H safety club contest, are: Guthrie Flying Eagles, Hubbard county; Villard Live Wires, Pope county; Iona Lucky Aces, Murray county; and Cascade Cruisers, Olmsted county.

Members of all four clubs - a total of 153 - are enrolled in the safety activity. They have checked their own home and farms for hazards, put "no smoking" signs in barns, built safety booths for community events and county fairs, made window displays on safety, taken part in county safety slogan and safety poster contests, given talks and demonstrations on safety. All of the clubs have taken an active part in making stop signs for the driveways of club members. Reflectorizing bicycles has been another safety project of the clubs. In one club, members painted coffee cans red and gave them to their mothers for oily dust rags. Families in the Iona Lucky Aces club divided into three groups to work on safety for the year.

As awards in the contest, a selected member or leader from each club will receive an expense-paid trip to the National Safety congress in Chicago Oct. 19-23. Trips are sponsored by J. I. Case dealers of Minnesota.

Martha McCrory, Glenwood, a member of winning Villard Live Wires, was recently named state winner and second place national winner in the girls' division of the farm fire safety contest. She will receive a trip to the National Safety congress.

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B-3702-jbn

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

<u>Changes in Blankets</u>	<u>Fastest Growing Foods Last Year</u>
<u>Dried Weeds for Arrangements</u>	<u>Eating Habits Changing</u>
<u>Cleaning Steam Irons</u>	<u>Plus Values in Pork</u>
<u>Separate Household, Food Expenses</u>	<u>Best Source of Thiamine</u>
<u>Big Increase in Potato Chip Sales</u>	<u>Food Fashion Note: New Look in Pork</u>
<u>Lard Good Buy</u>	

HOME FURNISHING

Changes in Blankets

If you look for the familiar "100 percent wool" blanket that used to be a standard household item, you may find fewer of them on store shelves. You'll see more blankets of manmade fibers -- rayon, Acrilan, Orlon and Dynel.

Another development that may have had a part in the leveling off of production of all-wool blankets is the increasing popularity of electric bed coverings. Electric blankets and sheets sold by manufacturers increased from .7 million in 1948 to 2.4 million in 1958.

* * * * *

Dried Weeds for Arrangements

Keep in mind interesting lines and shapes when you make fall arrangements of dried materials. It's not necessary to spend a lot of time coloring dried materials, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota. If you select your weeds carefully, you can make beautiful color combinations of weeds in their natural state.

A caution from Mrs. Zabel: don't use too many dried arrangements -- certainly not more than one in a room. And don't save them from year to year or keep them so long they're dust catchers. Enjoy them for awhile, and then discard them.

- jbn -

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

HOME MANAGEMENTCleaning Steam Irons

Homemakers frequently ask how to clean their steam irons. When the steam isn't flowing from the iron as fast as it should, the trouble may be that the iron is clogged with mineral deposits from hard water.

To correct that situation, you can use one of the commercial steam iron cleaners now available at hardware stores.

Or you can clean the iron with vinegar. Florence Ehrenkranz, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, suggests filling the steam iron with distilled vinegar and letting the iron steam for a few minutes. Then turn off the iron and let it stand over night with the vinegar in it. Finally, empty the distilled vinegar and rinse the iron with distilled water.

Even though the directions that come with your iron say tap water is satisfactory, Miss Ehrenkranz says you'll be kinder to your steam iron -- and avoid trouble -- by using distilled water.

* * * * *

Keep Household and Food Expenses Separate

If you keep a record of household expenses, it can be pretty frustrating to separate costs of food purchases from those of other household items you buy in the grocery store. For example, at the grocery store you probably buy soap, household cleaners, wax, cleansing tissue and a dozen other household items you can't classify as food. It's a big job at the end of the month to try to separate these items from the food you buy, so you can find out exactly what food expenditures are.

Here's how a Waseca county homemaker solved the problem. According to Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, each time the homemaker shopped, she actually separated food items from non-food items at the checking counter -- so the cashier listed the food items first. Then each time she got her bill, she simply drew a line to separate food from non-food items. It's a simple matter for her now at the end of the month to figure out actual expenditure for food.

CONSUMER MARKETINGBig Increase in Potato Chip Sales

Potato chips are edging out the mashed potato as standard fare in family menus, according to Annette Gormican, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. We spent \$438 million dollars for potato chips last year -- a 2,000 percent increase in sales over the period 1938 - 45 and a 20 percent increase over 1955 - 57.

The popularity of potato chip dips, TV snacks, outdoor eating and the decrease in price are among reasons for the increase in sales.

* * * * *

Fastest Growing Foods Last Year

Among the 10 fastest growing food sales in grocery stores last year were barbecue sauces, spices, potato chips, ready whipped cream, cooking and salad oils. The increase in sales of these foods reflect modern living habits.

* * * * *

Eating Habits Changing

As a nation, we are eating more meat, poultry, eggs, milk, fats, and sugars, more green and yellow vegetables, tomatoes and citrus fruits than we did 50 years ago, but less of other vegetables and fruits, fewer potatoes and fewer grain products. Butter consumption is down, but total butterfat consumption remains about the same because of increased use of cheese and sour cream.

* * * * *

Food is the biggest industry in this country. In 1958 total domestic food consumption was slightly over 79 billion dollars worth.

* * * * *

About 70 percent of all food purchases are made in supermarkets. The average supermarket stocks approximately 5,100 different items.

* * * * *

The average food shopper buys, opens and discards about 2,000 packages a year.

PORK

Note to Agent: Since pork supplies are so plentiful, these short items may help encourage homemakers to take advantage of good buys in pork.

Plus Values in Pork

One in five families in this nation needs more thiamine, according to dietary surveys.

Pork is especially rich in this vital B vitamin. Thiamine is important to growth and also to the proper functioning of the heart, nerves and muscles. Without enough thiamine we suffer loss of appetite and weight, nerve disorders, impairment of digestion and have less resistance to fatigue.

* * * * *

Best Source of Thiamine

Pork is the best source of thiamine, the B vitamin so essential to healthy nerves. In this age of pressures, people are concerned about nervous tension. Just one serving of pork will provide 68.7 percent of the recommended daily allowance of thiamine for the average man.

* * * * *

Food Fashion Note: New Look in Pork

The significant fashion note coming out of the style show of meat cuts these days is the new look in pork -- a lean, trim look.

Pork has been brought up-to-date to meet modern tastes and needs. Three factors are involved in this change: 1) the widespread development of meat-type hogs that produce pork with a minimum of fat; 2) the modern practice of meat packers and retailers of trimming the outer rim of fat to a uniform thinness; 3) the new findings which show that cooked pork has 22 percent more protein than it has been getting credit for, 57 percent less fat and 36 percent fewer calories.

* * * * *

Lard Good Buy

You'll have to look far to find a shortening that's a better buy than lard this month. Nutritionally, it is digestible and it is an excellent source of the nutrients that contribute to clear, healthy skin. Because of its high shortening power it makes very flaky, tender pie crust, is ideal for cookies and biscuits. And of course it's an economical cooking fat.

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

* * * * *
* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Friday, October 2 *
* * * * *

FUTURE TURKEY BREEDING SHOULD RESULT IN MORE EFFICIENT BIRD

CROOKSTON--Turkey breeding research now underway should result in more economical turkey production in the future, a University of Minnesota extension poultryman said today.

Robert Berg told a Turkey Day audience at the University's Northwest Experiment station that several commercial breeders are developing strains of small turkey hens which will be extremely good layers.

These strains, in turn, will be mated with toms (male turkeys) from a heavy strain, to produce a good commercial cross. The aim, Berg said, is to get hens that average near 70 percent egg production during the laying period. Average now is between 50 and 55 percent.

Better egg laying would mean a big reduction in a turkey grower's production costs, just as bigger pig litters lower costs for the hog farmer.

It may take 5 years or more to complete this breeding research, said Berg, but he added that such work is one of the best answers to lower turkey prices and sliding profits for growers.

Berg also explained why there is frequently wide variation in turkey weights, particularly among birds of certain breeds. The variation is due to the complexities of the breeding process, he said. Inherited characteristics in birds are carried by genes, some of which are dominant, and some of which aren't.

For a single characteristic with two genes involved, Berg said it's possible to get 9 different kinds of offspring from a single mating. This means it takes several years of breeding to separate out the birds with the exact characteristics the breeder is looking for.

Also, said Berg, important as breeding is, final results depend on feeding, managing and disease prevention. "If a turkey tom has the ability to gain a pound a week but is only fed to gain 3/4 of a pound, that's all he will do."

add 1 Rosemount

Agronomist Jean W. Lambert said farmers in the Rosemount area can plant soybeans as late as the last week of June and still get ripe beans. This makes soybeans a good emergency crop for a field where an early planting of some other crop failed, or where a crop of field peas was harvested in mid-June.

Plots of Comet variety soybeans planted June 29 this year are almost ripe, according to Lambert. While Comet is an early variety, some are even earlier; Lambert said Acme soybeans planted on that date would quite definitely have been ripe by now.

Lambert also pointed out the importance of soybeans to the total U. S. economy.

Total estimated soybean production for 1959, he said, is near 530 million bushels for the U. S.

About 120 million bushels are expected to be sold overseas and the rest will be used at home.

Soybeans have become extremely important to farmers themselves for another reason. Lambert said soybean oil meal now accounts for more than half of all protein supplements fed to U.S. livestock.

Shortening and margarine continue to be the big users of soybean oil, according to Lambert. Each accounted for about a billion pounds of soybean oil during the past year, out of a total soybean oil production of 4 billion pounds.

About 750 million pounds soybean oil went into exports and the same amount in other foods, leaving only a half billion for use in non-food products, such as plastics and paints.

Minnesota's soybean acreage dropped sharply in 1959--down to 2.1 million acres, compared to more than 3 million in 1958. This was the first big drop in state soybean acreage in a decade.

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

* * * * *
* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Friday, October 2 *
* * * * *

DWARF CORN MAY FIND USE IN MINNESOTA

ROSEMOUNT--Dwarf hybrid corn may have some good possibilities for Minnesota--particularly in areas where stalk lodging is a problem.

A University of Minnesota agronomy researcher made that statement this afternoon before a Corn-Soybean Day Visitors' group at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment station.

R. H. Peterson showed visiting farmers plots of a dwarf hybrid which, except for maturing rather late, is doing well.

The main purpose in developing dwarf hybrids is to get better "standability," according to Peterson. The major difference between dwarfs and other hybrids is the length of the stalk between the joint-like nodes. As a result, dwarf hybrids are a fourth to a third shorter than regular ones.

Since the stalk is shorter, dwarf hybrids are much less apt to lodge or break over during strong winds.

Peterson said the dwarf hybrid at Rosemount has ears about the same size as any corn, but how much it will yield is still a question, since it hasn't been harvested. Illinois research in the past has shown that most dwarf hybrids yield 15-20 percent under conventional hybrid corn.

(more)

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

U EVENING CLASS IN HORTICULTURAL CROP JUDGING OFFERED

A special evening class in horticultural crop judging will begin Monday, Oct. 5, at 6:30 p.m. in Room 8, Horticulture building, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. It is being offered by the General Extension division, in cooperation with the University horticulture department.

The class is designed for anyone interested in becoming a judge of horticultural produce or exhibits. It should also be of interest to vocational agriculture teachers.

Objectives of the course are to develop an appreciation of the characteristics of good horticultural exhibits, professional skill in evaluating exhibits of vegetables, fruits and flowers and an understanding of the organization and staging of horticultural shows.

Instructor is Orrin C. Turnquist, professor and extension horticulturist at the University.

The class will meet each Monday evening from 6:30 to 9 p.m. through Dec. 21. Students may register at the first class session Oct. 5.

Charge for the course is \$24. The course carries two credits.

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-jbn-

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

Vegetables - by O. C. Turnquist

1. Winter squash and pumpkin should be well matured on the vine and harvested before a heavy frost. Light frost will not injure the mature fruits. The skin should be hard and not easily punctured by the thumbnail. After cutting the fruits from the vine, harden the shells by leaving them in piles in the garden for 7-10 days. Later store them in a dry room between 40° - 50°F.
2. After harvesting potatoes be sure to grade out the poor quality and diseased potatoes from the good ones. Place only the best tubers in storage. Keep the poorer ones for immediate use. Delay treating with sprout inhibitors until mid-December.
3. Dig carrots and beets before the ground freezes. Parsnips can either be dug or left in the ground over winter for use next spring. Clean the roots and dry thoroughly before placing in storage. Hold the roots in a moist, cool place where the temperature can be maintained between 32° and 40°F.
4. Onions are easily stored in mesh bags or well ventilated containers. They should be kept in a dry room where temperatures can be maintained between 32° and 40°F.
5. Clean up the garden plot after harvest is finished. Burn all debris if insects and disease were troublesome; otherwise, place the dead plants on the compost pile. Rake up all old fruits of tomato, pepper, melon and cucumbers. This will eliminate volunteer plants next spring.
6. Clean up all wooden stakes used for plant labels and supports. It may be desirable to paint the stakes with a good wood preservative.

7. Wipe the metal parts of garden tools with an oily cloth so as to leave a film of oil for rust prevention during the winter months.

Fruits - by O. C. Turnquist

1. Leave winter varieties of apples on the tree as long as you can. Light frosts do not hurt them. When left on the tree to ripen the fruits not only have a better color and quality but they have a protective coating of wax that prevents shriveling in storage.
2. Apples should be picked carefully for storage. Ideal storage condition is a cool, moist room that can be kept between 32° and 40° F.
3. Store only fruit that is free from insects, disease or defects. Use windfalls and poor quality apples at once or preserve them instead of placing them in storage.
4. Apple trees should have a cylinder of 1/4 inch screen around the base of the trunk to prevent injury from mice and girdling of the trunk under the snow during winter. Upper branches may be sprayed with new repellents to prevent damage by rabbits.
5. Prevent sunscald on fruit trees by placing boards, evergreen boughs or burlap on the southwest side of the trunk and on large branches.
6. Strawberries should not be covered until the plants have been exposed to a few light frosts. Temperatures below 20° F, however, may injure the flower buds. A cover of 2-3 inches of clean straw or marsh hay will give good winter protection after the plants have been hardened.
7. Winter injury to raspberries can be prevented by bending down the canes and covering them with soil. If ample snow coverage can be expected, only the tips of the canes need to be covered. Complete covering, however, will not only protect the tops from winter injury but will also prevent rabbit damage.

Ornamentals - by C. Gustav Hard

1. Composting is an essential fall activity. Good compost is a good source of nutrients as well as a good material to loosen up heavy soils. It also adds organic matter to light soils. Such things as leaves, grasses, plant residues can be used in the compost pile. The compost pile can be placed in back of the

perennial border until spring if space is a limitation. Be sure to include some garden soil in the compost pile so bacteria is introduced for decay. Add a liberal quantity of complete fertilizer to accelerate decay. Be sure to leave the center of the compost pile lower so a good source of moisture is available.

2. Hybrid tea roses and floribunda roses should be mounded up this month to give them the protection they need for the winter. The mounds should be at least a foot high and have a spread of about 18 inches. Spray the roses with a good fungicide such as ferbam before covering. Do not fertilize the roses or continue watering too late in the season. Later, after the soil mound has frozen, apply about 18 inches of marsh hay or leaves to help insulate against the severe winter weather.
3. Water the evergreens in the fall to supply a good source of water for the shrub. If evidence of new growth begins, discontinue the watering.
4. October is a good month to visit 'mum gardens to pick out the new varieties for the new year.
5. During October, spring-flowering bulbs such as tulips, hyacinths and daffodils can still be planted.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 2, 1959

SPECIAL

Immediate release

USDA LABORATORY AT MORRIS TO BE DEDICATED OCT. 16

The new \$489,989 building at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Soil and Water laboratory near Morris, Minn., will be dedicated Friday, Oct. 16.

Main speaker at the ceremonies will be Byron T. Shaw, administrator of the USDA Agricultural Research Service, Washington, D. C.

Other speakers will include H. J. Sloan, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station; A. I. Johnson, Benson, member of the University Board of Regents; Milton Maxwell, LeSueur, president of the Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts; and Minnesota Congressmen Fred Marshall and Odin Langen.

C. A. Van Doren, head of the station, will be master of ceremonies. Dedication services will begin at 2 p.m.

The 161 x 61-foot building, now in final stages of completion, contains soil chemistry, physics and physiology laboratories; two controlled climate rooms; a small green house; a large sample preparation room; a farm machine shop and offices for USDA staff members.

Also part of the structure is a special tower for studying the mechanics of rainfall--such as size of drops and intensity, and how these characteristics affect soil conservation and crop production.

The laboratory, established in 1958, is a center for soil and water management research for a 37-million/^{acre} area covering western Minnesota, northwest Iowa and eastern North and South Dakota. Work at the laboratory is being done in close cooperation with the agricultural experiment stations of the four states. The laboratory area is adjacent to the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment station.

There are now 2 engineers and 5 soils scientists on the laboratory staff, each of whom also has staff status at the University of Minnesota.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 2, 1959

SPECIAL to Chisago County

(with mat)

MISS SHEARER
NEW HOME AGENT

Myrna Shearer, Cumberland, Wisconsin, will join the Chisago County extension staff October 16 as home agent.

She received her bachelor of science degree in home economics from Stout State college, Menomonie, Wisconsin, in June. While in college she was an active member of the Home Economics club, the Lutheran Student association and was elected to Alpha Psi Omega, national honorary dramatic fraternity.

For nine years she was a 4-H club member in Barron county, Wisconsin, where she grew up on a 160-acre dairy farm. As a 4-H member she received the county award for her record in the clothing project, was named girls' achievement winner and received the 4-H key award for her accomplishments and her leadership. She was an active junior leader and during summers served as counselor at a 4-H camp. She has also been a member of a Rural Youth group.

Since July 6, Miss Shearer has served as assistant home agent in Todd county, where she received training in extension methods and techniques.

As home agent she will be responsible for all home economics phases of 4-H club work as well as for the extension home program.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 5, 1959

SPECIAL

* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Tuesday, Oct. 6 *

HIGH-POPULATION HYBRIDS MAY BE DEVELOPED

WASECA--Corn hybrids designed for extremely high planting rates--and much higher yields--may be developed in the near future, a University of Minnesota researcher said today.

Agronomist David Ferguson reported that some inbred lines have the ability to consistently yield more as plant population increases--at least up to 32,000 plants per acre.

With present hybrids, the practical limit is about 18-20,000 plants per acre. Above that, scientists have found, corn stalks are weaker, often lodge and actually yield less.

Hybrids are developed by crossing two or more inbred lines.

Ferguson, speaking at Corn-Soybean Day at the Southern Experiment station, said research shows inbred lines definitely vary in their ability to yield well at high populations--something not known up to now.

Ferguson said he studied a number of hybrids at five planting rates, varying from 16,000 to 32,000 plants per acre.

The hybrids performed about as scientists expected, based on past experience. Yield averaged 104 bushels per acre at 16,000 plants per acre and 116 at the 20,000 rate. From there on, though, yield increased only a few bushels per acre as planting rate went up. And at 32,000, yield dropped to almost exactly the same as at the 20,000 rate.

