

3/53

Special

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Information Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

SOYBEAN YIELDS HIGHER
FROM NARROW ROWS

Agronomists at the University of Minnesota have found that soybean yields can be increased by narrowing the space between the rows to 18-20 inches instead of the usual 40-42 inches. Their conclusions are based on research at the University's Waseca, Rosemount and Morris experiment stations during the past three years.

In reporting on this work, J.W. Lambert, associate professor of agronomy, points out that the experiments have been confined to cultivatable rows because of the difficulty of controlling weeds in a solid planting of soybeans.

Ottawa Mandarin was chosen as a relatively early, short-growing variety and Blackhawk as a later, tall-growing variety in the Minnesota experiments. Five spacings between rows--18, 24, 30, 36 and 42 inches--were used.

In 1950, the planting rate for all spacings was on the basis of 60 pounds per acre of medium-weight beans (about 15 grams per 100 seeds) which germinated 100 per cent. In 1951 and 1952, the rate per acre was 90 pounds for the 18-inch spacings, 82.5 for the 24-inch, 75 for the 30-inch, 67.5 for the 36-inch and 60 for the 42-inch. Seeds of medium size and high germination were used.

The plots with the narrowest-spaced rows outyielded the widest-spaced rows by about 4 bushels per acre at Rosemount and $6\frac{1}{2}$ bushels at Waseca. These are average figures for the two varieties planted during the three years. Other spacings were intermediate in yield. The three-year average at Morris where only Ottawa Mandarin was used was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels greater yield for the 18-inch than for the 42-inch spacing.

The Minnesota agronomists found that row spacing did not greatly affect characteristics other than yield. In some instances, there was slightly more lodging with the wider spacings because of thick stands within the rows.

Where sugar beet planting and cultivating equipment is available, the narrow spacings are easy to use, points out Dr. Lambert. And some soybean growers have modified ordinary grain drills to make the narrow spacing possible. In such instances, however, a difficulty is that many farmers are equipped to cultivate only the wide spacing commonly used for corn. Special planting and cultivating equipment for narrow spacings has been developed recently by some of the machinery companies. Dr. Lambert points out that whether it will pay farmers to buy such machinery depends on such factors as the general fertility of the farm, the acreage of soybeans raised, other uses for the equipment, and the price of soybeans as compared with other crops.

Reduced space between rows means more rows per acre. How does that affect seeding rate per acre? The Minnesota experiments did not show significant differences in yield for rates of 60, 75, 90 and 105 pounds of seed per acre for 18-inch spacings or for rates of 45, 60 and 75 pounds per acre for 42-inch rows. However, Dr. Lambert believes that it might be wise to increase seeding rates per acre somewhat for the narrower spacings in order to obtain a good minimum stand within the row.

His recommendations are: about 60 pounds of medium-sized, high germination seed in 40 or 42-inch rows and 90 pounds of such seed in 18 or 20-inch rows, with intermediate rates for intermediate spacings.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 2 1953

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:

Enjoy Spring-Flowering Shrubs Early

Keeping Dry Milk

Tips on Special Diets

Easy on Shirts

Whiter Wash

Choose Patterns Carefully

Qualities in Blends

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

Enjoy Spring-Flowering Shrubs Early

If you want to bring the beauty of spring into your home early this year, cut branches of spring-flowering trees and shrubs now and put them in water.

Branches of apple, almond, buckeye pear, plum, red maple, spirea and willow can all be forced. The flowering shrubs will give lovely blossoms weeks ahead of their natural blooming time.

Dr. Leon Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, gives these directions for forcing: Cut the stems of the plants on a mild day. Wrap them in a wet cloth and stand them in a bucket of water overnight so the moisture will soften the bud scales and hasten the opening of the buds. Next day put the stems in water in a deep container. Keep at room temperature out of direct sunlight. If the air is dry, moisten the stems occasionally by running lukewarm water over them. Within 10 days to two weeks, flowers should start to open on early flowering varieties.

If you want continuous bloom, cut a few branches each week from now until spring. In cutting the branches, take wood with flower buds, but be careful not to spoil the appearance of the plant.

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FOOD AND NUTRITIONKeeping Dry Milk

Increasing numbers of homemakers are using dry milk in cooking and baking. A question these homemakers frequently ask is how best to keep this product.

Here's some advice on storing it from Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Store milk powder in a cool, dry and dark place, preferably not warmer than 75 degrees F. Be sure to keep the powder in air-tight jars or cans and close them immediately right after use. Milk powder takes up moisture and cakes if exposed long to air.

If the dry milk is kept in glass jars, put the jars in paper sacks to keep out the light.

Milk powder should keep in this way on the shelf for several months.

Fluid milk made from milk powder and water needs to be kept cool, clean and covered just like any other fluid milk. Store it in the refrigerator if you don't intend to use it immediately after mixing.

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Tips on Special Diets

Special diets for members of the family are a problem in some households. For those people who think or know they must follow a special diet, Annette Gormican, home economist at the University of Minnesota, gives these helpful pointers:

1. Don't attempt to prescribe for yourself. No one should begin a special diet unless his doctor prescribes it. Learn what an adequate diet means, follow it and don't attempt to eliminate essential foods unless your doctor knows about it.
2. If the doctor feels it necessary for you to limit the quantity or variety of foods you need, find out why. Knowing why will make the diet easier to follow.
3. Learn your diet well and compare it with your family's present food habits. Learn your grocer's shelves. Many diabetics, for example, have discovered that large #10 cans of waterpacked fruit are available in stores, that they are economical and can be used for the rest of the family.
4. Stay on the diet as long as your physician thinks you should. Benefits from the diet do not come overnight. If you adhere to the diet only part of the time, you might as well forget it entirely.

HOME MANAGEMENTEasy on Shirts

Shirts for the menfolk are the big ironing task of the week for many homemakers. Now studies of saving time on this job show that it pays to hang shirts on hangers instead of folding and pressing them.

A recent study made by the Texas Experiment Station indicates that shirts--as well as time and effort--are saved by this practice. In comparing the wear of commercially laundered and home laundered cotton shirts, the Station found that those commercially laundered wore out first. The commercially laundered shirts were starched, the crease was ironed in the collar, the collar was buttoned and the shirts folded. But the collars of the home-laundered shirts were not starched and creased, and the shirts were not folded. Instead, they were hung on hangers. This treatment apparently accounts for much of the difference in the life of the shirts.

So, to obtain longest wear from shirts, the Texas home economists suggest that you:

- . Turn up the collar of the soiled shirt before laundering and leave it up during ironing and on the hanger.
- . Keep the amount of starch to a minimum.
- . Place the shirt on a hanger instead of folding it for storage, but avoid metal hangers which may cause rust stains.
- . Leave the shirt unbuttoned on the hanger.

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Whiter Wash

If your wash is not as white as you would like, try hotter water and use of a water softener. A recent home laundry study showed that hotter water and a water softener for hard water gave the best results in washing.

When water is not changed for each load of clothing, white articles may pick up griminess from the soiled water. The study showed that flannel, damask and terry-cloth picks up more soil from wash water than smooth fabrics. Washing in hotter water and using a water softener both proved helpful in getting these fabrics clean.

For white cottons, water of 140° F.--just too hot for hand comfort--is generally advised for machine washing.

CLOTHINGChoose Patterns Carefully for Crease-Resistant Fabrics

If your spring sewing plans include using the new crease-resistant fabrics now on the market, keep in mind that you will be limited in the patterns you can select.

The crease-resistant finish being given to cottons, linens, rayons and silks keeps the fabric from mussing and gives it a firm, crisp feeling, but it also makes the material difficult to drape and ease.

For that reason, choose a pattern that is fitted rather than one with fullness. Select a style with darts instead of gathers in the bodice. Use plain sleeves to avoid gathers or too much ease at sleeve and shoulder line. And remember that the effect of a gathered skirt will be stiff rather than soft and clinging.

Finishing crease-resistant fabrics is an easy problem because they have little tendency to fray. Pinking is often sufficient.

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Qualities in Blends

More blends in fabrics are appearing on the markets these days, and consumers naturally wonder what qualities these blends have.

According to Ethel Phelps, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, blending of fibers in fabrics is an attempt to alter and improve upon the fabric characteristics from the use of only one fiber. For example, by combining nylon, orlon or dacron staple with wool in the yarn for a suiting or dress material, a fabric can be produced which can be washed with little danger of felting and in which the wrinkles will also hang out. The thermoplastic properties characteristic of chemically manufactured fibers have also been utilized in blends of orlon and wool to make so-called permanent pleating possible.

While many of these blended fabrics represent improvements in fabric properties which result from blending, it is also possible that some less desirable features may be imparted to the finished product. One such characteristic is the ability of chemically manufactured fibers to pick up and carry a rather high charge of static electricity. The finished garment of blended fabric is likely to cling closely to the figure from friction with other fibers such as those found in the lining of a coat.

News Bureau
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To all counties
For publication week of
March 9

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Corn is King -- Corn is still "king" in all Minnesota counties where it is reasonably sure to mature, says G.A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, in reviewing farm program possibilities for 1953. "It will beat out all competitors as far as low cost feed nutrients are concerned. Alfalfa and the clovers seeded alone or in combination with bromegrass and possibly timothy promise the cheapest hay," according to Dr. Pond.

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Save on Feed -- Want to lower costs of producing meat animals? Saving on feed costs is the principal way of doing that, according to E.F. Ferring, animal husbandry department head at the University of Minnesota. With meat animals, labor costs are a relatively small percentage of the total outlay. With hogs, feed costs total 75-80 per cent of the entire bill. With beef cattle and sheep, feed amounts to about three-fourths of the total expense, says Professor Ferrin.

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Salt in Grain -- Supplying salt in the dairy cow's grain ration is an excellent plan, mixing from 1 to 2 pounds of salt with every 100 pounds of grain. In addition, keep a supply of clean salt before the cows at all times. For more on this subject, see Extension Bulletin 218, "Feeding the Dairy Herd," by H.R. Searles, R.W. Wayne, T.W. Gullicksin and R.D. Leighton. The county agent has it, or you can write the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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Give Cow a Rest -- Don't re-breed dairy cows in less than 60-90 days after freshening, suggests H.R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm. About 60 days is required for the reproductive organs to return to normal following calving. Breeding earlier is likely to result in very low conception rate.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 2 1953

To all counties
2nd of series on grain outlook
For publication week of
March 9 and after

DROUTH, SUPPORT PRICES,
EXPORT SITUATION SHAPING
WHEAT OUTLOOK FOR 1953

Drouth conditions, support prices and export demand are the keys to the wheat outlook for 1953 and beyond, according to S. B. Cleland, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

He points out that if the January estimate of 611 million bushels for the winter wheat crop and 250 million bushels for the spring crop should be reasonably correct, the U.S. would produce a total wheat crop three-fourths the 1,298 million bushel crop of 1952. Drouth in winter wheat areas is largely responsible for this expected smaller crop.

A crop of this size would not meet normal requirements, says Cleland. About 700 million bushels will be needed for domestic use during the 1953-54 marketing year, leaving about 200 million bushels for export. This export supply is less than many experts feel we could find markets for.

The wheat outlook is influenced by support price levels, which in 1952 varied from \$2.33 to \$2.38 per bushel. Another factor in the outlook is the International Wheat Agreement, under which the U.S. sells wheat to countries which do not have enough, at a price considerably below the U.S. price. Negotiations for continued U.S. participation in this agreement have not been completed.

Taking a longer-time view of the wheat outlook, Cleland points out that world food conditions have improved to the point where U.S. supplies are not so badly needed as in past years. But U.S. agriculture remains geared to high production and except for years of drouth and other disasters can expect to grow a wheat crop well beyond domestic needs.

"The need for international trade is obvious. Wheat is one of the products that should be traded on the markets of the world, and we must accept other things in exchange," says the University economist.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
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To all counties

For publication week of
March 9 or after

TAKE CARE IN MOVING,
FARMERS ARE URGED

Take care if you are moving this spring, _____ county farmers are urged in a joint warning from Agricultural Agent _____ and Glenn Prickett, farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

They suggest these precautions:

Use mechanical devices for loading and lifting whenever possible. In lifting, use the leg muscles when rising from a squatting to a standing position instead of lifting from a stooping position with the back.

Protect young children. Keep them away from vehicles, and protect them from cold and exposure. Don't let them near livestock, especially the herd bull, boar, ram and dams with their young. These animals are nervous when being moved and may injure either a child or adult.

Guard against fires. See that stoves are in good operating condition, that chimneys and pipes are clean and anchored solidly with wire and chimney thimble. Be sure that stoves do not get overheated when warming up the new house.

"Be accident free in '53!"

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 2 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
March 9

BEEF PLENTIFUL
THIS MONTH

For the first time in years, beef is now among this nation's most plentiful foods, reports Home Agent _____.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is featuring beef in its plentiful foods program for March because this nation has more of that meat than it has ever had before. Beef cattle recently have been selling from a fourth to a third less than a year ago because of the heavy production.

For three years, cattlemen have been expanding production. Now the result is apparent at the market, and in the record number of cattle on our farms and ranches at the start of this year. So beef is joining the country's array of most plentiful foods.

Along with lots of beef in March, there will be an abundance of chicken. March marketings of broilers and fryers are expected to be record high, and the lightweight tender-meated birds should be priced very reasonably. Turkey supplies are also large.

For Lenten meals, March will bring an abundance of frozen fish, dry lima and navy beans, eggs, cheese, peanuts and peanut butter.

Stocks of frozen fish in cold storage are larger than a year ago. Fillets of cod and ocean perch (rosefish) are particularly abundant.

Egg production probably will not be as great as a year ago because the laying flock is smaller. But production per hen is high. The average layer in U.S. farm flocks produced an egg every other day in January, and that's a record for the first month of the year.

Production of cheese is larger than a year ago because mild weather has brought a heavier milk flow than last winter.

Other dairy products in heavy supply because of the big milk production are butter, nonfat dry milk solids and buttermilk.

Fresh fruit and vegetable counters will offer plenty of oranges, grapefruit, cabbage and carrots in March. There will be lots of raisins and ample stocks of processed citrus juices.

Honey is still plentiful and so are vegetable shortening, lard and salad oils.

News Bureau
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March 2 1953

To all counties

NEW CHEMICALS
WILL CONTROL
WHITE GRUBS

_____ county gardeners who raise strawberries can look to some of the new chemicals for help in controlling a serious pest, the white grubs which always cause trouble in the strawberry bed.

County Agent _____ reports that extensive experiments by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station show that chlordane, dieldrin and aldrin are effective in the control of white grubs. The new insecticides have proved so practical that they undoubtedly will replace the old methods of controlling grubs by cultural practices or by the use of arsenicals.

White grubs are among the most difficult of insects to control in the strawberry bed, according to A. A. Granovsky, University entomologist in charge of the experiments. The grubs feed on roots below the surface and may damage strawberry plants beyond repair. Reddening and browning of the leaves are indications that the grubs are doing damage.

The new chemicals were tested in a 15-acre commercial strawberry field near Hugo, Minnesota. The field was heavily infested with white grubs.

The experiments showed that dieldrin and aldrin are effective against white grubs at the rate of 4 or 6 pounds of actual insecticide per acre, and chlordane at 10 pounds per acre. DDT was ineffective.

Growing plants should be treated when they are not in fruit, early in the spring or after harvest, Dr. Granovsky says. In commercial fields, dieldrin or aldrin may be applied by spraying machinery to established strawberry rows in the form of 2-pound emulsible concentrates at rates of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per acre in a highly diluted form.

In a home planting, use about 1 tablespoonful of 2-pound material to 5 gallons of water, applying one pint of this dilution per square foot of soil around each plant. This amount will treat about 40 plants.

A single application will control white grubs for two or more years. Plants should be watered thoroughly before and after application.

Since there is likely to be some grub infestation whether the planting is new or well established, Dr. Granovsky suggests it would be worthwhile to apply the chemicals before planting. The above suggested emulsifiable concentrates can be applied by weed spraying machinery. Or use 25 pounds of chlordane 40 per cent wettable powder per acre by broadcasting when the soil is being prepared for planting. A few days before the strawberries are planted the insecticide should be worked into the soil to 4 or 5 inches by harrowing or disking. Results of the experiments are reported by Dr. Granovsky in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. -jbn-

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1953

Immediate Release

STATE RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST SATURDAY

Championship in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest will be decided Saturday (March 7) when 17 district winners compete for top honors on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Announcement of the state winner will be made during a broadcast over WCCO between 3:30 and 4:00 p.m., headlining state observance of National 4-H Club Week, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

State and district winners will be honored Saturday evening at a banquet given by the Minnesota Jewish Council in the Hotel Dyckman.

District winners who will take part in the state contest at 9 a.m. Saturday in Coffey Hall at University Farm are:

Estrid Baldwin, MacGregor; Eleanor Rosman, Lake Park; Mary Burge, Bemidji; Betty Sederstrom, Montevideo; Eddie Olson, Clearbrook; Kay Sperl, South St. Paul; Beth McCreedy, Kasson; Maysel Haase, Blue Earth; LaRue Fricker, Holt; Ralph Rickgarn, Hadley; Lavona Person, Battle Lake; Carol Grommesh, Sandstone; Carol Ann Bjornstad, Belview; Barbara Edelstein, Hibbing; Ronald Mattson, Elk River; Glenn Herman, Zumbro Falls; Margaret Ottum, St. James.

Final selection of the state winner will be made after the two top contenders have broadcast their speeches over WCCO Saturday afternoon.

Judges for the contest are: Richard Morrison, instructor of speech, Wilson high school, St. Paul; Harold Swanson, extension editor, and Mrs. Gwen Haws, bulletir editor, University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture; Minerva Jenson, state supervisor of the extension home program; Francis Drake, assistant professor of rhetoric at the University; and Keith McFarland, assistant to the dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, University of Minnesota.

Contestants are competing for a \$200 first prize and a \$100 reserve award provided by the Minnesota Jewish Council, which is sponsoring the radio speaking event with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The Council is also awarding prizes of \$15 to district winners, \$10 to district reserve champions and \$5 to county champions.

Nearly 800 4-H members have taken part in this year's contest, preparing their own speeches on the subject, "What Responsible Citizenship Means to Me."

A-9272-jbn

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March 3, 1953

Immediate Release

L-P GAS SCHOOL MARCH 23-25

Approximately 120 members of the liquefied petroleum gas industry will attend the fifth annual Liquefied Petroleum Gas Service School on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota March 23-25.

This announcement was made jointly today by A.M. Flikke, assistant professor of agricultural engineering and chairman of the arrangements committee for the school, and J.O. Christianson, director of the agricultural short courses at the University.

They pointed out that new men in the industry who attend the school will get a better insight into the fundamentals of L-P gas appliances and equipment, while the instruction will serve as a refresher course for those who have been in the industry for some time.

Co-operating with the University in planning and conducting the course are the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Inc., the National Butane-Propane Association, the Minnesota Petroleum Gas Association and other groups and individuals in the L-P gas industry.

The following subjects will be covered.

Venting of gas appliances, by C.E. Blome, William Wallace Co., Belmont, Calif.

L-P gas carburetion, installation and service, by representatives of the Ensign Carburetor Co., Chicago.

Domestic controls, by representatives of the Robertshaw Thermostat Division of Robertshaw Fulton Controls Co., Youngwood, Pa.

Servicing of Controls, by representatives of General Controls Co., Glendale, Calif.

Public relations, by John Burger, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis.

Pipe sizing, leak detection, fire fighting and safety, by R.R. Wellington, Skelgas Division, Skelly Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Additional information concerning the school may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-9273-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
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Immediate Release

FARM ACCOUNTING HELP AVAILABLE

A new plan has been set up under which Minnesota farmers may get help in keeping farm records through the co-operation of agriculture departments in public schools, the University of Minnesota and their county agents.

In announcing the plan today, Milo Peterson, agricultural education department head at the University, said that under the plan any farmer enrolled in an adult farmer class in a high school department of agriculture may obtain expert assistance at cost in keeping accurate farm records.

Dr. Peterson pointed out that such records are necessary not only for profitable farm management but also for income tax purposes.

Teachers of agriculture will take major responsibility for the project at the community level. County agricultural agents are assisting at the county level.

Dr. George Pond and Dr. Truman Nodland of the University's Department of Agricultural Economics, Professor S.B. Cleland of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Dr. Peterson represent the University in the project. G.R. Cochran, state supervisor of agricultural education, represents the State Department of Education.

Dr. Peterson pointed out that this project should not be confused with the southeastern farm management service or the southwestern farm management service, which have been in operation for many years.

Any farmer interested in enrolling should see the agriculture instructor in the high school in his community or his county agent.

A--9274--rr

TIMELY TIPS FOR MARCH 21

Don't be afraid of fresh air in the brooder house. Chicks withstand chilling far better than over-heating. See that chicks always have a warm place to run to avoid drafts, particularly under the hover, but give them a cooler area outside the hover and keep the air fresh. -- Cora Cooke.

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Medical attention should be sought for tears or punctures of the skin and bruises which are common fencing injuries. These are serious wounds, since they heal slowly and tetanus or other infection often develops. -- J.R. Neetzel./

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Cost per bushel is usually low when you get high yields. Good seedbeds, good seed and fertilizer wisely used help to give high yields. -- S.A. Engene.

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Where cannibalistic habits of any kind prevail in a laying flock, debeaking at once is strongly recommended. When this operation is performed by a competent individual, any slight drop in egg production should be of short duration.-- T.H. Canfield.

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There are many things on a farm to compete with tree planting for attention in the spring. Unless plans are made well in advance, the shelterbelt or woodlot planting is better postponed another year. -- Marvin Smith.

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Soil testing should be a regular guide in setting up a good soil fertility and management program on a farm. Don't limit it to a means of "trouble shooting" when there is a soil problem. -- Paul Burson.

page 2 -- timely tips

In the corn country, corn is still tops as a Minnesota cash crop, as well as a feed crop, with soybeans and flax in second place. For the Red River Valley, wheat is the number one cash crop and flax number two. -- G.A. Pond.

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Seed treatment can be applied almost any time during the winter or spring without danger of injury to germination. Treated legume seed can be successfully inoculated if the inoculation is applied just before seeding. -- R.C. Rose.

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Minnesota, with its many thousands of hard maple trees, should prepare now for the maple sugar season. This is a good source of farm income at a time when other farm labor needs are not too great. Proper equipment, good preparation and a clean start mean good syrup and a good market outlet. -- Parker Anderson.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
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March 5, 1953

Immediate Release

4-H CLUBS OBSERVE NATIONAL 4-H WEEK

More than 47,000 young people in Minnesota are making it their aim to work for better understanding among people in this country and in the world.

As members of the 2,089 4-H clubs in this state, they will observe National 4-H Club Week March 7-15 by taking inventory of their work in terms of today's needs. During the week they will also hold open house meetings, have special programs and display exhibits which carry out their 1953 theme, "Working Together for World Understanding."

Opening event of the week will be the state radio speaking contest on Saturday (March 7) when the champion and reserve champion will be selected. Nearly 1,000 4-H'ers in Minnesota have given serious thought to their civic responsibilities by writing speeches and taking part in the radio speaking contest on "What Responsible Citizenship Means to Me."

Four-H members in the state are displaying an increased interest and responsibility in the field of human relations, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

For the third year, Minnesota 4-H clubs will again take part in an exchange program with 4-H'ers from Mississippi, enabling club members from that state to visit farms in Minnesota and Minnesota 4-H'ers to go to Mississippi, in an attempt to learn more about another section of the country.

As one way of furthering international understanding, Minnesota 4-H members are participating in the International Farm Youth Exchange program. Under that program this year four Minnesota club members will go to foreign countries to live and work on farms, while a number of young people from overseas will spend some time on farms in this state.

The past year has also been a big year of achievement for 4-H members in community service as well as in applying the best scientific methods to farming and homemaking.

Through such activities as health, safety and fire prevention, some 30,000 4-H members have assisted with community health programs and helped make communities safer by conducting safety surveys and campaigns.

The Minnesota 4-H members also include among their accomplishments this past year beautifying farm yards, making farm homes more attractive and efficient, as well as raising 6,473 dairy cattle, 4,038 beef cattle, 10,000 sheep, 1,000 pigs, 384,326 chickens, turkeys and geese; planting 370,754 trees, 882 windbreaks, 32,608 shrubs; canning and freezing more than 135,000 quarts of food.

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University Farm News
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Immediate Release

PLENTIFUL FOODS FOR MARCH MEALS

Top place among plentiful foods on March markets goes to tender young chickens for broiling or frying, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

With plenty of beef promised in March also, there should be ample supplies of protein foods available at reasonable prices. Turkey supplies are larger than a year ago. For Lenten meals, there will be plenty of frozen fish fillets, eggs, cheese, dry lima and navy beans, peanuts and peanut butter, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Egg production will not be quite so large as a year ago, but it will be almost at the highest level of the year in March, and egg prices are usually lowest then.

Other dairy products in abundance this month will be butter, nonfat dry milk solids, cottage cheese and buttermilk.

Fruits and vegetables which the Department of Agriculture is featuring in its March plentiful foods program are oranges and grapefruit, fresh and processed, raisins, cabbage and carrots.

For cooking there are ample supplies of lard and vegetable shortening. Salad oils and honey also continue to be plentiful.

A-9277-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
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March 5, 1953

SPECIAL to Grand Forks Herald

FERTILIZE CORN FOR HIGH YIELDS

By P.M. Burson, Professor of Soils, and C.O. Rost, Head of Soils Department, University of Minnesota.

For all soil productivity levels, the question the farmer needs to answer as far as corn production is concerned is: "Will I make a profit by fertilizing?"

A soil test will improve the farmer's chances of fitting the best fertilizer mixture to the needs of his corn crop. And if he has only a limited amount of money to put into fertilizer, it will help him figure out how to get the most profit out of each fertilizer dollar.

In 1952, many farmers on the medium and low productivity soils of Minnesota spent \$25 to \$35 per acre for fertilizer on corn and still got returns of \$30 to \$35 per acre over fertilizer costs. In obtaining these results, they had to provide the best growing conditions, such as good seedbeds, adaptable varieties, optimum number of plants per acre, right method of planting, proper cultivation, and weed control--in addition to the fertilization.

Corn land may need one, two, or all three of the basic plant food elements--nitrogen, phosphate, and potash.

Methods of application vary. First there is the basic treatment of broadcasting and plowing under or disking in. This is done at heavy rates before planting.

Then there is the "starter fertilizer" system in which hill or row applications are made with a planter attachment. This is done at the time of planting.

These methods are used in combination and supplemented with a side-dressing of nitrogen.

A shortage of nitrogen is the big reason for poor yields from many Minnesota corn fields. Use of this plant food alone will often push yields to a much higher level. Nitrogen can be put into the soil by turning under legumes, by utilizing manure and crop residues, and by applying commercial nitrogen fertilizer.

man

Soils in corn fields testing medium, low, or very low need phosphate fertilizer.

At planting time, applying a starter fertilizer containing potash will usually take care of the potash needs on soils testing medium to high. When soils are low to very low in available potash, a higher rate of potash fertilization is usually needed.

Soil fertility must be the first consideration in order to produce high yields of corn. Fields that are now producing high yields of corn are those that have had regular seedings of legumes and grasses in the crop rotation system. For soils that are now in this high state of production, the use of a starter fertilizer at around 200 pounds per acre is probably the most profitable.

Soils that are in the medium to low fertility classes should have a soil building treatment applied at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds per acre. The grade and the amount to use will depend on the soil test. This basic treatment should be broadcast and plowed under or broadcast and disked in. This should be followed by a "starter fertilizer" put on with a planter attachment at planting time. Nitrogen may be applied as sidedressing around June 20, or it may be broadcast immediately after planting.

Soil tilth is the result of good soil management practices such as following a good crop rotation system and turning under at regular intervals good supplies of organic matter consisting of legumes and grasses and other crop residues.

These practices result in good seedbeds, good moisture holding capacity, good moisture control, and good aeration on the heavier, tighter soils.

The usual method of plowing, disking, harrowing, and surface planting is still probably as good an answer as we have on corn seedbed preparation.

Working soil when it is wet breaks down its structure and causes it to "puddle" or ~~run~~ together and bake as it dries out. This reduces air space, reduces release of soil nutrients, and reduces the ~~mo~~isture holding capacity of the soil. Corn in a field

Page 3--Fertilize corn for high yields

that has been worked too wet will be stunted and turn yellow.

Farmers should by all means select the variety of corn that has the maturity rating recommended for their area.

The increase in the number of corn plants grown per acre must not come ahead of soil fertility. The population must be kept in balance, as nearly as possible, with the soil fertility level.

No matter how well a farmer fertilizes his corn field, he won't get top returns unless he has a good stand of corn. It takes a good stand to make the best use of the fertilizer, especially when this fertilizer is applied at high rates. The idea is to try to balance the number of corn plants with the ability of the soil to produce.

High grade quality and high shelling percentage, as well as high yields, are the goals of all good corn farmers. These are the men who will get efficient returns from the fertilization and management program. Too many farmers consider only bushels per acre, forgetting about quality, grade, and feeding value for market and livestock needs.

It has long been the recommendation of the University of Minnesota to fertilize the legumes and grasses as they are seeded down so that eroded land may be protected. This system has been described as "fertilizing the crop rotation."

This system and the practice of using increased fertilizer rates on corn reach the same goal. The only difference is that by applying the fertilizer on the corn, the fertilization of the rotation is started sooner.

This means that if a farmer retires 10-15 per cent of his present cropland to hay and pasture, he can make up the difference in the acreage taken out of corn by increasing the yield in bushels per acre of the land he keeps in corn.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 5 1953

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR RADIO USE
DURING WEEK OF MARCH 7-15 INCLUSIVE

(16 seconds)

This is National 4-H Club Week (Mar. 7-15). Throughout the state more than 47,000 boys and girls are learning by doing--learning to become better farmers, homemakers and better citizens. It is a pleasure for Radio Station _____ to salute the 4-H clubs in this county and state and their worthy objectives during National 4-H Club Week.