(more)

add 1 corn hybrids

Also, the two highest rates resulted in weaker stalks and severe lodging, making harvesting extremely difficult.

However, Ferguson then checked yields with a system that showed the yielding ability of the individual inbred lines in the hybrids he used. Contrary to the way hybrids behave, certain inbred lines had the ability to continue producing higher yields as planting rate went up. With these inbreds, there was no yield reduction at the 32,000 plant rate.

The procedure for developing these inbred lines, with some modification, can be used in the future in complete corn breeding programs, according to Ferguson.

He did this research in cooperation with E. H. Rinke, University plant geneticist.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 5, 1959

Immediate release

* * * * * CORRECTION * * * * *

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* On Sept. 29 release headed 41ST JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW *
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* TO BE HELD OCT. 5-8, paragraph four should read "The annual *
*
* auction beginning at 1:15 p.m. Thursday will wind up the livestock *
*
* show." The release incorrectly said the auction would be held on *
*
* Wednesday. *
*
* * * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1959

Immediate release

USDA LABORATORY AT MORRIS TO BE DEDICATED OCT. 16

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B-3704-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1959

* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Thursday, October 8 *

DRY WEATHER EFFECTS TOLD AT CORN-SOYBEAN DAY

MORRIS--Dry weather in many areas of Minnesota recently has resulted in some new views about crop and fertilizer behavior, a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist said today.

Curtis Overdahl told Livestock, Corn and Soybean Day visitors at the West Central Experiment station that scorched lower corn leaves aren't always a sign of low fertility, as many people often think. The same symptoms can be caused by drouth, he said.

During the past summer, county agents and farmers tried several rates of fertilizing on corn fields in East Ottertail and Wadena counties, Overdahl said. Where there was low rainfall, lower corn leaves were scorched regardless of how much fertilizer was applied.

Overdahl also said that:

* Where a crop is harvested for forage rather than for grain, there is a better chance of getting benefits from fertilizer in spite of a drouth. Plants usually set seed at a time of year when there's the most likelihood of hot and dry weather; yet this is when plenty of moisture is most sorely needed. Also, a forage crop like alfalfa usually produces one cutting before the worst part of the drouth hits.

* Heavy fertilizing can reduce soil moisture loss, by producing taller, leafier corn plants that shade the soil better and slow evaporation. This happened in several demonstration plots last summer; where corn got plenty of fertilizer nitrogen, the surface soil was more moist than where nitrogen was short.

* Many soils in western areas of Minnesota have excess salts, and crops suffer most from salt damage in dry years. Actually, the damage shows up most in years of "marginal" drouth; if it's extremely dry, the whole field will have poor growth and you can't tell a high-salt area in a field from another area where the problem doesn't exist.

But in a moderate drouth year, like 1959, high-salt patches in fields often stand out. This may explain why many farmers found stunted patches in their corn fields this year.

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B-3705-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
October 12 or later

FARM FILLERS

Dwarf corn hybrids may have some good possibilities for Minnesota--especially areas where stalk lodging is a problem. University of Minnesota agronomists found that at least one dwarf hybrid did well during the past summer at the Rosemount Experiment station. Since dwarf hybrids have shorter stalks, they're less apt to break over during strong winds. One limitation: Illinois research shows most dwarf hybrids yield 15-20 percent under conventional hybrid corn.

* * * *

Farmers as far north as the Twin Cities can plant soybeans up to late June and still get ripe beans. Plots of Comet variety soybeans planted June 29 this year have already ripened at the Rosemount Experiment station, according to agronomist J. W. Lambert. And while Comet is an early variety, some are even earlier. Acme, for example, would be even more likely to reach maturity when planted that late.

* * * *

When beef are raised on pasture, best returns come when the pasture is renovated, limed, fertilized and seeded to a good legume-grass mixture. Agronomist A. R. Schmid and soils scientist P. M. Burson came to that conclusion after recent research at the University's Rosemount Experiment station. But they add this point: using manure and nitrogen on grass--with renovating--is still a big help on pastures too steep or stony to dig up.

* * * *

Corn hybrids designed for extremely high planting rates--and much higher yields--may be developed in the near future. University of Minnesota agronomists have found that some inbred lines have the ability to consistently yield more as plant population increases--at least up to 32,000 plants per acre. With present hybrids, the practical limit is about 18-20,000 plants per acre.

* * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1959

Immediate release

SOIL TESTING INCREASING IN MINNESOTA

Soil testing is becoming more and more popular in Minnesota.

According to John Grava, supervisor of the University of Minnesota soil testing laboratory, about 25,000 samples have been tested ..so far this year, compared to less than 19,000 at the same time a year ago.

Also, more farmers are sending samples in for testing at this time of year-- an encouraging trend. Grava says 3,980 samples were sent in during September, compared to 2,549 for that month in 1958. A statewide "Fall Soil Sample Roundup" campaign was launched early this month, specifically to promote fall testing.

Fall testing increased last year, too, although the peak then didn't come until late October.

How many samples will be sent in before year's end will depend mostly on the weather. The later it is before a hard freeze, the longer farmers will have to get samples taken. If last fall's weather should repeat, Grava believes 1959 soil testing will top 35,000 samples, compared to 30,000 last year, and 23,500 in 1957.

County agents have boxes and complete information on taking soil samples. It costs \$1 to have each sample tested by the University.

Grava lists these reasons for fall soil testing: First, sampling is easier now. Second, finding fertilizer needs now means you can buy now and maybe get a discount. Third, fall testing means you avoid the spring rush and, fourth, some fertilizing and liming can be done this fall. For example, if legumes are to be seeded on acid soil, the lime should be put on 6 months before seeding--meaning this fall.

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B-3706-pjt

PORK AND CHEESE PLENTIFUL THIS MONTH

Pork and cheese are headliners on a long list of foods the U. S. Department of Agriculture expects to be plentiful this month.

The pork supply is expected to reach its peak in October, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. She suggests pork as an excellent choice for the main dish at lunch or dinner and also for appetizing fall breakfasts because of reasonable prices of many pork products as well as different cuts of both cured and fresh pork.

October markets will feature cheese in variety. Cheese deserves credit for its nutritive value and flavor, as well as its convenience as a between-meal snack, a quick sandwich filling or an accompaniment to apple pie or fresh fruit. Its high protein content and flavor make it a favorite for such main dishes as cheese souffle.

Eggs will continue to be the buy of the month, especially in small and medium sizes.

Other abundant protein foods in October will be family-size turkeys, now in heavier supply than the big birds, broilers and fryers and canned, frozen and fresh shrimp. Supplies of frozen shrimp are especially large, and prices should be reasonable. This is reported to be the best shrimp fishing season in years.

Good company for pork and poultry will be the onions and sweet potatoes due in plenty during the month, as well as a variety of other vegetables being harvested in home and market gardens.

A wealth of apples and grapes will come to market in October because of bigger than average crops.

The large almond crop this year will provide plenty for eating out of hand, for cookies, cakes and confections and for garnishing.

Supplies of rice and of high-quality lard will be large.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1959

To all counties
For immediate use
(with mat)

Caption: Arnold Krueger,
Litchfield, points to
combine rollers which
caught, crushed and re-
moved part of his right
arm last fall.

FARMER URGES
CARE DURING
HARVEST SEASON

Next to your right hand man, one of the things you can least afford to lose is your right hand itself.

Take a careful look at your hands before going out in the field to pick corn, harvest soybeans, or do other work. One misstep can cost you that precious limb.

Arnold Krueger, farmer near Litchfield in West Central Minnesota, has sound advice: Stop and think about possible dangers with your equipment before starting. Take your time. And make sure the machinery is in good repair and adjusted well.

He can speak with authority; he now has a plastic forearm and metal hook where his right hand used to be. He lost the hand and most of his arm below the elbow in a soybean harvesting accident last fall.

Here's how it happened: The "elevator" apron on the combine wasn't tight and often clogged up and stopped turning, even though the drive roller kept spinning. Krueger several times started it by pressing on the apron near the drive roller, while the machine was running.

One time, though, his hand slipped past the end of the apron and through two heavy press rollers. Trying to free the hand, he caught the other in the roller, too. Result: He lost the crushed part of the right arm and severely injured his left hand, leaving him unable to do farm work.

"This shows how easy it is to overlook dangers," he says. "I just hadn't thought how dangerous those rollers could be. But keeping a machine in good repair is important. If the canvas had been tight in the first place, it wouldn't have stopped

add 1 Care during harvest season

and the accident wouldn't have happened."

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, points to Arnold Krueger's experience as a reminder of harvest season dangers. Every fall, corn picking, combining and other work accounts for a gruesome toll of fingers, hands, arms--and even lives--of Minnesota farmers.

For a safe harvest, Prickett advises:

- * Keep equipment in good condition.
- * Stop equipment--especially corn pickers--before cleaning out husking, snapping, or trash rolls. If 3-foot stalk or stick is yanked into the rolls and you're holding the other end, you simply can't let go fast enough. Your hand will go into the rolls too.
- * Don't work long hours without a break. Studies show more accidents happen late in the day. So take a lunch break in mid-afternoon. It'll give you a lift and make you less accident-prone.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1959

To all counties
For immediate use

A Farm and Home Research Report

STILBESTROL HIKES
DAILY GAINS IN
WINTERING CALVES

Stilbestrol, long know to boost gains in fattening steers, can pay off for wintering steer calves, too.

And feeding a protein supplement to wintering calves seems to increase gains without raising costs, according to recent University of Minnesota research.

Livestock scientists J. C. Meisker, A. L. Harvey and O. E. Kolari found that calves implanted with 12 milligrams stilbestrol and fed linseed oil meal gained 1.55 pounds per head daily. By comparison, other gains were: protein and no implants, 1.39 pounds; implants and no protein, 1.40 pounds; no implants and no protein, 1.26 pounds.

In other words, effects of stilbestrol and protein were additive and independent of one another.

In the same trial, the researchers compared corn silage, alfalfa-brome silage and oat silage for wintering calves. All three types of silage produced good gains at low costs, but calves fed corn silage gained most rapidly--1.52 pounds per day. Calves fed alfalfa-brome silage gained 1.45 pounds per day and those getting oat silage averaged 1.2 pounds daily gain.

One reason for the poorer showing on oat silage was the low quality of the material during the last three months of the trial.

Feed requirement per 100 pounds of gain was about the same for calves fed alfalfa-brome and corn silage. For those fed oat silage, though, about 23 percent more dry matter was needed for the same gain.

For calves fed corn or alfalfa-brome silage, feeding protein resulted in 10 percent less total feed for 100 pounds of gain. With oat silage, though, feeding protein actually increased the feed requirement--perhaps this was due to the poor quality of oat silage fed.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1959

To all counties

For use immediately

FEEDER CATTLE
NEED VACCINE
FOR "RED NOSE"

It may be funny on a circus clown, but red nose is no joke in beef cattle.

Instead, red nose (rhinotracheitis) is a serious problem in the beef business. Best way to avoid it is to vaccinate feeder cattle as soon as they arrive in feed lots.

That was the advice given at the recent Minnesota postgraduate conference for veterinarians, by Dr. William W. Brown of Colorado State University.

Rhinotracheitis isn't common in this state, but it has shown up here. Symptoms appear after cattle are in the feed lot for about 30 days. Affected animals cough, breath quickly with their mouths open and show nasal discharge which may be bloody. Some animals may knuckle over on the front and rear legs. Otherwise, the animals may be very alert, which often helps distinguish this disease from shipping fever.

As a rule, economic losses due to weight reduction amount to more than those from deaths.

According to Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota, secondary infections may result from rhinotracheitis; the disease may weaken an animal and leave it more susceptible to another infection. If that happens, each animal must be treated individually.

If your veterinarian thinks it advisable, feeder cattle should be vaccinated soon after going into the feed lot. If they have had shipping fever, though, they shouldn't be vaccinated until after they have recovered from that disease.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 12 or after

SAVE BACK IN HOUSEWORK

That aching back or crick in your neck may be the result of poor posture as you do your housework.

If your back or neck aches every time you do certain jobs, perhaps it's time to analyze the way you work, suggests Mrs. Marion Melrose, state home economics extension agent at the University of Minnesota. Too often homemakers refuse to change their method of work either because they have "always done it that way" or because they secretly enjoy being able to say, "I'm tired. I worked so hard today!"

Two ways you can help save your back are by 1) learning to use your body correctly and 2) having correct working heights.

Back bending can be back breaking. One place where back bending can be avoided is in using the vacuum cleaner. You can do a far more efficient job, with much less fatigue, by standing erect when you do your vacuuming and using long, easy, smooth strokes instead of short, choppy ones, Mrs. Melrose says. As long as you have a mechanical tool, let it take the hard work out of your job.

Save your back when bending to lift heavy objects by bending at the knees, not the hips. Let the larger supporting muscles of the legs do most of the work -- not the small back muscles.

Uncomfortable working heights result in fatigue and poor posture. Whether you're standing or sitting down to work, your hands should be lower than your elbows if the working height is to be comfortable for you.

Though most kitchens are not arranged with counters at different working heights, you can make some improvements with little or no expenditure of money.

If the sink is too low for dishwashing, for example, a small rack made of wood slats will raise the dishpan to a more comfortable level.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1959

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
October 12 or after
(mat)

Cutline: New officers of the Minnesota State 4-H Federation issue a special invitation to boys and girls from 9 to 21 years of age in every county in the state to join a 4-H club this fall.

Left to right: President, Richard Krueger, 16, Litchfield, vice Shirley Schmidt, 16, Sherburn; treasurer, Karen Koehn, 18, Lindstrom; and secretary, Dennis Breamer, 18, Albert Lea.

PRESIDENT SHOWS
4-H DEVELOPS
VARIED INTERESTS

Combine a little political theory with the fun and excitement of water skiing and add a dash of land conservation.

There are the ingredients. The final product -- a glimpse at the varied interests of one dark-haired Minnesota 4-H'er now beginning his term of office as president of Minnesota's 50,000 4-H'ers.

Richard Krueger, 16, Litchfield, pondered for hours over his role in the world today as he prepared for the 4-H radio speaking contest last spring. And from this contest Dick developed an interest in political science, possibly his future profession.

That same tall youth says there's nothing like the thrilling surge of water skiing. The healthful exercise gained from participation in any sport contributes to fulfilling part of the 4-H purpose, health for better living, Dick says.

Dick developed another of his interests this year as he helped correct drainage problems on his parents' 170-acre farm as part of his favorite 4-H project -- conservation.

Other activities contributing to the versatility of this 4-H'er are high school student council, church group, local 4-H club and county 4-H federation. Last June Dick was elected president of all Minnesota 4-H'ers as 4-H federation president.

Dick's formula for success and his hope for the future lie in the 4-H motto, "To make the best better."

(more)

add 1 4-H Develops Interests

Together with the other three 4-H state federation officers who also have broadened their interests through 4-H, Dick invites Minnesota boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 21 to help make the best better by joining the 4-H movement. Dick suggests that you contact the county extension office to find the names of leaders and clubs in your area.

- sah -

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

Special to Carver Co.

(with mat)

NEW HOME AGENT
FOR COUNTY

New home agent for Carver county is Marlys Vieths of Goodhue,
Minn. She will assume her duties on October 12.

On July 31 she received her bachelor of science degree with a
major in home economics from Stout State college, Menomonie, Wis.

Since September 9 she has served as assistant home agent in Blue
Earth county, receiving training in extension methods and techniques.

For six years Miss Vieths was a 4-H member in Goodhue county,
where she grew up on a 240-acre farm. She held offices in her local club and
carried most of the home economics projects, along with gardening, poultry,
home beautification and junior leadership. She received an award for her
work in home beautification.

As home agent, Miss Vieths will be responsible for directing
the extension home program. She will also work with the 4-H clubs, particularly
with home economics project members.

-jbn-

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

Special to Freeborn County
(with mat)

MRS. BJERUM IS
NEW HOME AGENT

Mrs. Kathleen Bjerum, Westbrook, will join the Freeborn county extension staff on November 1 as home agent. She replaces Mary Jane Dunkelberger, who resigned effective October 6.

Mrs. Bjerum comes to Freeborn county with a background of experience in the extension home program and in 4-H work. She was home agent in Blue Earth county from July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958.

As a 4-H club member for 12 years in Cottonwood county, where she grew up on a 720-acre farm, she won numerous honors in both home economics and livestock projects. She won trips to the Junior Livestock Show, to State 4-H Conservation camp, the Minnesota State Fair and National 4-H Club congress in Chicago. Topping all her honors was the national award of a \$300 scholarship in ^{4-H} girls' achievement.

She received her B. S. from South Dakota State college in August, 1956.

As home agent, she will be responsible for directing the extension home program and will work with 4-H club members, particularly in home economics projects.

-jbn-

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


Special to Wright Co.

(with mat)

MISS GRAY IS
NEW HOME AGENT

Evelyn Gray, Lake City, will join the county extension staff Oct. 16 as home agent for Wright county. Her headquarters will be in the county extension office in Buffalo.

During the past year she was home economist with an International Voluntary Service team working in community development in Phonsavanh, Laos.

She comes to Wright county with a background of experience in 4-H work, having been a full-time 4-H assistant for three years in Cottonwood county and a summer 4-H assistant in Faribault county for three summers.

As a club member for 10 years in Wabasha county, where she ^{was} brought up on a 160-acre farm, she took an active part in demonstration and project work. She carried home economics, dairy and sheep projects, held offices in her local club and was secretary of the leaders' council. She was also an adult leader for a year.

Miss Gray received her B.S. from the University of Minnesota in 1958, with a major in home economics. While at the University she was elected to Omicron Nu, ^{national} honorary home economics society, to Phi Upsilon Omicron, national professional home economics sorority and to Pi Lambda Theta, national honor society.

As home agent she will direct the home economics extension program and will work with 4-H clubs, particularly in the home economics projects.

-jbn-

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

Special to Minn. Daily
/

ATTEND HOUSING CONFERENCE

Three members of the School of Home Economics staff are attending the third annual National Conference on Improvement of Instruction in Housing at Stillwater, Oklahoma, Oct. 7-10.

They are Professors Florence Ehrenkrans, Gertrude Esteros and Helen Ludwig.

Miss Esteros is on the planning committee for the conference and has charge of the program on Oct. 8. Miss Ludwig will take part in a panel discussion on core courses in housing.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 8, 1959

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

MISSED ROWS MAKE DRAMATIC FERTILIZER DEMONSTRATION

SAUK RAPIDS--One way to prove fertilizer can cure sick land is to accidentally skip a few corn rows when you're applying the plant food.

Adrian, 24, and Duane Ackerman, 22, last spring treated their corn to a 160-pound-per-acre dose of 8-4-36 fertilizer at planting time--but somehow missed two rows.

The resulting comparison was a real eye-opener.

"If we hadn't put any fertilizer on the field at all--like the two rows that were missed--it wouldn't even pay to bring the picker to this field," Adrian says. The unfertilized corn hardly did more than set ears, while the rest should go 60 bushels per acre easily--not bad for that part of the state this year.

Fertilizing is something Adrian and Duane call a key to successful farming. They do it all according to soil testing, and this year's "accidental experiment" shows their figuring is right on the beam. They're so sold on testing they urge farmers to join Minnesota's "Fall Soil Sample Roundup" and take more samples now.