* * * * *

(38 seconds)

This week (Mar. 7-15) the accent is on youth as the largest rural youth organization in the world--the 4-H clubs--observes National 4-H Club Week. Of more than 2 million members in the nation, there are over 47,000 in Minnesota. For many years the 4-H clubs have made their influence felt in the training they give members in better citizenship, better living, more efficient farming and homemaking. This is certainly a time when all citizens of this county and this state will do well to encourage the work of the 4-H clubs. It's an appropriate time, too, to examine the many achievements of the 4-H clubs and to tell others of the benefits derived from taking part in the program. Radio Station _____ salutes the 4-H clubs during this, their National Week.

* * * * *

(34 seconds)

National 4-H Club Week, which is being observed throughout the country March 7-15, is a time for all of us to take off our hats not only to club members, but also to their parents. Without the help and encouragement of these parents, 4-H club work would not be the success it is today. But even greater recognition must be paid to the 6,500 adult leaders in Minnesota who are volunteering their services as advisers to 4-H clubs. During National 4-H Week these volunteer local club leaders will share the spotlight with club members and parents for making a vital contribution to the community.

(36 seconds)

National 4-H Club Week is an appropriate occasion to pay tribute, not only to 4-H members, but to the adult leaders--the man and woman down the road--who unselfishly give their time to help make the 4-H program a success. This year 6,500 adults in Minnesota are volunteering their services to their local 4-H clubs. In time alone, these men and women spend what amounts to a total of 16 days a year in their 4-H club activities. So--here's a salute from Station _____ to America's 4-H club leaders who are working with young people to make the best better in our homes, communities and the world.

* * * * *

(38 seconds)

As National 4-H Club Week is observed March 7-15, our attention is turned to the many accomplishments of 4-H club members. For example, hundreds of rural homes in Minnesota have been made more attractive through the efforts of 4-H club boys and girls. Many farms show the evidence of work 4-H members in the family have done in planting and caring for flowers, shrubs and trees and making lawns. The interior of the home has come in for its share of improving at the hands of 4-H'ers, too. Redecorating rooms, refinishing and upholstering furniture--these are only a few of the 4-H accomplishments of these young people who are striving to make the best better in home, community and country.

* * * * *

(33 seconds)

This is National 4-H Club Week. More than 47,000 club members in Minnesota are looking back this week, taking stock of their accomplishments during the past year. But they are also looking ahead--planning how they can do a better job of 4-H work in the coming year and what they can do to help carry out their 1953 theme--"Working Together for World Understanding." It's a pleasure this week for Station _____ to pay honor to the energetic, earnest 4-H club members who have dedicated themselves to training for better citizenship, better living and better world understanding.

NARROW ROWS MEAN HIGHER SOYBEAN YIELDS

BY J.W. Lambert, associate professor of agronomy,
University of Minnesota

Soybean yields can be increased by narrowing the space between the rows to about 18-20 inches. This is shown by our experiments at Waseca, Rosemount and Morris the past three years.

We've experimented only with cultivatable rows, because it is difficult to control weeds in a solid planting of soybeans with an ordinary grain drill.

Experiments carried out in Minnesota a number of years ago showed that highest yields of soybeans were obtained where spacing between rows was 16 to 20 inches. Studies in other states have indicated that spacings of 20 to 30 inches give best yields. However, the increases have not always warranted the purchase of special equipment for planting in narrower spacings.

In our studies, Ottawa Mandarin was chosen as a relatively early, short-growing variety and Blackhawk as a later, tall-growing variety. Five spacings between rows—18, 24, 30, 36 and 42 inches were used.

In 1950, the planting rate for all spacings was on the basis of 60 pounds per acre of medium-weight beans (about 15 grams per 100 seeds) which germinated 100 per cent.

In both 1951 and 1952, the rate per acre was 90 pounds for the 18-inch spacing, 82.5 for the 24-inch, 75 for the 30-inch, 67.5 for the 36-inch and 60 for the 42-inch. Seeds of medium size and high germination were used.

An additional study on planting rate was also conducted, including three rates at the 18-inch row spacing in 1951 and three rates at both the 18-inch and 42-inch spacings in 1952.

The plots with the narrowest spaced rows outyielded the widest spaced rows by

MORE

about 4 bushels per acre at Rosemount and $6\frac{1}{2}$ bushels at Waseca. This was the average for the two varieties ^{for} and three years. The other spacings were intermediate in yield. The three-year average at Morris showed about $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels greater yield for the 18-inch than for the 42-inch spacing.

We found that the effect of spacing varied somewhat with seasons. In the main, the two varieties, Blackhawk and Ottawa Mandarin, reacted similarly to differences in row spacings. As expected, however, there were some differences between the yields of the varieties.

Characteristics other than yield were not greatly affected by row spacing. In certain instances, there was slightly more lodging in the wider spacings, due to the thicker stands within rows.

The greatest yield advantage for planting in narrow spacings might be expected in the southern part of Minnesota, where the soils in general are heavier and more fertile and where the growing season is somewhat longer than in the central part of the state.

On the basis of our experiments, 18- or 20-inch spacings might be expected to yield on the average about 5 bushels more per acre than 40- or 42 inch spacings in these southern counties.

Where sugar beet planting and cultivating equipment is available, the narrow spacings can be utilized easily. Some soybean producers have modified ordinary grain drills to accomplish the narrow spacing. In such instances, however, cultivation often presents a problem, inasmuch as many farmers are equipped to cultivate only the wide spacing commonly used for corn.

Special planting and cultivating equipment for narrow spacings has been developed recently by some of the machinery companies. Whether it would pay the soybean farmer to purchase this equipment depends on many factors, such as the general fertility of his farm, the acreage of soybeans he plans to raise, the

other uses he would have for the equipment and the price of soybeans relative to other crops.

If narrow spacings are to be used for soybeans, what about seeding rates? Obviously, reducing the space between the rows means more rows per acre. Should the seeding rate per acre be stepped up accordingly?

Our information indicates that within the limits of the rates used, there were virtually no differences in yield. From the practical standpoint of obtaining the minimum stand within the row, however, it would seem wise to increase seeding rates somewhat in the narrower spacings.

The recommendations are about 60 pounds of medium-sized, high germination seed in 40- or 42-inch rows and 90 pounds of such seed in 18-inch or 20-inch rows with intermediate rates for the intermediate spacings.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 5, 1953

Immediate Release

U. RESEARCHERS FINDING ANSWERS TO OAK WILT PROBLEM

Good prospects for finding answers to questions in the next two years to solve one of the worst disease problems affecting Minnesota trees were reported today by a University of Minnesota scientist.

David W. French, forest pathologist, said that it has been found that oak wilt can pass from tree to tree through root grafts and that if these connections between roots are severed the spread of the disease through them can be stopped.

The University researchers found that root systems of oak trees were much more extensively joined with each other than was previously realized, according to French.

All oaks native to Minnesota have these root unions, and oaks on a dry ridge may have water passed to them from trees nearer water.

Insects, birds and rodents are also on the suspect list as spreaders of oak wilt. The University scientists have found that the gray squirrel eats the oak wilt fungus and even tears open the bark to get at it. If a squirrel has oak wilt spores all over his face and feet it is quite possible that he can transmit the disease. Squirrels often cut branches off living trees, and if they have spores on their mouth parts, they could easily inoculate the trees, said French.

Commenting on other tree disease control problems for which researchers are finding answers, French reported that University workers have greatly improved their understanding of mistletoe on black spruce and hypoxylon canker on aspen.

A-9275-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 5, 1953

Immediate Release

U. BRINGS PUSH-BUTTON FARMING STEP NEARER

Agricultural engineers have brought push-button farming a step closer to reality at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount agricultural experiment station.

Silage is being fed automatically to dairy cattle at the station this winter. At the push of a button, the silage begins to move from the silo, is weighed and then distributed uniformly in the feed bunks along one side of the feeding area in the dairy barn.

The operation can be halted by pushing another button when the desired amount has been fed.

Formerly, the job required filling a silage cart, pushing it through the feeding area and unloading it into the feed bunk. Two or three round trips were made per feeding. It can now be completed as quickly as the silage can be taken from the silo by a mechanical unloader.

The system consists of four major parts: (1) the silo unloader and elevator, (2) scale and batch-weighing mechanism, (3) conveyer belt with supporting deck and plow, and (4) the power unit.

The system is designed to feed the silage in batches. The number of batches is equal to the number of cows to be fed. Weight per batch is equal to the average weight of the silage consumed by one cow.

The silage, removed by a bottom-unloading silo, is picked up by an elevator and dumped into the hopper of the batch weigher. When the pre-set weight on the scale is reached, the hopper dumps its load onto the moving conveyer belt. The belt carries the silage from the silo room to the feeding area, where a plow pushes it into the feed bunk. The belt is driven by a two-horsepower electric motor at approximately 300 feet per minute.

According to J.H. Pomroy, instructor in agricultural engineering, "this system approaches the push-button farming we hear so much about as a thing of the future. It is not quite that, but when perfected will make it possible for a man to do another job while he would otherwise be feeding silage to the herd."

Pomroy and W.F. Miller, former instructor in agricultural engineering at the U., are authors of an article describing the automatic feeding system in the winter issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

A-9279-rr

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Full returns from a dairy herd are realized only when that herd is producing high quality milk. Markets are becoming more and more insistent on quality milk.

* * * * *

Milk cows are the largest outlet for home-grown feeds in Minnesota.

* * * * *

A cow carries a calf during a large part of her lactation period and must have adequate feed to support it.

* * * * *

Roughages are hay, fodder, silage and grass. Most of the feed for dairy cattle is roughage, for cows are designed to consume tremendous quantities of it.

* * * * *

Concentrates are grain, mill feeds and other by-product feeds or mixtures. They are used in the dairy feeding program to supply nutrients needed by the cow above those supplied by roughage.

* * * * *

The dairy cow needs a dry or rest period of six to eight weeks before calving. During this period she prepares her body and udder for the tremendous drain on her system following calving.

* * * * *

As the cow approaches freshening, it is advisable to reduce the grain in the ration in order to hold down swelling or caking in the udder. Many dairymen also start milking cows with large udders--especially first-calf heifers--a few days before calving to reduce udder strain.

Chrome should never be scoured. Wiping with a damp and then a dry cloth will restore the luster.

* * * * *

Simplify your window treatments if you want to be in style. The modern trend, according to Helen Ludwig, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, is to make window treatments less conspicuous in themselves, but to make them a related part of the background in the room.

* * * * *

When both side draperies and glass curtains are used, the light from a window is cut by one third.

* * * * *

Diet surveys show that unless white flour and bread are enriched, many people do not get an adequate supply of iron, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin.

* * * * *

"Working Together for World Understanding" is the 1953 theme for more than 47,000 young people in Minnesota who are members of 4-H clubs.

* * * * *

Beef, chicken, turkey, eggs, cheese, dry beans and peas, frozen fish, peanuts and peanut butter are protein foods on the plentiful list for March.

* * * * *

Last year Minnesota 4-H club members planted more than 370,000 trees, 882 windbreaks and nearly 33,000 shrubs.

* * * * *

Egg whites whip up best when they are at room temperature. For more foam, add a pinch of salt or one teaspoon of water to each white before beating the eggs.

* * * * *

More than 1,000 people are expected to attend the family life conferences held throughout Minnesota during March under the sponsorship of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 9 1953

To all counties
For publication week of
March 16 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Buy Wire Early -- Farmers are urged by D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, to make early purchases of baling wire in order to assure adequate supplies for the 1953 season. Manufacturers say that there will be enough for everyone if purchases can be spread over several weeks ahead of the haying season. But there's not enough warehouse space to manufacture a whole year's supply in advance. So when the warehouses fill up, a mill shut-down results.

* * * * *

Check Machinery -- How's your farm machinery? Will it be all ready to go when spring work starts? Why not take a good look at the machines right now so that replacement needs can be taken care of and repair parts obtained in time. This will help keep farm production running smoothly throughout the year, says D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Do It Early -- If your pigs are two weeks old or more when you put them out on pasture, castrate the boars first. This job is easily done when the pigs are small, says L. E. Hanson, animal husbandry professor at the University of Minnesota, and it will save a lot of trouble in rounding them up later.

* * * * *

Fertilize Small Grain -- Give the small grain crop a shot of fertilizer, suggests J. M. MacGregor, associate professor of soils at University Farm. The grain won't do its best on fertilizer left over from corn. Nitrogen-phosphate or nitrogen-phosphate-potash give best results. You'll get a thicker stand on that seeded-down hay crop, too.

* * * * *

Prune Tops -- Pruning tops of deciduous trees is important to survival of new plantings, suggests Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester. Total amount of absorbing roots is severely reduced during the nursery lifting operation. So, unless the top is cut back, loss of moisture from the leaves may be more than the roots can supply.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
March 9, 1953

SPECIAL

Carol Ann Bjornstad, 16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E.G. Bjornstad of Belview, won championship in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest on Saturday, March 7.

Second place winner was Margaret Octum, 16, St. James, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Octum.

Announcement of the winners was made during a broadcast over WCCO between 3:30 and 4:00 p.m. Saturday, after both of the girls had given their speeches.

The two girls were selected from among 17 district winners who competed for state honors in the contest held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Saturday morning.

Along with district winners they were honored Saturday evening at a banquet given by the Minnesota Jewish Council in the Hotel Dyckman, Minneapolis.

As state champion Carol Ann received a prize of \$200 and Margaret was given the reserve award of \$100. The prizes were provided by the Minnesota Jewish Council, which sponsored the radio speaking event with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Carol Ann is a sophomore in Belview High School. She has been a member of the Belview Champs 4-H club for four years. Her hobbies include writing speeches, poetry and stories, playing the clarinet and entering contests. Last year she won second place in the county 4-H speaking contest. Three years ago she placed third in the state spelling contest. This week she will take part in the district declamatory contest. One of her ambitions is to go into journalism.

Margaret is a sophomore at Marquette State Teachers' college, where she is majoring in science, minorng in speech and home economics. She hopes to go into research work.

In her 11 years as a member of the Nelson Wide Awake 4-H club she has completed 69 projects, has won six trips to the State Fair and two trips to the

Junior Livestock Show.

She has won county championship in the 4-H radio speaking contest three different times.

More than 800 4-H members throughout the state took part in this year's contest, preparing their own speeches on the subject, "What Responsible Citizenship Means to Me."

North Forum
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 9 1953

Story No. 1.
SPECIAL to counties in
Forest Tent Caterpillar areas.
Release at will

FOREST TENT CATERPILLARS DUE ABOUT ASPEN LEAFING TIME

Forest tent caterpillars may be expected to hatch out about the time the trembling aspen is leafing out in the spring.

That word came this week (today) from County Agricultural Agent _____.

The county agent pointed out that the forest tent caterpillar spends the winter as eggs in brownish bands circling twigs of susceptible hardwoods (150-300 eggs per band). Tiny (1/8-inch long) hairy black caterpillars hatch out just about the time the aspens leaf out.

The caterpillars feed and grow for five or six weeks, becoming about two inches long at maturity. When they reach full size, they spin a silken cocoon in rolled-up leaves, bark crevices or cracks in buildings.

Ten days to two weeks later, buff-colored moths emerge and lay their eggs on surrounding trees. The moths die after egg-laying is completed, but the eggs remain on the tree until hatching takes place the following spring.

The caterpillars feed on almost all Minnesota broad-leaf trees and shrubs except sumac and red maple. They do not injure conifers but will defoliate tamarack when preferred food is not available.

With ample moisture and good growing conditions, most hardwoods can withstand three or four complete defoliations over as many years before serious tree injury or mortality occurs.

Although large scale spraying of public land for forest tent caterpillar control would not be justified on an economic basis, the Office of the State Entomologist in St. Paul points out that local control, using commercial operators, is practical.

However, arrangements for control should be made early. Such arrangements may be made with the help of the county agent.

(AGENT: Your source for getting this help is the State Entomologist's office, University Farm, St. Paul. If you wish, add to or substitute for your own name these persons and agencies who will help make arrangements for control: state or federal forest ranger, airport official, civic and commerce association, resort association.)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 9 1953

Story No. 2
SPECIAL to county agents in
Forest Tent Caterpillar areas
Release at will

SPRAYING GOOD INSURANCE AGAINST TENT CATERPILLARS

Spraying with insecticides will be good insurance for resort operators and other property owners in _____ county this year if forest tent caterpillars are present in epidemic levels.

This message was passed along this week (today) by County Agricultural Agent _____ on the basis of advice from the Office of the State Entomologist in St. Paul.

The caterpillars are expected to be epidemic in some 26 north central and north eastern Minnesota counties this spring.

(AGENT: Here might be a good place to mention expected conditions in specific counties. See attached map.)

In all, it is estimated that some 25-39 million acres of forested land in the state may have caterpillars present at a nuisance level this year. Only freezing rains or prolonged sub-freezing temperatures after hatching takes place in late April or early May can prevent heavy feeding in the areas where the insects are expected to be a serious nuisance.

Spraying services should be arranged for now, the county agent emphasized. Best results are obtained from spraying when the caterpillars are small. The State Entomologist's office will inform the public and professional spray operators of the exact time to spray next spring.

Individuals and groups interested in having this work done may contact the county agent.

(AGENT: Substitute or add state or federal forest ranger, airport official, civic and commerce association, resort association if you wish. The State Entomologist's office, University Farm, St. Paul, is your source of information on how and where to contact professional sprayers if you need this information.)

-rr-

(AGENT: For your information, here are the counties where forest tent caterpillars are expected to be at epidemic levels this year: Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, Pennington, Red Lake, Clearwater, Mahnomen, Becker, Otter Tail, Todd, Wadena, Hubbard, Cass, Crow Wing, Morrison, Benton, Mille Lacs, Kanabec, Pine, Isanti, Carlton, St. Louis, Lake, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Aitkin.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 9 1953

Story No. 3
SPECIAL to county agents in
Forest Tent Caterpillar areas
Release at will

SPRAY FOR CATERPILLARS 7-10 DAYS AFTER HATCHING

Trees infested with Forest Tent Caterpillars should be sprayed with DDT about 7-10 days after the insects hatch, or about a week after the leaves have begun to unfold, _____ county property owners were advised this week (today).

In passing this information along from the Office of the State Entomologist, County Agricultural Agent _____ stated that in addition it's a good idea to spray a 400-foot barrier strip adjacent to and continuous with the area from which the caterpillars are to be excluded.

If such a barrier strip isn't provided, control may be only temporary and reinfestation likely. Exact time for spraying will be announced by the State Entomologist in late spring.

Other control recommendations received from the State Entomologist's office:

Either aircraft or ground spraying is effective. For more than one acre, aircraft spraying is more rapid, effective and economical.

For aircraft spraying, one pound of DDT in one gallon of fuel oil or water per acre is recommended. In ground equipment, dilute 25 per cent DDT emulsion concentrate with water to a concentration of one-eighth of one per cent--2 quarts of 25 per cent DDT emulsion to 100 gallons of water.

DDT, 50 per cent wettable powder, at one-eighth of one per cent, or 2 pounds 50 per cent wettable to 100 gallons of water is also effective.

Sprays, in general, give better results than dusts. Do not use kerosene or fuel oil if spraying is done with ground equipment, or burning of foliage may result.

Remember that careless application of DDT may cause injury to minnows or game fish. Do not leave minnow tanks uncovered during aerial spraying with DDT, and do not spray when off-shore breezes threaten to drift the insecticide over open water.

Control service should be arranged early. See the county agent for help in making such arrangements.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 9 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
March 16 and after

COSTS, METHODS OF
USE IMPORTANT IN
CHOICE OF NITROGEN

Comparative costs and methods of application are questions which should be carefully considered by farmers when they decide which form of nitrogen fertilizer to use on their crops.

County Agricultural Agent _____ and Harold Jones, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota joined this week (today) in pointing out that, pound per pound, any one of the three forms of nitrogen fertilizer--anhydrous ammonia, nitrogen solutions and solid forms of nitrogen--is as good as another on the basis of knowledge now available.

Jones stated these facts about the three forms:

Anhydrous ammonia is a gas containing about 83 per cent nitrogen. It must be stored and applied under pressure. It is corrosive to equipment and caustic to people and plants. Anhydrous ammonia must not be placed too close to roots or allowed to strike directly on foliage. Operators of equipment must not inhale too much ammonia or get it on hands or clothes, and pressure tanks must be adequate to prevent explosion when pressure builds up on a hot day.

Nitrogen solutions on the market range all the way from 21 to 49 per cent nitrogen. The 21 per cent kind is probably just ammonium nitrate, a solid form of nitrogen put into solution. It can be used in the same manner as solid ammonium nitrate.

Solutions containing about 32 per cent nitrogen are usually combinations urea and ammonium nitrate, which are both solid forms. They have very little free ammonia and, like the 21 per cent material, can be spread on the surface of the land or used for a broadcast treatment if worked into the soil within a short time.

Using this material as a spray on foliage, however, will generally burn back leaves and should not be used on corn or on grain after the plant begins to make the boot stage. Most farmers won't like the looks of the field after it's sprayed on foliage, even in the young stage of the plant, because of severe burning.

Solutions containing more than 32 per cent nitrogen are generally combinations of anhydrous ammonia, urea and ammonium nitrate, or just anhydrous ammonia and ammonium nitrate. The higher the percentage of nitrogen in the solution, the greater the proportion of anhydrous ammonia used.

Jones points out that all of the solutions above 32 per cent nitrogen contain some free ammonia and must be placed under the surface of the soil to prevent loss of nitrogen as ammonia. These solutions are highly corrosive to equipment and should not be used in normal spraying nozzles or pumps. Aluminum or stainless steel is best for carrying them, says Jones.

Jones added that rates of nitrogen side-dressing above 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre (200 pounds ammonium nitrate) are not generally recommended by the Minnesota Experiment Station. Rates that high are recommended for low fertility soils where corn is at least two years away from manure and legumes, he said.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 9 1953

To all counties
Last of 3 on grain outlook
For publication week of
March 16 and after

SOYBEAN AND FLAX
OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

A favorable outlook for producers of oil crops--soybeans and flax--is sighted for 1953 by County Agricultural Agent _____.

The county agent bases this conclusion on outlook information compiled by S. B. Cleland, extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Cleland notes that soybean acreage in the state has been more than a million acres in each of the past three years, compared with an average of 293,000 acres in 1938-47. This trend has been similar to that in the nation as a whole. Soybean yields have risen in the state, too--from 15 bushels per acre in 1938-47 to 19 bushels in 1952. Improved varieties have helped increase both acreage and yield.

An expected decline in hog numbers this year may reduce demand for protein supplements, including soybean meal, Cleland says. But requirements for cattle and poultry will continue high. Tankage and meat scraps from a larger cattle slaughter may be offset by the supply from a reduced hog slaughter.

Minnesota support price rates for soybeans in 1951 varied from \$2.49 to \$2.57 per bushel for No. 2 beans or better. However, the market demand for soybeans has been high enough to keep the market price usually well above support levels.

Because of a small 1952 flax crop--less than needed for one year--a large reserve is being reduced. The reduced carry-over and continued good demand for linseed oil and meal will probably encourage large 1953 acreages of flax in Minnesota, which is the major producing state for this crop, believes Cleland. The 1953 support price for No. 1 flax will be \$4.05 per bushel at Minneapolis.

Cleland sums up the oil crop outlook situation by observing that Minnesota farmers have a two-sided interest in the matter. On the one hand, they are large producers of vegetable oils, and on the other hand vegetable oils are gaining in their competitive relationship to animal fats, especially butterfat and lard.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 9 1953

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

MANY 4-H'ERS
IN HOME AND
GARDEN PROJECTS

Five national 4-H award programs important in training _____ county boys and girls in gardening and home projects are being continued in 1953, 4-H Agent _____ announces.

The programs are canning, clothing, food preparation, garden and home improvement.

According to the latest enrollment figures, it is estimated that more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ million club members throughout the nation will participate this year in the five programs. In _____ county, _____ of boys and girls are enrolled in the
(no.)
five projects.

Members in _____ county who took these projects last year made or remodeled _____ garments, planned and served _____ meals, canned and
(no.) (no.)
froze _____ quarts and _____ pounds of food and made _____ articles
(no.) (no.) (no.)
to improve _____ rooms in their homes.
(no.)

Incentives for top records of achievement in each of these programs are honor medals to county winners, trips to the annual 4-H Club Congress in Chicago to state winners and college scholarships to national champions.

The county extension office will furnish complete information on all of these programs.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 9 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

EFFICIENCY IN
THE KITCHEN
SIMPLIFIES WORK

Since _____ county homemakers spend so much time in the kitchen, Home Agent _____ says that it is one of the most important rooms to streamline for efficiency.

"Even a small saving in time and energy each day can amount to a good deal over a year's time," she says. "And a saving in walking distance can mean much to a homemaker because of the repeated trips she must take in preparing and clearing away meals."

Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, reports that research shows that the most walking is done between sink and range centers. When these centers are located close together--side by side with a counter between, or at right angles to each other--it's possible to save many long trips between them.

Another energy-saving suggestion is to arrange work heights to meet individual requirements. The height of a sink, for instance, may be right for a woman 5 feet tall, but a woman eight inches taller would have to stoop slightly over the same sink, wasting valuable energy.

These points are important if you're planning to remodel your kitchen, Miss Holiday says. If a remodeling job has not been planned she offers some simple suggestions on kitchen re-arranging:

- . Store small equipment where it is used most frequently. It may be easier to store the mixer on top of the counter rather than on a shelf, and the toaster either on or near the table.

- . Have more than one set of small kitchen utensils stored near the places they are most frequently used. Measuring cups and spoons, for example, can be stored near the sink, near the range, near the mixing center, and perhaps inside flour and sugar canisters.

- . Store all things frequently used within easy reach to avoid stooping or reaching for them. Wasted space between shelves can be utilized by addition of extra shelves or step shelves.

- . Arrange to do as much work as possible sitting down. The addition of a "lap board," a board about table height where work can be done while sitting, eliminates much standing.

- . A wheeled pushcart can be used for extra counter space wherever it is needed and also makes much easier the task of assembling articles from all parts of the room.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1953

SPECIAL to Wilcox
County Agent Intro.

Top Minnesota county agricultural agent in using radio for his educational work in 1952 was Victor Sander, left, Dodge county. He is pictured here with Ray Wolf, extension information specialist in radio at University Farm, St. Paul, receiving a plaque for his radio work.

Sander, a graduate of the University of Nebraska, began agricultural extension work with a brief period of service in Mower county in 1937. This followed several years teaching at Oklahoma A and M College and North Dakota Agricultural College. He became agricultural agent in Dodge county in October, 1937. Last fall he received the distinguished service award certificate of the National County Agents' Association in Chicago.

His work in Dodge county has been marked by strong emphasis on improvement of livestock production practices, as well as dairy production education and 4-H club work.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1953

Immediate Release

NEW CHEMICALS CONTROL STRAWBERRY GRUBS

Gardeners who expect to have a strawberry patch this spring can rely on some of the new insecticides to destroy the white grubs which are a serious menace to the plants.

Chlordane, dieldrin and aldrin have proved effective in the control of white grubs in experiments conducted by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. In fact, use of the new insecticides is so practical that they may well replace the old methods of control by cultural practices or by the use of arsenicals.

White grubs always spell trouble in the strawberry bed because they are among the most difficult of insects to control, according to Dr. A.A. Granovsky, University entomologist in charge of the experiments. The grubs feed on roots below the surface and may damage strawberry plants beyond repair. Indications of damage are the reddening and browning of strawberry leaves.

The new chemicals were tested in a 15-acre commercial strawberry field owned by Joseph Hamelin near Hugo, Minnesota. The field was heavily infested with white grubs.

The experiments showed that dieldrin and aldrin are effective against white grubs at the rate of 4 or 6 pounds of actual insecticide per acre, and chlordane at 10 pounds per acre. DDT proved ineffective in controlling the grubs.

Growing plants should be treated when they are not in fruit, early in the spring or after harvest, Dr Granovsky says. In commercial fields, dieldrin or aldrin may be applied by spraying machinery to established strawberry rows in the form of 2-pound emulsible concentrates at rates of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per acre in a highly diluted form.

In a home planting, use about 1 tablespoonful of 2-pound material to 5 gallons of water, applying one pint of this dilution per square foot of soil around each plant. This amount will treat about 40 plants.

A single application will control white grubs for two or more years. Plants should be watered thoroughly before and after application.

Since there is likely to be some grub infestation whether the planting is new or well established, Dr. Granovsky suggests it would be worthwhile to apply the chemicals before planting. The above suggested emulsifiable concentrates can be applied by weed spraying machinery. Or use 25 pounds of chlordane 40 per cent wettable powder per acre by broadcasting when the soil is being prepared for planting. A few days before the strawberries are planted the insecticide should be worked into the soil to 4 or 5 inches by harrowing or disking.

Results of the experiments are reported by Dr. Granovsky in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1953

Immediate Release

HORTICULTURE SHORT COURSE MARCH 26-27

The horticulture short course, which annually attracts hundreds of home and professional gardeners to the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, will be held March 26-27.

As in previous years, the program will be devoted to fruit growing, vegetable gardening and ornamental horticulture, according to J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, and T.M. Currence, professor of horticulture and chairman of arrangements, University of Minnesota.

Separate sections on vegetable gardening and fruit growing will be held on Thursday, March 26. The last day's program is given over entirely to ornamental horticulture.

The session on vegetable growing will include a demonstration of seeding and transplanting vegetables, talks on growing herbs, vegetable varieties, handling vegetables for the freezer, controlling vegetable garden insects, and preparation of the garden for planting.

Fruit growers will see demonstrations of grape pruning, top working and bridge grafting to repair damage by mice and will be told how to make the best use of a spray program.

A panel of experts will answer questions on flower gardening as a special feature of the session on ornamental horticulture on Friday (March 27). Landscaping with roses, use of cold frames, soil improvement and control of insect pests and diseases are among topics that will have a place on the program.

A dinner and meeting for members of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association have been scheduled for Thursday evening (March 26).

The horticulture short course is open to the public, free of charge.

A-9278-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1953

Immediate Release

TIME TO PREPARE FOR "SWEET CROP"

This week's spring-like weather reminded a University of Minnesota extension forester today that it's time to get ready for harvesting the state's annual "sweet crop" of maple syrup and sugar.

Minnesota has many thousands of hard maple trees which can make a substantial contribution to farm income during a time of the year when labor demands for other jobs on the farm are not so pressing, said Parker Anderson.

Anderson said he expects a good maple syrup and sugar season this spring. He stated that the dry fall of 1952 may make for less sap and a shorter season but that sugar content of the sap may be higher and of better quality than in former years.

If a good amber-colored product is to result, the first step should be to make sure that utensils used in gathering, handling and boiling the sap are clean, said Anderson. He made these suggestions:

Be sure that spiles, or spouts, buckets and bucket covers are clean. They can be cleaned with plenty of boiling water to remove dirt and crystallized sugar remaining from last year. Rust can be removed with a wire brush and a mild abrasive. Use hot water, a wire brush and cleaning compound on the boiling pan, evaporators and storage tank.

Have plenty of good wood on hand to boil down the sap--at least one cord for every 60-70 buckets of sap. One cord of wood used with a modern flue evaporator is required to make 20-25 gallons of syrup.

The heavy felt filters used to filter the syrup as it comes from the evaporator should be thoroughly washed in hot water.

Have clean glass jars or cans on hand for final packaging. Have a thermometer ready for checking temperature of syrup to determine when it is ready for packaging.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 10, 1953

Immediate Release

RULES FOR WASHING WOOL

Washing is practical for many knit wool garments and lightweight flannel and challis, if it is done carefully, according to extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.

The clothing specialists agree that dry cleaning is a "must" for most wool clothing. However, wool challis, lightweight flannels and most knit wool garments will launder successfully if these directions are followed:

- . Wash a wool garment before it is deeply soiled.
- . Use an "unbuilt" synthetic detergent, the type the manufacturers put out for washing fine fabrics. The "unbuilt" synthetic detergents are not quite so efficient at removing soil as the heavy-duty or all-purpose synthetic detergents and soaps, but they are less harmful to wool and do a satisfactory job if the wool has not become grimy.
- . Wash wool very gently in lukewarm suds with the least amount of agitation possible. A soak-wash of not more than 10 minutes is best. Rinse quickly but gently.

The University clothing specialists point out that these directions for washing woolens are based on a series of experiments conducted recently by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The experiments included use of different types of detergents on the market, different temperatures of water and both gentle and severe agitation.

A-9281--jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 12, 1953

Immediate Release

STUDENT LEADERSHIP MEDAL TO JOAN NELSON

Joan Nelson, Tracy, senior in home economics at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded the Dean E.M. Freeman Medal for student leadership on the St. Paul campus.

Announcement of the award was made by Dr. A.A. Dowell, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. The award is made each year to the senior student who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the St. Paul campus.

Miss Nelson is a member of Omicron Nu, national home economics honor society; Pi Lamda Theta, national honor society in education; Mortar Board; Toastmistress club; Punchinello, dramatics organization; the Home Economics association; and Phi Upsilon Omicron, home economics professional society. She has contributed to student government as a member of the Ag Student Council and the Honor Case Commission. She has been active in campus and statewide church youth groups and in 4-H work.

A-9283-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 12, 1953

Immediate Release

AG SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS NAMED

Dr. Laurence M. Gould, president of Carleton college, and Rev. Lloyd A. Peterson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Albert Lea, will deliver addresses at University of Minnesota School of Agriculture commencement events on the St. Paul campus next week.

Dr. Gould will speak at graduation exercises at 8 p.m. Wednesday, March 18, and Rev. Peterson will deliver the commencement sermon at 8 p.m. Sunday, March 15. Both gatherings will be in the auditorium of Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus.

Diplomas will be presented at the graduation exercises by Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture. Katharine J. Densford, director, and Eugenia Taylor, instructor, in the University of Minnesota School of Nursing, will preside over capping ceremonies for young women who have completed the course in practical nursing and home management offered jointly by the School of Agriculture and the School of Nursing.

Other commencement and alumni activities of the School of Agriculture, as announced by J.O. Christianson, director of the School, will include:

Sunday, March 15, 1 to 6 p.m.--Special reunions of the School of Agriculture classes of 1893, 1898, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1918, 1923, 1928, 1933, 1943, 1953. Class members will register in Coffey hall.

Monday, March 16, 1 p.m.--Alumni business meeting, Coffey hall auditorium.

Monday, March 16, 6:30 p.m.-- Alumni banquet and program, School of Agriculture Dining Hall.

Wednesday, March 18, 3 to 5 p.m.--Reception for graduating class and parents, by Dean and Mrs. Macy and Superintendent and Mrs. Christianson, Fireplace Room, Home Economics building.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 12, 1953

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE
FRIDAY, P.M. MARCH 13
and after
* * * * *

RAUP NAMED TO DOWELL POST

Dr. Philip M. Raup, now at the University of Wisconsin, will become professor of agricultural economics in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics on July 1.

The appointment was approved today (Friday) by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents.

The appointment fills a vacancy in the agricultural economics department left by the promotion of Dr. A.A. Dowell to director of resident instruction and assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

A native of Timken, Kansas, Dr. Raup received his bachelor's degree from the University of Kansas and his master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Wisconsin. He served as research assistant of the Kansas Legislative Research Council in 1939.

In 1941-42, he was a Fellow of the Brookings Institute, Washington, D.C., and an economist with the Statistics Division, Munitions Branch, War Production Board.

From September, 1942 to July, 1945, he served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. After his discharge, he became a member of the staff of the Food and Agriculture Branch, Office of Military Government for Germany, as Chief Land Specialist.

He joined the Wisconsin faculty as assistant professor of agricultural economics in 1949. At the same time, he held an appointment at the University of Wisconsin with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, involving research in land economics.

A-9285-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 12, 1953

Immediate release

LARGE EGGS GOOD BUY

Eggs are one of the best buys in protein foods this month and provide an excellent alternate for meat in Lenten meals, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Though the price of different sizes of eggs varies with the season, large eggs are the best buy currently at most stores, Mrs. Loomis said.

To be sure of getting good-quality eggs, Mrs. Loomis urges consumers to check the grade label on the egg carton. Grade indicates the internal quality of the egg. Eggs sold in retail stores must be labeled grade A, grade B, C or unclassified.

~~Grade A eggs~~ Grade A eggs, in general, will be fresher and more delicate in flavor than others. They will have a large amount of firm white and a round, upstanding yolk in the center of the white. Such eggs are good for all uses, but they are especially desirable for frying, soft and hard cooking and poaching.

Grade B eggs are frequently an economical buy for uses in which appearance and delicate flavor are not so important. The white is thinner than in grade A eggs, the yolk is flatter and tends to break easily. Such eggs can be used for baking, for custards, puddings, omelets and souffles.

Grade C eggs may show germ development if fertile. The white may be weak and watery and the yolk may be off center.

Unclassified eggs have not been separated for internal quality.

Consumer grades are also sorted according to size - large, medium and small.

Mrs. Loomis has this additional suggestion for consumers: buy eggs at a store where they are kept refrigerated. When eggs are not kept cool they lose their quality rapidly.

Information on buying eggs is given in a University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service publication, "Know the Eggs You Buy", Extension Folder 174. Copies are available from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul. A-9286--jbn

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 16 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
March 23 and after

GET CORN CONTEST HELPS
FROM COUNTY AG AGENT

Entry blanks and assistance with plans for setting up practices for the Minnesota "X-tra Yield" corn growing contest may be obtained in the _____ county agricultural extension office at _____, County Agent _____ announced this week (today).

The contest, sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul, is being held in order to give recognition to persons who demonstrate, by means of yields, the use of sound management practices in the production of corn.

Winners will be honored at a special banquet during Farm and Home Week at University Farm, St. Paul, in January, 1954. The honors, in the form of trophies, will be for increases over check plot yields, as well as for highest yields, according to Harold Jones, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Each contestant will be required to include a check plot in his contest area. Practices in the check plot, which will be located in the middle of the contest area, will be those normally used in corn production, except that fertilizer treatment will be omitted.

The "X-tra Yield" treatment in the main part of the contest area will include practices which the contestant believes will help him produce highest possible yields of corn.

Filled-out entry blanks are due in the county agent's office no later than July 1.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 16 1953

To all counties
For publication week of
March 23 and after

WATCH COSTS AND
CREDIT POLICIES,
FARMERS ADVISED

Watch costs with an eagle eye, ease up on borrowing and get debts financed on a long-time basis.

That's advice to farmers which has been passed along to County Agent _____ from a University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

G. A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics, believes that increased prices of things the farmer buys in 1953 will create even more of a squeeze than falling prices for farm products.

The farmer is buying far more of the goods and services he uses in production than he did years ago. And prices of many new expense items such as tractor fuel, farm machinery, electricity, fertilizers, sprays and dusts, antibiotics, serums and vaccines follow urban prices more closely than farm prices, he observes.

"A reduction of costs by one dollar enhances net income just as much as a dollar added to the price," Dr. Pond says. A farmer can't do much about the prices he receives except to produce a high quality product and have it ready for market at a time when seasonal prices are highest. But he can do something about his costs, he points out.

As for credit, Dr. Pond says this is a good time not only to ease up on borrowing but also to get debts financed on a long-time basis. This not only lowers the interest rate but it lessens the danger of having to renew the loan under less favorable conditions in the future, he notes.

While urging caution as the keynote for the 1953 agricultural program, Dr. Pond doesn't see any serious threat of disaster--barring unfavorable weather conditions--in the year ahead. "Caution should always be the watchword in a business freighted with as many hazards as farming," he believes.

Actually, domestic demand promises to continue good and even to improve, the University economist feels. "Urban wages and employment are at peak levels. The weak spot in the picture is foreign demand. Until we are ready to ease up on our tariff restrictions and encourage imports, we must expect a declining export outlet."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 16 1953

To all counties
Release when farmer-sports-
men winners have been
picked in your county

FARMER-SPORTSMEN
NOMINEES PICKED

_____ have (has) been selected as the outstanding farmer-
sportsmen (-sportsman) in _____ county for this year, County Agent _____
announced today.

They (He) will be among those from whom will be selected Minnesota's four
outstanding farmer-sportsmen for 1953⁵. One will come from each of the major soil
and game cover areas of the state.

They will be picked from county nominations by a committee of sportsmen, conser-
vationists and agricultural specialists headed by Parker Anderson, University of
Minnesota extension forester.

The local men (man) were (was) selected by County Agent _____, county
commissioners, sports clubs and game wardens. They were picked for their good job
of farming, wildlife conservation practices, soil management and leadership in im-
proving farmer-sportsmen relationships.

(ADD PARAGRAPH HERE ABOUT EACH MAN IF YOU WISH.)

The four district winners will be honored at the sixth annual award and recog-
nition day, Sunday, April 12, to be held in connection with the Northwest Sports,
Travel and Boat Show in Minneapolis April 3 - April 12. The men and their wives will
receive expense-paid trips to Minneapolis.

-hs-rr-

Note to Agents -- Be sure to get your nominations in as soon as possible and
before March 25 to Northwest Sports, Travel and Boat Show Award Committee, 1645
Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 16 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
March 23 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Repel Rabbits -- Rabbits gnawing the bark and feeding on the branches of trees in farmstead shelterbelts, windbreaks and orchards can cause serious damage. Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, points out that repellants will keep the rabbits away without harming the trees. Ask for Form F-5 at the county extension office. It tells how to prepare a repellant which has been tested and proved effective by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

* * * * *

Here's How -- Here's how to produce milk of low bacterial count, says J. J. Jezeski, associate professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota:
(1) Have normal, healthy cows, (2) keep them clean--udders and flanks clipped so that caked dirt won't stick--and wash udders prior to milking, (3) cool milk properly after milking--all of the milk in each can reduced to a low temperature, (4) collect and store milk in utensils that are free from bacteria.

* * * * *

Treatment Pays -- Service life of wood fence posts can be doubled or tripled by preservative treatment, according to J. R. Neetzel of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry. Some species, such as red oak and ash, will take home treatment well. Others, such as aspen and cottonwood, do not take uniform treatment. Most Minnesota farmers, however, purchase their supply of posts. And Neetzel observes that while well treated posts may be a little more expensive to start with, they cost no more to set and are cheaper on an annual basis.

* * * * *

For Cheaper Feed -- Grass and roughage furnish nutrients for livestock at a lower cost than grains and other concentrates, reminds E. F. Ferrin, head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Minnesota. Facts are available to make possible the increase of pasture nutrients at lower costs. Hay and silage crops can now be grown and handled more efficiently than before, Ferrin adds. For specific information on how to save money on feeding through better use of grass and roughage, see the county agent.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 16 1953

To all counties

NEW VEGETABLES
TESTED FOR
COUNTY GARDENS

_____ county gardeners who like to plant a few new varieties of vegetables each year will be interested in a publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service just off the press, reports County Agent _____.

Called "Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota," the new revision of Extension Folder 154 describes some of the new vegetable varieties which were tested this past year and are being recommended for planting in Minnesota. The tests were made at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, its branch stations and in home and commercial gardens throughout the state under the supervision of Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Also included in the folder is a list of older established varieties suggested for planting in Minnesota. The folder is available from the county extension office.

Among the new varieties which have done well in tests Turnquist recommends:

Faribo Hybrid Fl asparagus, a vigorous plant which produces large spears.

Wade's bush snap bean, resistant to common bean mosaic and powdery mildew, which produces high yields over a long period and is excellent for freezing.

Cherokee wax bean, early and productive, with long, fairly straight yellow pods.

King Red beet, a dark red globe-shaped beet, quite free of light rings.

Hybrid "R" squash, a heavy producer of uniform, orange-colored fruits which are good keepers and are excellent for cooking.

Miniature sweet corn, an early high-yielding hybrid in the midget class particularly suited to small gardens because of the small plants. The pencil-thick cobs are good for freezing.

Golden Freezer sweet corn, a mid-season variety with long, slim cobs, excellent for eating fresh and for freezing.

Marketer cucumber, a very vigorous dark-green slicing cucumber.

Salad Bowl lettuce, tolerant of summer heat and slower to bolt than some older varieties. It produces a rosette of attractive, short, wavy, notched leaves.

Cavalier tomato, a new bush-type tomato which produces large globe-shaped fruit averaging about 6 ounces. It is earlier than Firesteel.

Comet radish, a good size globe-shaped radish with bright red color which stays crisp much longer than other varieties.

Minn. 6-1 muskmelon, a mid-season maturing, high-yielding variety with large oval fruits with small seed cavities and thin rind.

Other new varieties are discussed in Extension Folder 154.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 16 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

NEEDS OF TEEN AGE
SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED

In trying to understand the teen-ager, parents should remember that his new physical growth and desires change his outlook on life, Mrs. Pearl Cummings, parent education specialist in the Institute of Child Welfare at the University of Minnesota said at the recent Family Life Conference in _____.

Mrs. Cummings declared that the normal adolescent needs:

- . Outlets for his energy and opportunities for constructive activities.
- . Models of good behavior and ideals he can follow.
- . Opportunities for social life under desirable conditions.
- . Recognition of his efforts and acceptance as an equal by adults.
- . Some access to money and experience in handling it.
- . Friendly counsel and advice at critical points with freedom to make his own decisions.

The meeting in _____ was one of nine Family Life conferences sponsored throughout the state by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Institute of Child Welfare at the University. Approximately _____ representatives from _____ (no.) counties participated in discussions on "Understanding the Teen Age."

Among those attending from _____ county were the county extension agents, township and county chairmen and leaders in the extension home program and others.

NOTE TO AGENT:

195 people at Waseca conference	-- 9 counties
225 people at Willmar conference	-- 11 counties
200 people at Fergus Falls conference	-- 10 counties
200 people at Grand Rapids conference	-- 8 counties
190 people at Crookston conference	-- 10 counties
150 people at St. James conference	-- 7 counties
140 people at Pipestone conference	-- 8 counties

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1953

SPECIAL to The Farmer

TIMELY TIPS FOR APRIL 4

Small grains produce half as much feed per acre as hay and only half as much as corn in southern Minnesota and eastern South Dakota. — S.A. Engene.

More than 107,000 cattle owners in 79 counties have signed petitions for area brucellosis blood tests. Only eight counties remained to file petitions on March 15—Douglas, Rice, Dodge, Winona, Martin, Rock, Nobles and Pipestone. —Ralph Wayne.

Poultry flocks will produce eggs of higher ~~spk~~ quality if they are kept ~~sanitized~~ confined to the laying house rather than allowed to range at large over the farmstead. — T.H. Canfield.

Experiments at the University of Minnesota proved that seed grains treated with compounds containing mercury are dangerous feed for hogs. It was not safe to feed even small proportions of the treated oats with untreated grains in mixtures of feeds. Seed grains treated with poisonous compounds should never be mixed with untreated grains for sale on the market. — E.F. Ferrin.

Spring is a good time to cut fence posts—just as the trees ~~in~~ begin ~~in~~ to leaf out. The bark slips easily then and the posts can be rapidly peeled. —J.R.

Neetsel.

Soybean yields can be increased by narrowing the space between rows to about 1-20 inches, University of Minnesota experiments at Waseca, Rosemount and Morris show. — J.W. Lambert.

MORE

University of Minnesota field research studies show: Not enough farmers are using lime in lime-deficient areas. Not enough lime is generally being applied per acre. Proper fertilizer grades are not being used. If one nutrient is lacking, efficient returns cannot be obtained from the nutrients that are applied. Rates per acre have generally been too low to give most economical returns. — Paul H. Burson.

* * * * *

Check nozzles on farm sprayers to see that they are operating properly before spraying starts. Extension Pamphlet 187, "Chemical Weed Control," tells how to do this. It's available from your county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul. — D.W. Bates.

-11-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1953

Handwritten: Benrud
↓

SPECIAL to Ramsey county papers

Immediate Release

BENRUD NEW RAMSEY COUNTY AGENT

Charles Benrud, 4-H club agent in Hennepin county since March, 1950, will become agricultural agent for Ramsey county ⁱⁿ April.

He succeeds Howard Grant, who resigned to become agricultural agent in Meeker county.

Benrud has done an outstanding job with the 4-H club program in Ramsey county, working with boys and girls in all phases of agriculture. There are 50 clubs in the county with 113 adult leaders and 1063 members. An outstanding junior 4-H leader organization has also been developed in Hennepin county during his term as club agent.

Before coming to Hennepin county, Benrud worked as assistant county agent in Faribault county.

He holds both bachelor of science and master of science degrees from the University of Minnesota, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, where he graduated with high distinction.

~~██~~

~~██~~

Benrud was born and reared on a farm near Goodhue, Minnesota. While a student, he was an active member of a family farm partnership. His college experience included a trip to England with SPAN, international student organization for unity among nations.

He was a 4-H club member for 12 years, a junior club leader for 7 years and an adult club leader for 5 years. He was also a member of the Rural Youth organization for 7 years. He was winner of the first 4-H state radio public speaking contest in 1943.

- RR -

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1953

SPECIAL to Wilcox

County Agent Introduction

Farm safety is the topic of discussion for Royal K. Anderson, right, agricultural agent in Lake of the Woods county, and Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

In addition to safety, Anderson's program puts strong emphasis on 4-H club work, legume seed production and potato growing. Before coming to Minnesota, Anderson taught vocational agriculture for seven years in South Dakota and was a soil conservation specialist in Wisconsin for four years.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1953

Immediate Release

U. RESEARCH SHOWS HOW TO SAVE MONEY ON FENCES

Consider the lowly fence post. A University of Minnesota forester did, and came up with some information on how farmers can save money.

John Neetzel observed that farmers were careful about selecting livestock for high meat and milk production, varieties of grain for maximum crop yields and tractors for service and dependability.

But what about fence posts? Neetzel, research associate in forestry for the University and the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, which has headquarters at University Farm, noted that these commonplace but important parts of the rural scene had long been neglected as an item of farm expense. So he decided to do some research on the subject.

He found that the cash value of each fence post to be set by farmers in building new fences and repairing old ones this year will be approximately \$1 each. With about 15 million posts--both wood and steel--expected to be set in the state during 1953, that's \$15,000,000 just for the posts and not including labor, wire and other costs.

According to Neetzel's research, selection and treatment with preservatives is the key to saving money on wood fence posts. Good untreated posts will cost about 75¢, including expense of setting, and will last about eight years for an average cost per post of about nine cents a year.

Preservative-treated posts of well-selected types of wood will cost more--about \$1 each, including setting--but they will last an average of about 25 years, so the annual cost is only about four cents each--a saving of more than half as compared with untreated wood posts.

In addition to this saving, treated wood posts greatly reduce annual labor in maintaining fences. "A farmer using treated wood posts actually saves several days time each year which can be used for other productive farm work, because when posts remain firm and strong, the wire also remains in good condition and fence maintenance is kept at a minimum," says Neetzel.

Treated posts can be bought from local dealers. Farmers can also treat posts at home, using a preparation called "penta" (pentachlorophenol).

Information on how to treat posts may be obtained from county agents.

A-9288-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1953

Immediate Release

REGISTRATION OPEN FOR L-P GAS SHORT COURSE

Registration for the fifth annual Liquefied Petroleum Gas Service School will remain open until 9:40 a.m. Monday (March 23), when the first session of the three-day course will get under way on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

More than 100 members of the L-P gas industry are expected to attend.

Registration before Monday may be made by mail or in person at the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul. Registration Monday morning will take place in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus.

Subjects to be taught include installation and venting of gas appliances, L-P gas carburetion, service and controls, public relations and safety.

Staff members for the course will include John Burger, General Mills, Minneapolis; H.C. Lindstrom, Minneapolis branch, General Controls Company; R.R. Wellington, Skelly Oil Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C.E. Blome, William Wallace Company, Belmont, Calif.; and Jerry Neuman, Minnesota Fire Extinguisher Company, St. Paul. Neuman will give an outdoor demonstration of fire fighting.

Other staff members will be representatives of the Ensign Carburetor Company, Chicago, and the Robertshaw Fulton Controls Company, Youngwood, Pa.

Additional information may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-9287-rr

STREAMLINE KITCHEN FOR EFFICIENCY

Time spent in kitchen tasks could be cut to a minimum if homemakers would streamline their kitchens for efficiency, according to a University of Minnesota home management specialist.

"Even a small saving in time and energy each day can mean a good deal over a period of time," Lucile Holaday, University extension home management specialist, says. "Because of the repeated trips a homemaker must make in preparing and clearing away meals, a saving in walking distance can amount to many miles a year."

Studies show that most walking in the kitchen is done between sink and range centers. When they are located close together--side by side with a counter between, or at right angles to each other--it is possible to save many long trips.

These points are important if you're planning to remodel your kitchen, Miss Holiday says. If a remodeling job has not been planned, she offers some simple suggestions on kitchen re-arranging:

1. Store small equipment where it is used most frequently. It may be easier to store the mixer on top of the counter rather than on a shelf, and the toaster either on or near the table.
2. Have more than one set of small kitchen utensils stored near the places they are most frequently used. Measuring cups and spoons, for example, can be stored near the sink, near the range, near the mixing center, and perhaps inside flour and sugar canisters.
3. Store all things frequently used within easy reach to avoid stooping or reaching for them. Wasted space between shelves can be utilized by addition of extra shelves or step shelves.
4. Arrange to do as much work as possible sitting down. The addition of a "lap board," a board about table height where work can be done while sitting, eliminates much standing.
5. A wheeled pushcart can be used for extra counter space wherever it is needed and also makes much easier the task of assembling articles from all parts of the room.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1953

Immediate Release

IFYE FROM AUSTRALIA TO MINNESOTA

Minnesota's first International Farm Youth Exchange delegate for 1953, a young farm woman from Australia, will arrive in the state April 1, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

She is Felicity Gowing, 22, of Hampden Hall, Kempsey, New South Wales, Australia. She will stay in Minnesota until June 16, when she will leave for Washington, D.C., to attend the National 4-H Club Camp. During her Minnesota visit she will live on farms, sharing work and experiences with farm families, and will attend meetings and community events with county extension agents. Her first assignment is to Kandiyohi county.

Since Miss Gowing has the responsibility of the beef herd at home, she is well acquainted with the farm skills connected with dairying and beef production. She herds cattle on horseback, and in summer and winter checks on new stock, condition of fences and windmills. Though she is skilled in canning and cooking, she prefers to be outdoors doing farm work.

Her family owns two farms, one of 1,100 acres in grasslands, and another of 75 acres. They raise Jersey dairy cattle and Aberdeen Angus beef cattle.

Miss Gowing is one of a group of young people from other countries who will be in Minnesota this spring and summer observing farm life under the International Farm Youth Exchange. Five young men from India will come to this state in May, and another group will arrive from India in August.

Sponsored by the National 4-H Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service, the IFYE program is a two-way exchange set up to promote world understanding. Under the project Minnesota this year will send four delegates: Marlene Matilla, Sebeka, to Finland; Diana Hebrink, Renville, to Australia; James Pederson, Tyler, and Donald Kvasnicka, to India. They will serve as "grass roots" ambassadors to these countries, living and working on farms and learning to understand the problems and attitudes of rural people.

A-9290-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 17, 1953

Immediate Release

AG SCHOOL SPEAKERS NAMED

University of Minnesota administrators will be speakers at four events at Minnesota schools of agriculture this month.

T.H. Fenske, assistant dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, will address the final assembly of the year at the new Southern School of Agriculture at Waseca on Wednesday afternoon, March 25.

J.L. Morrill, president of the University, will be the speaker at graduation exercises at the Northwest School of Agriculture, Crookston, Thursday afternoon, March 26.

At the West Central School, Morris, John E. King, provost of the Duluth branch of the University, will deliver the commencement address on Friday afternoon, March 27. On the same date, Mark Thompson, superintendent of the University's Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth, will speak at graduation exercises at the North Central School, Grand Rapids.

All of these schools of agriculture are part of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 18 1953

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:

Safe Housecleaning
New Ways with Soup
Low Heat for Cheese
Wife-Saving Equipment

Sight and Reach
Suit Silhouette
Subtle Colors for Spring
Buying Your Spring Outfit

HOME SAFETY

Don't let spring housecleaning be the setting for an accident to you or a member of the family this year. Proper precautions can prevent many an accident at housecleaning time.

A box perched on top of a chair, or some other dangerous, makeshift step ladder is a frequent cause of falls. For that reason, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, urges homemakers to use a good solid step ladder when taking down or putting up curtains and pictures, when cleaning ceilings, walls and cupboards.

Falls can be prevented, too, by polishing floors with non-skid wax and placing rubber matting under scatter rugs to make them skid-proof.

When re-arranging furniture, remember to place it so it does not block the usual paths of traffic. Many family members have had bad falls or severe bruises going into a differently arranged room in the dark.

If it is necessary to dry-clean draperies or curtains at home during housecleaning time, use non-flammable cleaning fluid out-of-doors. But, remember that it is always much safer to have a commercial cleaner do the work.

-jbn-

FOOD AND NUTRITIONNew Ways with Soup

Unless you have perfected your soup-making techniques, you'll appreciate these suggestions on some new methods from Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Soup has an especially good flavor if you use well-browned bones, she says. So, before serving steak, short ribs or pot roast at the table, remove the bones and keep them in a cold place until you are ready to make soup.

You will also need a soup bone, however. Brown it thoroughly in the oven. Then put it into the soup kettle, adding all the brown juice from the pan in which the soup bone and meat were browned. Add vegetables to the soup to give them flavor. When you are ready to remove the soup bone, skim out the vegetables also. Let the liquid cool over night and skim off the fat. Next day, re-heat the soup, add fresh vegetables and cook till they are just done. Season and serve with two or three one-inch cubes of meat in the soup dish.

* * * * *

Low Heat for Cheese

Cheese is one of the dairy products now in unusually heavy supply on markets. The popular cheddar is a good item for the main dish or for adding nourishment and flavor to a variety of other menu items...from hot appetizers to go with soup, to sandwiches, cooked vegetable dishes and salads. For desserts, don't forget cheese-cake, apple pie with melted sliced cheese on top or that popular trio--crackers, cheese and fruit jelly.

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota offer these reminders for making the most of cheese in cooked dishes: Go easy with heat. That way the cheese melts completely and its flavor spreads evenly through the dish. Cheese cooked at too high heat or for too long gets tough and stringy. To speed melting and blending cheese, get it in small pieces before heating. Break, grate, slice, shave thin or run it through the meat grinder. Whenever possible mix cheese in sauce before adding to other ingredients. For cheese sauce, add 1 cup of finely grated cheese to 1 cup hot white sauce--thin or medium--and stir until the cheese melts.

HOME MANAGEMENTWife-Saving Equipment

Electrical appliances used in the home can be real wife-savers according to Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

For instance, in a year's time an electric range will save 14 eight-hour days compared with a coal range. An electric washer will save six eight-hour days over hand washing. And an electric iron will save 10 eight-hour days over the old-fashioned sadiron method.

Homemakers who are considering the purchase of time and energy-saving electrical equipment will be planning a wise investment, Miss Holaday says. By using good equipment to the best advantage they can release valuable time for other homemaking or civic jobs or for much needed relaxation.

* * * * *

Sight and Reach

Consider sight as well as reach in arranging your kitchen for convenience and safety. Much has been said over the years about having supplies and utensils within easy reach. But easy sight is important, too, especially today when there are more older women, more employed women who do their kitchen work in the evening, as well as younger wives with more young children to care for who must work in a hurry.

Housing specialists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture say that kitchen lighting should be arranged so that clear, direct light falls on sink, range and work counters without shadows or eye-tiring glare. Light also should shine in cupboards. Shelves just deep enough to hold one tier of packaged supplies, cups or glasses, for example, make for easy sight as well as easy reach. Women who wear glasses, especially bifocals, may need to place frequently used items to suit their special "visibility." Locate packaged goods, cans or bottles where labels are easy to see. The holder for the cookbook needs to be placed to make reading easy. Light-colored walls and ceilings also help visibility. Generally a semi-gloss finish is better for preventing glare than a high gloss.

CLOTHINGSuit Silhouette

Suits this spring are slim in line, but there are variations in the jacket. Some are nipped in at the waistline; others hang straight. In general, lengths are shorter, ranging from the bolero to the hipline. The costume look is everywhere. Many suits are lined in printed, striped and dotted fabrics and are worn with matching blouses.