"We started by testing the land, breaking it into four samples on the basis of the soil's crop history," they say. "Test results showed it was low in potash, medium to high in phosphate, low in organic matter and low in nitrogen. In other words, the soil was pretty sick.

"On the corn, we put on about 160 pounds of 8-4-36 to give the soil a boost in potash and nitrogen. And for extra nitrogen, we sidedressed part of the corn with about 40 pounds of liquid nitrogen per acre. For the beans, we applied 80 pounds of 0-0-60 per acre."

Then came the mistake that led to convincing proof. In fact, they also missed some more rows with the liquid nitrogen, which gave them a three-way comparison--no fertilizer on the two rows, starter only on some and full treatment on the rest. The brothers could easily see then what each treatment did.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 8, 1959

Immediate release

4-H ENROLLMENT INCREASES TO 50,000

Minnesota 4-H enrollment has reached an all-time high, Lennard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

State enrollment has increased by over 2,000 this year to a total of more than 50,000.

Morrison county more than doubled its enrollment this year. Six counties have enrollments of over 1,000: Dakota, Freeborn, Goodhue, Hennepin, West Otter Tail and North St. Louis.

And it's not just enrollment figures that have gone up, but participation, too, as shown by Steele county's club members, Harkness says. Of the 704 members in Steele county about 675 of them took part in the county fair--95 percent participation.

Nationally, enrollment has reached two and a half million. The greatest increase has come in the urban areas. Fifty-four percent more urban boys and girls are active in 4-H than five years ago. The second greatest increase has come in the rural non-farm areas, 42.8 percent.

Minnesota tops the nation in re-enrollment. Nearly 80 percent of last year's members re-enrolled this year. The state is also tops in tenure of club members and in the number of older club members.

Why the enrollment increase? Harkness says the varied programs offered in 4-H are a major reason. A member may choose from among 27 projects and activities covering 44 different areas.

To encourage the upswing in urban enrollment, many new projects are being tried on a pilot basis: automotive, riding horse, bicycle maintenance, dog care and crafts.

During October increased effort is made to bring new young people into the 4-H movement, Harkness says. Young people from 9 to 21 who are interested in becoming 4-H members should contact their county extension office or a local club leader.

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B-3709-sah

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 8, 1959

Immediate release

JAPANESE QUAILS ARE "GUINEA PIGS" FOR U POULTRY RESEARCH

Japanese quails are being turned into guinea pigs in University of Minnesota poultry research.

The pert, striped little birds can mean helpful and more economical research on some of the vexing problems facing the state poultry industry.

Poultry researcher Ray Burger at the University already has 150 of the tiny birds, and plans to have 1,000 in the near future.

He explains that quails make good research tools because they have physiological responses much like laying hens. Whenever a new finding is made with the little birds, he'll check it out with full-size chickens.

Why use the quails? Much research, Burger answers, needs to be done with large numbers of birds, to produce meaningful results. A thousand mature quail hens can be kept in a mere 150 square feet--only 7 percent as much space as needed for the same number of regular chickens. Figuring research space costs about \$10 per square foot, that's a good \$20,000 saving to the public.

Besides, quails eat less and are easy to care for. A newly-hatched quail takes up little more space than a good-sized marble and weighs about as much as a nickel.

Quails will figure in many studies--egg production, sexual maturity, heart rate, respiratory rate and others. One of the first such projects will involve a common type of heart failure--and whether tranquilizers can help prevent it.

Technical name for the condition, Burger says, is arteriosclerosis. It occurs when "plaques," or scar tissue, form inside the arteries in the heart and leading from it.

While much needs to be learned about arteriosclerosis, Burger says past research shows it is more likely to occur among birds under some kind of stress. He hopes to learn, using quails, whether tranquilizers can help reduce the trouble.

Quails aren't new to research; several other colleges now use them. Burger got his from the University of California at Davis, Calif.

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B-3710-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 8, 1959

Immediate release

FARMERS URGED TO BUY NEEDED HAY NOW

Farmers short on hay are urged to buy what they need right now--or pay a stiff price for it later on.

The advice is from William Hueg, University of Minnesota extension agronomist and Sig Bjerken, Minnesota Department of Agriculture official.

They have made three reports this fall on the hay situation, and have good reason to feel that farmers who need forage aren't speaking up.

In the most recent report, 27 counties reported hay for sale, and nine counties reported local hay shortages. Several county agents, however, said there was evidence of shortages which farmers weren't reporting.

Hueg and Bjerken say livestock feeders may have been scared by early reports which showed some hay up for sale at \$40 and even \$50 per ton. The most recent report, however, shows the prices have been trimmed a good deal--mostly because other areas reported top quality hay at much lower prices.

The current summary shows a price range of \$10-\$30 per ton for "excellent" quality hay, \$8-\$25 for "good" hay and \$6-\$18 for hay "fair" in quality. These prices are near what farmers in shortage areas say they are willing to pay.

(more)

add 1 hay survey

Hueg and Bjerken warn, however, that farmers who wait till winter to buying hay may be sorry; prices will go up sharply as hay mows become empty.

The specialists also point out that a lot of grain is being trucked to the Duluth harbor in the next few weeks, to beat the winter shut-down on the lakes. These same trucks return to southwest and west central Minnesota empty, when they could just as well be carrying hay.

Counties reporting hay for sale include: Aitkin, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Carlton, Clearwater, Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Hubbard, Isanti, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lake of the Woods, Le Sueur, Marshall, Mower, Olmsted, Red Lake, Roseau, Scott, Steele, St. Louis, Wadena, Waseca, Wilkin and Wright.

Hay shortage counties are Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Meeker, Pine, Todd, Traverse, Yellow Medicine, Chippewa and Kanabec.

Blue Earth and Watonwan counties report local supplies adequate to offset demand.

Farmers wishing to buy or sell hay may contact their county agents or local weed and seed inspectors. These men have a county-by-county list of quantity of hay available, quality and price.

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B-3711-pjt

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

Special to East Polk Co.

(with mat)

HOME AGENT IS
FROM CANADA

East Polk county's new home agent is a native of Boessevain, Manitoba, Canada.

She joined the county extension staff October 1, with headquarters in the county extension office in McIntosh. As home agent she will direct the home economics extension program and will work with 4-H club members, particularly in the home economics projects.

Miss Mains received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Manitoba in May, with a major in home economics. While at the University she was president of the home economics student council and was active in such sports as curling and ice skating.

For two months before going to East Polk county she served as assistant home agent in Red Lake county, receiving training in extension methods and techniques. During the summer of 1958 she was employed by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture as an acting extension home economist.

As a 4-H club member for three years, she carried the clothing project and was president of her local club for two years.

-jbn-

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- Oct. 20-24 National Home Demonstration Agents' association meeting,
New Orleans, La.
- Oct. 29-30 Farm Electrification Short Course, St. Paul campus.
- Nov. 29-Dec. 3 National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago.
- Dec. 2 School of Agriculture Parents' and Visitors' Day, St. Paul campus.
- Dec. 7-8 Soils and Fertilizer Short Course, St. Paul campus.
- Dec. 7-11 Annual conference, Agricultural Extension Service, St. Paul campus.
- Jan. 12-15 Farm and Home Week, St. Paul campus.

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

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B-3712-pjt

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

Immediate release

FARM ACCIDENTS KILLING MORE PERSONS IN 1959

Unless the rate drops between now and the end of the year, there will be more farm work fatalities in Minnesota during 1959 than there were in 1958.

By the end of August--latest figure available--32 persons had died from farm work accidents, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. The number was 27 at the same time a year ago.

Things were no better in farm homes. By August, 81 farm home accidental deaths were recorded, compared to 68 a year earlier.

There were 14 accidental farm fatalities in Minnesota in August alone--4 resulting from operation or falling from tractors or other machinery. Other deaths were caused by accidents from falls, electrocution with hand electric drills and falls from ladders and buildings.

Prickett warns that a particularly dangerous season for farm accidents is still ahead--harvest season for beans, potatoes and corn. Accidents with tractors, corn pickers, unshielded power shafts, silo unloaders, elevator augers and other equipment are frequent during this time.

He says it will pay farm families to teach and warn family members of the dangers, to keep shields on machinery, stop machines when servicing and keep youngsters away. Bills resulting from lost lives and broken limbs can more than wipe out the entire autumn income.

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B-3713-pjt

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

Immediate release

HOME AGENT TO RECEIVE HONOR

A Minnesota home agent, Mrs. Olive Opp, Glenwood, will receive national recognition for distinguished service in her county.

Mrs. Opp is one of 73 home agents from 42 states who will be cited for distinguished service at the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents' association Oct. 20-24 in New Orleans, La. Highlight of the annual meeting will be the recognition service at the Roosevelt hotel in New Orleans on Sat., Oct. 24.

National recognition is given each year by the association to home agents who have given outstanding home and community service as educational leaders. The citations are given only to agents who have served 10 years or more in home economics extension work.

A graduate of North Dakota Agricultural college, Mrs. Opp has been with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service for nearly 11 years as home agent in Pope county. During that time she has developed a strong rural leadership program among women in home economics extension groups, as well as among 4-H members. She has directed a well rounded home economics extension program, touching many phases of home and family living. Under her guidance, the home program has grown to include nearly 600 women in 45 groups.

Before going to Pope county, Mrs. Opp was home agent in Traill county, N.D., and on the North Dakota state home economics extension staff. She has taught home economics in various schools in North Dakota and has been dietitian in veterans' hospitals in Helena, Mont., and Milwaukee, Wis.

Seventeen home agents from Minnesota will attend the National Home Demonstration association meeting in New Orleans. Besides Mrs. Opp, they are: Ada Todnem, Pipestone; Genevieve Moffitt, Le Center; Mrs. Ruth Spidahl, Elbow Lake; Mrs. Hester McKinnon, Virginia; Julia Bartlett, Minneapolis; Margaret Callsen, Madison; Irene Ott, Glencoe; Mrs. Jeanette Bogue, Willmar; Mrs. Audrey Tolzmann, Lakefield; Beverly Latzke, Worthington; Jane Bergene, Mankato; Hallie Clonts, St. James; Ruth Johnson, Ada; Judith Nord, Fergus Falls; Ellen Paetsch, International Falls; and Marilyn Matthews, Brainerd.

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

Immediate release

4-H WINNERS IN GRAIN SANITATION

Three Minnesota 4-H clubs have been named state winners in the Clean Grain program for 1959, Wayne Bath, district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Tied for first place are the Hi-Lighters, Le Sueur county, and the Albin Go-Getters, Brown county. Both clubs will receive \$50 awards from F. H. Peavey company, sponsor of the contest with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The IXL club, Norman county, will receive a \$25 award as runner-up.

Five county winners will receive trophies: the Mavie 4-H club, Pennington county; Blakeley 4-H club, Scott county; and the three state winners.

Purpose of the grain sanitation program is to center attention in recommended practices of hauling and storing grain.

The winning clubs have carried on special campaigns to reduce heavy losses to farmers because of rodent contamination and insect infestation of grain.

Members of the three clubs have conducted annual grain storage surveys and clean-up campaigns, have sprayed granaries, set up and maintained several hundred rat bait stations, have given demonstrations, made posters and written news stories on the how and why of keeping grain clean.

For work done individually in promoting clean grain, 4-H club members will receive Clean Grain Tour awards--expense paid trips to Minneapolis Dec. 17-18 for an educational tour of the grain exchange and grain marketing facilities. They are: Roger Raether, Curtis Speck, Orvin and Neil Doyen, Good Thunder; Delbert Sorgotz, Waterville; John Woestehoff, Blakeley; Richard Parman, Goodridge; Harold Schwichtenberg, Leo, Lois and Ed Stangler, Kilkenny. Two leaders from each of the three winning clubs will also receive the trip.

Two county agricultural agents will receive trips to visit the Dow Chemical company in Midland, Mich., Oct. 26-30, for their promotion of the clean grain program--William Provance, Roseau county, and Roger Wilkowske, Le Sueur county. Dow Chemical awards the trip to agricultural agents.

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B-3715-jbn

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

To all counties
For use week of
October 19 or later

FARM FILLERS

Unwelcome as they might be, rabbits will unabashedly make themselves at home in young shelterbelts this winter--unless you do something to keep them out. They'll feed on tender bark and new growth and ruin the complete stand. But Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester, says you can turn them away by applying repellents now. Most of the repellent mixtures are water-soluble and must be used when the temperature is above freezing.

* * * *

Japanese quails are being turned into guinea pigs in University of Minnesota poultry research. Scientists are using the tiny creatures as inexpensive research tools for studies on a common type of heart failure--and whether tranquilizers can help prevent it. A thousand mature quail hens can be kept in a mere 150 square feet--only 7 percent as much as needed for the same number of chickens.

* * * *

Eleven persons died and many more were injured as a result of accidents with electricity last year in Minnesota. Many of these accidents result from defective and misused electrical equipment, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University. More use of electricity has rendered many a wiring system obsolete. Thing to do is make sure your wiring can pass examination by a qualified electrician.

* * * *

Twelve-inch hay cubes may replace conventional hay bales on many farms in the future. University of Minnesota farm engineers say the small, cubic bales could have several advantages. They would be easier to handle mechanically, easier to dry artificially, and could help save hay quality. The cubes, which weigh 10-15 pounds each, worked out well in 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
October 13, 1959

To all counties

County Agent: You might want to include
your local hay situation
in this article.

**BUY NEEDED HAY
EARLY THIS FALL**

Got enough hay to last out the winter?

If not, better buy what you need right now--or face a stiff price tag for it later on.

Also, whether you have hay to buy or sell, County Agent _____ asks you to let him know. Then your supplies or needs can be summarized in the next state-wide hay situation report.

This summary is put together in St. Paul by William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, and Sig Bjerken, Minnesota Department of Agriculture official. Here's what they've found so far:

Some 27 counties have hay for sale and nine have local hay shortages. But several farmers who need hay aren't saying so. Why? Probably because early reports showed some hay for sale at prices up to \$50 per ton.

The most recent summary, though, shows farmers have brought their prices more into line with the average. As a result, the price range in hay surplus areas is now \$10-\$30 per ton for "excellent" quality hay, \$8-\$25 for "good" hay and \$6-\$18 per ton for "fair" quality hay.

But you might be sorry if you hold up buying until your hay mow is empty; prices then may be going up pretty fast.

Both the county extension office and local weed and seed inspectors have copies of the complete hay situation report, listing quantity of hay available, quality, and price for each hay-surplus county, and prices farmers are willing to pay in hay-deficit areas.

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

To all counties
A Farm and Home Research Report

**STILBESTROL AND
FERTILIZER MAKE
PROFITABLE PAIR**

Stilbestrol and fertilizer for pastures make good partners in the beef business.

And it holds true whether you're talking about alfalfa-brome mixtures or about straight bromegrass, according to University of Minnesota research men.

During the past summer, University of Minnesota scientists found that steers implanted with 24 milligrams stilbestrol and grazing fertilizer bromegrass produced 65 percent more beef per acre than did steers without stilbestrol and on unfertilized pasture.

Livestock scientists A. L. Harvey and O. E. Kolari, soils scientist P. M. Burson and agronomist A. R. Schmid made the studies at the Rosemount Experiment station.

The increase was due to both implanting and the pasture fertilizing. And it showed up in value of beef produced per acre as well as in daily and total gains. Figuring beef worth \$28 per hundred pounds, value of beef per acre produced in the pasture period was: implanting and fertilized pasture, \$61.88; implanting without fertilizing, \$55.16; no implanting and fertilized pasture, \$44.52; no implanting without fertilizing, \$37.52.

If you lump both the fertilized and unfertilized pastures together, the overall gain for stilbestrol was 46 percent more beef per acre for implanted steers, compared to those not getting stilbestrol.

These tests ran from May 13 to September 2 and were on bromegrass pasture. The researchers studied beef on alfalfa-brome in 1957 and 1958 and got similar results--58 percent increase for steers implanted and on fertilized grazing, compared to no implanting and no fertilizer.

Implanting means placing a stilbestrol pellet under the animal's skin at the base of the ear.

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

To all counties
For immediate use

**CAUTIOUS BUYING
IS MAIN KEY TO
BEEF PROFITS**

Take a close look at the price tag and grade of those feeder cattle this fall before you hand over a check for them.

The plain fact is this: If you pay as much for feeder calves this fall as you did a year ago, you'll be lucky if you get paid for your feed and cash costs--not to mention a return for your labor.

Here's why. Slaughter prices are expected to average \$1-\$2 per hundred pounds lower in the coming year, because more fat cattle are being sold.

That means, according to a University of Minnesota extension man, that you have to buy steer calves for \$3-\$4 per hundred less to pocket the same profit that you made this year.

Trouble is, though, that feeder prices haven't, in general, dropped that much. The nice profit margins from a few years back have been bid into feeder prices. With the unfavorable outlook, feeders recently did go down about \$2, but they're still too high for cattlemen to make as much as they did last year.

However, 1960 is no year for the established cattleman to drop out of the business, Hasbargen adds. Careful buying and careful feeding will make it possible to market roughage and corn at going market prices, pay other cash costs, and still have some labor return.

And even if there isn't much return to labor, feeding cattle could still be the best outlet for unmarketable roughage, like drouth-damaged corn silage and poor hay.

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

Special to counties in N. E.
district and to Wadena,
Becker, Ottertail, Todd,
Red Lake, Pennington,
Marshall, Kittson and
Roseau

TIMBER MARKET IMPROVES FOR '60

Minnesota timber products should find good markets during the coming year-- at least as good as average for recent years.

But if you've got some timber to sell, heed this advice: Get a contract before doing any cutting. And be sure the contract spells out amount of products you will sell and price.

That way, says extension forester Marvin Smith at the University of Minnesota you can avoid being caught with pulpwood or logs you can't sell.

Smith cites a recent report from the Timber Producers association, giving the following timber outlook:

Lumber: Outlook is good. Very little dry lumber is on inventories at present. Except for the winter slowdown in home construction, demand should continue strong. All good saw logs should find a market.

Rough Pulpwood: Mill inventories are in better shape than for some time. Rough jack pine should find normal demand, and same holds true for rough poplar-- assuming business stays at present level. Spruce might be somewhat under normal demand, but you can look for balsam to pick up a little.

Peeled Pulpwood: Will find a ready market. There wasn't much overproduction of peeled pulpwood this summer, and machine peeled wood is becoming more popular as equipment for doing the work improves.

Poles, Posts and Ties: Market is fairly good. All cedar poles that meet specifications should find ready markets. Outlook is improving for good quality cedar posts, but there isn't much call for cedar ties. Some good cedar bolts will be bought for lumber manufacturing. Market will be good for jack pine poles.

Piling: Market is good, but here it's especially important to get cutting instructions and specifications first.

add 1 lumber outlook

Bolts: Should be normal demand for poplar and birch bolts meeting match specifications. Poplar lumber market has been good and there should be a good market for poplar saw bolts. If you cut poplar, don't confine your cutting to 100 inches; market is good for 10 and 12-foot lengths. Even 16-foot lengths can be sold, but price isn't quite as good. Hardwood bolts suitable for veneer stock should find ready markets.