* * * * *

Subtle Colors for Spring

Subtle colors seem to predominate this spring. Beige and pink both are popular. Colors in the beige family range from blond, cinnamon, mushroom, and taffy to milk chocolate and tunis brown. Carnation pink, geranium red, coral and frosty red are members of the red family. Moss-green, mint-green, skyline blue and daffodil yellow are seen everywhere. And navy, black and gray clothes with white trim always have a fresh quality for spring.

* * * * *

Buying Your Spring Outfit

You'll get most satisfaction from the spring outfit you buy if you do some careful thinking before you go shopping. Here are some suggestions from Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota:

- . Take stock of your clothes from last spring. Discard what you won't wear again and make over or bring up-to-date any garments that need altering.
- . List what you need, keeping in mind the things you do and the locality you live in.
- . Take inventory of yourself. Buy clothes to emphasize your redeeming features, but never at the expense of revealing your bad ones.
- . Decide on a basic color for your costume, depending on what is becoming to you, what you already have and what colors are good this season.

Then, when you go shopping:

- . First, choose the large items, like coat, suit or dress, and make these your basic investment purchases.
- . Choose within the trend, but never accept a style that doesn't become you.
- . Get clothes you can wear a long time.
- . Achieve distinction through accessories and the use of color.

And, finally,

- . Stick to your budget.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 19, 1953

Immediate Release

HEAD OF U. HORTICULTURAL DEP'T TO RETIRE

W.H. Alderman, professor and head of the University of Minnesota's department of horticulture, will observe an important anniversary next week.

It will be the 32nd year he has helped to guide the destinies of the horticulture short course, which will be held on March 26 and 27. Since Alderman conceived the idea of a short course which would be of help to gardeners in the state and helped to organize it, the two-day "gardening school" has attracted thousands of interested people to the St. Paul campus.

This year's horticulture short course will also mark the last one in which Alderman will take an active part as head of the horticulture department, for he plans to retire on June 30.

Professor Alderman came to the University of Minnesota in 1919 as head of the department of horticulture and in 1922 was given the additional title of superintendent of the Fruit Breeding Farm.

During the 34 years he has been at the University, he has left his stamp on orchards and gardens all over the state. Under his direction 124 new fruits, vegetables and flowers have been developed which have helped amateur and professional gardeners to more satisfying and more profitable production. The Latham raspberry, Haralson apple, Red Lake currant, Greengold squash, Red Warba potato and Chippewa chrysanthemum, familiar in Minnesota gardens, are only a few of the plants that have been developed and introduced by the department during the time he has headed the work in horticulture.

Recognition, both nationally and internationally, has come to Alderman for his work in fruit breeding. In 1944 he was presented one of Canada's highest honors, the Stevenson Memorial Award and Gold Medal for "conspicuous achievement in horticulture," with direct benefit to the Northern Great Plains Region. In 1937 the Minnesota Horticultural Society awarded him the bronze medal for his contributions

page 2--Head of U Horticultural Dep't to Retire

to Minnesota horticulture, and in 1946 the Wisconsin Horticultural Society honored him for the services he had rendered in breeding fruit varieties of value to the Midwest.

He has been president of the American Society for Horticultural Science; chairman of the Great Plains Section of the American Society for Horticultural Science; vice president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and chairman of the agricultural section of that organization; president and executive board member of the Minnesota Horticultural Society; and executive board member of the American Pomological Society.

"Prof," as he is affectionately called by his colleagues in the department, is a native of Holley, New York, and a graduate of Cornell university. Following graduation he was associate horticulturist for the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, then for eight years was professor of horticulture and head of the horticulture department at West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia. During his last year in West Virginia he was also acting dean and director of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

A-9295-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 19, 1953

Immediate Release

CANADIAN GARDEN EXPERT TO SPEAK AT SHORT COURSE

W.R. Leslie, superintendent of the Dominion Experiment Station, Morden, Canada, will be featured speaker at the thirty-second annual University of Minnesota horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus March 26-27.

Dr. Leslie is closely connected with horticulture in this state, since many of the fruits and vegetables developed under his direction at the Dominion Experiment Station in Morden, Manitoba, are being grown in northern Minnesota.

On Thursday morning (March 26) Dr. Leslie will discuss fruit breeding in Canada and promising new fruits which are being tested at Canadian Experiment Stations. On Thursday afternoon he will speak on vegetable gardening as he observed it on a recent trip in England, and on Friday afternoon (March 27) he will give further observations on European and Canadian gardens and suggest ideas for American gardens.

Speakers during the popular two-day short course for gardeners will also include members of the University horticulture, soils, entomology and plant pathology staffs. Other speakers will be A.W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, who will give information on the latest methods of insect control for vegetables and G.W. Nelson, nursery inspector, State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, who will report on changes taking place in fruit growing.

Separate sections on vegetable gardening and fruit growing are scheduled for Thursday, with the vegetable growing program in Room 102 Horticulture and fruit growing in Peters Hall auditorium. Friday's sessions will be devoted exclusively to ornamental horticulture. They will be held in the auditorium of Coffey Hall.

Sessions will begin at 9:30 each morning and at 1:30 in the afternoon.

The horticulture short course is open to the public, free of charge.

A-9293-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 19, 1953

Immediate Release

PLANT INDUSTRY CONFERENCES SLATED

Annual plant industry conferences will be held in four northern Minnesota counties next week.

The meetings, under the chairmanship of the agricultural agent in each county, will feature such timely topics as control of the forest tent caterpillar and other insects affecting farm crops, gardens and households, cultural and chemical weed control, new varieties of crop seeds, and seed treatment. Only about a month remains before the expected tent caterpillar infestation in northern Minnesota.

Farmers and other interested persons are invited to attend these conferences.

In addition to the county agent, speakers at the meetings will include specialists from the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

Schedule of the meetings, all beginning at 9:30 a.m.:

Mahnomen county--Monday, March 23, in the court house at Mahnomen.

Clearwater county--Tuesday, March 24, in the court house at Bagley.

Beltrami county--Wednesday, March 25, in the court house at Bemidji.

Koochiching county--Thursday, March 26, in the village hall at Little Fork, and Friday, March 27, in the village hall at Northome.

Plant industry meetings were held this week in Itasca, Cass, Hubbard, and Crow Wing counties.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 19, 1953

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Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY SCIENTISTS WORK FOR BETTER POULTRY MEAT

Better-tasting and more marketable poultry meat is in the offering as the result of a new research project at the University of Minnesota.

This research in poultry meats, a relatively new area in the poultry field, is sometimes called poultry technology to distinguish it from the economics of marketing, according to T.H. Canfield, acting head of the University poultry department.

The work, under the direct supervision of Dr. Milo Swanson, assistant professor of poultry husbandry, has included the processing, packing and freezing of nearly 400 birds in University poultry laboratories.

The carcasses were packaged in various types of wrapping materials and held under a variety of temperature and time combinations.

The University scientists found that the appearance of poultry coming out of frozen storage depended greatly on the extent of weight loss and "freezer burn." Weight loss, they concluded, should be kept below 0.5 per cent. They also found that changes in flavor are largely the result of chemical changes in fat.

Selection of material used to wrap poultry for freezing is the most important means of controlling weight loss, freezer burn and changes in fat, they discovered. The wrapping material must be moisture- and vapor-proof and must be capable of being tightly sealed. Temperature was found to be less important as long as it did not remain higher than zero for long periods or higher than 10 degrees above zero for short periods (3-4 months).

With the exception of aluminum foil, plastic bags were found to be better for wrapping than sheet materials.

Several research projects in egg quality are also under way in the poultry department. One of these, to determine the heritability of albumen quality of freshly-laid eggs, is being supervised jointly by Dr. Swanson and Dr. Robert Shoffner, associate professor of poultry husbandry. Other egg research projects include one on determining the keeping quality and one on meat and blood spots and shell strength.

Projects planned for the future include efforts to develop an improved broiler and better poultry dressing techniques.

A-9292-rr

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 20 1953

SPECIAL *to Goodhue
Re Papers*
Immediate Release

BENRUD NEW RAMSEY COUNTY AGENT

Charles Benrud, 4-H club agent in Hennepin County since March, 1950, will become agricultural agent for Ramsey county in April.

He succeeds Howard Grant, who resigned to become agricultural agent in Meeker county.

Benrud has done an outstanding job with the 4-H club program in Hennepin county, working with boys and girls in all phases of agriculture. There are 50 clubs in the county with 113 adult leaders and 1063 members. An outstanding junior 4-H leader organization has also been developed in Hennepin county during his term as club agent.

Before coming to Hennepin county, Benrud worked as assistant county agent in Faribault county.

He holds both bachelor of science and master of science degrees from the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, where he graduated with high distinction.

Benrud was born and reared on a farm near Goodhue, Minnesota. While a student, he was an active member of a family farm partnership. His college experience included a trip to England with SPAE, international student organization for amity among nations.

He was a 4-H club member for 12 years, a junior club leader for 7 years and an adult club leader for 5 years. He was also a member of the Rural Youth organization for 7 years. He was winner of the first 4-H state radio public speaking contest in 1943.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 23 1953

To all counties
For publication week of
March 30 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Don't Fool Yourself -- Trying to cut hog production costs by omitting vaccination for cholera is false economy, says Dr. H.C. Kernkamp, professor of veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota. He reminds farmers that hog cholera is still America's No. 1 swine killer. Vaccination is the most important step in its prevention. Check with your veterinarian as to when and by what method pigs should be vaccinated. There's no cure for cholera once it hits. The disease can be spread easily from farm to farm by visitors, vehicles and even dogs and cats. If disease is suspected, get a diagnosis from a veterinarian. It's easy to confuse cholera with other swine diseases.

* * * * *

Confound the Flies -- Sanitation is the best defense against fly breeding, reminds H.L. Parten, extension entomologist at University Farm. He suggests cleaning up manure piles, straw stack bottoms, garbage, drainage sites and decaying organic matter which may serve as hatching places for the insects.

* * * * *

Small but Mighty -- A 22-caliber rifle is small but it can be dangerous, cautions Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. When testing your marksmanship on those gophers that can do so much damage to a crop, remember that this gun can kill human beings as well as rodents. Handle it as carefully as you would a larger gun.

* * * * *

Use Hot Water -- After washing, milking equipment should be rinsed in water heated to 180 degrees or hotter until the utensils reach the temperature of the water, suggests J. J. Jezeski, associate professor of dairying at the University of Minnesota. This kills many of the bacterial present after washing, and the hot utensils drain and dry easily. If there is no water present, there will be no growth of bacteria between milkings. Milking equipment must remain dry during periods when it isn't used if bacterial counts are to be kept down. Jezeski cautions those who do not use hot water sterilization that all equipment must be well drained and dry after washing.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 23 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
March 30 and after

SEED TROUBLES CAN
BE CONTROLLED BY
USE OF CHEMICALS

Seed rot, seedling blight, covered smut and other seed-born diseases can be simply and inexpensively controlled, and improved stands and healthier plants can result from seed treatment, according to County Agricultural Agent _____.

The treatment can be applied almost any time during the winter or spring without danger or injury to germination. Treated legumes can be successfully inoculated if the inoculation is applied just before seeding.

Chemicals used for seed treatment may be protectants, disinfectants or a combination of both, points out R.C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

A protectant is a chemical used to prevent soil organisms from causing seed to rot and result in a blighted seedling. Most seeds are benefited to some extent by protectants, especially those with broken seedcoats or those planted under unfavorable conditions. The protectants are safe to use on most seeds. Practically all seed corn sold in Minnesota is now treated with a protectant.

Formaldehyde is a good example of a disinfectant. The formaldehyde solution kills surface spores on the seed and then evaporates, leaving no residue to protect against soil organisms. Use of formaldehyde for small grain has been replaced by new and better treatments.

All chemicals recommended for small grain contain mercury. The volatile mercury fumes given off by these compounds after treatment penetrate the mass of grain and kill surface spores, even though the seed surfaces are not entirely covered with it. However, enough chemical sticks to seed surfaces to protect against soil organisms. Small grain is not injured by mercury at normal rates of application.

Many Minnesota elevators now offer seed treating service at reasonable rates.

Rose gives these cautions for seed treating:

Avoid breathing dust or fumes by providing good ventilation around treaters and by use of dust masks. Mercury compounds are poisonous, and treated seed should not be used for food or feed. If mercury compounds are spilled on hands or other parts of the body, wash immediately in soap and water to avoid skin absorption.

Additional information may be found in Form Pl. 14, "Seed Treatment for Better Crops," which may be obtained from Minnesota county agents or from R.C. Rose, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 23 1953

To all counties
ATT: 4-H AGENTS
Use if appropriate

TALENT CONTEST
FOR 4-H MEMBERS

A statewide 4-H Search for Talent Contest to be held this year will again give 4-H boys and girls in _____ county an opportunity to display their musical, dramatic and other talents, Club Agent _____ announces.

For the fourth successive year the state 4-H Search for Talent Contest is being sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with Cargill, Inc.

Awards will be offered by the Minneapolis grain firm to county, district and state champions. The three top-placing contestants in the state event will receive \$100, \$75 and \$50, respectively. These awards will go to the county 4-H federation or local club sponsoring the winners.

County contests must be completed before May 15. _____ urges that between now and that time each club in the county select an individual or group to put on a number at the county talent show. This year's rules specify that the talent number must be limited to six people or less. As in other 4-H contests, last year's state champion is not eligible to participate again.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 23 1953

A U of M AG & HOME RESEARCH Story
To all counties
For publication week of
March 30 and after

FLAX CAN BE
PLANTED EARLY

Flax can be safely planted much earlier in the spring than is the common practice, according to County Agricultural Agent _____.

Early planting gives the crop a better chance to develop ahead of the hot, dry weather of mid-summer. Date-of-planting experiments conducted at the University of Minnesota in past years have demonstrated that flax sown as soon as the farmer can get into the fields in the spring will, in normal seasons, out-yield flax planted later.

If properly "hardened off," flax from 3 to 6 inches tall can withstand temperatures as low as 14 degrees F without injury, reports Dr. Raymond F. Landon, University of Minnesota botanist.

In general, flax withstands low temperatures as well as small grains such as spring wheat, oats and barley.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 23 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

GOOD BUYS IN
BEEF IN APRIL

_____ county homemakers will find plenty of beef on markets in April, reports Home Agent _____.

More high quality beef will be available than there has been, because more cattle fattened on grain rather than grass will be coming to market.

Along with lower-priced beef, there will be other good buys in protein foods. The U. S. Department of Agriculture predicts plenty of broilers and fryers, turkey, fish and lamb for the month.

Lamb prices this winter have been considerably below those of a year ago. By the middle of April, the spring lamb crop will be coming to market and there are 2 per cent more of those animals than a year ago.

Both cabbage and tomato juice should be abundant and low-priced during April. Large shipments of cabbage are due from the South, and California will be adding to those supplies. A large pack of tomato juice last year, plus a good-sized carry-over, makes this juice very plentiful.

Consumers can count on ample supplies of celery and carrots, since production of these two vegetables for April markets is large. Irish potatoes will be back on the plentiful foods list after an absence of more than a year.

Fresh and processed oranges and grapefruit and raisins will be the fruits abundant in April.

Milk production is unusually heavy for this time of year, with large supplies of butter, cheddar and cottage cheese, nonfat dry milk solids and buttermilk available as a result.

Dry lima and navy beans continue plentiful and so do peanuts and peanut butter. Fats and oils in good supply are lard, vegetable shortening and salad oils.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1953

* FOR RELEASE AT: *
* 11 A.M. THURSDAY *

CANADA DEVELOPING HARDY FRUITS

Improving hardy fruits for the Great Plains region is one of the objectives of the Cooperative Fruit Breeding Project in Canada, an audience attending the University of Minnesota Horticulture Short Course on the St. Paul campus was told today.

Work so far has been concentrated on developing hardier apples, raspberries and strawberries for Northern climates, but stress is now being placed also on stone fruits, according to W.R. Leslie, superintendent of the Dominion Experiment Station, Morden, Manitoba, Canada. T

Varieties employed in the breeding work, which is done at the Experiment Station at Morden, have come from the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, South Dakota State college, the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, as well as from Russia, Manchuria, China and Japan.

Morning and afternoon sessions of the Horticulture Short Course Friday will be devoted entirely to ornamentals.

A-9298-jbn

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* FOR RELEASE AT: *
* 3:30 P.M. THURSDAY *

ENGLISH GARDENS PRODUCTIVE

The British Isles are the lands of cool-season crops - peas, leafy vegetables, Brussels sprouts, root and salad plants, W.R. Leslie, superintendent of the Dominion Experiment Station, Morden, Canada, said today.

Dr. Leslie, who recently returned from a trip to Europe, described vegetable gardening in England to gardeners attending the Horticulture Short Course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota this (Thurs.) afternoon.

The cool, moist climate in England favors produce of fine texture and mild flavor, but hot-weather crops such as tomatoes and sweet corn fail to ripen fully. Large quantities of tomatoes are grown, but practically all come from under glass.

English gardens are abundantly productive, Dr. Leslie said. Some factors contributing to the high production are the deep tillage, generous feeding of the soil, skilled attacks against diseases and insects, free use of watering, sowing high-grade seed and prompt performance of all garden tasks.

The kitchen garden is often fitted in as a part of the grounds. It may be flanked by trellis adorned by climbing roses and other vines, by shrubbery, or a perennial border which screens patches of the vegetable rows.

Shirley Trantabella, junior scientist in the University frozen foods laboratory, emphasized the importance of freezing vegetables when they are at peak flavor and texture. Blanching vegetables for freezing is essential, she declared, to preserve the color, nutrients and flavor of the product.

The Horticulture Short Course will continue through Friday, with the last day's program devoted to ornamentals.

A-9299-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1953

Immediate Release

GREENING OF POTATCES CAUSED BY LIGHT

The green spots which homemakers complain they are currently finding on many potatoes may be caused by exposure to light, a University of Minnesota extension horticulturist said today.

According to Orrin C. Turnquist, University horticulturist, potatoes turn green when they are kept in the light. For that reason, he advises consumers to select potatoes that have been kept in a place where they have been protected from the electric lights such as under a canopy. At home, the potatoes should be stored in a dark place. Both fluorescent and incandescent lights are hard on tubers.

Since the green substance on potatoes is bitter, it should be cut off before the potatoes are cooked.

A-9300-jbn

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FOR RELEASE AT:
*3 P.M. FRIDAY *
* * * * *

EUROPEANS LEADERS IN LANDSCAPING

Skillful, continuous gardening has given Europeans beautiful surroundings, a Canadian horticulturist declared today.

Speaking at the closing session of University of Minnesota's 32nd annual Horticulture Short Course, W.R. Leslie, superintendent of the Dominion Experiment Station, Morden, Manitoba, Canada, said that Europe retains leadership in landscaping of parks, avenues, public estates and private grounds.

Every member of the European family is a partner in the building of the gardens, and garden chores have priority on an individual's leisure time.

Wide use is made of stonework, many kinds of vines and bright-colored flowers, trees and shrubs with red, purple, bronze, golden or silver foliage, Dr. Leslie observed.

A-9301-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1953

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

March 25--Final assembly of the year, Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca
(afternoon program).

March 26--Afternoon graduation program, Northwest School of Agriculture, Crookston.

March 26-27--Horticulture Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

March 27--Afternoon graduation program, West Central School of Agriculture, Morris.

March 27--Afternoon graduation program, North Central School of Agriculture, Grand
Rapids.

**March 27-28--District Rural Youth Conference, Warren.

**March 30--4-H Tractor Maintenance Refresher Course, Southern School and Experiment
Station, Waseca.

**March 31--4-H Tractor Maintenance Refresher Course, West Central School and Experi-
ment Station, Morris.

**April 1--4-H Tractor Maintenance Refresher Course, Northwest School and Experiment
Station, Crookston.

**April 2--4-H Tractor Maintenance Refresher Course, North Central School and Experi-
ment Station, Grand Rapids.

April 2-3--Welding conference, West Central School and Station, Morris.

April 7-9--1953 Farmers' Week and Arrowhead Institute, Northeast Experiment Station,
Duluth.

*April 16-18--Careers in Home Economics Workshop, University Farm, St. Paul.

* April 27-May 1--Minnesota State Fire School, University Farm, St. Paul.

May 1-3--Kitchi Geshig (Big Event), open house program, University of Minnesota
College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, St. Paul.

* Additional information from Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

** Additional information from county agents.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1953

Immediate Release

RESEARCH IMPROVES DAIRY COW'S LOT

Dairy cattle "never had it so good"--thanks to University of Minnesota research in animal nutrition.

This research goes all the way back to 1895. Out of work started in that year by the late Professor T.L. Haecker, former chief of dairy and animal husbandry work at the University, came the Haecker Feeding Standard, still being used the world over.

Professor Haecker retired in 1918. Since his time, Minnesota dairy department researchers have continued to add to the fund of knowledge of dairy feeding.

Some of the achievements of the Minnesota researchers were cited today by Dr. T.W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry, who has been a University dairyman since 1920.

The Minnesota scientists were the first to demonstrate that cattle must be provided with vitamin A or carotene. Carotene is contained in good green pasture and well preserved hay or silage.

The Minnesota researchers were also among the first to show that cattle need vitamin D and that they can get it either from direct exposure of their bodies to sunshine or from sunshine-cured roughage. They found, too, that vitamin D regulates the use of calcium in the cow's body.

Along with workers at the Ohio agricultural experiment station, University of Minnesota staff members have showed that milk fever in cows can be largely prevented by feeding vitamin D. All commonly used cattle feeds today are rich in vitamin D.

Cattle health problems in the western Minnesota prairie areas back in the early 1920's were traced by Minnesota scientists to a shortage of phosphorus in the soils of the region. This soil condition caused forage crops grown there to be low in phosphorus. When cattle ate the phosphorus deficient forage, their rations failed to provide enough of this mineral. Very few cattle in Minnesota suffer from

MORE

lack of phosphorus today.

Recent research in the University dairy department has included a project comparing the feeding value of early- and late-cut hay crops. Five sets of identical twin heifers were used, with one animal in each set fed hay cut at the pre-bloom stage and the other getting hay cut while in full bloom.

Results showed that the heifers getting the early-cut hay gained nearly a half-pound more daily than those getting the later-cut hay.

A-9296-rr

AG SCHOOL ALUMNI OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

All officers of the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, St. Paul, have been re-elected, it was announced today by J.O. Christianson, superintendent of the School.

They are: Fred Gehrman, '30, Minneapolis, president; Myron Clark, '33, St. Paul, vice president; Victor Dose, '37, St. Paul, secretary-treasurer.

Gertrude Esteros, '31, St. Paul, has been named as a new member of the Association's executive committee. Hold-over members of the committee are V.K. Bailey, '22, Newport; and W.H. Dankers, '25, and T.R. Nodland, '31, both of St. Paul.

Classes to be honored at the School's alumni reunion on the St. Paul campus March 14-15, 1954, are 1894, 1899, 1909, 1914, 1919, 1924, 1929, 1934, and 1944, Superintendent Christianson announced.

A--9297--rr

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

Special

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 25 1953

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Here are the first two in a series of stories on "X-tra" corn yields. They are being rushed to you ahead of the others in the series so that you may start them in your county newspapers in April if you wish. Other stories will follow shortly. These are to be used according to your local needs and your own judgment. Please note that stories are numbered (upper right of first page) in suggested sequence for release.

Robert Raustadt

Robert Raustadt
Extension Information Specialist

RR:ce

Enclosure

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 25 1953

X-TRA CORN YIELD STORY NO.1

Special-to all counties
Release at will, preferably
in sequence of story numbers
at top-right of page.

FERTILIZE CORN
FOR X-TRA PROFIT

A soundly planned corn fertilizer program this year can put "X-tra" dollars of profit in your pocket.

That word came from County Agricultural Agent _____, who stated that some Minnesota farmers last year got corn returns of amounting to \$30-\$35 per acre over fertilizer costs.

Many farmers on medium and low productivity class soils did this in 1952 by spending \$25-\$35 per acre for fertilizing corn and by following other sound crop management practices, according to information received by the county agent from C. O. Rost, head, and P. M. Burson, professor, in the soils department at the University of Minnesota.

Exactly what the fertility program should be for a particular farm depends on its productivity class, soil characteristics and soil test results, as well as water available for the corn plant and management history, Rost and Burson were careful to point out.

Minnesota soils may be grouped into three productivity classes--high, medium and low.

Soils in the high productivity class last year produced generally 80-100 bushels of corn per acre. Such soils are not in immediate need of a special fertilization program. They are usually of medium to heavy texture, are in good tilth, and have been well managed.

Soils of the middle productivity class, which are of the greatest acreage of any of the three classes in Minnesota, will give a great increase in corn yield if proper fertilization and management practices are followed. These soils are of all textures, various ranges of management, poor to fair structure and are on the down-grade in available plant foods.

Soils of the low-productivity class are limited in acreage. But, with proper fertilization, at generally higher rates per acre than used on the middle class, they will give big increases in yield.

This class includes the sandy soils that are restricted in their capacity to produce high yields in comparison with medium to heavy-textured soils. This restriction is due to limitations in moisture, texture and natural plant food reserves. It is on these soils that special consideration should be given to past management practices, number of plants grown per acre and grades of fertilizer used.

The answer to the question "will I profit by fertilizing?" can be provided by a soil test, emphasize the University soils men. A soil test will improve your chances of fitting the fertilizer mixture to the needs of the crop. It will help get the most profit out of each fertilizer dollar.

Many farmers who asked for a fertilizer prescription on the basis of their soil tests in 1952 grew 100 or more bushels of corn per acre. The increased rates of fertilizer in these cases more than paid for themselves the first year, in addition to beneficial effects in the soil which will carry over for several years to come, according to Burson and Rost.

Soil conditions vary from field to field as well as from farm to farm, with a wide variation in levels and proportions of plant nutrients. Your corn may need one, two or all three of the basic plant food elements--nitrogen, phosphate and potash.

The University soils men stress that water requirements for corn are highly important. A crop of 100 bushels to the acre uses water equivalent to 21 inches of rain.

Other things to be taken into consideration in shooting for x-tra yields of corn will be discussed by University of Minnesota soil scientists in an early issue of this publication.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 25 1953

X-TRA CORN YIELD STORY No. 2
Special--to all counties
Release at will, preferably
in sequence of story numbers
at top-right of page.

HOW YOU DO IT
VITAL IN CORN
FERTILIZATION

It's not only what you do but also how you do it that counts when it comes to fertilizing corn.

County Agricultural Agent _____ joined with University of Minnesota soils specialists in passing this tip along to _____ county farmers who are shooting for "X-tra" yields of corn this year.

Methods of fertilizer application may vary, stress C. O. Rost, head, and P. M. Burson, professor, in the University soils department.

There is the "starter fertilizer system," in which hill or row applications are made with a planter attachment. Another system uses heavier rates, with the fertilizer added at different times, either by broadcasting and plowing under or disking in on plowed land. Side-dressing with nitrogen may be used with either or both of these treatments. Some farmers who operate on medium or low-fertility soils may wish to use a combination of all of them.

A shortage of nitrogen is generally the biggest reason for poor corn yields in Minnesota. Use of this plant food alone often will push yields to a much higher level. You can put nitrogen into the soil by turning under legumes, utilizing manure and crop residues and by applying commercial nitrogen. If nitrogen is needed, the most profitable rate is likely to be between 20-60 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre.

Nitrogen fertilizer gives best results on corn two or more years away from a legume and on corn following a grass sod such as brome, timothy or bluegrass. In most cases it is not profitable to use nitrogen following a good legume crop or where land has been well manured. Exceptions to this rule might be cases in which the legume was poor or the manuring was light.

Soils in corn fields testing medium, low or very low need phosphate fertilizer. In these cases, the crop will respond profitably to 300-600 pounds of 0-20-0 or its equivalent, broadcast and plowed under or broadcast and disked in after plowing.

The use, at planting time, of a starter fertilizer which contains potash will usually take care of the need for this element on soils testing medium to high. Soils testing low to very low in available potash usually need a higher rate. This may be applied with other nutrients in a complete fertilizer, broadcast and plowed under or broadcast and disked in if the land is already plowed.

When nitrogen, phosphate and potash are all needed, a complete fertilizer of the proper grade is likely to meet requirements if applied at the proper rate per acre.

Burson and Rost stress the fact that soil fertility must be the first consideration in producing "X-tra" corn yields. Fields now producing high yields are those that have had regular seedings of legumes and grasses in the crop rotation system. For soils now in this high state of productivity, a starter fertilizer at around 200 pounds per acre is probably the most profitable.

Soils of medium to low fertility should get 300-600 pounds per acre. The grade will depend on the soil test. This basic treatment should be broadcast and plowed under or broadcast and disked in and followed by a "starter fertilizer" with a planter attachment at planting time. The rate should be around 200 pounds per acre.

Nitrogen may be applied as a side-dressing around June 20, or it may be broadcast immediately after planting. If you do not have a side-dresser on the cultivator, use a corn planter with a fertilizer attachment and straddle the rows. The amount of nitrogen to be applied per acre, if any nitrogen is needed at all, will depend on the legumes and grasses and manure used in the rotation. The usual rate for nitrogen is between 20-60 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre.

Other matters to be considered in growing corn for "X-tra" yields will be taken up in a discussion by University soil scientists in an early issue of this paper.

3/26/53

Special to Conservation
Volunteer

Mr. Farmer - Fence Row Burning Costs You Money

John R. Neetsel^{1/}

Don't burn that fence row! This sentiment is frequently expressed each fall and spring by posters, in newspaper and farm magazines, and over the radio and television. Great concern is expressed by sportsmen and conservationists over fire damage to the narrow belt of vegetative game cover found along the fences which encircle nearly every farm and many of the fields. Fire damage to the fence posts and wire costs money, yet is seldom mentioned---perhaps not recognized.

How important are these fence rows? Surveys show there are about 450,000 miles of fences on Minnesota farms. Assuming an average fence row 2 feet wide (about 1 foot on each side of the wire), these fence rows make up more than a hundred thousand acres of relatively undisturbed vegetation (except for burning) favorable to wild life. The pheasant producing counties in southern Minnesota have more than fifty thousand acres of fence row cover. During dry years I believe more than half of this acreage of fence rows is burned annually.

Why are these fence rows burned? I would list the following reasons for burning in order of observed importance:

1. To eliminate obstructions which accumulate snow drifts along roads and rights-of-way during winter snow storms.
2. To kill undesirable weed and grass seed.
3. To kill insects and diseases which might hibernate in the dead grass and weeds.
4. To prevent larger fires.
5. Habit.
6. Accidental fires.

Many railroad rights-of-way are burned each fall to reduce the fire hazard to adjoining areas and to avoid large snow drifts. These fires usually include the fence row vegetation along the adjoining farms. The road right-of-way strips are also burned in many communities. The annual fires also include the fence row on the adjoining farms. Frequently these roadside fires are not carefully tended and fires spread into connecting field fence rows. It is difficult to persuade farmers to protect fence rows from fire when the two largest land holders in the area (the railroad and highways) use fire so extensively.

^{1/} Forester, employed cooperatively by the School of Forestry, University of Minnesota and the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service.

Fall and spring burning is not important in controlling weed seed. Moreover, fence-row burning has not given satisfactory control of economically important insects and diseases. Present day burning seems to be largely a carry-over of the past, almost universal practice of spring and fall burning.

Modern farming, with extensive summer plowing and an absence of hay stacks makes it easy to burn out fence rows without endangering other property. These same farming practices make burning as a protective measure, especially along roads and railroads, less necessary than 10 to 20 years ago. The value to wildlife of narrow belts of undisturbed vegetation along fence rows varies with the seasons. During the spring and early summer undisturbed fence rows are protected nesting sites for pheasants, Hungarian partridge, rabbits, and song birds. The dense summer vegetation is a good place for pheasants and rabbits to escape from preying hawks and owls. The weeds and grass produce some edible seed. A narrow grassed fence row along a plowed field frequently furnishes a pheasant rooster and his harem of several hens a place of refuge during the fall hunting season. During the winter the value of these fence rows is greatly reduced. Some food and shelter is available, but deep, tightly packed snow drifts which accumulate along the fence rows are sometimes death traps for pheasants seeking shelter during severe winter storms. Everything considered, however, these fence row areas appear to be desirable for wild life.

Farmers who hunt often are willing to adjust their farming practices to protect the wild land and fence rows from fire and otherwise encourage wild life. However, there are farmers who are indifferent to wild life, and for this reason I question the success of selling fire protection of fence rows primarily as a wild life protective measure.

Fence row burning, however, causes considerable damage even if we overlook destroying nesting protection, some game food, and limited cover. Fence row burning costs Minnesota farmers several millions of dollars each year by reducing the service life of fencing materials and greatly increasing fence maintenance and replacement costs.

Wood fence posts which have started to decay are easily ignited by the fence row fires and burn off at the ground line many years before they would otherwise fail. The paint and other protective covering on steel posts is cracked and burned by grass fires, exposing the steel to rusting. Hot fence row fires often weaken the steel posts so they can easily be bent.

Only treated wood posts, which remain free from decay for many years, are relatively free from severe burning damage. The fire resistance of

treated wood posts is, however, no excuse for burning the fence row since the fire also burns the protective coating from the wire, exposing it to rust and rapid deterioration.

Fence rows kept free from fire will not only save Minnesota farmers millions of dollars annually in reduced fencing costs, but will also permit better farm fences and at the same time help to give wild life some added protection and encouragement without interfering with modern farming practices.

NEW VEGETABLE VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR GARDENS

New vegetable varieties which were tested this year throughout the state of Minnesota and are being recommended for planting are described in a publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service just off the press.

"Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota," revised Extension Folder 154, gives characteristics of some of the vegetables grown in the tests this past summer and also lists older varieties suggested for planting in the state. The tests were made at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, its branch stations and in home and commercial gardens throughout the state under the supervision of Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Among the new varieties which have done well in the tests Turnquist recommends these:

Faribo Hybrid F₁ asparagus, a vigorous plant which produces large spears.

Wade's bush snap bean, which produces high yields over a long period, is excellent for freezing and is resistant to common bean mosaic and powdery mildew.

Cherokee wax bean, early and productive, with long fairly straight yellow pods.

King Red beet, a dark red globe-shaped beet, quite free of light rings.

Hybrid "R" squash, a heavy producer of uniform, orange-colored fruits which are good keepers and are excellent for cooking.

Miniature sweet corn, an early high-yielding hybrid in the midget class particularly suited to small gardens because of the small plants. The pencil-thick cobs are good for freezing.

Golden Freezer sweet corn, a mid-season variety with long, slim cobs, excellent for eating fresh and for freezing.

Marketer cucumber, a very vigorous dark-green slicing cucumber.

Salad Bowl lettuce, tolerant of summer heat and slower to bolt than some older varieties. It produces a rosette of attractive, short, wavy, notched leaves.

Cavalier tomato, a new bush-type tomato which produces large globe-shaped fruit averaging about 6 ounces. It is earlier than Firesteel.

Comet radish, a good sized globe-shaped radish with bright red color which stays crisp much longer than other varieties.

Minn. 6-1 muskmelon, a mid-season maturing, high-yielding variety with large oval fruits with small seed cavities and thin rind.

Other new varieties are discussed in Extension Folder 154. The publication is available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, U. Farm, St. Paul.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 26, 1953

Immediate Release

CORN CONTEST BLANKS AVAILABLE

Farmers wishing to enter the Minnesota "X-tra Yield" corn production contest may obtain entry blanks and assistance with plans for their plots from county agents, Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The contest, sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul, is being held in order to give recognition to farmers who demonstrate, by means of yields, the use of sound management practices in the production of corn.

Winners will receive trophies at a special banquet during Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota in January, 1954.

Filled-out entry blanks are due in county agents' offices no later than July 1.

A-9303-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 26, 1953

Immediate Release

MILLER PICKED FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, has been named as a member of one of the most important committees in the nation's land grant college system.

Director Miller has been selected by state agricultural extension service directors of the North Central region to serve on the National Committee on Extension Organization and Policy. He replaces C.M. Ferguson, former Ohio Extension director, who was recently appointed to the position of director of the federal Extension Service.

R.B. Tootell, Montana agricultural extension director, has been named to replace J. Earl Coke, former agricultural extension director in California, as a member of the same committee. Coke is now assistant U.S. secretary of agriculture.

Director Miller recently returned to the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota after a five-weeks stay abroad. He spent the period as a member of a five-man Mutual Security Agency commission to survey the effectiveness of foreign aid programs in Denmark.

A-9304-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 26, 1953

Immediate Release

HOME ECONOMICS WORKSHOPS

Three special workshops in home economics have been scheduled for this summer at the University of Minnesota, Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics, announced today.

A workshop in household equipment will be held from June 15 to July 1 for home agents, home economics teachers and home economists in business. Purpose of the course is to analyze equipment on the market for points of selection, care and principles of operation. The workshop is under the direction of Dorothy Bonnell, who is in charge of the University's household equipment laboratory.

Two workshops planned especially for experienced teachers of home economics include one in adult education June 15-July 1 and one in home experience and extended employment July 2-18. Procedures in teaching adults and use of newer materials and techniques will be studied in the first workshop. Methods of using the extended period of employment effectively, techniques for the selection, execution and evaluation of home experiences, group and individual problems will be considered in the second workshop. Dr. Roxana Ford, associate professor of home economics, will be in charge of the workshop, and consultants will be Louise Keller, Iowa state supervisor of home economics, and Dr. Johnie Christian, program specialist, home economics education, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C.

Reservations for all three workshops must be made by May 1 by writing to the School of Home Economics, University Farm, St. Paul 1, according to Miss Stedman.

A-9306--jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 26, 1953

Immediate Release

GROWERS WARNED AGAINST SEED POTATO CONFUSION

The difference between a good and a poor crop may be the difference between the words "certified" and "select" on the tag on a seed potato bag, growers were warned today by a University of Minnesota crop specialist.

O.C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist, pointed out that certified seed potatoes carry a tag indicating certification, grade, grower and variety. Certified seed must pass strict/^{field} inspection for disease by the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

Turnquist warned against confusing the terms "select" and "certified" on seed potato tags. Potatoes labeled as "select seed" are not certified, he emphasized. They might be table stock potatoes, or potatoes which either were not submitted for certification or which failed to qualify as certified seed.

Turnquist recommended that growers use certified seed when planting potatoes.

A-9307-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 27, 1953

SPECIAL to Conservation Volunteer
Immediate Release

CONSERVATION QUOTES
from University Farm, St. Paul

Conservation has been defined as the "wise use of natural resources." Preservative treatment of wood fence posts greatly lengthens their service life and thus conserves much timber which would otherwise be needed for posts. Using treated wood posts certainly is good conservation. -- John R. Neetzel, research associate, School of Forestry, University of Minnesota, and Lakes States Forest Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service.

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Swamp black spruce, an important tree species in the habitat of the spruce hen, retains its cones for many years after the cone is shed. A less well known fact is that usually more than one-half of the seed remains in the cone a year after ripening. Seeds may shed throughout almost the entire year rather than only in the fall. --Arthur Schneider, associate professor, School of Forestry,

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We have found that oak wilt can pass free tree to tree through root grafts. If these root connections are severed, this method of spread is stopped. We did not realize that the root systems of oaks were so extensively joined. Oaks on a dry ridge may have additional water passed to them from trees nearer water. Several groups of insects, birds and rodents are on the suspect list as spreaders of the disease. We know for example, that the gray squirrel consumes the mycelium of the oak wilt fungus and even tears open the bark to get at it. If he has spores all over his face and feet, it is possible for him to transmit the disease. --David French, Instructor, Plant Pathology Department.

* * * * *

Who first conceived the idea of extensive shelterbelt plantings on the Great Plains? It may have been Clarence Wedge of Albert Lea, who in 1888 said, "We need

protection from blizzards almost as much as we do from burglars. Great belts should be planted on the prairie districts...forming a network of barriers to our storms." -- Marvin Smith, extension forester.

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The capability class of land depends on its physical factors. These determine whether the land is suitable for cropland or only for permanent vegetation. Cropland is divided into classes ranging from I to IV. Areas suitable only for permanent vegetation are classified V to VIII. Classes V, VI and VII are suited for pasture or woodland. Class VIII is of use only for wildlife, watershed protection or recreation. -- Roger Harris, extension soil conservation specialist.

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Boys and girls who are enrolled in a regular 4-H project may carry the 4-H Conservation Activity. It may also be carried as a group activity by local clubs or county 4-H organizations. The purpose of the activity is to broaden the interests of 4-H members in the natural resources around them by: (1) Developing an appreciation of trees, flowers and useful birds, game and fish, (2) aiding in protection of wildlife, (3) aiding in restoration of wildlife.--Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader.

* * * * *

A woodland is a poor pasture. In southern Minnesota about 7 acres of woodland is equivalent to one acre of improved pastureland. In northern Minnesota, the ratio is even higher--17 acres of forest land are necessary to yield forage equal to one acre of improved pasture. -- Parker Anderson, extension forester.

* * * * *

Don't let the small size of a 22 rifle fool you. When testing your marksmanship on those pesky gophers, remember that this gun can kill human beings as well as rodents. Handle it as carefully as you would a larger gun. -- Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 30 1953

To all counties
For publication week of
April 6 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Garbage Question--- Information on how raw garbage spreads livestock ailments is contained in the leaflet, "Raw Garbage Spreads Animal Diseases." A free copy may be obtained from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington 25, D.C.

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Worms--"Wire and Cut"--- Two publications which _____ county farm families and gardeners may find useful during the coming growing season are Extension Folder 170, "How to Control Wireworms," and Extension Folder 171, "How to Control Cutworms," both by A.A. Granovsky. Either one or both may be obtained from the county extension office at _____ or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

* * * * *

It's on the Tag--- Don't confuse the terms "select" and "certified" on tags fixed to seed potato bags, warns O.C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Potatoes labeled as "select seed" are not certified. Certified seed potatoes carry a tag indicating certification, grade, grower and variety. They are your best bet for a good crop this year.

* * * * *

Peeling Paint Poisonous--- Every year, Minnesota farmers lose livestock as the result of lead poisoning, warns H.G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. If it contains lead, paint peeling off buildings or fences is just as poisonous to livestock as wet paint. Keep the animals away from it until the loose paint has been removed and disposed of. If the paint has already been eaten, call a veterinarian immediately.

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Stop! -- When milk ceases to flow, remove teat cups from cows at once, as the vacuum then extends to the inside of the teat, suggests Dr. I.A. Schipper, University of Minnesota veterinarian. Continued milking will injure the sensitive tissue lining the teat and lower portions of the udder. Then conditions are right for the invasion of organisms causing mastitis.

TIMELY TIPS FOR APRIL 18

Footrot seldom occurs in cattle when the barnyard and pasture are dry. It does occur, however, when the premises are contaminated by persistent cases.--J.H. Sautter.

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Corn looks like a good crop for 1953. It gives a big yield of feed per acre. With support at 90 per cent of parity, prices will be favorable. -- S.A. Engene.

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Good pasture is the best natural feed for dairy cows. With grass seeds cheaper, this should be a good year to seed down land for improved future pastures. -- Ralph Wayne.

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Day-old goslings can now be obtained from a number of different hatcheries in Minnesota and adjoining states. Geese can be raised very cheaply if luxuriant green pasturage is available to them throughout the entire growing season. -- T.H. Canfield.

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The wet springs isn't a good time to set posts in dug holes. It's difficult either to hand- or power-dig the holes. It's hard to remove the digger from the wet soil and doubly hard to loosen the attached soil. It's also hard properly to tamp the wet soil around the set post. -- J.R. Neetzel.

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Separate the dirty eggs from the clean ones while gathering, and if you must use dirty eggs use as many of them at home as possible, or sell to outlets which put them into direct market channels, not into storage. Washed eggs keep poorly in storage, and economic loss from spoilage is eventually reflected back to the *producer* consumer through lower prices and lower consumption. -- Milo Swanson.

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Until they can be turned on pasture, cows due to calve which are deficient in vitamin A or carotene as the result of dry pastures last fall and poor quality hay this past winter should be fed the leafiest hay or silage available. -- T.W. Gullickson.

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Beef cattle and sheep can get most of the protein they need from legume crops. Alfalfa in mixtures with grasses such as timothy and brome is well adapted to much of the livestock area of Minnesota. Red clover fits better in some parts of the state. -- E.F. Ferrin.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 30 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
April 6 and after

OPEN SEASON
FOR TRACTOR
MISHAPS DUE

"Open season" for tractor accidents is about due, _____ county farm families are warned.

More tractor fatalities occur during the spring and fall months than during the rest of the year, and May and September are the highest months, according to a report received by County Agricultural Agent _____ from Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Prickett referred to a study for the two years of 1949-50. There were 69 tractor fatalities included in the study. Seventeen out of the 69 were 14 years old and under. Eight children under four years of age were killed either riding or playing around tractors.

Other high age groups were: 15-24 years, 12 victims; 35-44, 13 victims; 55-64, 10 victims.

Tipping occurred in 40 of the 69 fatal tractor accidents. Thirty tipped sideways, nine tipped backward and one tipped forward.

Prickett made these suggestions for safe tractor operation, based on most frequent causes of fatalities:

Drive slowly enough to prevent tipping and keep tractor under control.

Keep children away from and off tractors. Don't permit extra riders.

Shut off and, if possible, cool off tractor before refuelling.

Hitch to drawbar, not above it, and clutch carefully.

See that tractor and equipment have lights after dark.

Obey warning signs on tractors and equipment on highways. Stop tractor before entering highway.

Train new operators--see that they are old enough to do a man's work and are physically fit for the job.

Be alert and on the seat when operating a tractor.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 30 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

TIPS FOR
BUYING SHEARS

When buying scissors or shears for home sewing this spring, it's wise to consider the type that will give best service for your needs, Home Agent _____ says.

Scissors are small cutting tools with sharp points for snipping threads and clipping materials to the corners. The handles of scissors are straight, not bent, and for efficient use blades should be sharp to the very tips.

On the other hand, she says, shears are at least six inches long and one handle is larger than the other to allow room for movement as you cut.

Eves Whitfield, University of Minnesota extension clothing specialist, cautions that the material going into scissors and shears makes a difference in their cutting ability. She says that forged steel is an excellent choice for either and is strong enough to give a good cutting edge.

Whether you are right or left-handed may also make a difference in shears you buy. Miss Whitfield explains that the sharper tapering, more pointed blade should be beneath the fabric as it is cut. Right-handed shears have the handles shaped to fit the right thumb and fingers.

Left-handed persons apply incorrect pressure on such shears, and they may dull the blades. These persons may find it difficult to find shears for themselves, but many manufacturers make at least one model and dealers who do not carry left-handed shears should be able to order them.

Another consideration when buying shears is whether to buy them with a straight or a bent handle. The bent-handle type leaves the material flat on the table and makes for more accurate work. For homemakers who do a great deal of home sewing or work on heavy fabrics the bent-handle shears are best. They allow the user to cut long, even strokes without fatigue.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 30 1953

A U. of M. AG & HOME RESEARCH story

To all counties
For publication week of April 6 and
after

NARROW-SPACED ROWS UP SOYBEAN YIELDS

Soybean yields can be increased by narrowing the space between rows to 18-20 inches instead of the usual 40-42 inches.

County Agricultural Agent _____ this week (today) reported this conclusion from research by University of Minnesota agronomists during the past three years. Whether a shift to the narrower spacing would be practical and profitable for individual farmers, however, depends on equipment available, farm conditions and the soybean market, said the county agent.

In the University experiments at the University's Waseca, Rosemount and Morris experiment stations, spacings of 18, 24, 30, 36 and 42 inches were tried. According to J.W. Lambert, associate professor of agronomy, the plots with the narrowest-spaced rows outyielded the widest-spaced by about 4 bushels per acre at Rosemount and $6\frac{1}{2}$ bushels at Waseca.

These are average figures for two varieties--Ottawa Mandarin, a relatively early, short-growing variety, and Blackhawk, a later, tall-growing variety. Other spacings were intermediate in yield. The three-year average at Morris, where only Ottawa Mandarin was used, was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels greater yield for the 18-inch than for the 42-inch spacing.

In 1950, the planting rate for all spacings was on the basis of 60 pounds per acre of medium-weight beans (about 15 grams per 100 seeds) which germinated 100 per cent. In 1951 and 1952, the rate was 90 pounds for the 18-inch spacings, 82.5 for the 24-inch, 75 for the 30-inch, 67.5 for the 36-inch and 60 for the 42-inch. Seeds of medium size and high germination were used.

The Minnesota agronomists found that row spacing did not greatly affect characteristics other than yield. In some instances, there was slightly more lodging with the wider spacings because of thick stands within the rows.

(more)

P. 2 -- Narrow-spaced rows, etc.

Reduced space between rows, of course, means more rows per acre, which raises the question of seed rate. The Minnesota tests did not show significant differences in yield for rates of 60, 75, 90 and 105 pounds of seed per acre for 18-inch spacings or for 45, 60 and 75 pounds for 42-inch rows. However, Dr. Lambert believes that it might be wise to increase seeding rates per acre somewhat for the narrower spacings in order to obtain good minimum stand within the row.

His recommendations are: about 60 pounds of medium-sized, high-germination seed in 40 or 42-inch rows and 90 pounds of such seed in 18 or 20-inch rows, with intermediate rates for intermediate spacings.

The experiments were confined to cultivatable rows because of the difficulty of controlling weeds in solid plantings.

Where sugar beet planting and cultivating equipment is available, the narrow spacings are easy to use, Dr. Lambert pointed out. And some growers have modified ordinary grain drills to make the narrow spacing possible. In such instances, however, a difficulty is that many farmers are equipped to cultivate only the wide spacing commonly used for corn. Special planting and cultivating equipment for narrow spacings has been developed by some of the machinery companies. Whether it will pay farmers to buy this machinery depends on such things as general fertility of the farm, acreage of soybeans, other uses for the equipment and price of soybeans.

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HOW TO CARE FOR EASTER FLOWERS AND PLANTS

Easter flowers and plants will keep their freshness and beauty longer in the home if a few precautions are followed in caring for them, a floriculturist at the University of Minnesota said today.

According to Richard Widmer, University floriculturist, warm water of 100°F. will help keep cut flowers fresh if they are not in water when delivered. Placing the stems in shallow, warm water for a few hours after delivery will force the air bubbles out of the stems and allow the flowers to get all the water necessary to keep them fresh. This process is especially helpful in reviving occasional roses which may bend or wilt just below the flower, Widmer said.

If iris tend to wilt prematurely, puncture the thickened green stem immediately below the flower with a hat pin.

All the attractive Easter cut flowers including tulips, daffodils, carnations, snapdragons and stocks will last longer if kept cool at night and away from radiators and drafts. Cutting the stems of carnations and snapdragons daily and placing them in fresh water is also helpful, unless the water contains a commercial cut-flower food.

Widmer gives this advice on purchase and care of Easter plants:

Such potted plants as Easter lilies, azaleas, tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, roses and African violets will last longer if purchased with some buds as well as open flowers, Widmer said. All but the African violets like bright light, preferably sunlight, low night temperatures and a moist soil. If the bulbs are to be planted in the garden later, keep the plants in a bright location until the foliage yellows.

Hydrangeas should be purchased in full bloom, since the unripe flowers seldom develop full color in the home. Place hydrangeas in bright light and keep the soil moist. Avoid standing the pot in a saucer of water when the soil is moist.

Cinerarias and calceolarias should be kept at 50°F. at night. A moist soil is desirable but overwatering causes the stem to rot at the ground line.

Gardenia plants thrive best in a sunny location, a 60°F. night temperature and a moist soil.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 31 1953

SPECIAL to Extension Review

Immediate Release

Renville County Lamb Project Brings...
THAT GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELING

Of all the compensations that come from agricultural extension work, it's hard to beat the feeling that one gets from seeing his educational efforts with youth bear fruit.

That's the feeling that Frank Svoboda, agricultural agent in Minnesota's Renville county, might well be experiencing these days. Minnesota state staffers are pointing with pride to the record that has been compiled in nine years of the 4-H and FFA western lamb project under his leadership. Frank, incidentally, is a real veteran of extension work. He has been agricultural agent in Renville county since March, 1927. Before that he served a couple of years in North Dakota.

Records show that the lamb project members in Renville county have done a better job of feeding their lambs each of the nine years. Death losses this year were the lowest, and gains were the highest. The percentage of prime lambs was high.

Perhaps most important of all, the project again this year was a source of valuable lessons in lamb feeding and handling. Svoboda didn't neglect to drive home these lessons in his report to the project members.

The members' records show, he pointed out, that there is no substitute for feeding and care. Vaccination for over-eating is helpful but not a cure-all. Starting the lambs on feed gradually, watching results closely and then increasing or decreasing the feed in keeping with the animals' response and performance in the feedlot was found on the basis of the best records in the project to be the only dependable method of handling the lambs.

Specifically, the results of the year's work show:

Three lots which were self-fed chopped alfalfa-grain placed close to the top. This method is good insurance against over-eating, as the grain in the mixture is

(more)

increased gradually. One of these lots used corn-screenings for the grain in the mixture, reducing the cost nearly 50 per cent. A member who tried feeding corn-screenings alone did not do so well.

Another member fed ground corn alone as the grain. Gains by his lambs were pretty good, but the added cost of grinding did not justify itself on the basis of final results.

In counseling the young feeders, Svoboda was careful not to omit mentioning some of their shortcomings. Either too much speed or too much delay in getting the lambs on feed could and did cause setbacks on the road to turning out good market animals. The result of rushing the job was foundered, sick or scouring lambs, which lost valuable time in the feeding period. Lots which were started too slowly showed the effects of being kept on short feed too long, when they could have utilized more.

The young feeders' experiences showed, too, that pouring grain in the bunks and good alfalfa hay in the racks at the same time may not be a paying practice. A sheep is well designed to handle roughage, and sometimes it will eat hay in preference to grain, Svoboda noted. The animal may, for example, fill up on the hay and neglect the grain. The more alert among these young feeders dodged this hazard by feeding grain alone in the morning and feeding the hay in the afternoon.

Tied in with this aspect of feeding was a lesson-learned-by-doing on the subject ^{of} feed bunk space. The project members could see that even if the grain was sufficient, the lambs crowded out at the initial stand didn't return when room became available to eat the nosed-over grain. And the smaller and weaker lambs were always crowded out when feed bunk space wasn't adequate. The result was that they dropped farther and farther behind the larger and more vigorous animals, making it difficult to end the feeding period with pens of uniform finish.

Comparisons between members demonstrated the fact that lambs don't like dirty grain, hay or water. The best feeders in the project kept feed bunks clear of the

ground to avoid having the feed trampled and they cleaned troughs and water containers daily.

In his summary of the year's work, the Renville agricultural agent counseled the youngsters to get acquainted with their lambs, to handle them gently, speak to them softly and avoid frightening them in any way. "A contented, happy lamb will fatten more easily than a wild one," was the motto he urged them to keep in mind.

County Agent Svoboda reports that he received "wonderful co-operation" from vocational agriculture teachers and businessmen of the county. The 54 exhibitors, a record number for the annual show held in January in connection with the project, showed ~~1032~~¹⁰²³ lambs. Of the 1036 lambs which the members started only 13, or 1.25 per cent, died.

The 1023 lambs exhibited included 883, or 86.34 per cent, grading AA. Lambs grading A totaled 112, or 10.85 per cent.

The lambs averaged 64.2 pounds at the start of the project. They were fed an average of 109 days, with an average weight per lamb at sale date of 102.4 pounds. This meant that the average daily gain per lamb was .339 pound and the average feed cost per pound of gain 155. They sold at an average price of \$22.88 per cwt.

Pens of lambs grossed \$22,094.05 and individual lambs grossed \$2757.91. Total feed cost for all lambs was \$5925.93, and total purchase price of the lambs amounted to \$18,217.76. Total cost of lambs and feed was \$24,143.69, with the cost of lambs and feed averaging \$23.60 per head. The lambs sold at an average price of \$24.29 per head, giving an average profit above feed per lamb of .60 on a declining January market.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 31, 1953

Immediate Release

TREE PLANTING ACTIVITIES STIMULATED

Tree planting activities in Minnesota will be greatly stepped up as a result of the efforts of conservation-minded Minnesota bankers.

Already this spring, county associations of bankers have purchased 23 tree planting machines for use in 24 counties, according to Marvin Smith and Parker Anderson, Extension Foresters at University Farm.

The bankers are presenting these machines to the counties through local county agents to be used in large-scale tree planting activities. A mechanical tree planting machine will plant up to 10,000 tree seedlings a day, while by hand a man will do well to plant 500.

The purchase of the mechanical planters has come as a result of the efforts the "Keep Minnesota Green" subcommittee of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, headed by A.G. Sirek, New Prague. The subcommittee has been working with local county agents and Soil Conservation Service representatives and the University of Minnesota.

One of the highlights of the bankers' efforts will be "Treeville" scheduled to take place Saturday, April 25, on the Pat Knox farm, six miles east of Shakopee on Highway 101. Some 24,000 trees are expected to ^{be} planted in this demonstration. Senator Edward Thye and Governor C. Elmer Anderson are among the speakers obtained to appear on the program.

Mechanical tree planters have been purchased for use in the following counties: Kittson, Roseau, Marshall, Lake of the Woods, Kanabec, Fillmore, Freeborn, Lac qui Parle, Le Sueur, Mc Leod, Mille Lacs, Nicollet, Pine, Polk, Rock, St. Louis, Scott, Sibley, Steele, Swift, Traverse, Yellow Medicine, Waseca, and Winona.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 1 1953

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

(These shorts are intended as fillers for your radio programs or your newspaper columns. Or adjust them for news stories.)

In this issue:

Portable Sewing Center
Good Fit for Economy
Texture Featured in Wools
Feminine Crepes

Firm, Close Weave for Slip Covers
Good Design in Slip Covers
Beefsteak for the Broiler
How to Broil Steak

Portable Sewing Center

A convenient sewing center can speed the mending and making of clothes just as a well arranged kitchen makes for efficient cooking. Too often sewing is the most disorganized home job because supplies and equipment are kept all over the house.

Home management and clothing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture suggest a simple, compact, portable U-shaped center for homes--one which can be located in any room where the housewife prefers to sew. The sewing machine takes the center of the U, with a surface for laying out and cutting fabric on the right and a surface for pressing on the left. Underneath these working surfaces sewing supplies may be kept in convenient drawers. In the middle sits the seamstress with everything she needs within easy reach. A convenient chair for her is an armless swivel office chair, on easy rolling casters so she can turn from one part of her sewing job to the next without getting up.

For the cutting center on the right, some homemakers use a flat-top desk, or even an old refinished washstand. For the pressing, a low, sit-down board is best, or a little cabinet with a padded top or even a small sleeve board on a cabinet is satisfactory.

With such a simple set-up, Dad's shirt or Junior's jeans can be mended in a jiffy, without running all over the house for scattered supplies.

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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, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

CLOTHINGGood Fit for Economy

How well that spring suit or coat fits is very important in making a good buy. Even if the style, fabric, color and price are right for you, it pays to think twice before investing in a garment that doesn't fit well. Good fit has much to do with appearance, how well the garment wears and how comfortable it is.

Walk, sit and move your arms when trying on a suit or coat. Sitting and walking are especially important in trying on this spring's slim skirts. The skirt may look well when standing but may not fit comfortably in action.

* * * * *

Texture Featured in Wools

Wools must be touched to be appreciated this spring. There are many unusual textures. For example, silk is used to give a sleek touch and an interesting mixture effect to both a worsted dress weight material and a suiting. Some worsted suitings are woven with a fine rib resembling tucking. A different type of surface interest is a "treebark" effect in a coating. The "alpaca look" is a big spring fashion, in the polished depth of the navy family or in neutral mixtures. There's also a return to an interest in worsteds with a gabardine character.

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Feminine Crepes

The soft, feminine look and the soft crepe dress are important in the spring fashion picture. If you plan to sew a crepe dress, there are certain points to remember in choosing your pattern. Keep in mind that rayon crepes are perfect for dresses with intricate detailing, pleats, tucks and other elements of fine design. Softly draped styles or dresses with gentle fullness are a good choice and may be worn for a variety of occasions, depending upon your use of accessories.