Mining timber: Outlook is for a poor market.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 19

TIPS GIVEN ON CLEANING WALLS

If washing the kitchen walls is on your housecleaning schedule this fall, make it a family affair.

With the whole family pitching in to help, what might have been drudgery for one can turn into fun for a whole group, suggests Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Besides, when it's a cooperative project, the work can be done in a fraction of the time.

Kitchen walls need to be washed at regular intervals because of the greasy film that accumulates from cooking. However, they'll be much easier to wash if you remove spots on the walls when those stains are fresh. In any wall washing, start at the bottom and wash upward.

Many homemakers ask what type of cleaner to use in washing walls. In a recent study by the Ohio Experiment station, some 100 homemakers reported using 37 different brand name cleaners for washing walls--powders, liquids and pastes. One popular powdered detergent cleaner was used by more than half of these women. In cleaning tests at the station, wall finishes were washed with (1) mild soap and water, (2) the widely used powdered detergent cleaner and (3) a mild scouring material.

The laboratory studies showed that stains that were fresh could be removed much more easily and successfully than stains that had been allowed to remain for some time. Washing with a mild soap and warm water and washing with the powdered detergent cleaner gave equally good results. However, many stains were removed much faster and more easily with a mild scouring powder.

But scouring over a period of time has the disadvantage of removing some types of finish, Mrs. Jordahl warns.

For washing grimy walls she suggests this solution you can make at home: Add 1/2 cup washing soda or sal soda, 1 cup household ammonia and 1 cup vinegar to 6 quarts of warm water. Apply lightly and quickly with a sponge, without dripping, following quickly with another sponge wrung out in clear water.

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

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT
For release week of
October 19 or after

4-H OFFERS FUN
PLUS ACHIEVEMENT

Ask any of the 50,000 Minnesota boys and girls in 4-H what they do, and they'll probably tell you first about the fun they have. But they'll also tell you about the satisfaction they get out of their accomplishments, says 4-H Club Agent _____.

Four-H provides an opportunity for activity, adventure and achievement. There is never lack of something to do when you are a 4-H'er. A member may choose from among 27 projects and activities covering 44 different areas. The ball games, parties and community activities that 4-H'ers have help them meet other young people in their community and county.

Adventure reaches international proportions in 4-H. To further better understanding in our country as well as abroad, Minnesota 4-H'ers are taking part in the International Farm Youth Exchange and an inter-state program.

(Mention any local 4-H'er who has taken part in any of the exchange programs this year.)

All members are encouraged to exhibit and demonstrate their skills. In return for their work, they gain satisfactions in achievement. They may also win material awards -- award ribbons, cash prizes, certificates, special trips. Top winners in each county have the privilege of attending State Fair or Health and Conservation camps at Itasca State Park. Members may also participate in district and state 4-H club weeks.

State winners in various projects and activities receive trophies, merchandise awards, savings bonds and trips to regional and national events including National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, the National 4-H Club conference in Washington and the Leadership Training camp in Michigan. Each year many winners receive valuable college scholarships.

For fun and fellowship with other young people, join your local 4-H club now. If you are between the ages of 9 and 21 all you need to do is contact any local 4-H leader or the county extension office.

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

<u>Know Your Eggs - and Use Them Often</u>	<u>Clean Dust Cloths</u>
<u>Are You Well Dressed?</u>	<u>Spot Treatment on Wallpaper</u>
<u>Wearing Out or Outgrowing</u>	<u>Don't Wash Linoleum Away</u>
<u>Clothes Help Train Children</u>	<u>Waxing Key to Long Wear of Linoleum</u>
<u>Keep Supplies Together</u>	<u>Care of Rubber and Asphalt Tile</u>

CONSUMER MARKETING

Know Your Eggs - and Use Them Often

Eggs are in such plentiful supply right now, there's no better time to plan an abundance of meals around this nutritious, delicious food. Eggs can be served in more than a thousand different ways, all of them wonderful eating.

Here are some facts you should know about eggs---

- . Shell color is determined by breed of hen and has nothing to do with eating quality, cooking performance or nutritional value.
- . The size of the egg has nothing to do with quality. Small eggs are the first eggs laid by pullets and equal or even superior to large eggs.
- . Eggs will lose quality if they're left in a warm kitchen for any length of time. At 70-80° F., eggs will lose as much of their "freshness" in four days as eggs held at refrigerator temperatures for several weeks.
- . The green surface on yolks of hard-cooked eggs results from overcooking and failure to cool eggs immediately after cooking.
- . To beat egg whites faster and to larger volume, remove eggs from refrigerator about half an hour before beating so they warm to room temperature.

-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.

CLOTHINGAre You Well Dressed?

Clothes alone don't make a well dressed woman. There are many other things to consider.

As you walk by the mirror on your way out next time, stop and ask yourself these questions, advises Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* Do the clothes I'm wearing make a pleasing combination?

* Is everything necessary to make my outfit complete or am I cluttered with jewelry and fussy details?

* Am I appropriately dressed for the occasion?

* * * * *

Wearing Out or Outgrowing

There is a constant race in children's clothes between what happens first -- wearing out or outgrowing, says Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

If wearing out is the problem, select sturdy, well constructed, good quality clothes.

If the problem is outgrowing, have fewer clothes, wear them more often and select clothes with let-out features such as wide hems and tucks, raglan sleeves and elastic at the waistline.

* * * * *

Clothes Help Train Children

Clothes can help a child develop good habits.

Youngsters can learn to hang up or put away their clothes at an early age. Installing low hooks, closet bars and drawers will encourage this habit.

Children have likes and dislikes. By helping them choose garments that look well together and are in good taste, you encourage a wholesome pride in appearance and establish the basis for knowing appropriate dress later in life.

HOME MANAGEMENTKeep Supplies Together

Keeping all your cleaning supplies in a basket that you can carry around with you is a real time and energy saver, whether you're doing your regular weekly cleaning or fall housecleaning. That tip comes from Mrs. Edna Jordahl, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Another timesaver is to have separate sets of cleaning supplies on each floor.

* * * * *

Clean Dust Cloths

When you dust furniture, be sure to use clean dust cloths. Dusty cloths contain hard particles of dust which will scratch the surface of the furniture.

You can treat your own dust cloths at home by placing a clean soft cloth in a 1-quart jar with a screw top and adding a few drops of oil or furniture polish. Let the cloth stand in the jar for a day or two before using it. These cloths may be washed a few times before adding more oil. Use these "dustless dusters" on oiled, shellacked or varnished furniture, but use dry cloths for dusting waxed surfaces.

Cloths chemically treated with silicones are available in stores. Many women report they need to dust less frequently when they use these cloths.

The dusting brush of the vacuum cleaner will loosen dust from the more intricate parts of furniture and remove dust that has settled on surfaces.

* * * * *

Spot Treatment on Wallpaper

When the wallpaper shows smudges and stains, there are special ways of removing them. Finger marks or smudges on wallpaper made by picture frames will usually respond to artgum. To remove wax crayon marks, rub lightly with alcohol or dry-cleaning fluid. For grease spots, apply a paste made of fuller's earth or whiting and a nonflammable spot remover. Have the windows open while working and avoid inhaling the fumes. After several hours, brush off with a soft brush. Apply again if necessary.

If you plan to repaper or paint, cover the area with sizing or shellac or the grease spot might reappear.

To clean an entire wall of nonwashable wallpaper, use commercial wallpaper cleaner.

HOME MANAGEMENTDon't Wash Linoleum Away

If you want your linoleum to last, don't scrub it too much. Scrubbing with strong powders and soap will wear away the surface much faster than traffic. Wipe up spills immediately and keep the floor swept or dusted with a dry mop.

When it's necessary to give the linoleum a thorough cleaning, never use strong soap and don't use too much water. Be sure to follow soapy water with a rinse. Soap fades and discolors linoleum and too much water will make the linoleum deteriorate.

* * * * *

Waxing Key to Long Wear of Linoleum

Proper waxing is the key to long wear and good appearance of linoleum. A film of wax takes wear and so protects the linoleum. Use either a thin coat of self-polishing wax, applying it at intervals when the wear requires it, or use a paste wax. Paste wax lasts longer but is harder to apply. It's best to apply the wax by placing it inside of several thicknesses of cloth and allowing only a very thin film to filter through. When the wax dries to a milky haze, buff it.

Two thin coats are better than one thick coat.

* * * * *

Care of Rubber and Asphalt Tile

Keep asphalt and rubber tile dusted with a floor brush or a dry mop--but never an oil mop--to prevent damage from soil or grit. Remove spilled food at once to prevent permanent spotting. Damp-mop with a mild detergent and warm water when necessary, but always rinse and dry thoroughly.

When you wax your asphalt or rubber tile floors, be sure to use only light coats of a water-base wax. A wax containing any solvent but water will damage the tile. A whiff of the wax will tell you if it smells like dry cleaning fluid--in which case it contains a solvent and should not be used on asphalt or rubber tile. And don't apply lacquer, shellac or any plastic finish. Read the manufacturer's directions to find out exactly what care is recommended for your type of tile.

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

U AG ENGINEERS STUDY SMALL HAY BALES

Twelve-inch hay cubes may replace conventional hay bales on many farms in the future.

University of Minnesota farm engineers say the small, cubic bales could have several advantages. They would be easier to handle mechanically, easier to dry artificially and could help save hay quality.

John Strait and other engineers tested small bales at the Rosemount Experiment station last summer. The little, 10-15 pound cubes should be easy to move by conveyer from baler to trailing wagon, and from wagon to barn mow.

Drying the small bale is easier for several reasons. For one, hay in small bale form has twice as much exposed area per pound as hay in conventional bales, which are about 32 inches long, 18 inches wide and a foot thick. Also, nearly nine-tenths of the hay in a small bale is within 3 inches of the surface, compared to about two-thirds for conventional bales.

As a result, it's easier to reach all the hay in a small bale with forced air. In fact, Strait says small bales should be mow-dried almost as easily as the same amount of hay in chopped form.

Conventional bales, to be dried artificially, must be stacked in a certain pattern and should be in a tightly enclosed area. Neither the arranging nor the enclosing are necessary with small bales; they can be dropped and left where they fall in the mow. An ordinary duct-type drying system is all that's needed, and they could be dried with either heated or unheated air.

Strait says small bales are being studied as part of a complete haying system, involving cutting, conditioning, raking, baling, storage and drying. Conditioning speeds the field drying process, which lessens risk of quality loss due to bad weather. Then, since the bales can be dried artificially, they can be put up when the hay has 30-35 percent moisture. At such a moisture content, the leaves are tough and won't shatter.

The University men used an experimental baler. There are some machines on the market which produce small bales.

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

Immediate release

BARLEY SMUT CAUSES \$1.5 MILLION LOSS IN MINNESOTA

An epidemic of loose smut disease cost Minnesota farmers more than \$1.5 million in losses this year.

The damage was concentrated in the Red River Valley, where most of the state's barley is grown, according to plant pathologist Karl D. Fezer at the University of Minnesota.

A survey shows that an average of 6.4 percent of all barley heads were infected, and it went as high as 30 percent in some fields. In most cases, an infected head produces no seed.

The disease is seed-borne, and a farmer's best choice for avoiding it in 1960 is to get disease-free seed. Treatment to kill the smut in the seeds is possible, but not practical.

Plant pathologists are now checking about 150 seed samples from around Northwest Minnesota. If infection is shown by this survey to be widespread, all barley growers will be urged to send in samples of their seed for checking. Results of the survey will be announced as soon as it is completed.

There are three kinds of smut that affect Minnesota barley--loose, semi-loose and covered smut. With the first two types, smut galls rupture soon after the heads emerge, and the spores blow away. In covered smut, the gall covers remain until the crop is harvested.

Loose smut, however, caused more than 95 percent of the smut trouble this summer, and is the only type that can't be controlled by chemical seed treatment. It is possible to kill loose smut in seeds with a special hot water treatment, but the process is difficult, expensive and may reduce germination. Therefore, Fezer says it's more practical to avoid loose-smut-infected seed entirely, and use hot water treatment only as a last resort.

The disease does not vary much among varieties. Traill barley had a little more smut this year than Kindred and Forrest, although all three--the recommended ones for Minnesota--were seriously hit by the disease.

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B-3717-pjt

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

Immediate release

BIGGER SUPPLIES OF CANNED FRUIT THIS YEAR

Consumers can look for large supplies of canned, frozen and dried fruit this year, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

This year has set a record in the amount of orange juice concentrate frozen. The new pack from 1958-59 Florida oranges--completed in early July--totaled about 80 million gallons, 11 percent above the previous record set in 1956-57 and nearly double last year's small pack. August 1 stocks of frozen orange concentrate was 61 percent larger than a year ago.

Frozen cherries will be more plentiful than last year, but supplies of frozen strawberries will be smaller.

More apriocots, peaches, pears, purple plums, sour cherries and fruit cocktail were canned this year than last. About the same quantity of apple slices, apple sauce and sweet cherries went into cans this year, but smaller packs of figs and olives are in prospect.

The total pack of dried fruits will probably be substantially larger than in 1958, when production was light. You should find more raisins, dried prunes, dried apricots and peaches in local markets this fall and winter. Supplies of dried figs and dried apples may dip below 1958, however.

Prices of dried fruits continue to be higher than either canned or frozen fruits, Mrs. Loomis said.

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B-3718-jbn

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

* * * * *
* For release at 3 p.m. *
* Friday, October 16 *
* * * * *

USDA OFFICIAL CITES RESEARCH NEED AT MORRIS STATION DEDICATION

MORRIS, MINN.--Research that can save more than \$60 million per year in production costs for farmers in a 38-million acre area is already underway at the new U. S. Department of Agriculture's North Central Conservation Field station here.

Scope of this research was outlined today by Byron T. Shaw, administrator of the USDA Agricultural Research Service, Washington, D. C., during dedication services for the new \$489,989 soil and water laboratory building at the station site.

The \$60 million figure which Shaw mentioned applies solely to savings farmers can have by eliminating tillage operations on row and grain crops which research will show unnecessary. "Even greater benefits would result," he added, "if we could learn how to save just a fourth of the rainfall now lost through runoff and evaporation."

Shaw referred to the station as "the kind of cooperative effort--by private citizens, state experiment stations, USDA and members of Congress--that is responsible for the great success of agricultural research in the U. S.

"The station's research will benefit agriculture on about 38 million acres in Minnesota, the eastern Dakotas and northwestern Iowa," he stated.

"We need more information on the water intake rates and water storage capacities of the area's soils, and on the effectiveness of moisture-conserving practices, such as mulch tillage," according to Shaw. "We need to study water requirements of different crops at different seasons. We need to learn more about how to build and use grassed waterways and other erosion-control devices, and how to predict the frequency and severity of drouth."

Specific problems which Shaw said would be studied include:

* Soil drainage. "Cultural and cropping methods that will insure continued functioning of existing tile drains must be developed. We also need to find out

(more)

add 1 Shaw speech at Morris

whether low-cost plastic mole liners can make better drainage feasible where needed. Such studies should also include research on surface or subsurface storage of excess water for later use.

* Supplemental irrigation. "Increased effort needs to be directed toward developing low-cost irrigation systems, especially for crops that yield only moderate cash returns per acre.

* Wind and water erosion. "In too many places today, there are 16 inches of topsoil above the peat in low areas, while clay shows through on the surface at crests of hills. Water erosion and resulting sedimentation can be severe even on the level land of the Red River Valley. Large acreages of cash grain crops are frequently fall-plowed, resulting in bare soil that is subject to severe blowing during winter and early spring. Soil drift may also damage row crops.

* Soil compaction. "Part of the trouble here undoubtedly lies in our normal practices of running heavy tractors and farm equipment over the fields. Compacted soils interfere with root development and penetration, reduce infiltration and storage of soil moisture and encourage wind and water erosion. We're gradually learning that we don't need to plow as much as we have in the past. We can accomplish much of our weed control, for example, with chemicals rather than cultivation."

Shaw said some research at the station already indicates that "crop geometry" does affect amount of moisture picked up by the wind. The work hasn't reached the recommendation stage, he said, but has some good possibilities. It would mean planting rows in certain directions to "break up" flow of dry air over the fields.

Much of the work at the station is done in cooperation with the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment station near by and with scientists from the University's St. Paul campus.

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B-3719-pjt

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

Special to all counties

LOCAL YOUTHS
WIN HONORS AT
LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____ 4-H members from _____ county took honors at the 41st annual Minnesota Junior Livestock show October 5-8 at the South St. Paul stockyards.

These youths won _____ purple, _____ blue, _____ red and _____ white ribbons. They competed with some 700 other young showmen.

(List names and awards of any local championship or showmanship winners, or other awards)

Winner of the 1959 4-H Livestock Achievement award was Darryl Klukow, 19, Albert Lea, who has been active in club work since 1949 and now has 10 registered Angus heifers of his own and has an impressive array of ribbons from his years of livestock showing. The award was based on 4-H leadership ability, 4-H project record and overall knowledge of livestock management.

A pre-veterinary medicine sophomore in Austin Junior College, Darryl was a 1958-59 state 4-H Federation vice-president, was 1958 president of his Freeborn county 4-H leaders council and won a 4-H Key award in 1958. He topped all beef demonstrations at state fair this year and also went to Manitoba as part of a 4-H Exchange program.

Grand champion steer of the show was an 1135-pound Hereford shown by Donald Kramer, 18, Marshall, and sold at the auction to Hamm's Brewery, St. Paul, for \$2.80 per pound. Reserve champion steer was an Angus exhibited by Verginia Carson, 13, Pipestone.

Verginia's sister Barbara, 16, had the grand champion lamb, a 95-pound Southdown which was sold to Twin City Meat Company for \$7.50 per pound. The reserve champion lamb was also a Southdown, exhibited by Nancy Nelson, 13, Albert Lea.

-more-

add 1 Junior Livestock Show

In hogs, the grand champion was a Hampshire shown by Edwin College, 18, Mountain Lake. The 275-pound animal went for \$4.35 per pound to Swift and Co., South St. Paul. Evelyn Fay Peterson, 12, Clarks Grove, showed a crossbred which won reserve champion barrow honors.

Barbara Carson and Edwin College also won showmanship honors in lambs and hogs respectively, and champion beef showman was DuWayne Larson, 20, Ada.

During Thursday's auctions, 30 hogs brought \$5,539, 57 lambs went for \$9,831 and 70 cattle sold for \$31,099.43, for a grand auction total of \$46,469.43. Commission firms bought hundreds of other show livestock the morning preceding the auction.

Following are _____ county animals sold at auction, their prices and buyers. (Pick out your county individuals from attached sheets.)