HOME FURNISHINGSFirm, Close Weave for Slip Covers

A slip cover for one of your chairs or the davenport will brighten up your home this spring. When you select the material for a slip cover, Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says you should ask yourself these questions: 1) Is the material itself suitable for slip-covering purposes, and 2) Will the color and pattern be right in the room?

You can make your selection from either drapery or dress goods counters, although drapery fabrics sometimes cut to better advantage. Cotton materials are a good first choice because of their informal character and because they launder well. Of course rayon, wool, nylon, linen and mixed fabrics offer wide possibilities also.

When you select your fabric, remember that loose weaves let dust sift through and are likely to snag. Loops and long surface yarns woven in to form patterns are likely to catch and pull on bottoms.

Be sure to look for labels regarding shrinkage. If there is no shrinkage label, the material should be shrunk before making up the slip cover.

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Good Design in Slip Covers

The colors and design of your slip covers must live with your walls, curtains, floor coverings and furniture in a room, so be sure they harmonize.

Here are some tips from Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, on choosing slip cover materials for good design:

- . Where there is much pattern in the rug or wallpaper of the room, select plain or textured fabrics for slip covers.
- . One pattern for both draperies and slip covers is better than two or more different designs.
- . Large floral designs are difficult to work with and require more yardage.
- . Stripes and plaids make good design accents, but broken and irregular plaids and stripes of unequal width and color value are easier to look at than bold, regular types.
- . Small, gay-colored all-over geometrical patterns are good selections.
- . If this is your first slip cover, select plain material or a small woven design.

FOODBeefsteak for the Broiler

Now that steak dinners have returned to family menus because of the abundance of beef, homemakers are asking what cuts will broil the best.

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota, says that the better grades of tenderloin, sirloin, T-bone, rib or club steaks - all cuts from the more tender muscles of the side of beef - are all suited to broiling. These cuts may be broiled whether they are from beef of U. S. Grade Choice or U. S. Grade Good, both of which are in heavy supply. U. S. Grade Choice will contain somewhat more fat and be more tender and juicy when broiled, but U. S. Grade Good with more lean may be a more economical buy.

When buying steak for tenderness, look for fine-textured lean, well marbled with fat. Also look for red, porous bones--signs indicating that the steak has come from young, well-fed beef animals.

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How to Broil Steak

Broiling is an ideal way to cook tender beefsteaks. It gives an especially fine flavor to tender meat containing enough fat to prevent dryness in cooking.

For home broiling, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota suggest a steak 1 to 2 inches thick. Slash the fat at the edges of the meat to prevent its curling as it cooks. Preheat the broiler and grease the broiler rack lightly to keep meat from sticking to it.

Generally the rule is to have the top of the meat 2 inches from the heat if you want the steak rare, or 3 inches if it is to be well done. Thick steaks should be placed farther from the heat than thin steaks because they need slower cooking.

Broil steak until the top side is browned to your liking, season, then turn on the other side. Browning the other side may take less time because the meat is hot by the time it is turned. If a fork is used to turn the steak, stick it into the fat, not the lean, to save juices from running out or turn with tongs.

Here is an approximate timetable as a guide to follow:

For steak 1-inch thick: Rare, total time about 10 minutes--or 5 minutes for each side; medium, about 15 minutes; well done, about 20 to 25 minutes. For steak $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick: Rare, about 15 minutes; medium, about 20 minutes; well done, 25 to 30 minutes. For steak 2 inches thick: Rare, about 25 minutes; medium, about 35 minutes; well done, about 45 to 50 minutes.

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Many cows will milk in $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes by machine, and with few exceptions $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes will be the longest time required. Injury to udder can be avoided if the machine operates only while the milk flows freely, says W.E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

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To milk the rest of the herd rapidly and with few delays, shift cows that let their milk slowly to the end of the line and milk them last.

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To speed up hand milking, begin one minute before milking to stimulate the cow by some means such as washing the udder.

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About half of all farm fires are caused by structural defects in buildings.

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Combustible rubbish--old newspapers, magazines, discarded furniture, broken boxes and similar material--is a prime target of any spring clean-up.

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Keep farm machinery clean. Dirty or defective machinery can shoot off sparks to start fires.

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Don't look to feeds as the cause or cure of mastitis. High protein rations don't cause mastitis, nor do high vitamin or mineral rations prevent or cure mastitis, says I.A. Schipper, research fellow in Veterinary Medicine.

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Roughage feeds--hay, silage and pasturage--should be used to the utmost in feeding all dairy animals. The better the quality of the roughage, the more the animals will eat and the less grain they will require, says the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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Improper management--poor milking methods, injury, dampness and cold drafts--provide conditions which produce mastitis in dairy cows.

University Farm Homemaking Shorts

Beef, broilers and fryers, turkey, fish, cheddar and cottage cheese and non-fat dry milk solids are among the plentiful protein foods for April.

* * * * *

The average American is eating about 12 per cent more pounds of food but about the same number of calories as before the war. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, we are eating more livestock products, citrus fruits, tomatoes and leafy green and yellow vegetables.

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Kneading baking powder biscuits for about 20 seconds will distribute the ingredients evenly as well as develop flakiness, say University of Minnesota foods specialists. Or, instead of kneading, roll out the dough, fold over and re-roll.

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Package mixes are likely to save more time if many ingredients are included in the package than if several must be added by the homemaker. Individuals who can measure out ingredients quickly will not save as much time by using package mixes as those who work more slowly.

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Keep the heels of shoes squared up. Heels run down on one side put undue strain on both the shoes and the body.

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More than 12,000 Minnesota women are assisting in the extension home program by serving as leaders or as township chairmen.

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Nearly 49,000 Minnesota homemakers are among three million women throughout the country who are taking an active part in a nationwide home economics educational program, known in Minnesota as the extension home program and in some states as home demonstration work.

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Sixty-three Minnesota counties now have the services of a home agent.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 2, 1953

Immediate Release

4-H TALENT CONTEST ANNOUNCED

Minnesota 4-H members will again be given an opportunity to take part in a statewide 4-H Search for Talent contest, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

For the fourth successive year the contest is being sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, in cooperation with Cargill, Inc. Awards will be offered by the Minneapolis grain firm to county, district and state champions.

County contests must be completed before May 15. This year's rules specify that the talent number must be limited to six people or less.

Five district contests have been scheduled for June and July. District winners will compete for the Minnesota championship when the final contest is held during the State Fair.

A-9310-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 2, 1953

Immediate Release

MINNESOTANS INVITED TO KANSAS CITY MEETING

Minnesotans were invited today to attend the Midwest Conference on Rural Life and Education in Kansas City, Mo., April 12-14.

The invitation came from Milo J. Peterson, head of the agricultural education department at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Peterson and Justin Swenson, superintendent of schools at Pipestone, are Minnesota representatives on the planning committee for the conference.

Anyone concerned with the improvement of rural life and education is invited to attend, according to Dr. Peterson. Theme of the conference is "Teamwork for Better Schools."

The affair is sponsored jointly by the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association, the American Association of School Administrators and the National Council of Chief State School Officers.

A-9311-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 2, 1953

Immediate Release

CABBAGE, TOMATO JUICE PLENTIFUL

Fresh spring cabbage and canned tomato juice are headliners on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful foods list for April, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Many extra acres were planted to cabbage in several southern states this winter. Crisp green heads in abundance are rolling to market from Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, as well as from California and northern Florida.

Grocery shelves will be well stocked with tomato juice, which is of high quality and reasonably priced.

April markets will also offer plenty of variety for main dish platters. There will be an abundance of beef, tender young chickens for broiling or frying, turkeys, frozen fish fillets and eggs.

Potatoes are back on the plentiful list for April. They include both the old crop potatoes, such as the "bakers" and "new crop" potatoes, favorites for boiling in their jackets.

Good buys for meatless main dishes include dry limas and pea beans, peanuts and peanut butter.

Fruits to feature for April meals are oranges and grapefruit as well as the raisins that continue in such plenty. Supplies of fresh oranges and grapefruit will be very large, as will the processed products. The huge orange crop accounts for the abundance of fresh oranges at reasonable prices. Grapefruit production has been lower than last year, but more of the fresh fruit is coming to market because there has been less demand for it for processing.

Again in April many dairy products will be in heavy supply--butter, cheddar cheese, cottage cheese, nonfat dry milk and buttermilk.

The abundance and variety of fats and oils also continue. Plenty of lard, vegetable shortening, and salad oils are due on markets during the month.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 2, 1953

Immediate Release

DOME CLUB TO VISIT ST. PAUL CAMPUS

A special program for members of the Dome Club, composed of wives of members of the State Legislature, will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Thursday, April 9.

The program, being arranged by the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, will begin at 10:45 a.m. in room 203, Home Economics building. The club members will be welcomed to the campus by Dr. Harold Macy, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture. Presiding at this session will be Dr. Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics.

Also included in the morning session will be a tour of the home economics building, including the foods, home economics education, nutrition and related arts sections.

During a noon luncheon program in the party dining room of the campus cafeteria building, Dr. E.C. Stakman, head of the plant pathology department, will speak on the world food supply. Presiding at this session will be Dr. H.J. Sloan, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

The club members will meet during the afternoon, beginning at 1:30 p.m., in the auditorium of Green hall, forestry building. They will hear a talk by Dr. F.H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry. He will explain the work of the School of Forestry.

The afternoon program will also include a talk by Dr. Fred Smith, professor of agricultural biochemistry. He will discuss "Biochemistry in the Service of Man." Professor W.H. Alderman, head of the horticulture department, and R.A. Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture, will speak on ornamental horticulture.

A-9313-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 2, 1953

Immediate Release

OUTSTANDING FARMER-SPORTSMEN HONORED

Four farmers today (April 3) were named Minnesota's outstanding farmer-sportsmen for 1953.

They are Matt Matson, Gheen, northeast district; Andrew T. Anderson, St. Vincent, northwest district; Harold Searles, Byron, southeast district; and Edward Nelson, Worthington, southwest district. They will be honored Sunday afternoon, April 12, at the Northwest Sports, Travel and Boat Show, Minneapolis.

The winners were selected for their outstanding leadership in soil and wildlife conservation. Their local county agents C.J. Campbell, Kittson county; Harold Aase, N. St. Louis county; Ray Aune, Olmsted county; and Ross Huntsinger, Nobles county will also be honored.

Honorable mention was given the following: northeast--Chris Nelson, Barnum; Fred Fyhr, Hinckley; Paul Strand, Lindstrom; northwest--Hilmer Peterson, Brandon; Elvin Arvidson, Eagle Bend; Elvin Hedlund, Roseau; southeast--Bernard Kolshorn, Red Wing; Phillip Hamilton, Maple Plain; Donald Talbert, St. Cloud; southwest--Alfred Sieburg, Jackson; Hans Tjosaas, Benson; William Kunze, Sleepy Eye.

Matson has been active in sports circles for 40 years. Both he and his wife are avid sportsmen. He follows good soil conservation practices on his farm and maintains deer feeding areas. He has been an officer of several local and regional sports groups.

Anderson farms 2,000 acres near St. Vincent. He was ^{one} of the first farmers in the county to plant field windbreaks. Recently he constructed six ponds for game on his farm. He feeds game in winter, and he has been active in farm groups and 4-H leadership work.

Searles has been a leader in the Upper Zumbro Soil Conservation district, a 4-H club leader, and a supporter of sportsmen groups. He has 97 acres of his 150-acre farm in strips and has 1.5 miles of terraces.

Nelson has been an officer in both the Worthington and county sportsmen leagues. He was the main promoter of a campaign to purchase a tract of land on Lake Ocheda for use of sportsmen. He follows good conservation practices on his farm, and has been active in 4-H club work and other farm groups.

A-93;4-hbs

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 6 1953

To all counties
For publication week of
April 13 and after

PLANT TREES EARLY,
U. FORESTERS URGE

If you are planting trees this spring, get the job done as early as field conditions and availability of stock permit, suggest Parker Anderson and Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension foresters.

They point out that long range weather forecasts warn of warmer and dryer weather than usual for May in the Upper Midwest this year. If this should be true--and the trend of last summer and fall would indicate that drier weather is in prospect--survival of plantings could be reduced seriously unless extra care is taken to do a good, early job of planting, the foresters say.

They emphasize that the planting should be done early enough to get the benefit of moisture from melting snow and spring rains.

Condition of tree planting stock, as affected by the manner of handling prior to planting, also influences survival of new plantings. Planting promptly after receipt of trees is recommended. But, if circumstances delay planting for a day or two, the trees should be "heeled in".

"Heeling-in" can be done by taking the trees out of the bundle and putting them in a v-shaped trench in the ground and then covering the roots with soil. Pick a cool, shady spot for the "heeling-in" and moisten the soil thoroughly.

When you take the trees out of the trench for planting, carry them in a pail of muddy water to keep the roots from drying out. Plant trees at their original depth. This can be determined by noting the "dirt ring" on the tree. Tamp the dirt firmly around the roots to exclude air.

Anderson and Smith also point out that timely and careful cultivation is often the key to survival of young trees hit by late spring and summer drouth. Shallow cultivation done often enough to maintain friable dirt mulch is recommended for maximum moisture conservation.

Give the trees fair treatment, and you will be well repaid by better survival and a rate of growth that often will be double that of neglected trees, say the University foresters.

See your county agent for additional information on tree planting.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 6 1953

To all counties
For publication week of
April 13 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Better than Washing... Better than washing, produce as high a percentage of naturally clean eggs as possible, urges Milo Swanson, assistant professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota. This can be done by using dry litter in an insulated and ventilated house, confining the flock, screening off dropping pits, using one nest to every 4-5 hens, darkened and with deep nest litter, and gathering frequently--three times daily.

* * * * *

They Need Carotene... Some dairy cows have been showing vitamin A deficiency. T. W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota, says that this is probably due to the fact that pastures were rather dry last fall and therefore cows went into the winter without their usual reserve of carotene or vitamin A. In many cases the hay fed this past winter was poor as a source of vitamin A, too. Until they can be turned onto good pasture, he suggests cows due to calve be fed the greenest and leafiest hay or silage available.

* * * * *

Grow Protein... Protein is the most expensive of nutrients in purchased live-stock feeds. E. F. Ferrin, animal husbandry chief at the University of Minnesota, believes that farmers must raise more of their protein feed needs, and he sees legume crops as their big opportunity. Alfalfa in mixtures with grasses such as timothy and brome is well adapted to much of the Minnesota livestock area. Red clover fits in better in other parts of the state. Beef cattle and sheep can get most of the protein they need from legume crops.

* * * * *

Fresh Supply... Newly revised and reprinted University of Minnesota agricultural publications which may be obtained from the county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul, include: Extension Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops"; Extension Pamphlet 184, "Fruit Spray Schedules"; Extension Folder 119, "Faster Milking"; and Miscellaneous Report 17, "Maturity Ratings of Corn Hybrids".

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 6 1953

To all counties
ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENT

4-H ALUMNI TO
BE RECOGNIZED

Two former 4-H members from _____ county whose accomplishments exemplify effective community leadership, service to 4-H club work and success in their chosen careers will be honored in 1953 through the National 4-H Alumni Recognition Awards Program, County (Club) Agent _____ announces.

In announcing the new program, which is being initiated this year, Guy L. Noble, director of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, said that award certificates will be given to the two former 4-H'ers selected for recognition in each county. An alumni plaque of honor will be given to the state winner. Four men and four women chosen for national honors will each be given a gold key and an all-expense trip to the annual 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

Candidates may be recommended to county extension agents by local leaders, 4-H members or other interested individuals. Many 4-H alumni in _____ county, for example, are successful farmers and homemakers. Others are leaders in business, government or civic affairs. Scores of 4-H graduates serve as volunteer club leaders or have made 4-H a continuing part of their adult life in some equally important way. A nominee for alumni recognition might be any of these, or someone who has broadened public understanding and support of 4-H work through contacts with farm organizations, civic groups or legislative bodies.

_____ points out that many leading citizens in all walks of life came up from the ranks of 4-H. They include agricultural leaders, public officials, business men, publishers, clergymen and others. More than 15 million adults in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico are 4-H club alumni.

Complete information concerning the program may be obtained from the county extension office.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 6 1953

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENT

PRESS AS YOU
SEW FOR EXPERT
TAILORING JOB

For an expert tailoring job, press as you sew.

That's the advice Home Agent _____ gives to _____ county women who are doing their spring sewing. She says that this important rule of tailoring will often mean the difference between a professional or a homemade looking garment.

Press as you go along because no section can be properly pressed after the next step in sewing has been done, she cautions.

Miss (Mrs.) _____ passes along these pressing tips from extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota:

. Include in your list of equipment for pressing: an ironing board, a sleeve board, an iron, a tailor's ham, one light-weight and one heavier pressing cloth and strips of cardboard.

. Test on a scrap of material the amount of moisture needed to give a finished look after pressing. Some fabrics may need a good deal of steam while others require none at all.

. Whenever possible, press along the straight of the grain to avoid stretching. Press all curved surfaces on the tailor's ham. Sleeves are best when pressed on the sleeve board, but if you don't have one, use a tightly rolled magazine.

. To press darts without leaving edge marks, slit a piece of cardboard and slide it under the dart before pressing. Also, place strips of cardboard underneath the edges of straight seams to avoid a marked surface.

. To make sure a seam is absolutely flat, first press one side and then the other. Facing seams, especially, need this treatment in order to insure a clear-cut edge.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 6 1953

To all counties
For publications week of
April 13 and after

POULTRY FEEDING,
MANAGEMENT TIPS
GIVEN BY AG AGENT

With new baby chicks on the farm and another poultry-growing season under way, County Agricultural Agent _____ offered tips this week on how to increase farm income by better feeding and management of chickens this year and succeeding years.

First of all, he said, the poultryman receives best prices for the kind of eggs consumers want.

Better egg flavor and uniform yolk color are controlled by confining hens and feeding a uniform ration.

Stronger shells will result from a ration including enough calcium, manganese and vitamin D. Bronchitis or Newcastle disease often result in weak and rough shells and poor interior quality--so it pays to keep hens healthy.

Right-size eggs result from feeding a complete ration. A poor ration will often cause small eggs, which sell for less.

Every 100 hens should have either two 6-foot or, with free-choice feeding, three 6-foot troughs. A good standard formula mash should be kept before the hens and the grain fed as needed for the type of mash used.

Water is probably the most important single ingredient in a hen's diet. It should be kept fresh and available at all times.

A well-insulated, well-ventilated house stays dry, and built-up litter will save labor and remain clean and dry with only occasional stirring. Community nests reduce the work of gathering eggs.

Consumers want eggs, not chicks, so if the male birds are kept in hatching flocks, they should be removed at the end of the hatching season. Tests show that an infertile egg held at 100 degrees remains edible for about 17 days, while a fertile egg remains edible about three days.

Additional information on this subject is contained in Extension Folder 80, "More Money for Eggs," by W. H. Dankers and Gora Cooke, extension specialists in marketing and poultry, respectively, at the University of Minnesota. A copy may be obtained from the county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1953

Immediate Release

GOOD TIME TO PUT BEEF INTO HOME FREEZERS, LOCKERS

If you plan to buy a quarter of beef for your locker or home freezer, be sure to select sound, high-quality meat, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, advised today.

With beef lower priced than it has been in a long time, it is a good buy for freezing.

The beef on the market now is top quality of the year because so many of the cattle coming to market have been fattened on grain, according to extension animal husbandmen at the University. That gives consumers plenty of high-quality meat to choose from, whether they are purchasing for immediate use or for freezing.

Consumers who have lockers may want to buy a quarter of beef and have it processed to suit their individual preferences for the various cuts of meat. It should be packaged in quantities that can be cooked at one time for the family.

A hind quarter will yield largely steaks and roasts according to Mrs. Loomis. A front quarter, which is slightly cheaper will also give steaks and roasts, but more hamburger, short ribs, stew and soup meat.

Tests in the frozen foods laboratory at the University, show that beef will retain good quality for eight to 12 months when it is properly packaged and stored at 0°F in locker or home freezer. Ground meat, however, should not be stored more than four to six months.

A-9315-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1953

Immediate Release

RURAL YOUTH FROM INDIA TO MINNESOTA

Minnesota farm families will be host to 10 rural youth from India this spring and summer under a special phase of the International Farm Youth Exchange program, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Purpose of the exchange is to further world peace by promoting a better understanding between nations at the grass roots level.

Five of the 10 Indian exchangees will live, work and share experiences with farm families in Lincoln county from May 11 to July 28. The other five Indians will live with Steele and Pennington county farm families from August 3 to October 16, spending the first five weeks in Steele and the rest of the period in Pennington county.

Conducted with the cooperation in India of the Ford Foundation, this phase of the IFYE program calls for the Indian exchangees to work with rural village projects upon their return home.

Representing Minnesota in the outgoing part of the exchange will be Donald W. Kvasnicka, Pratt, Steele county, and James O. Pederson, Tyler, Lincoln county. Before they sail for India on August 21, both boys will have been host to some of the Indian exchangees.

Since the International Farm Youth Exchange program began in 1948, five rural youth from Minnesota have participated as delegates to other countries, while 32 Minnesota farm families have been host to 10 exchangees from other lands. Through this exchange at the grass roots level, many misconceptions have been cleared up and a better understanding of the problems and attitudes of rural people both at home and abroad has resulted, Harkness said.

The International Farm Youth Exchange is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service. No government funds are used to finance the actual exchanges. In Minnesota state contributions are being provided by the State Rural Youth Federation, the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation, the Kandiyohi county 4-H leaders' council, local 4-H and homemakers' groups and Land O'Lakes.

A-9316-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1953

Immediate Release

4-H CONSERVATION PROGRAMS APPROVED FOR STATE

Two national 4-H awards programs relating to conservation and beautification in rural areas have been approved by the state club office for member participation in 1953.

The programs are conducted under the direction of the Cooperative Extension Service. Awards donors are Firestone for the 4-H soil and water conservation program; and Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen for the beautification of home grounds project.

Incentives for outstanding records of achievement comprise medals of honor for county winners and 17-jewel watches to the state winners in both programs. In soil and water conservation, sectional winners are given all-expense trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November, and national winners receive \$300 college scholarships. There are no sectional awards in the beautification of home grounds program, but national winners receive trips to the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

Additional awards in soil and water conservation are a \$25 defense bond to the state winner in the junior division, and in the demonstration phase of the program the state winning individual demonstrator and the two members of the state winning team each receives a fountain pen and pencil set.

Achievement figures for 1952 show that 140,000 4-H boys and girls beautified their farmsteads, and 192,000 club members received training in soil and water conservation practices.

A-9317-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 7, 1953

Immediate Release

RECORD ATTENDANCE EXPECTED AT FFA CONVENTION

Members of Minnesota Future Farmers of America chapters are expected to hold their biggest state convention when they meet on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota May 3-5.

More than 1800 FFA delegates and members of judging teams will attend the 24th annual convention, according to W.J. Kortesmaki, state FFA executive secretary, and G.R. Cochran, state FFA adviser, both of St. Paul. The FFA is composed of boys studying vocational agriculture in high schools.

The 24th convention will be held, along with the 30th annual vocational agriculture short course, under the joint sponsorship of the Office of Short Courses of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture and the Minnesota Association of Future Farmers of America.

During the gathering, 190 members will receive the State Farmer degree, highest state FFA honor.

Other highlights will include the annual state parliamentary procedure contest. Judges for the contest will be: William Kluender, forestry and agricultural agent, Chicago and Northwestern Railway, St. Paul; Ralph Miller, associate professor of agriculture, University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, St. Paul; and Clinton Hess, assistant secretary, Minnesota Farmers Union, St. Paul.

The annual state FFA public speaking contest will also be held during the convention. Judges for this contest will be: Lyle Lamphere, director of public relations, Central Livestock Association, St. Paul; G.A. Larson, St. Paul Association of Commerce; Dr. Marjorie Thurston, associate professor of rhetoric, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 9, 1953

* * * * *
FOR P.M. RELEASE
FRIDAY, APRIL 10
* * * * *

MAGNUSON, ANDERSON NAMED TO STATE 4-H POSTS

Osgood Magnuson will become assistant state 4-H club leader, and Harold K. Anderson, Crow Wing county agricultural agent, will succeed him as district supervisor of 4-H club work in the Northwestern part of the state, effective May 1.

As assistant state club leader, Magnuson succeeds Norman Mindrum, who became executive director of the National 4-H Club Foundation, Washington, D.C., in January.

Magnuson became a 4-H club agent at University Farm in August, 1947. He was promoted to district supervisor of club work in September, 1949. Before joining the state staff, he served as agricultural agent in Chippewa county and assistant county agent in West Polk county.

Magnuson farmed with his father in Traverse county before entering agricultural extension work. He was active in club work for many years, both as a club member and as an adult club leader. He helped organize the Rural Youth group in Traverse county, serving as its first president.

Anderson became agricultural agent in Crow Wing county in November, 1950. There he has developed a strong 4-H club program. He had served briefly as assistant county agent in Pine county, after graduating with distinction in March, 1950, from the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Reared on a Wright county farm, Anderson was a 4-H club member for eight years. He served as club agent in Martin county during the summer of 1949.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 9, 1953

Immediate Release

DULUTH EXPERIMENT STATION HEAD TO RETIRE

The man who literally carved the University's Northeast Agricultural Experiment Station at Duluth out of the wilderness will retire June 30 after 40 years on the University Staff.

He is Mark Thompson, superintendent of the station since it was established 40 years ago.

Thompson was born on a farm near Winsted, Minnesota and studied agriculture at the University of Minnesota where he received his bachelor of science degree in 1911 and his master of science degree in 1912. He was the first recipient of the Shevlin fellowship in agriculture. After graduation he was employed by the United States Department of Agriculture and was sent to western Michigan to organize county agent work in that area.

He was called back to the University of Minnesota in 1913 to establish the Northeast Experiment Station. When he arrived there, the place was covered with balsam, fir trees, and birches so his first big project was land clearing.

By 1918 the farm had begun to develop well. Then came the big forest fire which wiped out everything. The entire Station was burned, and Thompson saved his wife and two children only by taking them underneath a bridge.

Thompson rebuilt through the years. Working with scientists from University Farm and on his own projects, he developed a broad experimental program. Today the Station includes nearly 300 acres of land and 15 well-kept buildings with attractive landscaping.

Experimental work under Mr. Thompson at the Station has included projects on the use of manure, improved crop varieties, potato variety and fertilizer testing. The Arrowhead rutabaga and the Arrowhead dwarf sunflower originated at the Duluth Station.

A man of boundless energy, more active than men half his age, Thompson has not limited his work entirely to the farm. His columns in "Stock and Dairy Farmer" and in the "Cooperative Builder" reach thousands of homes each week and he has a regular radio program every week.

He is a member of many honorary and professional groups including Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Alpha Zeta, and is a fellow in the American Society of Agronomy.

A-9319-hbs

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 9, 1953

Immediate Release

RESEARCH WINNING "BATTLE OF THE BUGS"

Wide application of research findings in "the battle of the bugs" has resulted in skyrocketing of Minnesota potato yields at the same time that acreage has been declining.

This was brought out today in a report on University of Minnesota insecticidal research by Dr. A.A. Granovsky, professor of entomology.

Greater use of improved insecticides, along with better disease control, resulted in a production of more than 12 million bushels of potatoes in 1952 on 68,000 acres, the smallest acreage since 1883. This gave the state its highest potato yield in history--an average of 180 bushels per acre.

In 1941, before DDT was used, Minnesota had 225,000 acres planted to potatoes, with an average yield of only 78 bushels per acre.

While other factors contributed to this increase in yield, Dr. Granovsky believes that control of insects has accounted for most of the gain.

Experiments in insecticidal control for potatoes have been conducted at the University since 1940. Minnesota became the first state, in 1943, to conduct research with DDT and other new insecticides.

This research showed that DDT not only controls most of the potato insects but that it prolongs the growth of potato vines and more than doubles yield per acre, according to Dr. Granovsky. The Minnesota Experiment Station developed a formula for control of potato insects which was released in March, 1944, and is now widely used throughout the U.S. and Canada.

Today, many insects of potatoes are almost completely controlled. Colorado potato beetles are now rare and no longer a problem when recommended insecticides are used. Leafhoppers and flea beetles can easily be controlled. While the problem of aphids is not completely solved, these insects can be reduced below economic importance, says Dr. Granovsky.

Until recent years, potato leafhoppers killed vines by the middle of July, reducing the crop enormously. In fact, says the University entomologist, "we did not even know how large potato vines should grow, because they were stunted by insect feeding, and by the middle of the growing season most of the vines were dead.

"With the advent of the newer insecticides such as DDT, Chlordane, Parathion and others, it is now possible to control these insects without difficulty and to more than double the yield of much improved quality potatoes." A-9321-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 9, 1953

Immediate Release

U. STUDENT MENTIONED IN NATIONAL JOURNAL

A University of Minnesota student, Else Flaatten, of Oslo, Norway, has received special mention in an article in the April issue of the Journal of Home Economics, official organ of the American Home Economics association.

Miss Flaatten is one of eight young women from other nations who are studying home economics in this country during 1952-53 under the association's international fellowship and scholarship program. Funds were also provided by the University, the Minnesota Home Economics association, the Twin City Homemakers' group and the Home Economists in Business for her study here.

Miss Flaatten's experience as an elementary school teacher, and more recently as a teacher in the State College of Home Economics in Stabbek, Norway, has convinced her that both children and adults need education in home economics. With the expectation of continuing her college teaching, she is attempting this year to get an over-all view of university training in home economics in the United States.

According to the Journal of Home Economics article, "Scholarships Reveal Nations' Similarities," these eight home economics students from other lands have been impressed with the similarities they find in people here and at home. Through living on American campuses and working closely with home economics faculty and students, they are acquiring an understanding of home life in the United States to carry back to their countrymen.

A-9322-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 10, 1953

SPECIAL to Grow Wing county
papers

Immediate Release

MILLE LACS COUNTY MAN TO BE NEW GROW WING COUNTY AGENT

Raymond S. Hørrgard, former Mille Lacs county 4-H club member and farm operator, will become agricultural extension agent in Grow Wing county May 1.

He will succeed Harold K. Anderson, who has been named as district supervisor of 4-H club work at University Farm, St. Paul.

Hørrgard is completing work in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and will receive his bachelor of science degree in June.

He will work in the county as assistant agent from April 16 until May 1, when he will take over as a full-fledged agricultural agent.

Hørrgard was born and reared on a farm near Milaca and operated a dairy farm in Mille Lacs county following his discharge from the U. S. Navy in January, 1946.

As a high school student at Milaca, he was active in oratory and football. Hørrgard was a 4-H club member for six years. His projects included farm records, gardening and home beautification.

He has been working part time as an assistant in the poultry department at the University. As a college student, he has served as secretary of the Agricultural Education Club and has supervised contests conducted in connection with the annual state YFA convention at University Farm in 1951 and 1952. While a college student, he spent summers and spare time working at the carpentry trade.

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4-11

NOTE TO EDITOR: We are having mat of Mr. Hørrgard made and are expecting to receive it momentarily. Will rush mat to you as soon as we receive it.

mat 1/26/53

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 13 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
April 20 and after

EVERYONE HAS CHANCE
IN X-TRA YIELD CORN
CONTEST, SAYS AGENT

Any farmer who is willing to follow sound production practices has a chance to be a winner in the Minnesota X-tra Yield Corn Contest, stated County Agricultural Agent _____ this week (today).

Awards will be given in the contest both on a zone and state-wide basis for increases over check-plot yields as well as for highest yields produced.

The county agent referred to a statement from Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, pointing out that there is nothing fantastic about the idea of corn yields of 100 bushels to the acre.

Some Minnesota farmers have been doing that well or better for years. Others have not yet reached the 100-bushel level, but they have upped their yields by large percentages as the result of applying x-tra yield practices, said Jones.

He cited as an example the case of Ray Hutcheson of Goodhue county. Corn to which he applied the X-tra yield treatment averaged slightly more than 123 bushels per acre.

The fertilizer treatment consisted of 600 pounds per acre of 10-10-10 fertilizer broadcast and plowed under, 80 pounds of 4-24-12 in the row and 120 pounds of 33-0-0 side dressed.

The fertilized corn had a stand averaging 18,536 plants per acre. On the check plots the stand averaged 13,393 plants per acre.

Other farmers can reach or pass the 100-bushel figure or can make similar gains, percentage-wise, in their corn yields, said Jones. But he emphasized that the fertilization program to be followed in shooting for these high yields will differ from farm to farm and field to field--based on soil test results and other factors. The program followed by Hutcheson and others in Minnesota who have upped their yields would not necessarily be adapted specifically to other farms.

Things to be taken into consideration in planning for higher corn yields include available moisture, seedbed preparation, selection of seed, planting rate and timing, fertilizer, cultivation and pest and weed control. Assistance with plans for X-tra yield corn production and information on the Minnesota X-tra Corn Yield Contest may be obtained from county agents.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 13 1953

To all counties ATT: HOME AGENTS
NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK PACKET
For publication week of April 27

EXTENSION HELPS
WOMEN SOLVE
HOME PROBLEMS

Many rural women in _____ county are getting help in solving problems of everyday living, ranging from feeding the family nutritious meals to redecorating the living room. They are also keeping up-to-date in their jobs by learning the latest homemaking techniques.

They are the members of groups which are taking part in the extension home program, an educational activity open to all rural women. The program is carried into rural communities in this state by home agents and state specialists, as a cooperative undertaking of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the local counties.

Homemakers welcome the practical kind of education the extension home program offers. In 1952 some 72,000 families in Minnesota were influenced to change home practices as a result of the program.

Since the program was started in _____ county (give date, if you have it), members of homemaking groups have studied a wide range of topics relating to homemaking and family living.

This past year, the emphasis has been on (discuss here the projects you have taken)

In Minnesota as a whole, interest always runs especially high among extension home groups in food, clothing and home management. As a result of the various programs, this past year more than 50,000 homemakers received help in food preparation; nearly 44,000 were given pointers on improving family diets. More than 23,000 homemakers received training in clothing construction, and thousands of others were given assistance in improving housekeeping methods and managing time more efficiently.

Some 28,000 families were given suggestions on buying more wisely. Home recreation was a popular topic with well over 20,000 families. Other popular subjects of study by homemakers in the state were child development and guidance, selection of house furnishings and equipment and beautification of the home grounds.

According to Home Agent _____, women who have not been connected with the extension home program and would like to enroll in a group may do so by contacting the home chairman in her local township or the county extension office.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 13 1953

To all counties ATT: HOME AGENTS
NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK PACKET
For publication week of April 20

HOME GROUPS
PLAN SPECIAL
EVENT IN MAY

Some _____ rural homemakers in _____ county will join nearly 49,000 women
(no.)
in Minnesota in observing National Home Demonstration Week May 3-9.

They are the women taking part in the extension home program, an educational activity carried into rural homes and communities by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The women study various phases of homemaking and family living.

Main event of National Home Demonstration Week in _____ county will be the Achievement Day set for _____. This event will feature _____ (tea, exhibit, program, etc.) and will be held in _____ in _____ beginning at _____.
day - date
city bldg. hour

Special guests (or speakers) will be _____. (Fill in any further details)

(If public is invited, mention that here.)

Exhibits will be on display during the week in _____ showing the work that
where
has been done during the past year by women enrolled in the extension home program.
(Explain exhibits a little further.)

Committees in charge of the special activities for Home Demonstration Week are:
(List names with township.)

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: Adapt this story to fit your local plans. If you have already announced plans and committees, substitute a story which features the speaker or some phase of the Achievement Day program. We can supply mats of any extension specialists who may be your guests. Be sure to let us know the number you will need.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 13 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
April 20 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Who's Your Man? -- Do you know a swine producer who's doing a job that deserves recognition? Why not nominate him for the 1953 Minnesota Swine Honor Roll? See the county agent for details.

* * * * *

Keep 'em Clean -- Cloudy sap occurs in warmer periods of the "sugaring" season if buckets, spouts and equipment are not kept sterile and clean. High temperatures are favorable for fungi organisms. Clean equipment is of great importance to syrup and sugar makers who want to market a good and fancy product, reminds Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester.

* * * * *

Pollen Substitutes -- Pollen substitutes help bees in distress to produce strong colonies earlier. The procedure for preparing pollen substitutes is given in Extension Folder 130. A revised edition of the folder may be obtained from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

* * * * *

Too Wet? -- Working soil when it is too wet breaks down its structure, causes it to "puddle" or run together and bake on drying out, says Paul Burson, professor of soils at the University of Minnesota. This reduces air space and reduces moisture-holding capacity of the soil. Corn in a field that has been worked too wet will be stunted and turn yellow.

* * * * *

Pasture Is Insurance -- You can't find better insurance against vitamin deficiencies in a pig's ration than excellent pasture. Such pasture also supplies a part of the pig's protein and calcium needs, according to L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 13 1953

To all counties ATT: HOME AGENTS
NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK PACKET
For publication week of May 4

LOCAL LEADERS
HELP IN NATION-
WIDE MOVEMENT

"Education at the grass roots level" is the way the extension home program might be described as operating in this county and in counties throughout the United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

_____ county is typical of the way rural women are helping to further an educational program for homemakers. Known in some states as home demonstration work, but in Minnesota as the extension home program, this nationwide movement for better homemaking is probably the most far-reaching voluntary educational program for women.

Under the ordinary system of education, it would be impossible for 63 home agents in Minnesota to direct the varied programs of study in family living and homemaking for the nearly 49,000 women enrolled in home demonstration work. Neither would it be practicable for _____ county's home agent, _____, to try to conduct directly the projects for the _____ women in the _____ groups in this county.
no. no.

A unique system of training and leadership, however, makes it possible for the home agent, who is a joint employee of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota, the United States Department of Agriculture and the county government, to carry on her work effectively, reaching so many people with the latest information on homemaking and family living.

This is the way the sytem works, explains _____:

Each year the members of the home and community committee in each county decide on the projects to be carried by the group members. They choose from a wide range of topics in the fields of nutrition, food and clothing, home management, home furnish-ings, home improvement, consumer buying.

State extension specialists then give the latest information on the desired proj-ect to a group of home agents in a training session. Each agent, in turn, brings the project material back to her county through a series of "leader training" meetings for a group of women who have volunteered to act as project leaders. These group leaders then return to their individual clubs and act as teachers, presenting the lesson to the members.

In _____ county last year _____ volunteer, unpaid leaders helped to forward
no.
the extension home program, thus making a real contribution toward better living for families in the county, according to _____. As a result of their work and that of other volunteer leaders throughout America, nearly 3 and a half million women in the United States are able to participate in a program which is bringing greater satisfactions in living to them and their families.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 13 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
April 20 and after

GOOD FARMER MUST HAVE
"PLENTY ON THE BALL"

You have to have "something on the ball" to be a successful farmer these days.

That was among the thoughts that ran through the mind of County Agricultural Agent _____ after he finished reading a new University of Minnesota agricultural publication, Station Bulletin 416, "Changes in the Dairy Farming Picture," by W. E. McDaniel and G. A. Pond. The bulletin contains facts, figures and comments on changes in farming techniques from a study of farms in southeastern Minnesota during the past 30 years.

These changes include the substitution of mechanical for animal power, the general mechanization of the farm business and adoption of new varieties of crops and new practices in crop and livestock production.

New techniques put an increasing burden on the starting farmer, as they involve more capital investment in machinery and equipment, the purchase of more of the goods and services used in production, a larger size of business and much more technical knowledge, mechanical ability and business judgment, McDaniel and Pond note.

Larger production of crops and livestock has increased both gross and net income per farm. But the expense per dollar of income has also increased, since more of the goods and services used in production are now purchased rather than produced on the farm.

Cash farm expenses increased from \$2,934 per farm in 1920 to \$10,159 in 1949, the study shows.

The greater variability of net earnings from year to year resulting from the use of new techniques calls for careful planning of capital investments and debt servicing by the farmer and perhaps a more flexible type of credit for farmers generally, say the authors of the publication.

Station Bulletin 416 is available from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1953

Immediate Release

STALLION REGISTRATION LAW REPEALED

A statement today by a University of Minnesota animal husbandman marked the loss of another round by the horse in its struggle to survive in the machine age.

A.L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry, reminded horse breeders that the 46-year-old Minnesota stallion registration law has been repealed by the state legislature.

The law, passed April 27, 1907, required that stallions offered to the public for breeding service be examined for defects by a veterinarian, that they be enrolled with the Stallion Registration Board and that their owners secure a license.

With repeal of the law, examinations and licenses are no longer required, and the Registration Board is abolished.

The statute^{was}/wiped off the books following recommendations for repeal by the Stallion Registration Board and the Minnesota Horse Breeders' Association, on the grounds that the law had outlived its usefulness because of the marked decrease in horse breeding.

Only 156 stallions and one jack were registered with the board in 1952, as compared with a total of 4,445 stallions in the peak year of 1912. Receipts from license fees in recent years have not been sufficient to cover operating costs of the Registration Board, even though Dr. Harvey, its secretary, has been serving without salary.

Repeal of the law and discontinuation of the board also meant the close of a chapter in Dr. Harvey's career. He had served as secretary for nearly 30 years.

Members of the last board were Chairman Elmer R. Jones, LeSueur, president of the Minnesota Horse Breeders' Association; E.F. Ferrin, head of the University's animal husbandry department; and W.L. Boyd, former director of the University School of Veterinary Medicine.

Harvey pointed out that even though examinations of stallions and jacks are no longer required by law, mare owners should check sires closely for soundness and other desirable characteristics.

A-9323-rr

TIMELY TIPS FOR MAY 2

Some plans for next fall must be made now. For example, if you are planning not to use roasts in the laying house (on built-up litter, of course), don't provide roasts for the growing chicks. -- Cora Cooke.

When repairing the fences, check older posts and replace them before they fall. This reduces chances of long sections of fence falling all at once during emergencies. Be sure to take the old posts out of the fence line. -- J.R. Hestral.

Plan for a grand display of flowers in the fall by planting chrysanthemums now. Select varieties that will bloom by early September. Plant in well prepared soil in a sunny location. -- L.G. Snyder.

Plant trees within 24-36 hours after receipt from the nursery. In the meantime pour a pail of water in the packing material surrounding the roots. -- Marvin Smith.

Feed is more palatable to all livestock if it is ground coarsely rather than to powder fineness. --H.G. Zaveral.

Lumber saved this summer from this past winter's logging should be kept sanitary through proper piling with high, sloping foundations. Avoid solid piling and use sound dry stickers in spartion of the beams. Get Extension Folder 104, "Better Lumber through Good Piling," from your county agent.-- Parker Anderson.

Plan to use some labor-saving water system this summer on the pullet range. If water can't be conveniently piped to the range, use an inexpensive barrel-type fountain on skids to hold a supply lasting several days. -- Milo H. Swanson.

* * * * *

This will be a sad year for turkey growers if they raise as many heavies as last year. USDA suggests a 12-15 per cent cut in the heavy varieties--20 per cent would be better. You'll raise fewer turkeys and make more money! --W.A. Billings.

* * * * *

Recent data from a few southern Minnesota farmers shows slightly lower costs per acre for putting up hay than for putting up hay crop silage. -- S.A. Engene.

* * * * *

More than half the time you spend per dairy cow is occupied with milking and care of milk and equipment. Even though you use improved methods, you can afford to study every detail to look for further savings in time. --S.B. Cleland.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1953

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
Thursday, April 16
* * * * *

FOUR WIN TRIP TO WASHINGTON

Four Minnesota 4-H members have been selected for one of the most coveted honors in 4-H club work, a trip to the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D.C., June 17-24, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

They are Melva Lou Roforth, 18, Granada, Martin county; Catherine Keltgen, 19, St. Peter, Nicollet county; Allen Croone, 19, Chisago City, Chisago county and James Rabehl, 19, Rochester, Olmsted county.

Choice of the delegates is made on the basis of achievements in leadership and community service and the completion of projects in agriculture and homemaking.

All of this year's delegates have been 4-H members for 10 years except Rabehl, who has been in 4-H work for seven years. As junior leaders, they have been active in enrolling new members and in helping younger members with project work and demonstrations. All of them have served as officers of their local clubs and have carried a wide variety of projects.

National, state and county honors have come to all four of the club members. Last year Miss Roforth was state winner in the girls' division of the community relations contest. In 1950 she won state and national championships for her dairy foods team demonstration with Lois Intlekofer of Granada. She is now attending Mankato Commercial college.

Miss Keltgen was state winner in citizenship in the girls' division for two consecutive years, 1951 and 1952. She is now a student at Mankato State Teachers' college.

Last year Croone was named both state and sectional winner in the national 4-H contest in soil and water conservation. With his father he has made outstanding progress in soil conservation on the home farm. He is a freshman at St. Cloud Teachers' college.

Rabehl was state winner in the boys' division of the community relations contest in 1952 and also was winner of a \$200 scholarship in the farm fire prevention contest. In 1951 he was state 4-H health champion and in 1950 was named state 4-H corn king. He is now enrolled in his second year at Rochester Junior College.

The group will be accompanied to Washington by Kathleen Flom, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. The Minnesota Bankers' association is providing funds for the trips. A-9325-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1953

Immediate Release

STEVENS CO. 4-H GIRL WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Sally Huebner, Morris, a freshman in home economics at the University of Minnesota, will receive a \$300 scholarship as a result of her 4-H accomplishments in the farm and home safety activity.

In 1951 Sally won a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago as state winner for her 4-H farm and home safety work. In Chicago she was selected as an alternate national winner. Since one of the eight national safety champions has forfeited the \$300 scholarship awarded each of the top winners, the scholarship will go to Sally as an alternate. Scholarship awards are provided by General Motors, Detroit, Michigan.

A member of the Darnen 4-H club for nine years, Sally has been a junior leader for three years and has been enrolled in the safety activity for the same length of time. In addition to the work she has done in making the home farm a safer place, she has been a leader in safety in her own club. Her activities include giving 15 demonstrations on scotchliting bicycles and tractors, obtaining a 100 per cent enrollment in the safety activity in her club and organizing a hazard hunt during the regular tour of 4-H homes. On the tour, she scotchlited nine bicycles and eight tractors and with other club members posted 24 no smoking signs and located more than 50 definite safety hazards.

In 1951 the Stevens county girl won the county safety slogan contest. Since lack of sleep is the cause of many accidents, her slogan was "Be wary, though weary."

A-9326-jbn

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 15 1953

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:

Don't Fly Kites Near Power Lines
Screen Safety
The Why of Fashion Appeal
Matchbox Suits

Popular Prints
New Mothproofers for Washable Woolens
Easier Housecleaning
Cut-Outs for Home Planners

SAFETY

Don't Fly Kites Near Power Lines

Now that the kite flying season is here, parents should warn children that it's unsafe to fly kites near electric lines, urges Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Since many children are killed each year by direct or indirect contact with electric power lines, they should be taught the danger of pulling down anything from electric lines, touching lines that have broken and are on the ground or hanging loose from poles, the University safety specialist says.

If kites or their strings tangle with power lines, the result may be fatal to the child flying the kite. A wet or damp kite string or wire is an excellent conductor of electricity. If the kite hits a power line, the child holding the cord may be on the receiving end of a fatal charge of electricity. Children should be warned against trying to rescue a kite that gets away and blows onto power lines. They should leave it, and parents should report it promptly to the power company or rural electric cooperative so a lineman can remove it.

* * * * *

Screen Safety

If you put your house screens on this month, remember this tip from the National Safety Council: Anchor the screens securely so small children can't lift or push them out of place. If the screens are installed correctly, you don't have to worry about your children falling out if you leave the window open.

-jbn-

CLOTHINGThe Why of Fashion Appeal

Women all want to be alike; yet at the same time they all want to be different. Fashion is popular because it helps them to do both of those things, according to Charlotte Wolff, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. There is always some variety in the new fashions, so every woman has the chance to choose the styles that please her most. Miss Wolff says it's the wise woman who selects only the fashions that are flattering to her and avoids the ones which are not, no matter how smart they may look on her friends.

* * * * *

Matchbox Suits

The new matchbox style is popular in suits this year. The matchbox suit has the slim skirt with straight jacket which is not fitted at the waist and is straighter and slimmer than the box jacket. Even in the matchbox suits there is variety. They may have square or cutaway fronts, three-quarters or full-length sleeves or differently styled collars. One of the most interesting possibilities is to have a printed jacket lining which matches the blouse, thus giving the effect of a well planned costume. Or the jacket may be made to match a slim dress instead of a skirt.

* * * * *

Popular Prints

This is an excellent year for prints. We are seeing more prints than ever in dressy silk and rayon styles for spring and summer. Black and white is an especially chic color combination, and so is blue and white. In fact, any print on a white background is considered high fashion. There are many polka dots and floral patterns. Some of the designs are large, some are small, some widely spaced and some close together. In fact, there should be a print for every taste. Of course, the woman who does not enjoy prints or whose figure is not flattered by them should choose solid colors, advises Charlotte Wolff, associate professor of clothing at the University of Minnesota.

HOME MANAGEMENTNew Mothproofer for Washable Woolens

This spring you should be able to mothproof your blankets and other washable woolens when you launder them. The new mothproofing formula EQ -53, developed by United States Department of Agriculture scientists, will be available under various commercial names. It is for use on washable woolens only.

EQ-53 is a solution containing the insecticide DDT and can be added directly to the wash or rinse water in the washing machine. Such washable woolens as blankets, sweaters, socks and mittens are impregnated with DDT as they are washed or rinsed.

This treatment will protect washable woolens from clothes moths and carpet beetles for a year, but treatment should be repeated with each washing or dry cleaning.

* * * * *

Easier Housecleaning

If you want to make housecleaning easier, make it a gradual process, scattering the various jobs throughout the year, advises Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Of course, women who work outside the home or mothers with small children may find it simpler to get someone to come in to help do a thorough cleaning in spring and in fall. Whatever plan suits homemakers the best, they will find housecleaning easier if they follow these tips from Miss Holaday:

- . Choose the best tools, equipment and cleaning aids for the job.
- . Save time by doing one task throughout the whole house, such as dusting or vacuuming all the rooms at one time.
- . Save time and energy by doing the task in the simplest, easiest way. For example, use both hands in working.
- . Take frequent rest periods and don't try too much for one day.
- . Set sensible standards of housecleaning so both you and the family enjoy the home rather than make it your slave.

HOME PLANNINGCut-Outs For Home Planners

Paper cut-outs are one way to cut out mistakes in house planning.

By placing small-scale paper replicas of furniture and equipment on a scaled layout of the house, a family may see how their furnishings will fit and avoid using a plan with wrong sized or badly arranged rooms, say housing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Indoor traffic lanes that will give access to all rooms from the most used entrance are often overlooked in planning. Arranging and re-arranging cut-outs of furnishings is a way to make sure that passage lanes are routed away from work areas.

When planning space for furniture and equipment, the specialists recommend the following clearances:

In the living room allow a distance of at least 3 feet between pieces of furniture, and between furniture and walls where regular passage is necessary.

In the dining room allow a minimum of 2 feet between table and wall for getting in and out of chairs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet for passage behind an occupied chair, and 3 feet behind a chair for serving.

In the bedrooms, leave at least 3 feet for passage between furniture and walls, and in front of furniture with drawers. Bedmaking will be easier if 15 inches are left between bed and wall.

As help for home planners in seeing a future home on paper, a revised edition of "Your Farmhouse...Cut-outs to Help in Planning," Home and Garden Bulletin No. 22 has been issued. Suggested floor plans, information on standard furniture sizes, clearances, and scaled cut-outs of furniture and equipment are included. See your home agent about getting a copy.

(Note to Home Agent: A copy is enclosed. If you have a demand for further copies, you may order more from Bulletin Room, University Farm.)

2/15/53

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 15 1953

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Here are the remainder of the stories in the packet on x-tra yield corn production. The first two were mailed March 25. These stories are to be used according to your local needs, outlets and your own judgment. Please note that the stories are numbered (upper right of page) in suggested sequence for release.

Other material for press use to help promote the corn yield contest and higher corn production will be coming along during the next few weeks. This will probably include a story on side-dressing which you may wish to work into this series.

Robert Raustadt
Extension Information Specialist

RR:ce

Enc.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 15 1953

X-tra CORN YIELD STORY NO. 3
Special to all counties
Release at will, preferably in
sequence of story numbers.

"PRODUCTION-PLUS"
SUGGESTED MOTTO
FOR CORN GROWERS

County Agent _____ suggests "Production-Plus" as a motto for _____
county corn growers.

By "production-plus," he means "yields plus quality plus high grades plus soil conservation. It takes more than high yield to be a really good corn producer." As goals for growers of this important crop, he suggests: high yields, high quality, high shelling percentage, uniform high grade, safe moisture content and conservation of the soil.

On soil conservation, the county agent quotes Paul Burson, professor of soils at the University of Minnesota, as follows:

It has long been a recommendation of the University to "fertilize the crop rotation." This means fertilizing legumes and grasses as they are seeded down, to protect eroded land.

This practice and that of increasing fertilizer rates on corn reach the same goal. The only difference is that fertilization of the rotation is started sooner by applying the fertilizer on corn.

It means that if a farmer retires 10-15 per cent of his cropland to hay and pasture, he can make up the difference in the acreage taken out of corn by increasing the yield per acre on the land kept in corn. Increasing fertilizer rates on corn makes it easier to seed more land to hay and pasture because the farmer is assured of the bushels of corn and other grains needed for livestock.

Fertilizing the whole rotation is valuable for its carry-over effects. The residual effect of heavy fertilizer application may increase yields for several years. Corn does not take out all the plant food in one year that you put into the soil. For example, the residual effect of 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre applied to corn will often be enough to increase yields of a following oats crop enough to equal the response from 20 pounds of nitrogen applied to the oats at planting time.

Residual phosphate also has an effect on grain crops following corn, and phosphate on a cornfield carries over for the hay crop.

In addition, the crop increase brought about by increased use of fertilizer results in more manure and crop residues being returned to the soil. Over a period of years, this helps build up crop yields and reduces erosion.

Other points to be kept in mind in shooting for x-tra yield corn production will be discussed by University crops men in an early issue of this paper.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 15 1953

X-tra CORN YIELD STORY NO. 4
Special to all counties
Release at will, preferably
in sequence of story numbers.

CORN MATURITY,
PLANT POPULATION
VITAL FOR YIELDS

Select hybrids with maturity ratings recommended for this part of the state and plant a uniform grade of seed at rates calculated to keep plant population in balance with soil fertility levels of the specific farm and field.

These are tips passed along by County Agricultural Agent _____ for those shooting for "X-tra yield" corn production.

The tips came from material compiled by Paul Burson, professor, and C. O. Rost, head of the University of Minnesota soils department, and Harold Jones, extension soils specialist.

In emphasizing the importance of seed maturity rating, the specialists warned especially against use of longer-season hybrids. Additional information on maturity ratings can be obtained from the county agent. (AGENT: add a paragraph here on maturity ratings for your zone if you wish.)

As for plant population, the soils men point out that no matter how well you fertilize your corn field, you won't get top returns unless you have a good stand of corn planted on time. It takes a good stand to make the best use of fertilizer, especially when you are applying it at the higher rates. The idea is to try to balance the number of corn plants with the ability of the soil to produce.

On the medium to heavier textured Minnesota soils, where the heavier fertilization is used, it is well for the average farmer not to go much beyond 15,500 plants per acre. This would be a spacing in 40-inch rows with two plants per hill, 20 inches apart. If drilled, there would be one plant every 10 inches.

On sandy soils, with limited moisture supply, it is best to stay around 10,000 - 11,000 plants per acre. This would be a planting in 40-inch rows with two plants every 28 inches in the row or a single plant every 14 inches.

If planting more than three or four kernels to a hill in checked corn, it is better to drill or power-check it, in order to give more space for each plant to grow and develop.

To obtain a good uniform stand use a uniform grade of seed to insure uniform drop of seed, and calibrate the corn planter before starting to put the seed in the ground. In calibrating, allow for a 10-15 per cent plant mortality which may be expected from seed robbery by rodents and birds and damage by insects.

Other points in shooting for x-tra yield corn production will be discussed by University soil scientists in an early issue of this paper.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 15 1953

X-tra CORN YIELD STORY NO. 5
Special to all counties
Release at will, preferably
in sequence of story numbers.

DON'T 'PLOW' CORN
--CULTIVATE IT!

Don't "plow" corn--cultivate it!

That motto is suggested by County Agricultural Agent _____ to _____
county farmers who wish to up their corn yields.

"Plowing" corn prunes roots and cuts yields. Cultivation should be shallow, he stated. If deep cultivation is needed, do it at the first cultivation only.

The main purpose of cultivation is weed control. On soils in good tilth, yields would probably be high without cultivation if the fields were free of weeds. However, cultivation does increase aeration and water intake on soils that run together and crust and bake when dry.

Many weeds can be killed before planting by having the soil plowed a week or two before planting time, allowing the weeds to germinate. Then they will be killed by disking and harrowing just ahead of planting.

The harrow, weeder and rotary hoe can be used to destroy small weed seedlings before cultivation. This can be done before the corn is out of the ground or after it is three or four inches tall--even taller if a weeder or rotary hoe is used.

Weeds in corn can also be controlled by post-emergence treatment with chemicals. Information on chemical treatment is contained in Extension Pamphlet 187, "Chemical Weed Control in Minnesota." The pamphlet may be obtained from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

The county agent reminded farmers that insect control is also an important way of getting high corn yields. North Central Regional Publication 22, "The European Corn Borer and Its Control," gives information which will help prevent losses from the corn borer. It, too, is available from the county agent or the Bulletin Room at University Farm.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 16, 1953

Immediate Release

STATE FIRE SCHOOL APRIL 27-MAY 1

Latest developments in fire fighting and prevention in both rural and urban areas will be demonstrated and discussed at the Minnesota State Fire School April 27-May 1.

General sessions will be in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. Heavy equipment, loaned by agencies co-operating in conducting the school and fire departments in the Twin Cities area, will be demonstrated on the state fair grounds.

The course is open to anyone who belongs to an organized fire department, including paid, volunteer, industrial and military units. Co-chairmen of arrangements for the school are J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University, and Leonard Lund, deputy commissioner, State Fire Marshal Department.

More than 200 firemen are expected to attend.

Sponsors of the school are the University's Office of Agricultural Short Courses and the General Extension Division.

Co-operating with the University in staging the school are the State Fire Marshal's Office, State Fire Chief's Association, Minnesota State Firemen's Association, Minnesota Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, the State Agricultural Society, the Underwriters' Inspection Bureau, and the Minnesota Fire Prevention Association.

A-9327-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 16, 1953

Immediate Release

EARLY TREE PLANTING URGED

Plant trees as early this spring as possible, especially in cases where facilities for watering them are not available, Minnesotans were urged today.

Parker Anderson and Marvin Smith, extension foresters at the University of Minnesota, pointed out that long-range weather forecasts warn of warmer and dryer weather than usual for May in Minnesota and adjoining states this year. If this should be true--and the trend last summer and fall would indicate that a dryer cycle may be in the making--survival of tree plantings could be seriously reduced unless extra care is taken to do a good, early job of planting, according to Anderson and Smith.

They emphasized that planting should be done early enough to get the benefit of moisture from melting snow and spring rains. They recommended planting promptly after receipt of trees.

If planting must be delayed a day or two, they suggested "heeling in" of the trees. This can be done by taking the trees out of the bundle and putting them in a v-shaped trench in the ground and then covering the roots with soil. Pick a cool, shady spot for the heeling-in and moisten soil thoroughly.

When you take the trees out of the trench for planting, carry them in a pail of muddy water to keep the roots from drying out. Plant trees at their original depth. This can be determined by noting the "dirt ring" on the tree. Tamp the dirt firmly around the roots to exclude air.

Anderson and Smith also point out that timely and careful cultivation is often the key to survival of young trees hit by late spring and summer drouth. Shallow cultivation done often enough to maintain friable dirt mulch is recommended for maximum moisture conservation.