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HOGS

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Eddie College	Mt. Lake	Swift & Co., So. St. Paul	\$4.35	\$1196.25
Evelyn F. Peterson	Clarks Grove	St. Paul Fire & Marine	1.00	265.00
Joe Deters	Caledonia	F.O.K., St. Paul	.60	192.00
Eldon College	Mt. Lake	Fairway Foods, St. Paul	.60	150.00
Larry Henning	Brewster	Henry Brandtjen, St. Paul	.65	143.00
Norman Weiske	Hanska	Minn. Linseed Oil Co., Mpls.	.55	143.00
Richard Schauer	Park Rapids	1st Nat'l. Bank, St. Paul	.80	188.00
Howard Applequist	Crookston	Fairway Foods, St. Paul	.60	153.00
Loren Irvine	White Rock So. Dak.	H. B. Fuller & Co., St. Paul	.55	129.25
John Duerst	Lyle	Hotel Normandy, Mpls.	.55	148.50
Gerald Storlie	Lakeville	Gen'l. Mills, Mpls.	.50	117.50
Richard Steele	Alden	Farmers Union Mkt., So. St. Paul	.50	102.50
Anita Smisek	Lonsdale	Midway Nat'l. Bank, St. Paul	.55	137.50
Steven Thompson	Clarks Grove	Weyerhauser Sales, St. Paul	.50	122.50
Mary Jo Pichner	Owatonna	Fairway Foods, St. Paul	.55	112.75
Larry Larson	Albert Lea	Murphy Motor Freight, St. Paul	.60	141.00
Stanley Burmeister	Faribault	Archer Daniels Midland	.55	165.00
Lynn Wichmann	Balaton	1st Nat'l Bank, Mpls.	.55	151.25
Richard Granowski	Owatonna	Merchants Motor Freight, St. Paul	.60	150.00
Sharon Smisek	Lonsdale	Geiger Farm Imp., St. Paul	.55	156.75
Bill Wasson	Battle Lake	Merchants Motor Fr., St. Paul	.65	172.25
Thomas Brekken	Harmony	Minn. Farm Bur. Assn. St. Paul	.55	145.75
Juels Carlson	Marshall	D. W. Onan Co., Mpls.	.55	123.75
Robert Rossow	Lakefield	Cargill, Mpls.	.55	123.75
Robert Koenig	Belle Plaine	Associated Milk Dealers	.60	147.00
Dale Saxon	Worthington	Dayton Co., Mpls.	.60	162.00
Russell Zimmerman	Goodhue	General Mills, Mpls.	.60	180.00
Curtis Armstrong	New Richland	Cardozo Furn. Co., St. Paul	.60	153.00
Donald Thueninck	Marshall	St. Paul Ammonia Prod., St. Paul	.55	143.00
Curtis Stanke	Janesville	K. S. T. P. St. Paul & Mpls.	.55	123.75

LAMBS

Barbara Carson	Pipestone	Twin City Meat Co.	7.50	712.50
Nancy Nelson	Albert Lea	Piggly Wiggly, St. Paul	2.50	212.50
Arlen Olson	Fosston	Merchants Motor Fr., St. Paul	1.60	192.00
Don Gute	Owatonna	Normandy Hotel, Mpls.	1.70	178.50
Darlene Sullivan	New Prague	Our Own Hardware	1.50	135.00
Kathleen Freking	Heron Lake	Kenny Boiler, St. Paul	1.30	149.50
Kenneth Farrell	Belle Plaine	St. Paul Pioneer Press	1.20	150.00
Robert Ripley	Winnebago	Indianhead Truck Line, St. Paul	1.50	127.50
Jon Bredeson	Hawley	N. P. Railroad, St. Paul	1.55	139.50
David Nystuen	Kenyon	Elevator and Bank, Kenyon, Minn.	1.50	150.00
Mary Ellen Olson	Worthington	Daytons, Mpls.	1.60	160.00
Beth Pederson	Amboy	Peters Meat Co., St. Paul	1.60	152.00
Gary Garlick	Winnebago	Henry Brandtjen, St. Paul	1.55	124.00
Ronald Sele	Lake Bronson	Ford Motor Co., St. Paul	1.30	130.00
Lyle Pearson	No. Mankato	Fairway Foods, St. Paul	1.60	144.00
Patty Sullivan	New Prague	Murphy Motor Freight, St. Paul	1.80	171.00
Robert Lambert	St. Peter	Red Owl, Mpls.	1.40	140.00
Daniel Meyer	Hanska	Newport, St. Paul Cold	1.50	135.00

Storage

LAMBS (Continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Kevin Kempf	Stillwater	Fairway Foods, St. Paul	\$1.60	\$ 200.00
Gene Takle	Walnut Grove	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	1.45	145.00
John Brenna	Mabel	Minnesota Auctioneers	1.45	130.50
Charles Bobendrier	Elk River	Fairway Foods, St. Paul	2.10	189.00
Nancy Raak	So. St. Paul	American Hoist & Derrick, St. Paul	1.65	181.50
Robert Farrell	Belle Plaine	Hamms Brewery, St. Paul	1.60	152.00
Stanley Krogerud	Correll	N. W. State Bank of Appleton	1.80	162.00
Karen Brenna	Mabel	Cherokee State Bank, St. Paul	1.70	136.00
Roger Brakke	Moorhead	Great Northern Railway, St. Paul	1.80	162.00
Jean Low	Faribault	Shirmer Transport, St. Paul	1.50	150.00
Barbara Anderson	Benson	Swift County Bank, Benson, Minnesota	2.30	207.00
Charles Irish	So. St. Paul	Stockyards Nat'l. Bank, So. St. Paul	1.60	184.00
Dennis Kofstad	Hartland	B. F. Nelson, Mpls.	1.60	144.00
Sammy Smith	Delavan	Great Northern Refinery, St. Paul	1.50	142.50
Frank Sievers	Lake City	Lake City St. Bank, Lake City, Minn.	1.80	153.00
Rita Colman	Rochester	St. Paul Pioneer Press	1.75	175.00
Vicki Miller	Morton	Griggs, Cooper, St. Paul	1.75	157.50
Kent Ringkob	Jackson	B. F. Nelson Co., Mpls.	1.80	216.00
Shirley Boerboom	Marshall	Great Northern Railway, St. Paul	1.80	162.00
Betty Schumann	Rice	Schmidt Brewery, St. Paul	1.70	195.50
David N. Larson	Mabel	1st Nat'l. Bank, Mpls.	1.90	199.50
Russell Stewig	Redwood Falls	B. F. Nelson Co., Mpls.	1.60	192.00
Kathryn Hansen	Garden City	Lowry Hotel, St. Paul	1.80	162.00
Roger Haugen	Fertile	N. P. Railway, St. Paul	1.70	187.00
Tom Schroeder	Bemidji	Century Motor Fr., St. Paul	2.75	302.50
John Goelz	Morton	Northwestern Nat'l. Bank, Mpls.	1.70	170.00
Jan Newburn	Rushmore	Hamms Brewery, St. Paul	1.70	170.00
Gary Schroeder	Salol	Great Northern Railway, St. Paul	1.80	216.00
Lorence Rusch	Darwin	Minn. Mining & Mfg., St. Paul	1.90	171.00
Bruce Hill	Worthington	B. F. Nelson Mfg., Mpls.	1.90	171.00
Allan Nelson	New Richland	Anderson Corp. of Stillwater	1.60	152.00
Kenneth Anderson	Moorhead	Red Owl, Minneapolis	1.90	171.00

TRIO OF LAMBS

Mickey Mills	Marshall	Swift & Co., So. St. Paul	1.90	541.50
Marvel Sinner	Moorhead	Armour & Co., So. St. Paul	1.35	378.00

CATTLE

Donald Kramer	Marshall	Hamms Brewery, St. Paul	2.80	3178.00
Verginia Carson	Pipestone	Newport, St. Paul Storage	1.05	1050.00
Gary Kramer	Holland	B. F. Nelson Mfg., Mpls.	.60	621.00
Dorral Kramer	Magnolia	B. F. Nelson Mfg., Mpls.	.50	537.50
Durwood Boesch	Truman	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	.375	350.63
Joan Kuehl	Fulda	Citizens State Bank, Fulda	.40	416.00
Michael Harder	Mt. Lake	St. Paul Fire & Marine, St. Paul	.37	345.95
Jack Baumgarn	Lake Park, Iowa	Coca Cola, St. Paul	.33	366.30

CATTLE (Continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Lynda Jacobson	Hills	Waldorf Paper Products	.35	365.75
Joyce Jacobson	Hills	John Deere	.38	437.00
Barbara Pankratz	Mt. Lake	International Harvester	.38	359.10
Sandra Cotter	Oakland	Farmers Union G. T. A.	.37	421.80
Cheryl Kramer	Magnolia	N. W. Nat'l. Bank, Mpls.	.38	374.30
Kay Palmer	Redwood Falls	Midland Co-op.	.38	421.80
Anthony Burke	Blooming Prairie	St. Paul Pioneer Press	.38	399.00
Carolyn Holte	Perley	Louie Hill Jr.	.39	417.30
Lucia Haberman	Brewster	Minn. Mining	.39	403.65
Thomas Willems	Marshall	Jefferson Transport	.38	442.70
Steve Gilliland	Pipestone	Great Northern R. R.	.38	366.70
Michael Hinton	Round Lake	St. Paul Chamber of Commerce	.37	412.55
Thomas Wyffels	Marshall	Super Value	.38	368.60
Larry Freking	Heron Lake	Farm Bureau Service	.37	370.00
Vincent Mulder	Ellsworth	Daytons	.37	395.90
Mark Hinton	Round Lake	St. Paul C of C-Retail Dept.	.36	448.20
James Gute	Owatonna	Mpls. Star & Tribune	.40	342.00
Roman Huiras	Fairfax	Land O'Lakes	.37	340.40
Jannath Rahn	Bingham Lake	Radisson Hotel	.36	333.00
LaMae Boesch	Truman	Minnesota Mining	.38	378.10
Arlo Wold	Spring Grove	So. St. Paul C of C	.38	389.50
DuWayne Larson	Ada	John Deere Company	.37	379.25
Robert Lau	Austin	St. Paul Terminal Warehouse	.37	388.50
Marjorie Groebner	Fairfax	J. L. Shiely Co., St. Paul	.36	405.00
Charles Schmidt	Heron Lake	Whirlpool Corp., St. Paul	.36	374.40
Mary Kay Johnson	St. James	Northern States Power, St. Paul	.40	494.00
Carol McIver	Farwell	Lowell Inn, Stillwater	.38	416.10
Darryl Klukow	Albert Lea	N. W. Bell Telephone, St. Paul	.38	359.10
Daryl Milbrath	Lakefield	Paper Calmenson, St. Paul	.36	379.60
Ronald Ochsendorf	Canby	Standard Bldg. & Nat'l., So. St. Paul	.37	412.55
Donna Meyer	Ellsworth	N. W. National Bank, St. Paul	.36	410.40
Gary Carstensen	Lake Crystal	Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul	.38	397.10
Allan Sprau	Elkton	Henry Brandtjen, St. Paul	.38	376.20
Bruce Johnson	St. James	Chandler, Wilbert Vault Co., St. Paul	.36	460.80
Daryl Henze	Heron Lake	N. W. Orient Airlines, St. Paul	.36	333.00
Janice Klukow	Albert Lea	Super Value Stores, Hopkins	.37	412.55
Roger Eberhart	Garden City	F. H. Peavy Co., Mpls.	.36	421.20
Donald Lafrenz	Luverne	Montgomery Ward, St. Paul	.36	360.00
Karen Cotter	Oakland	Sears Roebuck, Mpls.	.36	365.40
Phyllis Butman	Pipestone	Doughboy Feeds, New Richmond, Wisconsin	.39	380.25
Karen Diane Wold	Spring Grove	Tedeschi's Markets, Rockland, Mass.	.37	349.65
Jere Ettesvold	Morris	Farmers Union Central Exchg., St. Paul	.37	479.15
Roger Hartman	Heron Lake	National Tea, Hopkins	.36	347.40
Roger Haberman	Brewster	Kehne Electric Co., St. Paul	.36	392.40
Steven Rust	Lismore	Great Western Railway, St. Paul	.36	379.80
Sandra Armitage	Canby	Hilex Co., St. Paul	.36	464.40
Winfred Bauer	Ada	N. P. Railway, St. Paul	.39	351.00
Marlyn Bultman	Fulda	Citizens State Bank, Fulda, Minn.	.37	384.80
Lawrence Winter	Fulda	Citizens State Bank, Fulda, Minn.	.37	347.80
Carol Meyer	Ellsworth	Central Warehouse Co., St. Paul	.37	368.15

CATTLE (Continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>	<u>Net Price</u>
Jerol Janssen	Worthington	"The Farmer", St. Paul	\$.38	\$362.90
Arlo Manzke	Truman	Brede Inc., Mpls.	.36	379.80
Jerry Moritz	Buffalo Lake	Minn. Mutual, St. Paul	.37	325.60
Elsie Sanford	Faribault	Coca Cola, Albert Lea	.37	425.50
Shirley Warner	Owatonna	Gould Nat'l. Battery, St. Paul	.36	432.00
David Schafer	Buffalo Lake	Clapp-Thompson, St. Paul	.38	372.40
James Bush	Ellsworth	K. S. T. P. Radio, St. Paul & Mpls.	.36	406.80
David Michels	Mankato	Twin City Milk Producers, St. Paul	.37	395.90
Stanley H. Thurston	Madelia	Crane Co., St. Paul	.37	362.60
Larry Stromberg	Elmore	West Publishing Co., St. Paul	.38	438.90
Donald Milbrath	Lakefield	Maurice L. Rothschild, St. Paul	.37	357.05
Dean Kallhoff	Marietta	Emporium, St. Paul	.38	397.10

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

SPECIAL to Dairy Journals

Immediate release

RESEARCH MOVES FORWARD IN NEW DAIRY INDUSTRIES BUILDING

A research and teaching investment that can pay for itself in new information many times over--that's the new \$1,900,000 dairy industries building at the University of Minnesota.

The U-shaped structure was completed last month and was dedicated Sept. 15, amid a gathering of more than 200 dairy industry representatives and other visitors.

According to S. T. Coulter, head of the newly-established department of dairy industries located in the building, the facilities will be for research on every product made from milk in Minnesota--and on some not yet produced.

Equipment in the building ranges from "pilot plants" to actual commercial units.

First unit of the building, finished a year ago, contains the manufacturing research facilities, which include: cheese manufacturing equipment and curing rooms, food preparation and dairy products grading rooms, a small commercial-size ice cream production unit, butter manufacturing facilities and a pilot plant for concentrated and dry milk production. A second-floor observation balcony overlooks the main manufacturing area.

The second unit contains classrooms, department offices, dairy bacteriology and other laboratories, a milk products sales room, and the Willis B. Combs memorial library.

The new building makes it possible to handle at least twice as many undergraduate and graduate dairy industry students as enrolled in past years.

Several research projects are underway now or will be launched soon in the new facilities. One, for example, is concerned with factors influencing the properties and market qualities of concentrated and dry milk products.

(more)

add 1 dairy industries building

In this project, research men are studying, for one thing, the dispersibility of non-fat dry milk and dry whole milk. They're working on the mechanism of fat oxidation in dry whole milk, since fat deterioration has been one of the "bugs" in developing successful whole milk powders.

Also part of the dry milk research is a study of fortification of fluid milk with non-fat milk solids--in dry form. Preliminary taste panel tests indicate that consumers actually prefer the fortified milk.

There is public health importance in the dry milk research, too. The scientists are investigating microbiology of dry milk and cheese, to determine factors influencing growth of certain organisms.

Other dairy industries projects include:

* Market qualities of butter. Principal work in this project, now in the initial stage, is a study of characteristics of an ideal dairy table spread. At present, indices of these characteristics are being developed.

* Manufacture, market qualities and utilization of mold-ripened cheese. Purpose here is to study effects of accelerating sporulation on ripening of this cheese, and relation of water absorption of several casein preparations to water-holding capacity of cheese.

* Composition and market qualities of frozen dairy products. This project is centered on the mechanism of ice cream stabilization and on chemical and physical changes in the ice cream mix resulting from varying degrees of heat treatment.

* Composition and market qualities of milk and cream. This is principally a bacteriological project; scientists are studying psychrophilic bacteria and how they affect keeping quality of fluid dairy products. These organisms are being studied for their relationship to flavor and odor defects, and are subjects of basic research on why they grow so well at refrigerator temperatures.

(more)

add 2 dairy industries building

* Lipolysis in milk. This project involves fundamental studies on activity of lipase, and on lipolysis of milk during handling on the farm and while being hauled to plants.

* Influence of calcium and acidity on hardness and melting quality of cheese. This is a fundamental study of the effects of acidity on distribution of calcium in cheddar cheese, and effects of calcium on the body, texture and melting properties of the cheese.

* Market quality of cottage cheese. This project involves variation in milk composition and how it effects physical properties of cottage cheese, and fundamental factors related to absorption and retention of cream by cottage cheese.

There's no doubt of how important such research can be to a state like Minnesota, according to Coulter. Food processing is Minnesota's largest industry, and the dairy products industry is the state's largest food processor. Besides, Minnesota farmers in recent years have earned 20 percent or more of their cash incomes from milk sales.

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

SPECIAL to Dairy Journals

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TAKE INTERNATIONAL HONORS

The University of Minnesota dairy products judging team won six placings in international competition Oct. 5-6 at Miami Beach, according to Elmer Thomas, associate professor of dairy industries and team coach.

The team, made up of Guenther Behrens, Arlington, Ia.; Donald C. Grunnes, Webster, Minn.; and John T. Stork, Minneapolis, placed first in ice cream judging and received the silver cup. They took third in butter, fifth in cheese and fourth in all products.

The three dairy industries seniors competed with 28 other teams at the 25th Collegiate Students' International Contest in Judging Dairy Products.

In individual competition, Grunnes placed first in butter judging receiving a gold watch, and Stork was ninth in all products.

First in all products was taken by the University of Illinois, with Iowa State university second and Kansas State university third.

The contest was first organized by the American Dairy Science association (ADSA) in 1916 and since 1930 has been co-sponsored by ADSA and the Dairy Industries Supply association. Team members are picked for their general scholastic ability, research aptitude and skill in judging dairy products.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

SOIL AND FERTILIZER SHORT COURSE TO BE HELD DEC. 7-8

The annual Soil and Fertilizer short course will be held at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Dec. 7 and 8, according to J. O. Christianson, agricultural short course director.

The first day will be an open session and the second will be a special session for the fertilizer industry.

Topics Dec. 7 will include soil testing by state and private laboratories, irrigation, efficiency of rainfall, drouth and fertilizers, nitrogen losses to the atmosphere, radioactive fallout measurements in soil, fertilizer placement and root development, and nitrate content in crops in relation to nitrogen fertilizing.

W. P. Martin, soils department head at the University, will speak at a Dec. 7 evening banquet session.

The Dec. 8 session will cover future trends in the fertilizer industry and several reports on new fertilizer materials, application methods and legislation.

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

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release

FORESTER RECEIVES NORTHWEST PAPER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP

A \$2,500 Northwest Paper Foundation fellowship for 1959 has been awarded to David V. Swenson, a 1949 graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

The award was announced by T. Schantz-Hansen, director of the University's Cloquet Forest Research Center, and A. R. Boquist, director-treasurer of the Northwest Paper Foundation at Cloquet, Minn.

Swenson will study for his M. F. degree under the direction of Schantz-Hansen and Merle P. Meyer, professor of forestry. Swenson is a native of Willmar, Minn., and has worked with the U. S. Forest Service as well as with several private companies in mapping and survey work. He was in charge of the cartographic department for the Muldrow Aerial Survey company in Texas from 1952-57 and was with the Humble Oil company's engineering department from 1957-59.

Swenson will do research in the continuous forest inventory system, which includes testing different plot sizes, measurement techniques and processing of data electronically. Out of these data, a manual of operational procedures will be developed which will be field-tested on selected private lands in the northern part of the state.

Now in its second year, the Northwest Paper Foundation fellowship was awarded last year to F. Philip Neumann, from the Pennsylvania State university School of Forestry, who conducted a study on cone characteristics and behavior in jack pine. Purpose of the study was to determine why certain jack pine cones open and shed their seed while others remain closed for 20-30 years.

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

RESERVE CHAMPION LAMB GOES TO U FOR USE IN TEACHING

A Southdown lamb that took reserve championship honors at the recent Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul was donated to the University of Minnesota this week for use as a teaching aid.

The 85-pound animal was exhibited at the show Oct. 6 by Nancy Nelson, 13, Albert Lea, and was purchased by Piggly Wiggly stores of St. Paul. The firm then presented it to the University's animal husbandry department, where it will be used in classes to demonstrate top-grade fleshing quality.

Eventually, the lamb will be given to the student Block and Bridle Club.

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

Special to East Otter Tail County

(with mat)

Special note

MISS MAAS IS
NEW HOME AGENT

Mary Ann Maas, Hopkins, joined the East Otter Tail county extension staff as home agent. October 19. Her headquarters are in the county extension office in Perham.

Before coming to East Otter Tail County she served as assistant home agent in Anoka county for two and a half months, receiving training in extension methods and techniques.

Miss Maas holds a bachelor of science degree in home economics from the College of St. Benedict. While in college she was president of the Home Economics club and was copy editor for the yearbook.

As home agent she will direct the extension home program and will work with 4-H Club members, taking responsibility for the home economics phases of club work.

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

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

LIVESTOCK FARMING GAINS IN WASECA AREA

JANESVILLE, MINN.--A traveler who lost his way in Minnesota's Waseca county might think he's in Iowa--and for good reason.

Especially if he sees farms in the Waseca county Farm and Home Management association.

Field after field on many of these farms raises nothing but deep green, healthy corn. And farmstead after farmstead has nothing but meat animals--beef cattle and hogs--to eat that corn.

Iowa philosophy coming north? In a way, yes, says Larry Christenson, agent for the 57 farms in the association and member of the county's agricultural extension staff. As one example, he points to the farm of Herman Meyer and son, Curtis, who have all but 16 of their 200 acres in corn. They even rent another 80 of the same crop.

The Meyers have combined "continuous corn" with "continuous hog" production. The one-time dairymen market 400 to 500 head of fat hogs every year, and plan to raise even more in the future. Hogs go to market so often that payments are almost as regular as milk checks.

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 and \$2600 building, completed this spring, has 5 pen areas, each one with a bedding section north of the center alley, and a self feeder to the south. A cleaning alley runs the full length of the building.

Wide open along the south side, the structure has sliding doors that open on each end and upper wall panels along the north side that open for summer ventilation.

(more)

add 1 Waseca county feature

Hogs stay confined in this building year-round 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 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.

Since joining the association Curt and his father have worked out this feeding schedule with Christenson's help: They 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," Curt says, "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.

Curt concludes: "Our goal is to market pigs at around 220 pounds at 5 or 5 1/2 months of age. We usually make it."

What does such a corn-and-hog business call for, equipment-wise? Curt and his father in their partnership arrangement have three tractors, a plow, cultivator, disk planter, sprayer, drag, picker-sheller, corn drier and two elevators--in addition to their storage and building equipment.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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October 20, 1959

Immediate release

FARM ELECTRIFICATION SHORT COURSE TO BE AT U

Electricity and how it can aid farmers will be featured at a Farm Electrification Short Course Oct. 29 and 30 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, University and industry specialists will explain and demonstrate electrically heating houses and farm buildings, overload protection for motors, materials handling systems for livestock feeding, electrical training programs for vocational agriculture instructors and research in drying baled hay. Andrew Hustrulid, professor, agricultural engineering, is chairman of program arrangements.

Power use advisors, Rural Electrification association representatives, vo-ag instructors and others interested in farm use of electricity will attend.

Interested persons can contact the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-3721-pjt

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

ADDING NON-FAT SOLIDS TO MILK MAY IMPROVE TASTE

Milk might taste even better if it contained more non-fat solids than it has when produced by the cow.

At least, that's the indication from preliminary studies at the University of Minnesota.

Dairy industries scientists recently found that milk with added non-fat solids was preferred by more than two-thirds of the people sampling it.

The milk was fortified at several levels. It varied in total non-fat solids content from 8.6 up to 11.5 percent by weight. Normally, milk in bulk units varies from around 8.4 to 9.2 percent total non-fat solids.

Why did people prefer the fortified milk? Because of an improved flavor, say S. T. Coulter, dairy industries department head, and William Hobbs, dairy industries researcher. Increasing non-fat solids gives the milk a sweeter taste, up to a certain point. If the level goes too high, however, there's a tendency for a salty taste to develop.

Coulter and Hobbs tested the fortified milk with nearly 100 families in the St. Anthony Park area of St. Paul. Each family got two bottles and were asked to say which, if either, they liked better. One bottle contained fortified milk and the other had the regular product, but the test families weren't told which was which.

The scientists made similar tests with milk vendors among students and other groups visiting the campus. Preference varied from 66 percent for fortified milk from vendors to about 80 percent among the families.

Reason for the tests was the determine whether it might some day be feasible to standardize non-fat solids content at some higher level. Fat content is already standardized at specified levels varying from 3.25 to 3.5 percent.

More research is necessary before standardizing can be recommended, though. Detailed specifications and optimum levels for fortifying milk would have to be worked out, and consumer testing would need to be done on a large scale.

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

To all counties
For use week of
October 26 or after

FARM FILLERS

With more cattle going to market this fall--and prices weakening--be careful not to feed your cattle too long before marketing them.

As cattle get heavier, added gains get more expensive. Extension farm management specialist Hal Routhe and livestock specialist Ray Arthaud at the University say that when an extra 100 pounds of gain costs more than \$25, you're usually better off not feeding to that weight. Cattle started as 400-pound calves reach this "point of no return" at 1100 pounds, those started as yearlings and two-year-olds at 1150, and heifers at about 900 pounds. Only time it pays to feed beyond these weights is when you either expected added weight to raise the cattle's grade, or when you look for the market to improve enough to offset the extra cost.

* * * *

Importance of keeping stored wheat dry was shown again in recent University of Minnesota research. Plant pathologists found that in general, stored wheat deterioration increased as moisture percentage and temperature went up, and as time went by.

* * * *

There may still be time before freeze-up to plow "heavy" soils for shelterbelt planting next spring. Leave the plowing rough and it will hold more snow and reduce erosion, says Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. To get the most build-up of moisture in the strip, you can put a snow fence up nearby.

* * * *

Short on hay? If so, there's no better time to buy what you need than right now. Most recent hay situation report from William Hueg, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, and Sig Bjerken, state Department of Agriculture official, shows about 7,500 tons of hay for sale. Top quality forage ranges from \$12 to \$25 per ton. But look for prices to go up as time wears on; chances are that not all hay shortages have been reported.

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

To all counties
For use immediately

BIG LITTERS MEAN HIGHER HOG RETURN

Usually, the first five pigs in the litter don't return a cent of profit.

It takes that many pigs just to pay for the cost of feeding and caring for the sow, according to a University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist. It's the number of pigs above five that bring a profit. And the bigger the litter, the higher the return.

Ray Arthaud suggests this formula for bigger litters:

Separate gilts from the market herd at about 150 pounds. Put them on a well-balanced ration, but don't overfeed them. Gilts should have about three-fourths as much grain as they would get on full feed, and the ration should have 14-16 percent protein.

Increase the total amount of feed about 10 days before breeding season, and continue heavy feeding during breeding.

Gilts shouldn't be bred until they are about 8 months old--not before the third heat period. Breeding too early can definitely mean fewer pigs.

Make sure you have good boars--with production records if possible. Production-tested boars are being widely sold in Minnesota now. Then if you can work it out, test the boars on market gilts ahead of the breeding season, to see if there will be a good conception rate.

Boars, too, need good feeding. Give them about the same ration as you feed the gilts.

Hand mating is better than turning boars in with a group of gilts. Ideal system is to mate gilts and sows twice--once on the first day of the heat period and again 24 hours later. Two matings can also increase litter size. If there is only one mating, it should be on the second day of the heat period.

If field mating is necessary and you have more than one boar, follow one of these procedures: Either split the sow herd and use one boar per group, or use one boar or group of boars one day and the other boar or group of boars next day.

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To all counties
For use week of
October 26 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

PELLETED BARLEY
BRINGS TOP GAINS
WHEN FED TO HOGS

Pelleted barley may have a bright future in the hog feeding business.

In recent research at the University of Minnesota's Northwest Experiment station, Crookston, pigs on barley pellets gained as well as did hogs on ground yellow corn.

Diedrich Reimer, Crookston station livestock researcher made the studies in cooperation with R. E. Comstock, L. E. Hanson and R. J. Meade.

One group of pigs received ground yellow corn as the major ingredient, and three other groups received barley pellets instead, but with different amounts and sources of protein supplement.

Pigs on corn had 14.8 percent protein in their ration from start to 125 pounds and 10.8 percent from then to market. They gained from 1.55 to 1.61 pounds daily.

One group on barley pellets had 15.1 percent protein, later reduced to 13.2 percent and gained about as fast as those on corn. Another barley-fed group had 14.8 and 12 percent protein, and gained 1.7 pounds per day--best of all pigs in the study.

A third group on barley pellets had 13.3 percent protein throughout the feeding period. These pigs averaged 1.51-1.63 pounds per day, and ate 10 percent more feed per pound of gain than pigs on corn. But even these pigs has reasonably good feeding efficiency.

Except for the one group, all pigs in this trial required around 360 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain.

Research at the Crookston station on barley rations in 1958 resulted in an average saving of 52 pounds of feed per hundred pounds of gain. North Dakota researchers have reported similar results.

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

To all counties
For use week of
October 26 or after

FEED LOT CATTLE
NEED TO BE
STARTED "FAST"

Whether those newly-bought feed lot cattle return a profit may depend on how you handle them as soon as they get off the truck.

Best thing to do is get them on feed as rapidly as possible, according to R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. A fast start, he says, may help prevent diseases of the shipping fever complex--which includes scours and lung congestion.

More than half of Minnesota's feed lot cattle are shipped in from ranges. The trip is hard on cattle--especially calves that were weaned just before shipping.

The day calves arrive in the feed lot, Jacobs says they should get about 2 pounds grain and a half pound protein supplement per head. Put the feed in the grain bunk and leave plenty of room for all to eat at the same time.

You can sprinkle the grain over silage, since silage attracts cattle.

Increase protein supplement gradually, so the calves are getting $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds per head daily by the second or third week. You can also increase the grain a half pound every second day. At the same time give the cattle all the silage or good quality grass or legume-grass hay they will eat.

Anytime you change cattle from a limited grain--full roughage plan to a full grain feeding program, you can step the grain up by a half pound every other day. Do this until the calves eat grain for 40 minutes to an hour each day.

The above tips apply to 400-500 pound calves. Yearlings and 2-year-old cattle can graze on pastures and fields if bought early. Otherwise, they should be handled the same as calves, except that you can step up their grain by 1 pound every second day until they are getting the right grain-hay combination.

If these cattle aren't getting silage, you can increase grain to a full feed, along with a pound of protein supplement and 3 pounds of hay.

For more information, get a copy of Animal Husbandry Fact Sheet No. 6 "Beef Cattle Rations," from the county agent's office.

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

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 26 or after

PREPARE CHILD
FOR TRIP TO
HOSPITAL

How do you prepare your child for a stay in the hospital?

Home Agent _____ passes on some suggestions from Charles Martin, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota.

The experience of going to the hospital need not leave emotional scars on a child. Parents can guide a child past that danger, Martin says, by telling him simply and matter-of-factly why he is going to the hospital. Never mislead or try to trick him. The amount of detail to give him about the hospital and what he can expect depends on his age. Explain enough to ease his anxieties, but withhold facts that would be unnecessarily frightening.

Take the child to the hospital yourself, and if possible be with him before and after the operation. If for some reason it is impossible for either parent to be there, arrange for someone he knows to be present when he awakens from the anesthetic.

Be frank about telling him that when he wakes up after the operation it will hurt, assuring him that he will be able to stand it and that the pain will go away.

Find out from the hospital exact details about visiting regulations so you won't make promises about being with him and have to break them. Don't expect hospital rules to be suspended just for you.

Ask the doctor if your child can take a favorite teddy bear or doll to the hospital. Check to see if the hospital offers any play facilities and find out what toys you may bring to the hospital.

Preparation for a child's visit to the hospital actually begins in the first years of his life. Calmness on the part of parents in treating cuts and accidents around the house, in visits to the dentist, inoculations and vaccination builds up an attitude in a child that pays off when the hospital visit comes. The child who has learned to trust the doctor is over the first hurdle. Explanation, honesty and emotional security will give him the additional support he needs.

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

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For release week of
October 26 or after

SHOP CAREFULLY
FOR NEW SUIT

Going shopping for a suit, fellows?

Before you make the final decision, 4-H Club Agent _____, suggests you check the following tips from Shirley Erickson, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

If you are still growing, don't sink all of your money into one garment. It is possible to find a good looking suit at a reasonable price. Don't buy inferior merchandise, but rather do some careful shopping in order to get the best buy possible.

One way to judge suit quality is to first examine a suit that you know is of good quality and then compare it to one that you know is of poor quality. You can feel the difference. The good quality lapel and collar will be smooth and spring back to shape after being crumpled. Shoulder pads will be soft, fit smoothly and look normal.

Notice how carefully the good suit was made. Plaids or pattern will match precisely in all directions. The lining will fit smoothly and have allowance for give. Button holes will be neat and strong. Pocket linings in the good suit will be of a soft, durable cotton rather than the thin, crisp cotton found in cheaper suits. Crisp cotton linings often have starch added and will become flimsy after use.

Once you have decided on what is a good suit, take time to try it on. Put the coat on by yourself, sit down and walk about. Is the suit comfortable in all positions?

A well fitting suit jacket should hang straight from the shoulders in front and back. The collar should fit close to your neck with one-half inch or more of the shirt showing. The coat should be long enough to cover the seat of the suit trousers and be in proportion to your height. Armholes should fit easily, allowing the arm to raise without lifting the coat noticeably. Sleeves should be from one-fourth to one-half inch shorter than shirt sleeves.

Nothing but a slight break at the instep should be seen in a pair of well fitting trousers. They should fit smoothly around the body and hang straight from the waist.

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

A FARM AND HOME RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

MORE ACTIVE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GET HIGHER GRADES

Spending a lot of time with community youth groups, school debate clubs or other social groups doesn't necessarily mean a high school student will get lower grades as a result.

In fact, University of Minnesota rural sociologists found in a recent survey that high school youths who are unusually active in community and school social activities are also above average scholastically.

By the same token, students who don't take part in these activities are more likely to get lower grades.

Gordon Bultena, George Donohue and Marvin Taves made the survey among 450 junior and senior high students in a Minnesota community. They report on the study in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, a University Agricultural Experiment station publication.

Among students who had "high participation" in school and community activities, 46 percent had average grades of B or higher. As participation went down, so did grades. Only 14 percent of those with "low participation" in the school and community had B grades or better.

On the other hand, only 6 percent of the students in the "high participation" group had grades below the C category, while 44 percent of the "low participation" students fell in that group. Level of participation was based on membership in social groups, amount of time spent in them and committee and officer responsibility.

These findings, the sociologists say, tend to reject the argument that extremely active students do not do well in school.

Activities reported by students in this study ranged from recreation and athletics to church, dance and cultural projects.

Students apparently didn't think there was too much going on. Nearly two-thirds of the boys and three-fourths of the girls said there were actually too few activities in the community. Only three percent of both boys and girls thought there were too many activities.

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B-3723-pjt

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

Immediate release

BOOM-TYPE IRRIGATION SPRINKLER POSSIBLE IN SOME AREAS

Irrigating rigs that resemble giant lawn sprinklers may become a popular kind of weather insurance for Minnesota farmers.

Huge boom sprinklers have already been used on some Gopher state farms-- mostly in the area north and northwest of the Twin Cities. Roger Machmeier, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, says the systems are something many people may want to consider.

This type sprinkler has two rotating boom arms, each one 70 to 100 feet long, supported by guy wires anchored to a center tower. The whole rig is mounted on a specially-made wagon so it can be moved from field to field.

Each boom arm is a 3- or 4-inch pipe, with nozzle outlets every 15 or 20 feet. There's also a large nozzle on the end of each boom, and this nozzle covers another 100 feet or more beyond the end of the boom arm.

In other words, the complete sprinkler covers a diameter of more than 400 feet, or a little more than 3 acres. The rig needs to be moved about 12 times to irrigate a 40-acre tract.

Up to now, sprinkler irrigation has meant lateral lines, with 20 to 30 small sprinkler heads, laid across the field. The boom sprinkler is expensive, but since it doesn't require lateral lines, costs are about equal for the two systems.

Boom sprinklers, promising as they are, wouldn't be likely to pay off on less than 80 acres. They have most advantage for tall crops like corn, where lateral lines would be especially hard to move. They also work well for potatoes, where hand moving of lateral pipes across rows might damage vines.

Machmeier says, in any case, farmers thinking of irrigation need to plan ahead. They can get some useful information from Bulletin 288, "Planning for Irrigation in Minnesota." County agents have copies.

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B-3724-pjt

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

Immediate release

FRUIT GROWERS TO MEET

Minnesota and Wisconsin fruit growers will hold their 13th annual meeting in the Stoddard hotel, La Crosse, Wis., Nov. 4 and 5, J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, has announced.

Featured speaker will be Roy K. Simons, horticulturist, University of Illinois, who will speak on soil moisture as related to fruit production.

Other speakers during the two-day sessions include Claire Jackson, Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture; Earl Oatman, entomologist, and J. D. Moore, plant pathologist, University of Wisconsin; and T. T. Aamodt, Minnesota State Department of Agriculture.

Weights and measures and apple marketing, retail selling problems, local promotion programs, insect control, apple scab control, the fire blight problem and research results are among subjects to be discussed.

John Bosshard, La Crosse county judge, will speak at the banquet Wednesday evening, Nov. 4.

The meeting will begin with registration at 9 a.m. Nov. 4.

Sponsors of the event are the Wisconsin State Horticultural society and the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association. The meeting is open to anyone interested in fruit growing.

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B-3725-jbn

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

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

STUDY REPORTED ON CHARACTERISTICS OF LEADERS

What makes a campus leader?

A study directed by Gladys I. Bellinger, assisted by Mrs. Joyce L. Tester, of the University of Minnesota's School of Home Economics, has come up with some answers about the characteristics and background of leaders on the University's St. Paul campus.

Family relationships reported by students brought out differences between leaders and nonleaders. Most significant were the creative activities which families of leaders encouraged.

Opportunities for self expression, exploring new ideas and taking part in intellectual discussions ranked high in leader families. Leader families took part in more civic and service activities such as church, community projects, 4-H. Fathers of leaders took more time and showed more interest in their children's play and hobbies than the fathers of nonleaders.

Participation in activities as a family group was more common in leader than in nonleader families.

In the study, these differences between leaders and nonleaders showed up:

- . Leaders exhibit more courage and confidence in expressing ideas, opinions and their own points of view.
- . They feel more self confident in positions or situations involving leadership responsibilities..
- . They are more conscientious and persistent in carrying out responsibilities connected with an organization's achievement.
- . They prefer working with others and operating in a cooperative rather than a competitive or solitary situation.
- . They are more highly motivated in putting skills and abilities to work.
- . They feel that they are capable of sizing up the situation and making fairly quick, accurate decisions.
- . They feel they can operate harmoniously with others in a group situation.

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

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

Immediate release

MINNESOTA'S GRANDPA MOSES TO HAVE SHOW OF PAINTINGS

Minnesota has its "Grandpa Moses."

He is Arnold Kramer, 77-year-old retired farmer of Wabasso, who began painting 12 years ago.

A one-man show of the rural artist's oil paintings will open in the Student Center on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Nov. 2 and continue through Nov. 21.

Kramer's paintings were first exhibited at the Rural Art show on the St. Paul campus during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week six years ago. He has since exhibited at the Rural Art show each year, as well as at the Minneapolis Institute of Art, the American Swedish institute and at several Twin Cities department stores. In 1957 and 1958 he won awards at the Minnesota State Fair art show. His "Band of 1900" was exhibited at a regional art show in Madison, Wis., in April.

Kramer is a self-taught artist. He started painting when on a visit to his daughter in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1947. He became so interested that he continued painting when he returned home. He has produced an average of 10 pictures a year in the last 10 years.

Most of his oil paintings are landscapes and rural scenes depicting the area near Wabasso and Seaforth, where he farmed for many years.

Besides his painting, Kramer continues a lifelong interest in music. He plays the violin and trumpet and finds time to direct the Lucan Community band.

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B-3727-jbn

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

Special to Wes. Dow
Immediate release

Larry Satter of Revere, Minn., International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate to Germany, was among those welcoming Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to the Cologne Food Fair. The Secretary opened the American exhibit on his recent trip to Europe.

Satter and Miss Marilyn Merrick of Ashton, Idaho, are spending several months in Germany living and working with farm families. The IFYE program, sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation in behalf of the Cooperative Extension Service, seeks to develop world understanding through people-to-people contact.

Satter is an animal husbandry senior at South Dakota State college. At the time of the exhibit, he was living at the home of Frau Voelzgen, Plittersdorf. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Satter. He has six years of 4-H experience to his credit.

He will return to the United States on November 10.

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

Special to Tom Doughty
THE FARMER
Webb Publishing Company
St. Paul, Minnesota
For November 7

TIMELY TIPS

Income tax time is rolling around again, but you still have time to even out fluctuations in your income by properly timing expenses and sales. For example, if your income is unusually high this year, hold off on sales until after the end of the year. You can also stock up on feed and fertilizer before the end of December. Or, if your income looks unusually low, sell grain and livestock before the end of the year. But don't sell unless prices are good. Delay further expenses and carry purchases already made into January, if possible.

---Hal Rouths

The fall -- winter period is a good time to apply the herbicide 2,4,5-T for the control of woody brush and trees. Mix 2,4,5-T with fuel oil or kerosene instead of water as in summer foliage application. Using this herbicide on dormant plants has a real advantage: It eliminates crop damage from spray drift. See your county agent for details.

---Marvin Smith

Winter adds extra hazards to driving. Most of us are aware of the dangers of reduced visibility and less traction. Temperature is important, too -- especially if ice melts a little bit. When that happens, braking distances increase and traction decreases. If you start out on an icy road early on a cold morning, you'll probably find traction and stopping ability fairly good. But as the sun comes up and the temperature rises, the icy road becomes much more treacherous. Test your brakes often. Drive carefully so you don't become a statistic. And winterize your thinking as well as your car.

---Glenn Prickett

(more)

Add 1 Timely Tips

More cattle are going to market this fall and prices are weakening. So be mighty careful about how long you keep your cattle, or your profit may suffer. Main reason is that additional gains get more expensive as cattle get heavier. When an extra 100 pounds of weight costs more than \$25, you're probably better off not feeding the cattle to that weight. Dry lot-fed cattle, started as 400 pound calves, reach that "point of no return" at 1100 pounds, those started as yearlings or two-year-olds at 1150, and heifers at about 900 pounds. The only time it pays to feed beyond these weights is when you expect the additional weight to raise the grade of the cattle -- or when you expect the market to improve enough to offset the extra cost.

---Hal Routh and Ray Arthaud

Don't give insects a chance to get started in your stored grain. Check the condition of your grain frequently. Be sure grain moisture is low enough for safe storage and that the grain is free of dirt, chaff, weed seeds, and damaged kernels. If you find insects, you can turn the grain or move it slowly from one bin to another on a cold day. This often cools the grain enough to stop insect activity temporarily. But the surest way to stop these insects is to fumigate the grain. The new Entomology Fact Sheet Number 6, "Insects in Stored Grains," gives prevention and control methods. Pick up a copy from your county agent.

---John Lofgren

Multi-viscosity oil may be a good bet in your car this winter. The main reason is that it has the viscosity of the smaller number at low temperatures while maintaining the body of the larger number at high temperature operation. This means faster lubrication of motor parts when you first start your car. An S.A.E. grade of 10 - 30 is a good oil for most cold weather driving. But for extremely cold weather, you should use 5W - 20.

---Donald W. Bates

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 26, 1959

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

TWIN CITY USDA CLUB TO MEET

The Twin City USDA club will hold a dinner meeting Thursday, Oct. 29, at the Normandy hotel, Minneapolis. Mary Lee Duehring, supervisor of product counselors, General Mills, will tell about the recent American Exhibition in Moscow. Miss Duehring returned from Moscow late in September after being with the exhibition during the entire time it was in Russia.

The Twin City USDA club is an organization of about 2,000 U.S. Department of Agriculture employees. They meet three times a year to develop better understanding among personnel, improve USDA service to the public, gain better understanding of the work of the USDA by the public and promote the welfare of USDA employees.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 26, 1959

Special

QUIE AWARDED
TRIP TO CHICAGO

Clarence O. Quie, Dakota county agricultural agent, will join the Minnesota 4-H club members who win trips to the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago in late November.

Quie was chosen among Minnesota extension agents for a trip to the 38th congress, which is held November 29-December 3. More than 1,300 4-H members and some 250 local and state 4-H leaders and agents in addition to industry representatives will attend what is one of the most important events on the 4-H calendar.

Each year, one extension agent in Minnesota is honored with the award of an all-expense trip to the congress. He is chosen on the basis of his activity and promotion of the 4-H program, the quality and scope of that program and the length of time he has been in extension work.

In the 13 years he has been Dakota county agricultural agent, 4-H enrollment has increased steadily. Now Dakota county is one of six counties in the state with enrollments of more than 1,000 4-H Club members.

Quie has been in the Agricultural Extension Service since 1941, when he was assistant Nobles county agent in Worthington. For four years he was Big Stone county agricultural agent in Ortonville until he came to Farmington in 1946.

In 1954 he received the Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. He holds the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota's staff.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 27, 1959

Immediate release

10 4-H CLUBS CITED FOR HEALTH RECORDS

Ten Minnesota 4-H clubs have been cited for their achievements in improving the health of individual members as well as the community.

Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced that the winning clubs are the Sugar City 4-H club, Carver county; Highwater Lads and Lassies, Cottonwood; Fancy Farmers, Douglas; Harmony Happy Hustlers, Dodge; Foster Fireflies, Faribault; Maple Grove, Hennepin; Hi-Lighters, Le Sueur; Elmira, Olmsted; Bullard Trail Blazers, Wadena; Woodbury, Washington; All the clubs will receive certificates.

Health programs of the 10 clubs include a wide range of activities. All of them encourage annual physical and dental checkups, polio shots and other immunization for the members. Special programs on health were planned during the past year, with demonstrations on artificial respiration, good breakfasts, good posture, pasteurization of milk and other phases of health. Most of the clubs also had planned recreational programs. Individual members have taken swimming and life saving lessons and donated blood. The clubs have also participated in community health drives by collecting funds and contributing. They have collected materials for cancer pads for hospitals, have made favors for hospital patients' trays, have made and distributed first-aid kits. Rodent and insect control has been an important project of many of the clubs.

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B-3728-jbn

University Farm and Home News
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October 27, 1959

Immediate release

ENTOMOLOGISTS FIND CLUE TO HONEYBEE PREFERENCE

Scientists have turned up a clue to why honeybees prefer some legumes to others.

It isn't how sweet the nectar is, but it's apparently the kind of sugar in a legume flower that makes the difference.

Entomologists Basil Furgala, T. A. Gochnauer and F. G. Holdaway at the University of Minnesota found that combined amount of glucose and fructose (two types of plant sugar) in the nectar is directly related to bee preference.

The fussy appetite of bees results in consternation to many a legume seed producer in northwestern Minnesota. Without bees, a field of alsike clover, for example, won't get pollinated and won't bear seed. Bees, though, prefer sweet clover, alfalfa, alsike and red clover in that order.

This means that bees will go to alsike only in absence of both alfalfa and sweet clover, and so on.

Up to now, the big question has been why.

The entomologists analyzed nectar from the four crops in fields near Roseau. They found that content of sucrose (table sugar) couldn't account for the difference in preference. The least-preferred of the four, red clover, had a higher percentage of this sugar in its nectar than any of the rest. Total sugar content didn't explain the differences, either.

Combined percentage of glucose and fructose, however, were directly related to the order of preference. These two sugars made up 51 percent of total nectar solids in sweet clover, 42 percent in alfalfa, 32 percent in alsike and 25 percent in red clover.

Important as this information is, though, it still means farmers themselves must deal with the problem posed by competing crops at pollination time. Best approach, say entomologists, would be for farmers to plan their seed production on a community-wide basis. Then alsike and red clover would be grown only where crops that compete for the bees' attention aren't as common.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 27, 1959

A MINNESOTA
FARM FEATURE

Immediate release

HOGS TAKE OVER DAIRY BARN, UP PROFITS

WASECA--Healthy porkers that rate a "U. S. No. 1" grade on the sales slip have taken over more than one dairy barn in Waseca county.

One example is the Hildebrandt farm 5 miles west of here. Compared to when they had dairy cows, chickens and a few pigs, Merlin and Mrs. Hildebrandt expect to double their gross income on their 240-acre farm.

They now have a hogs-only business, with some 300 porkers going to market every year and with a 500-hog annual crop on the horizon.

The Waseca county Farm and Home Management association--an Agricultural Extension Service group of which the Hildebrandts are members--had a lot to do with the change. "We had kept a 20-cow dairy herd for years," Merlin recalls. "Then one day, Larry Christenson, association agent, jotted down some figures that showed the cows were hardly paying for their feed.

"That got us thinking. We soon decided to sell the herd, raise more corn and feed it to hogs."

After auctioning off the cows last spring, Merlin tore out the stalls and converted the stable part of the barn into a hog feeding house. He left a center alley for manure and cleaning, with a bedding area on one side and self-feeders on the other. The whole conversion cost only \$340.

Of course, the switch called for more corn. So on his own farm and on rented land, Merlin this year raised 320 acres of the crop, along with 80 acres of canning corn.

(more)

add 1 Hildebrandt

He already has raised corn for 5 years in a row on some land and gets 90-100 bushels of corn per acre by doing it. Here is his "continuous corn" recipe:

1. Heavy fertilization--a pound of actual nitrogen for every bushel of corn he expects to produce. Other plant nutrients--phosphate and potash--go on 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--a half pound of heptachlor per acre at planting time to control wireworms. Helps prevent root lodging, too, Merlin feels.

3. High plant population--up to 20,000 kernels planted per acre, resulting in an actual stand of 16-17,000 plants per acre by harvest.

4. Chemical weed control--a spraying of 2,4-D when corn is 3 or 4 inches tall.

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.

Prospects for hog price dips now and then don't worry him. "Sure, I'll hit a low market once in awhile, 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."

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.

"Misuse one ton of fertilizer and you would have wasted the cost of this membership," Merlin says. "But when you follow plans from this association, you aren't apt to waste that fertilizer."

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B-3730-pjt

University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 27, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
November 2 or later

CAPTAN CLEARED
FOR USE ON
MARKET POTATOES

Captan, popular for preventing plant diseases in gardens, can also do some good on harvested potatoes.

The chemical fungicide was recently approved for use as a post-harvest spray or dip for market potatoes. According to extension plant pathologist Herbert Johnson at the University of Minnesota, the maximum permissible dosage set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture figures out to 2 pounds of 50 percent wettable powder per 100 gallons of water.

Processors can use this treatment on potatoes being prepared for market. The most convenient and economical procedure, Johnson feels, would probably be to apply captan as a spray or dip after the regular washing.

There are some problems that might arise with this procedure. One is that continually dripping wet potatoes into the captan suspension may dilute it. It may therefore be necessary to mix a new captan dip after 100 to 300 bags of potatoes have been treated--assuming you started with a 100-gallon batch of mixture. Smaller batches would need to be renewed more often.

New packages of captan will probably give specific instructions for use as a potato spray or dip. An 80 percent captan material is already being marketed for post-harvest treatment of certain fruits and vegetables.

Different kinds of rot often cause a good deal of loss in harvested potatoes--particularly among washed ones. Washing with water is known to increase loss, compared to keeping potatoes dry. However, washing is still a popular procedure since it improves appearance of potatoes on the market. Therefore, potato growers, processors, and researchers have been looking for a way to reduce this rot loss.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 27, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
November 2 or later

FARM FILLERS

It's still some time before you fill out income tax forms. But it isn't too early to even out income fluctuations, advises Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Example: if your income looks unusually high for the year, hold off on sales until after the New Year. You could stock up on feed and fertilizer before then. Or, if income looks low, sell grain and livestock before the end of the year--if you can get good prices -- delay further expenses, and carry purchases already made into January, if possible.

* * * *

Here's a good way to kill brush. From now through winter, you can mix 2, 4, 5-T with fuel oil or kerosene and spray woody brush and trees. Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University, says spraying now will eliminate crop damage from spray drift.

* * * *

Irrigating rigs resembling giant lawn sprinklers may become popular "weather insurance" on Minnesota farms. University farm engineers say the new boom-type sprinkler has two rotating boom arms, each one 70 to 100 feet long. Besides, each nozzle covers another 100 feet or more beyond the end of the boom arm, making a total sprinkling diameter of 400 feet. The rig needs to be moved just 12 times to irrigate 40 acres.

* * * *

Improve the taste of milk? It might be possible by adding non-fat milk solids to the fluid, preliminary experiments show. Dairy industries researchers at the University of Minnesota found that milk fortified with non-fat solids was preferred by more than two-thirds of the people sampling it. Increasing non-fat solids gives milk a sweeter taste, up to a certain point. Reason for the tests is to determine whether it might some day be feasible to standardize non-fat solids content at a higher level.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 27, 1959

To all counties
For use week of
November 2 or later

A Farm and Home Research Report

INSECT ANTIFREEZE
MAY YIELD CLUE
TO THEIR CONTROL

Ever wonder how we'll control insects a few decades from now ?

One way might be to throw their "antifreeze" out of kilter and let Ol' Man Winter do the rest.

Whether such a control measure will ever be devised is anybody's guess. But the fact that many insects do contain antifreeze was shown conclusively in recent University of Minnesota research.

A team of biochemists found that carpenter ants and certain wood-boring insects were able to generate glycerol within their bodies whenever temperatures dropped below a certain point.

Glycerol is an alcohol similar to the product used in radiators in winter. It's commonly used by artificial breeding technicians for preserving semen at low temperatures.

The research was done by Fred Smith, biochemist, Douglas Pratt, researcher in botany, and two visiting research scientists--Peter Dubach from Switzerland and C. M. Stewart, Australia.

The scientists became more certain of the role of glycerol in winter-hardiness when they found the wood-boring insect larvae had glycerol in winter, but not in summer.

They backed their evidence up when they checked Minnesota carpenter ants' eggs in winter and found them to contain about 10 percent glycerol by weight. The same ants taken from Maryland, where it wasn't so cold, contained no glycerol at all.

Then the researchers took the Minnesota ants (which contained glycerol) out of their dormancy by slowly bringing them to room temperature. By the time the

add 1 glycerol

ants were active three days later, they contained no glycerol.

Smith says that, apparently, the glycerol is a "stopping point" in the insect's physiological system. He figures that as enzyme action goes on inside an insect's body in warm weather, certain material changes from one compound into glycerol and immediately changes into other chemical substances. In cold temperatures, though, something must happen to stop the process when the glycerol is formed, and it then accumulates in the body.

Just which insects are able to generate glycerol isn't known at present; it would take extensive testing to find them all.

It's known already that corn borers can produce glycerol, which might explain why the borers can live overwinter in corn stalk residue, even though it's lying on the ground in subzero temperatures.

If they could find some way to stop the glycerol accumulation, scientists would uncover a major anti-insect weapon. Only continued research can tell whether this will be possible.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 27, 1959

To all counties
For immediate use

AVOIDING CHILLS
MAY PREVENT FLU
IN SWINE HERD

Keep your hogs free from chills this fall and you may avoid a costly attack of swine flu.

Exposure to cold wet weather can easily trigger off an attack of this acute, infectious and highly contagious disease, according to Raymond B. Solac, extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota.

This doesn't mean you need elaborate housing. But animals should be well bedded and free from drafts. And it's wise to pen them inside the first few cold nights, to break them of the habit of sleeping outdoors.

Swine influenza usually does its worst damage at this time of year. Solac says it seldom kills many pigs, but it can indirectly hurt profits. One reason is, most of the herd usually gets sick. Second, hogs go off feed and become gaunt. Third, after-effects may be more costly than the disease itself; a cough may hang on for 2 or 3 weeks afterwards and make it that much longer before the animals regain weight and condition lost while sick.

Swine flu is caused by combined action of a virus and one type of bacteria. Neither alone will produce the disease, and it takes chilling to bring it on.

The disease usually strikes suddenly. You might have a herd healthy at night, and listless and uninterested in their feed next morning. By afternoon, most will be depressed and take to their nests. By the next day, all may be sick.

Most sick animals lie on their sides. A few rest on their bellies almost in a sitting position, with the body propped on the front legs. They breathe rapidly and with jerks, or "thumps." They'll have a fever and you can walk among them without their being concerned. Some may die, and the rest will lose weight. A few days later, most get up with a cough and by the sixth day are improved.

Be sure to call your veterinarian if a swine flu attack occurs. There is little

add 1 swine flu

that can be done as specific treatment, but your veterinarian may prevent complications and further losses. More important, he can distinguish between flu and other disease like hog cholera and virus pneumonia.

Finally, sick animals need careful nursing. They should have plenty of dust free bedding and fresh drinking water.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 27, 1959

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
November 2 or after

PLENTY OF TURKEY
FOR THANKSGIVING

Plenty of turkey will be available for Thanksgiving and for other days during November, reports Home Agent _____.

Turkey leads the list of foods which the U. S. Department of Agriculture classes as plentiful for November, because the turkey crop in the United States this year is the largest in history. Prices are low.

Cranberries, traditional companion of turkey for the holiday dinner, are setting a new all-time high record of production.

Pork promises to be more plentiful than for several years, with the November supply representing the peak of the season. There will be generous amounts of frying chicken, although not quite so much as during the summer months or a year ago.

Potatoes, sweet potatoes and onions are vegetables that will be most abundant for Thanksgiving and throughout the month. The year's production of all three of these crops is considerably larger than average.

Rice is another food in plentiful supply, and so are dry beans of most kinds.

The apple crop is larger than average, although smaller than last year's exceptionally large crop.

Two western-grown nuts, almonds and filberts, are classed as plentiful, with the almond crop the largest on record.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 27, 1959

To all counties

For release week of
November 2 or after

LOCAL RY-YMW
TO DISTRICT
CONFERENCE

_____ county young people will attend the 1959 district Rural Youth and Young Men's and Women's district conference at _____, _____, according to Agent _____.*

(List names and addresses of those attending the conference.)

**Speaking at St. James on the conference theme "Unity in the Community" will be Edward Slettom, executive secretary of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives. Vaughn Sinclair, past president of the St. James Chamber of Commerce, will discuss "Town and Country Business."

**Keynote speaker at Faribault will be John Dysart, Land O'Lakes, as he discusses the conference theme "Unity in the Community." Other conference highlights include special entertainment by Winona county members, social and square dancing, group discussions and training meetings.

**The St. Cloud conference following the theme "Unity in the Community" will feature group discussions and a square dance on Friday. The group will tour St. Cloud Saturday afternoon. Climax of the conference will be the annual banquet Saturday night. Winding up conference activities will be an Ol' Hoe Down square dance after the banquet.

District officers will be elected at the business meeting.

The Rural Youth - YMW program is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service to further education, recreation, community service and leadership training.

-sah-

- * Southwest district - Nov. 7, St. James
- Southeast district - Nov. 13-14, Faribault
- North central district - Nov. 13-14, St. Cloud

** Include only paragraph about your district.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1959

Immediate release

WINNERS NAMED IN 4-H FOOD PRESERVATION

Four Minnesota 4-H girls have been named winners of special awards in the 4-H food preservation project.

They are Diane Stieg, 17, Rogers; Delphine Forte, 18, Bemidji; Joanne Ardolf, 17, Silver Lake; and Donna Miller, 16, Roseau. They will receive \$25 bonds from the Kerr Glass Manufacturing company for outstanding work in the food preservation project.

In the six years Diane has carried the food preservation project, she has canned 1,166 quarts and 286 pints of fruits and vegetables, has frozen 494 quarts and 205 pints of fruits and vegetables and nearly 4,000 pounds of meat. A member of the Oakdale Go-Getters 4-H club for eight years, she has received 22 blue ribbons and four championships for exhibits and demonstrations at the Hennepin county fair. Last year she received the Betty Crocker Homemaker of Tomorrow Award for Buffalo high school and was graduated as valedictorian.

Delphine is an active junior leader, president of the Hubbard county 4-H council and winner of numerous awards in food preservation, home assistance, gardening and clothing. She was a delegate from Hubbard county in the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H exchange. Last year she received the 4-H key award for her leadership and achievements. She is now a freshman at Bemidji State college.

Joanne's biggest thrill in 4-H work came when she won grand championship on her canned meat exhibit at the State Fair in 1958. But winning awards is no new experience for Joanne. On her canning exhibits at county fairs and achievement days, she has won two championships, 14 blue ribbons and 4 red ribbons. For the past two years she has been superintendent of 4-H canning exhibits at the McLeod county fair.

Grand championships for her canning have come four times to Donna at the Roseau county fair -- twice for her canned vegetables, once for her canned fruit and once for her jelly and jam. She has also won 3 trips to the State Fair for demonstrations on canning and making jelly. She is an active junior leader and has held the offices of reporter, treasurer, secretary and president of the Falun 4-H club.

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B-3731-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1959

Immediate release

SOME TIPS ON PREPARING CHILD FOR HOSPITAL

Going to the hospital needn't be an experience that leaves emotional scars on a child if parents prepare him properly.

Telling a child simply and matter-of-factly why he is going to the hospital--not misleading or trying to trick him--is an important first step in the preparation, according to Charles Martin, extension specialist in family life education at the University of Minnesota.

Explain enough about the hospital and what he can expect to ease his anxieties, Martin suggests, but withhold facts that would be unnecessarily frightening.

Actually, preparation for a child's visit to the hospital begins in the first years of his life. Calmness on the part of parents in treating cuts and accidents around the house, in visits to the doctor for inoculations and vaccination builds up an attitude in a child that pays off when the hospital visit comes. The child who has learned to trust the doctor is over the first hurdle. Explanation, honesty and emotional security will give him the additional support he needs.

Martin gives some additional tips to parents on preparing a child for a trip to the hospital:

- . Take the child to the hospital yourselves, and if possible be with him before and after the operation. If it is impossible to be there, arrange for someone the child knows to be present when he awakens from the anesthetic.
- . Be frank about telling your child that when he wakes up after the operation he will have pain, assuring him that he will be able to stand it and that it will go away.
- . Ask the doctor if your child can take a favorite teddy bear or doll to the hospital. Check to see if the hospital offers any play facilities and find out what toys you may bring.
- . Find out from the hospital exact details about visiting regulations so you won't make promises about being with him and have to break them. Don't expect hospital rules to be suspended just for you.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1959

Immediate release

KNOW HOW MUCH EDIBLE MEAT YOU PAY FOR

The price you pay per pound for the meat you buy may be misleading.

And that's because you aren't taking into consideration the cost of the edible portion of that meat--what you actually serve to the family at the table, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

But there is wide variation in the amount of bone, fat and lean meat furnished by different cuts. Hence to decide which meats are the most economical buys, it's necessary to compare them on the basis of the amount of lean meat each pound provides, Mrs. Loomis says.

For example, choice grade beef heel of round (boneless) selling at \$1.05 a pound would actually cost \$1.23 a pound for the amount of lean meat you get from this cut. But the cost of the lean meat in a T-bone steak selling at \$1.05 a pound would be \$1.79, nearly half again as much as for the heel of round.

At 60 cents a pound for pork loin roast and chops, you're paying 90 cents a pound for the portion you can eat. Spareribs at 39 cents a pound cost you 67 cents for the edible meat; ham at 60 cents a pound will cost 96 cents for the lean portion. Leg of lamb at 70 cents a pound jumps to \$1.06 and lamb shoulder at 50 cents costs 84 cents for a pound of lean, edible meat.

The difference between the per-pound cost of meats and the per-pound cost of the edible portions is a matter of shrinkage from cooking and the amounts of inedible bone and fat that wind up as waste.

Here are some percentages of lean edible meat in various cuts: heel of round, 85.1; T-bone steak, 58.3; beef chuck roast, first and second rib, 74.3; beef sirloin, 61.2; pork loin roast and chops, 66.5; spareribs, 59.3; ham, 62.6; leg of lamb, 66.1; lamb shoulder, 59.2.

From experience, the consumer can determine how many servings can be expected per pound from certain cuts, and, taking price into consideration, can decide which is the thriftiest buy, Mrs. Loomis says. Since a greater share of the family's food dollar goes for meat and meat alternates than for any other major group of foods, the homemaker has an opportunity for savings if she makes economical choices.

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B-3833-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1959

Immediate release

URGES FARMERS TO BUY FEEDER CATTLE SOON

Beef producers are urged to buy their feeder cattle as soon as possible-- but with care.

A University of Minnesota extension economist says that taking quality, weight, supply and price into account, cattlemen can get better feeder buys right now than will probably be true later on.

Feeder calf prices have dropped some. Kenneth Egertson, livestock marketing specialist, says they are now \$2 to \$3 below October levels of a year ago, and \$4 to \$5 under last summer's prices. Yearling prices are weaker, but close to levels of 12 months earlier.

Feeder buying will probably reach a peak during the next week. Prices for calves aren't likely to decline much later on, and quality of meat is better now than it will be. Also, there may be more profit in buying calves as light as possible. The early gain is the cheapest.

In the meantime Egertson says, more and more heavier cattle are going into feedlots for finishing. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported that 20 percent more cattle were on feed on Oct. 1 than a year earlier. The greatest percentage increase is in western states.

Egertson sees four main reasons for the expansion: more cattle and calves available for feeding; plentiful and relatively cheap grain; expanding demand for finished beef; and favorable fat cattle prices in the past 3 years.

The biggest increase in cattle on feed this month is in lighter cattle--under 700 pounds. Compared to last year, there are 39 percent more cattle under 500 pounds on feed, and 46 percent more in the 500-699 pound range. This will undoubtedly mean more beef going to market in spring and summer of 1960, when these animals are finished.

Besides, more feeder calves are being placed on farms this fall, which will add to the finished cattle numbers in 1960. Result, Egertson expects, will be somewhat weaker fat cattle prices than in 1959.

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B-3734-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1959

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH REPORT

Immediate release

CREEP FEEDING, EARLY LAMBING UP SHEEP PROFITS

Minnesota sheepmen may find that two big changes can boost their profits.

One new practice is creep feeding lambs on grain, so they'll gain faster.

Second is a switch to earlier lambing--before Feb. 20--so the fast-growing lambs reach market weight by mid-June when prices hit their peak.

R. M. Jordan, University of Minnesota livestock scientist, recently compared four different feeding systems for lambs and ewes over a 62-day period. Most economical gains, he found, came from creep feeding lambs a mixture of 9 parts grain and one part soybean meal, with ewes fed an all-roughage diet.

These lambs gained .61 pounds per day, at a feed cost of \$9.91 per 100 pounds gain--lowest of all systems compared. A group in which lambs were creep-fed and ewes received grain did gain a bit faster--.64 pounds per day--but feed cost went up to \$11.24.

Daily gain averaged .46 pounds per day where ewes received grain and lambs were not creep-fed, and only .36 for a lot in which neither practice was followed. Both lots also had feed costs over \$11 per 100 pounds gain.

Jordan concludes that if ewes get plenty of good quality roughage, it's questionable whether they need grain. Where he fed grain to ewes and not to lambs, increases that did occur most likely resulted from lambs eating grain intended for their mothers. Besides, grain-feeding ewes increased milk production very little. So a farmer with limited grain should reserve it for the lambs.

Since giving both ewes and lambs grain did bring the most rapid gains, this practice is best if it means hitting a higher price. But for this to work out, lambs must be horn by late February, or they won't be ready for market in June.

If lambs are born in mid-March or April, there's little chance to get them finished by June or early July, regardless of how they're fed. In that case, it may be most economical to creep-feed the lamb until pasture is ready and finish the lambs in dry lot in the fall.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Oct. 29, 1959

Special to Minnesota Weeklies

LOCAL ARTISTS
MAY ENTER
ART SHOW

Non-professional artists living in rural Minnesota or in a Minnesota town of 15,000 or less are eligible to enter the University of Minnesota's ninth Rural Art show, again being held on the St. Paul campus in January.

Artists must be of high school age or over.

The show will continue for two weeks this year, Jan. 4-15. It will open in the new Student Center the week before the University's Farm and Home Week.

The show is being extended to give more visitors and students the opportunity to see it, according to A. Russell Barton, chairman. During the month of February the American Swedish institute will exhibit most of the paintings.

Works entered in the show must be original - not copies - and not previously exhibited in the Rural Art show. Artists may enter any type of painting, sculpture or graphic art.

Each artist will be limited to two entries. Management of the show reserves the right to select final exhibits.

Every entry must be accompanied by an application blank filled out completely. Application blanks and entry rules are available from Rural Art Show, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Exhibits must reach the Student Center by Jan. 2, accompanied by an entry blank. Entries valued by the owner at more than \$200 will not be accepted.

A program of gallery tours, painting criticism and demonstration lectures is being planned during the Rural Art show.

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

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

Immediate release

UNIVERSITY HOSTS REGIONAL STUDENT UNION CONFERENCE

The University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Student Center will host the 12th annual conference of the Association of College Unions, region VII, Nov. 6-7, according to Paul Larson, Student Center director.

The two-day workshop conference will be attended by students and staff members of about 25 colleges and universities in North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Canada.

Conference co-chairmen are Romell Johnson, Farwell, and Richard Pederson, 1865 Fairview, N., St. Paul. Both are students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University.

The work of the conference will be carried out in 15 discussion workshops, each headed by a different college or university. University of Minnesota students will conduct discussion on: "What are the newest techniques used in training committee personnel for leadership responsibilities?"

The purpose of the Association of College Unions is to provide help in planning, organizing or operating student unions--either buildings or a student activity organization. Region VII president is James Carr, Hutchinson, extension student at the University.

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

Special

Fillers for Use During Football Games

Farmers will probably never raise them on a commercial basis, but Japanese quails are playing a key role in University poultry research.

The reason is that the little birds make economical guinea pigs for this research. Quails and chickens are very similar in their physiological responses.

Quails are so small that a thousand of them can be kept in only 7 percent as much space as needed for the same number of regular chickens. Figuring research space costs about \$10 per square foot, that's a good \$20,000 saving to the public for 1,000 research birds.

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

Fillers for Use During Football Games

Chickens don't have a sweet tooth, but they can definitely taste many of the things they eat.

That's contrary to some old beliefs, but University of Minnesota veterinary researchers have found it to be true. They've made the findings with cathode ray equipment which measures actual taste responses from nerves which run from the tongue to the brain.

This information is important to farmers and the feed industry. One of the big problems is that animals often don't eat their feed, regardless of nutritional value. So by understanding some of the mysteries of the taste mechanism, scientists may find ways to coax livestock and poultry to eat their daily bill of fare with less fuss about it all.

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

Fillers for Use During Football Games

Soil testing is getting more popular among Minnesota farmers.

The University of Minnesota expects to test some 35,000 samples for the entire 1959 calendar year. That's an increase of 5,000 over last year and more than 15,000 more than a few years ago.

Matter of fact, the University and the fertilizer industry this fall are jointly sponsoring a Fall Soil Sample Reundup, aimed at getting more people to test their soil in autumn. That way, you get samples back in time, without getting tangled up in the spring rush.

This applies to folks in town, too. A soil test can tell more about what kind and how much fertilizer your lawn needs. For details, see your county agent. He has sample boxes and instructions for taking soil samples. The soil testing laboratory charges one dollar for each sample.

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

Fillers for Use During Football Games

If you're fond of milk, ice cream and other dairy products, you'll be interested in one of the new buildings over on the University's St. Paul campus.

We're referring to the new dairy industries building, which was completed and dedicated a short while ago. Scientists using the new building will do research and teach students about every product made from milk. The building cost nearly two million dollars, but dairy scientists feel that cost could be returned to the Minnesota public five times over in beneficial research findings.

The building also features an observation balcony over the main processing area. Sometime when you're near the St. Paul campus, feel free to drop in and view these facilities.

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

Fillers for Use During Football Games

Making hay could become an easier and more satisfying job as a result of some research now going on at the University.

Farm engineers are testing a differend kind of hay package--much different from the standard hay bale.

Instead of being nearly three feet long and weighing 60 or 70 pounds, the new bale being tested is a neat little 12-inch cube. It is easier to handle, easier to store and easier to dry mechanically. It can also help farmers put up higher quality hay--an important point where farm profits are concerned.

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

Fillers for Use During Football Games

No matter what kind of crop you see in a Minnesota field, chances are good it's a variety that underwent some rigorous University testing.

The University tests nearly 200 different crop varieties every year. The testing is done at experiment stations near Rosemount, Lamberton, Waseca, Morris, Crookston, Grand Rapids and Duluth. These tests show farmers how the different varieties yield, how they resist the ravages of plant diseases, how early they mature in different areas and other information.

All this is published in a bulletin every year. And it's an ideal guide for selecting a crop variety for any area of the state.

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

Fillers for Use During Football Games

That apple you're munching on right now may be one of the dozen varieties of apples developed by University of Minnesota horticulturists especially for conditions in this area.

Early settlers in Minnesota said fruit couldn't be raised here. But since establishment of the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm some 50 years ago, University horticulturists have developed more than 60 varieties of fruit.

One of the most popular of these is the Haralson apple, which is now the most extensively planted variety in Minnesota. The Latham raspberry, also a Minnesota introduction, is the most widely grown raspberry variety in the U. S.

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

Fillers for Use During Football Games

Tasting and testing are two important jobs of the University of Minnesota food processing laboratory in the horticulture department.

New and old varieties of fruits and vegetables are frozen and canned in the laboratory each year, then checked by taste panels to find out which ones are best for freezing and canning. Staff members do research on cooked and baked foods suited to freezing, good packaging materials and dozens of other problems related to freezing food. The work is part of the University's continuing research toward better living.

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

Fillers for Use During Football Games

For many of the chrysanthemums that bring a riot of color to our home yards, gardeners in northern climates can thank the University of Minnesota department of horticulture. The University has played a major role in developing early varieties that will bloom before frost. Two new garden chrysanthemums introduced this spring -- the creamy white Prairie Moon and the deep yellow Tenka -- bring to 39 the number of varieties developed by the University of Minnesota department of horticulture, particularly for growing conditions in Minnesota and other northern states.

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

Fillers for Use During Football Games

A new era in the development of ornamental horticulture in Minnesota has begun with the establishment of the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum.

Located on highway 5 near the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, the arboretum is a beautiful tract of virgin timberland with nearly every type of tree and shrub native to this area. The land was given to the University of Minnesota by the Minnesota State Horticultural society to serve as a laboratory for testing and for breeding trees and shrubs not normally considered suitable for this area.

Research in testing and developing hardy ornamentals for landscaping home grounds is now underway at the arboretum. Eventually some 3,000 varieties of shrubs and trees will be planted there. Two miles of automobile road and four miles of trails, flanked by plantings, will lead through and around the arboretum to facilitate observation by the public.

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

Fillers For Use During Football Games

Minnesota land owners and gardeners have an important stake in the new Minnesota Landscape arboretum.

Located on Highway 5, a mile from the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm near Excelsior, the landscape arboretum consists of 160 acres of virgin woodland, lakes and open fields now being developed by University horticulturists.

The arboretum is now the center for the University's breeding program on hardy woody ornamentals for landscaping home grounds. Purpose of this research is to increase many times the limited number of selections that will withstand the severe climatic conditions of this area.

Present plans provide for leaving some of the woodland and swampland in its natural state, building four miles of nature trails, making test plantings along trails and roadways. A special section is given over to propagation of trees, shrubs and other ornamentals. All test plantings will be made to give a natural landscape effect.

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

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

Fillers for Use During Football Games

Breeding new varieties of fruit to meet the extremes of our mid-continental climate is not a new venture for the University of Minnesota. More than 50 years have passed since the state legislature authorized establishment of the present University Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior.

Primary function of the 230-acre farm is to produce varieties of fruits adapted to the climate of this region... and to develop better methods of growing fruits in this area. More than 60 varieties of fruit have been introduced as a result of experimental work at the Fruit Breeding Farm. The Haralson apple, the Latham red raspberry and Red Lake currant are only a few of the fruits developed by the University and now grown not only in Minnesota but elsewhere in the country.

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