A--9328--rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 16, 1953

Immediate Release

4-H ALUMNI RECOGNITION PROGRAM

For the first time in the history of 4-H club work, former members whose accomplishments exemplify continued effective community leadership will be honored through the National 4-H Alumni Recognition Awards program.

In announcing the new program for Minnesota, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said that each county may select two 4-H alumni for recognition who will receive award certificates. An alumni plaque of honor will be given to the state winner. The four men and four women chosen for national honors will receive a gold key and an all-expense trip to the annual 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

The Mathieson Chemical corporation, Baltimore, is donor of the awards for the program, which is conducted under the direction of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Candidates may be recommended to county extension agents by local 4-H club leaders, 4-H members or other interested individuals. Thousands of 4-H alumni in Minnesota counties, Harkness pointed out, are successful farmers and homemakers. Others are leaders in business, government or civic affairs. Scores of 4-H graduates serve as volunteer leaders or have made 4-H a continuing part of their adult life in some equally important way. A nominee for alumni recognition may be any of these or someone who has broadened public understanding and support of 4-H work through contacts with farm organizations, civic groups or legislative bodies.

More than 15 million adults in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico are 4-H club alumni. They include leading citizens in all walks of life, according to Harkness. In Minnesota alone, slightly more than a quarter of a million young people have been members of 4-H clubs.

A-9329-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 16, 1953

Immediate Release

NEW PUBLICATION ON GRAFTING FRUIT TREES

Minnesotans who want to introduce a new variety on a backyard apple tree or who need to repair tree injury by rodents will get some helpful pointers from a new bulletin just issued by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The publication is "Grafting Fruit Trees," Extension Bulletin 273, by T.S. Weir, associate professor of horticulture and assistant superintendent of the University Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior.

Grafting, Weir explains, serves the purpose of top-working a tree to different varieties or repairing damage caused by mice and rabbits. The latter is called bridge grafting.

Young, vigorous trees two to five years old are best for topworking, the operation of cutting back the branches and top of an established tree and grafting another variety on it. Interesting novelties can be developed by grafting several varieties on one tree, according to Weir. An advantage of topworking is that an undesirable variety can be changed over by grafting the branches to a preferred variety.

Bridge grafting for trees which have been girdled by rodents can be done until about May 15. It is a bridging-over of the girdled area by means of cions which transport sap and food materials across the impaired place and keep the tree alive.

Complete directions, with illustrations, for topworking and bridge grafting fruit trees are given in Extension Bulletin 273. The publication is available, free of charge, from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, or from county extension offices.

A-9330-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 17, 1953

Special to weeklies

Release week of April 20

"KITCHI GESHIG" MAY 1-3

The "latchstring" will be out for the public on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Friday through Sunday, May 1-3.

The occasion will be "Kitchi Geshig," annual open house affair staged by students of the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the School of Veterinary Medicine. Kitchi Geshig means "Big Event" in the Chippewa Indian language.

The program for the weekend will be built around a series of open houses to be held by various departments on the University's farm campus. These are designed to interpret the instructional program and to show campus facilities.

Guided tours will be held for all visitors from 2 to 4 p.m. on Friday, May 1; from 10 a.m. to noon and 2 to 4:30 p.m. on Saturday, May 2; and from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Sunday, May 3.

Boys who will be attending the Future Farmers of America state convention on the St. Paul campus May 3-5 will be special guests during the open house period Sunday afternoon.

Another feature of Kitchi Geshig will be a special assembly program for high school students at 9:30 a.m. Saturday, May 2. Following this program, the visiting students will be taken on tours through the various departments.

In addition to the open house features of the weekend, college students will participate in a series of special events to which visitors are invited.

Beginning at 3:30 p.m. Friday the students will vie in cow milking, greased pig, log sawing and chopping contests. At 8 p.m. Friday there will be a talent show, followed by an open house in the Ag Union.

Events of interest to visitors on Saturday, May 2, include livestock showmanship contests beginning at 9 a.m.; an old-fashioned barbecue beginning at noon; livestock showmanship events beginning at 1 p.m.; a home economics style show at 1:45 p.m.; a horse show at 3 p.m.; and a student vs. faculty ball game at 4 p.m.

The student committee planning Kitchi Geshig emphasizes the fact that anyone interested is invited to attend.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 20 1953

To all counties
For publication week of
April 27 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Be Sure They're Good -- With the repeal of the Minnesota stallion registration law, examination of stallions and jacks offered for service to the public is no longer legally required. But A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, reminds mare owners that it's still a good idea to check sires closely for soundness and other desirable characteristics.

* * * * *

Tilth Is Important -- Soil tilth is important in growing corn. But how do you get it? Among other things, it's the result of good past soil management practices such as following a good crop rotation system and turning under good supplies of organic matter at regular intervals, says Paul Burson, professor of soils at the University of Minnesota. This organic matter may consist of legumes and grasses and other crop residues. These practices result in good seedbeds, good moisture holding capacity, good moisture control and good aeration on the heavier, tighter soils.

* * * * *

A Matter of Feed Value -- Small grains produce half as much feed per acre as hay and only half as much as corn in southern Minnesota and eastern South Dakota, according to S. A. Engene, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Nest Breakage Takes Toll -- Milo Swanson, assistant professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota, says an average of 25 out of every 1000 eggs laid are broken in the nest. Reduce this loss by supplying liberal amounts of clean nesting material and providing a minimum of 20 nests for every 100 layers.

* * * * *

Post Cutting Time -- Spring is a good time to cut fence posts--just as the trees begin to leaf out. The bark slips easily and the posts can be rapidly peeled, points out J. R. Neetzel, research assistant in forestry at the University of Minnesota.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 20 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
April 27 and after

AVOID INJURY
IN FENCE WORK

Spring clean-up usually includes fence building and repair, and County Agent _____, said today (this week) that since wire stretching is often dangerous fence workers should take every step possible to avoid accidents.

Glenn I. Prickett, University of Minnesota Extension Farm Safety Specialist, said, "Cuts on hands and other parts of the body are accidents which often occur during fencing. These and other accidents can often be prevented if we recognize the dangers and follow certain precautions."

Prickett suggests that the stretcher be fastened securely to the wire and to the anchor post.

Condition of the wire should be checked and no more tension applied than the wire will stand. Kinks in the wire should be straightened out and rusted spots looked at carefully, as they cause weak spots.

If the wire is stretched on posts, see that the staples are loosened so the stretch will be uniform.

Keep children and others away from the stretching area, and work on the side of the posts opposite the wire.

Wear leather gloves to protect the hands; do not put staples in the mouth.

"In case of injury," Prickett added, "apply first aid immediately, even to minor wounds."

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 20 1953

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

USE FREEZERS
OFTEN FOR
ECONOMY

Empty space in the home freezer is no economy, says Home Agent _____

At this season, food supplies in freezers often run low, but the freezer uses just as much electricity on the vacant spaces as on frozen food that could be occupying them. Therefore, keeping the freezer full is one rule for thrift and convenience.

When food supplies are low, it's a good time to defrost and wash the freezer, take inventory and repack, placing the oldest foods on top to use up first. Then freezer vacancies could be filled with beef, now so plentiful, or with baked goods to save cooking time during the busy season ahead.

Homemakers often ask if the freezing of food doesn't run up electric costs considerably. According to Dr. Earl McCracken, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who does research on freezing units, the motor does run a little more to freeze than to hold frozen food. But Dr. McCracken's figures on operating costs show that more than 90 per cent of the electricity used annually by a freezer is to hold foods at zero degrees F., and less than 10 per cent is for freezing. The savings in freezing home-produced foods, or foods that can be purchased at low cost, more than offset the cost of current used for the freezing.

Another economy point freezer owners should understand is that the more food that "goes through" the freezer, the less the operating cost per pound. It's using, not saving, food in the freezer that pays. Families who arrange to "live out" of their freezers as much as possible and thus have a rapid turnover of frozen food make the most economical use of this appliance.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 20 1953

To all counties
ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For publication week of
April 27 or thereafter

SAFETY SLOGAN
CONTEST ANNOUNCED

A safety slogan contest which will make 4-H members and parents more conscious of the need to prevent accidents will again be conducted among _____ county 4-H clubs this year, announces Club (County) Agent _____.

Accident hazards on farms have increased in Minnesota with the greater use of power machinery, and home accidents are more frequent than they should be, _____ points out. About 40 per cent of all fatal accidents in Minnesota occur in the home, and about 40 per cent of all occupational fatal accidents occur on farms.

The safety slogan contest is open to all 4-H members 14 to 21 years of age who are enrolled in the safety activity. Each member may submit from one to three slogans. All slogans must be in the county extension office before June 15.

The slogans should not contain more than 10 words and should apply to some phase of farm and home, fire or water safety, but preferably to a general phase of safety work. Slogans must be original with the writer and must carry a "punch" which will create interest in safety work and result in action. For example, last year's prize-winning slogan in the state was "Practice safety, use good sense, prevent those accidents." The slogan "Apply the brain, not the bandage" won second place.

The county winner will receive an achievement certificate and will be entered in state competition. A trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago in October will be awarded to the state safety slogan winner. The runner-up in the state will receive a trip to the 1953 Minnesota State Fair, third place winner a savings bond.

Ray Pepoon
Information Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
April 20, 1953

Spencer

Written for
Mississippi Valley Lumberman
About 425 words

Bright Future For Minnesota Forestry Graduates

June 13th will see 35 to 40 young men receive their bachelor of science degrees from the University of Minnesota School of Forestry. These young men who have chosen forestry and related industrial fields as their life's work have spent four or more years in study to prepare themselves.

What type of work will these forestry graduates go into, and what kind of college training have they had?

Of this year's class, 30 to 35 have been studying forestry management and slightly less than 10 have concentrated on the industry training course.

According to Dr. Frank H. Kaufert, director of the school of Forestry, about one-half of those who followed the forestry management curriculum will be employed by public agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service or state and county forestry departments. The other half will probably work for private concerns such as paper companies, lumber companies, or in brush eradication work for power lines and railroads.

The School of Forestry began using the Building Products Merchandising and Construction curriculum in 1946. By 1952 there were 78 graduates of this course. Of these 27 have been employed in retail lumber sales, 17 in wholesale work, 13 in other building products, 15 in products inspection and research, and the remaining six are in the Armed Forces or not presently employed in this industry.

Kaufert stated, "As an estimate, I would say that each graduate of this course in recent years has had five job opportunities to pick from, and more when he really went out to find out what the opportunities were." He added

(more)

Ray Depoon--2

that prior to 10 years ago Minnesota forestry graduates went countrywide but in the last 10 years more than half of them have been employed in Minnesota. About 1200 students have graduated from the Minnesota School of Forestry from 1905 to 1952.

Forestry students following the Building Products Merchandising and Construction curriculum spend the first two years of their college careers at the University of Minnesota studying English, Mathematics, Chemistry, and other basic sciences. The last two years are spent on applied courses such as: building materials and methods; wood structure, properties, and identification; lumber merchandising and grading; lumber seasoning; wood preservation, finishing, gluing, and etc; ^eforest products; and building cost estimating. During the last two years they also study business law, accounting, marketing, money and banking, statistics, and sales.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1953

Immediate Release

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT HEARINGS SET

Hearings on farmers' requests for the creation of soil conservation districts in four Minnesota counties have been scheduled by the State Soil Conservation Committee.

The committee scheduled the hearings after receiving petitions signed by farmers in Mower, Kittson, Nobles and Nicollet counties, it was announced today by M.A. Thorfinnson, secretary of the committee and extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota.

The hearings will be as follows:

Mower county--May 11, 8 p.m., court house, Austin.

Kittson county--May 26, 8 p.m., court house, Hallock.

Nobles county--May 28, 1:30 p.m., Adrian, (specific place to be announced) and 8 p.m., court house, Worthington.

Nicollet county--June ~~22~~¹⁵, 8 p.m., Norsland Creamery hall; June ~~23~~¹⁶, 1:30 p.m., Courtland town hall; and June ~~23~~¹⁶, 8 p.m., St. George school house.

State committee members who will conduct the hearings are William Benitt, Hastings, and Edwin Goplen, Zumbrota, for Mower county; Benitt and Theodore Peet, Wolverton, for Kittson county; Jacob Sells, Beaver Creek, for Nobles county; and Benitt for Nicollet county.

Petitions for organization of other new soil conservation districts are now being circulated among farmers in Koochiching, Clearwater, Grant and Watonwan counties, Thorfinnson announced.

He also reported that farmers in 12 townships in the west and central parts of Meeker county voted in a recent referendum to join the Meeker county soil conservation district. Previously the district consisted only of five townships in the eastern part of the county.

Similar action has resulted in the addition of Moose River, Whiteford and Thief Lake townships in Marshall county to the Marshall-Beltrami district. Sanders and Polk Centre townships have been added to the Pennington county district. The State Committee has formally approved all of these additions.

The committee has also given formal approval to the election of three directors by farmers in the new Redwood county soil conservation district. They are Joe Zeug, Walnut Grove, for a five-year term; Rudolph Holmberg, Vesta, four years; and William Paulson, Redwood Falls, three years.

A-9334-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1953

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

April 23--Cattle Feeders' Day, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston.

April 25--Tree planting demonstration at "Treeville," Pat Knox farm, 6 mi. east of Shakopee on Hwy. 101.

*April 27-May 1--Minnesota State Fire School, University Farm, St. Paul.

May 1-3--Kitchi Geshig, open house program, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota.

May 3-9--National Home Demonstration Week.

*May 3-5--30th annual Vocational Agriculture Short Course and 24th annual Minnesota FFA State Convention.

*May 6-8--Beekeepers' Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

**June 5-7--District Rural Youth Conference, School of Agriculture, Morris.

*June 8-11--State 4-H Club Week, University Farm, St. Paul.

*June 14-20--Boys' State, University Farm, St. Paul.

***June 15-July 1--Home Economics workshop (household equipment), for home agents, home ec. teachers and home economists in business, University Farm, St. Paul.

***June 15-July 1--Home Economics Workshop (adult education), especially for experienced teachers of home economics.

*June 15-July 3--MSA Short Course in Seed Improvement, University Farm, St. Paul.

*Additional information from Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

**Additional information from county agents.

***Additional information from School of Home Economics, University Farm, St. Paul.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1953

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS WIN TRIPS TO MICHIGAN CAMP

Two Minnesota 4-H club members have been awarded scholarships to the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training camp in Shelby, Michigan in August, Leonard Harkness, 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

They are Marian Nelson, 19, Red Wing, and Donald Gustafson, 19, St. Peter.

Scholarships to the camp are awarded each year by the Danforth Foundation and Ralston Purina company, St. Louis, Mo., to an outstanding 4-H club boy and girl in each state. Selection of the 4-H members to receive camp scholarships is based on their well-rounded development, including leadership and a good all-round record in 4-H club work, character, scholastic standing and athletic activities.

Miss Nelson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Nelson, is a sophomore in home economics at the University of Minnesota. During the 10 years she has been a member of the Burnside Pluckies 4-H club, she has completed 60 projects, most of them in home economics.

Her 4-H honors have been many. Last fall she was named state winner in the 4-H girls' record contest and was awarded a trip to Chicago to the National 4-H Club Congress. She has won county championships in food preparation, bread and clothing demonstrations, has been county dress revue queen and several years ago was chosen outstanding girl junior leader in the county. She was attendant to the Queen of the Furrow at the National and Minnesota Soil Conservation Days and Plow Matches this last year.

Gustafson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Gustafson, is a sophomore at Gustavus Adolphus college. In the eight years he has been a member of the Oshawa 4-H club, he has completed 43 projects and activities.

For two successive years he won trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago for outstanding 4-H achievements, in 1950 for his fire prevention work and in 1951 as a national winner in the 4-H home grounds beautification program.

Gustafson has been president, secretary and treasurer of his local 4-H club as well as president, vice president and treasurer of the county 4-H council.

A-9332-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 21, 1953

Immediate Release

SMALL TOWN MILK PLANTS WIDEN DISTRIBUTION

A growing tendency of small town milk plants in Minnesota to extend distribution of their products outside their own communities was noted today as one of the important phases of the over-all "revolution" occurring in the dairy industry.

E. Fred Koller and C. Curtis Cable, University of Minnesota agricultural economists, reported that three-fourths of the 236 fluid (bottled) milk plants located outside the state's major urban areas are now distributing their products in "outside markets"--cities and villages other than the one in which the plant is located.

Their information came from a study conducted by the University agricultural economics department.

Other facts brought out in the study:

One of the important causes of increases in sales in outside markets has been compulsory pasteurization of milk, required by a state law passed in 1949. Most of the small producer-distributors did not have the volume of business to warrant the additional investment involved in pasteurization. Therefore they gave up their bottling and distributing operations, leaving the local market to larger outside firms which were better able to make such an investment.

In addition, labor shortages during and since World War II have made it necessary for some producer-distributors to give up bottling and distribution and limit their activities to milk production. Outside distributors moved in to supply these markets.

The widening use of paper milk containers has also contributed to outside sales. This was due to the necessity for a larger volume of sales to cover the additional plant expenses involved in paper packaging.

The use of paper packaging has also made it possible to transport larger loads of milk at lower per-unit costs--due to the lighter weight of these containers as compared with glass bottles and the elimination of handling returned empty bottles. These economies made it possible to extend marketing areas.

Koller and Cable are co-authors of an article on small town milk plants in the current issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, publication of the University's Department of Agricultural Economics and the Agricultural Extension Service.

A-9333-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1953

SPECIAL to TC dailies & wire services
FOR RELEASE THURSDAY P.M., April 23

BEET PULP GOOD GRAIN REPLACEMENT, FEEDING TRIALS SHOW

CROOKSTON, Minn.--At least two thirds of the grain ration for fattening beef cattle can be replaced by dried beet pulp without sacrificing rate or economy of gain, farmers attending Cattle Feeders' Day at the University of Minnesota's Northwest Experiment Station here were told today. (Thurs)

They heard a report by H.D. Fausch, animal husbandman at the Crookston station, on a feeding trial involving 24 steers which were fed 190 days on rations containing varying proportions of dried beet pulp.

Fausch pointed out that beet pulp is a palatable feed for beef cattle which tends to keep up the appetite so that daily feed intake is increased. It is also used often as an appetizer for dairy cows.

Dried beet pulp, an important by-product from the manufacture of beet sugar, is the material which remains after the beets have been sliced and the sugar has been extracted. The cattle feeding trials with the beet pulp have been a cooperative project involving the Northwest Experiment Station, ^{the} Department of Animal Husbandry at University Farm, St. Paul, and the American Crystal Sugar Company, East Grand Forks.

~~At L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm~~

Also on the program was Dr. A.L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm. He pointed out that U.S. per capita consumption of meat in 1952 was 8 pounds greater than in 1951.

This increase is accounted for principally by a 6-pound gain in the consumption of beef, he stated. With lower beef prices prevailing, total consumption of all meats in 1953 will be about the same as in 1952--roughly 144 pounds per person, according to Dr. Harvey. This amount will include a probable increase of 7 pounds in beef consumption and a corresponding decrease in pork consumption, he stated. Supplies of beef will be more than ample to take care of

Beet Pulp--page 2

this probable increase in consumption, he added.

Others appearing on the Cattle Feeders' Day program were T.M. McCall, superintendent of the Northwest School and Experiment Station; E.F. Ferrin, head of the animal husbandry department at the University; O.A. Holkesvig, manager of the American Crystal Sugar Company, East Grand Forks; and Lavon Sumption, animal husbandry instructor at the Northwest School.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 23, 1953

Immediate Release

DR. STAKMAN TO RETIRE

The man who is recognized as the world's number one authority on rusts and other diseases of cereal grains will retire from the University of Minnesota staff on June 30 after 44 years of service.

He is E.C. Stakman--known to his colleagues as "Stake"--head of the Department of Plant Pathology and Botany.

Dr. Stakman, who holds bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees from the University, joined the Minnesota staff as an instructor in 1909. In 1913 he became head of the section of plant pathology of his department. In 1940, he became head of the entire Department of Plant Pathology and Botany.

Dr. Stakman was born at Algoma, Wisconsin, and grew up in the farming community of Brownton, Minnesota. Other than teaching in public schools at Red Wing and Mankato and serving as superintendent of schools at Argyle, Minnesota, he has spent his entire professional career at the University of Minnesota. Since 1917 he has also served as an agent for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Perhaps his major contribution to the understanding and control of grain rusts has been the discovery that within a variety of species of the stem rust fungus there are races or strains that look alike but behave differently on different varieties of cereals and grasses.

This discovery helped greatly in the study of rust, one of the most deadly plant killers, and has helped in the study of all microorganisms. On the basis of this work he was awarded the Emil Christian Hansen gold medal and prize.

Working as part of a team of agronomists, cereal chemists and plant pathologists, he has helped develop new varieties of wheat and other grains that have meant millions of dollars to American farmers. He is a prominent member of a similar team of scientists that today is facing a new fight--that of developing wheat resistant to the dread race 15B of stem rust.

(more)

In addition to his fame as a researcher, Dr. Stakman is renowned as a teacher. Students from all corners of the world have come to Minnesota to study under his direction.

A chapter is devoted to Dr. Stakman and his work in the book, "The 100 Most Important People in the World Today."

During his career, Dr. Stakman has received many other honors. In 1949 he served as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and is also a former president of the American Phytopathological Society. In 1950 he was president of the plant pathology section of the 7th International Botanical Congress in Sweden. The following year he received Gamma Sigma Delta's first national Distinguished Service award.

He holds two honorary degrees--Doctor of Natural Sciences from Halle-Wittenberg University in Germany and Doctor of Science from Yale.

His public service, both national and international, has been extensive not only in plant pathology but in the broader fields of agriculture and biology. Since 1948 he has served on the advisory committee for biology and medicine of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and for many years has been active in the National Academy of Science and the National Research Council. He is also a member of the Board of Consultants for Agriculture in the Rockefeller Foundation.

Late in 1950 President Truman appointed Dr. Stakman a member of the National Science Board. In June, 1951, the president named him a U.S. delegate to the sixth general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

He also holds membership in 41 scientific and honorary organizations, including the American Philosophical Society and American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and honorary memberships in scientific groups in several foreign countries. Widely traveled on scientific missions, he has been effective in promoting international co-operation through speaking, writing and initiation of regional scientific projects in various parts of the world.

Dr. Stakman said today that he is not yet ready to announce what he plans to do after he leaves the University.

Res.
University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 23, 1953

Immediate Release

EXTENSION HOME PROGRAM INFLUENCED 73,000 HOMES

Nearly 73,000 families have been influenced to improve their homes during the past year by the University of Minnesota's extension home program.

Through information received at meetings, clinics or workshops conducted by county home agents or state specialists and through their radio programs and newspaper articles, these families have adopted new techniques and practices which have in some way changed rural living for the better.

During National Home Demonstration Week May 3-9, attention will be called at many observances to the improvements that have been toward better rural living as a result of the nationwide home economics educational program which had its beginnings 40 years ago when a group of women in the South asked for help with their tomato canning.

Accomplishments of the Minnesota homemakers who are taking part in the extension home program will also be reviewed at county-wide meetings during the week.

According to Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program for the University of Minnesota, interest in food preparation and clothing construction always runs high when members of the extension home program select their study programs for the year. During the past year more than 50,000 women in the state received suggestions on food preparation for more appetizing and nutritious meals, nearly 44,000 were given specific help on improving family diets and nearly 24,000 were given assistance in making clothing.

Information on consumer buying was also in demand, and more than 28,000 families received help on buying more wisely. Almost half as many families were assisted with specific problems in selecting house furnishings and equipment.

A growing interest in making the home a more interesting place for the family was evident in the request for suggestions on home recreation, given to nearly 22,000 families. Problems in child development and guidance were studied and discussed by nearly 11,000 homemakers.

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Extension Home Program

Page 2

More than 12,000 families who felt the need of making the home grounds more attractive received help in landscaping.

Homemakers in the state have also been given help in improving housekeeping methods, better management of time and otherwise increasing efficiency in running the household.

By bringing to rural women the latest practical information from research projects of the University and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, extension workers are helping them do a better job in both the home and the community, Miss Simmons said.

The extension home program is carried into rural homes and communities by county home agents and state specialists, whose services are made available through cooperative action of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the county.

A-9336-jbn

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 23 1953

SPECIAL to N. St. Louis

Immediate Release

DENNIS RYAN BIOGRAPHY

Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, will speak at a series of "Running Water" Institutes in North St. Louis county May 4 through 15.

He joined the University staff in December, 1944. Before that he was agricultural engineer for the Portland Cement Association for seven years, with headquarters in Minneapolis. Previous to that time he was agricultural engineer for four years with the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, where he received his Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree in 1933. A native Minnesotan, Ryan was reared on a farm in Blue Earth county.

His writings include University of Minnesota bulletins on "Water Supply and Sewage Disposal on the Farm" and "Ventilation and Insulation of Animal Shelter Buildings."

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 23, 1953

Immediate Release

PUBLIC INVITED TO "KITCHI GESHIG"

Students on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota will be hosts to the public Friday through Sunday, May 1-3, at "Kitchi Geshig."

Kitchi Geshig, which means "Big Event" in the Chippewa Indian language, will be staged by students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the School of Veterinary Medicine.

The program will be built around a series of open houses to be held in various departments on the University's farm campus. These are designed to interpret the instructional program and to show campus facilities.

Guided tours will be conducted for all visitors from 2 to 4 p.m. Friday, May 1; from 10 a.m. to noon and 2 to 4:30 p.m. Saturday, May 2; and from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Sunday, May 3.

Another feature of the Kitchi Geshig program will be a special assembly program for high school students at 9:30 a.m. Saturday, May 2. Following this, the visiting students will be taken on campus tours.

In addition to these open house features of the weekend, college students will participate in a series of events to which visitors are invited.

Beginning at 3:30 p.m. Friday, May 1, the students will vie in cow milking, pig racing, log sawing and chopping contests. At 8 p.m. the same day there will be a student talent show.

Events of interest to visitors on Saturday, May 2, include livestock showmanship contests starting at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.; an old-fashioned barbecue beginning at noon; a home economics style show at 1:45 p.m.; a horse show at 3 p.m. and a student vs. faculty ball game at 4 p.m.

A-9335-rr

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 27 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
May 3 and after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Hot Weather Tip -- Here's a tip for the coming warm weather from D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota: Keeping gasoline storage tanks in the shade will reduce evaporation and may mean savings of several dollars a year.

* * * * *

Efficiency -- More efficient gains from feed are made when salt and minerals are supplied to hogs, reminds H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. It may be self-fed or given at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 100 pounds in the grain ration.

* * * * *

Get Those Parasites -- Treat farm sheep flocks for parasites before putting them on pasture, suggests W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Use one pound of phenothiazine, drench grade, with four pints of water. With a syringe, give four ounces of the mixture to each adult sheep and two ounces to each lamb. Use a phenothiazine mixture, one pound of salt to nine pounds of phenothiazine, during the pasture season.

* * * * *

Evergreens -- The county agent's office and the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul, have a fresh supply of Extension Bulletin 258, "Evergreens." The bulletin lists major groups of evergreen trees and gives tips on their uses, planting and care.

* * * * *

Don't Rush It -- There's not much point to putting dairy cattle on pasture until there's some feed there, points out H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota. And remember it's hard for the cow to get enough nutrients out of early, high-moisture grass, even when there's plenty of it. During the first few days on pasture, the cows will appreciate getting a little hay and grain too.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 27 1953

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
May 4 1953

BEEF, RAISINS,
DAIRY PRODUCTS
PLENTIFUL IN MAY

Milk and other dairy products, beef and raisins are foods to be sure to include on market lists for May, suggests Home Agent _____. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is featuring them in its plentiful foods program for the month.

The Department of Agriculture expects that farmers will be selling large numbers of fed cattle all during May. That means plenty of reasonably priced beef for family meals.

The story on dairy products is one of more milk than a year ago. Milk production approaches the high point of the year this month. So _____ advises _____ county homemakers to check milk purchases against this schedule: 4 cups a day for each child in the family through teen-age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cups a day for each adult.

Cheese supplies in cold storage at the start of April were record large.

Raisin supplies are so big that the Department of Agriculture is working with the food trades in a special effort to increase sales of the fruit. Foreign sales have dropped off.

Vegetables expected to be plentiful in May include tomatoes, potatoes, onions, lettuce, cabbage, asparagus, radishes, green onions and spinach. Production of onions is considerably heavier this year than last, and prices are down sharply from a month ago. Lettuce marketings in May are expected to be heavier than a year ago, and so are cabbage supplies.

Stocks of tomato juice are still large and the juice is a bargain at many food counters.

Processed oranges and grapefruit are abundant, and homegrown offerings of rhubarb are growing.

In protein foods, besides beef, look for broilers and fryers, turkeys, cod fillets and other frozen fish. Lard, vegetable shortening and salad oils are still abundant.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 27 1953

To all counties

For publication week of
May 3 and after

BULLETIN TELLS
HOW TO BUILD
BETTER FENCES

Farms are often judged by their fences _____, _____
county agent, said this week in announcing the availability of a new University of
Minnesota bulletin.

Using preservative-treated posts is a good way to insure long fence life
according to John R. Neetzel, research associate in forestry, who authored Extension
Bulletin 272, "Building Better Farm Fences." Penta (pentachlorophenol) is being
used in increasing amounts as a preservative.

Easy-to-follow plans for constructing strong fence corners and tips on how
to stretch and splice barbed and woven wire are included in the bulletin. The
right and wrong ways to drive staples to allow for expansion and contraction of wire
and to prevent post splitting are also shown in drawings.

Neetzel explains that by using a power post driver a man can set about 15 posts
per hour as against about six with a power digger and hand tamper and only four
using hand tools completely. In addition the power post driver completely mechan-
izes the setting of posts and does a better job than hand methods.

Single copies of Extension Bulletin 272 can be obtained by writing to the
Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul, or by contacting the county agent.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 27 1953

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

4-H FARM FIRE
CONTEST WILL
AGAIN BE HELD

For the second year, 4-H members enrolled in the regular safety activity will have an opportunity to take part in the farm-fire safety program, Club (County) Agent _____ announces.

Purpose of the contest is the saving of lives and property through the inspection of farms and farm homes for fire hazards and the removal of these hazards.

To complete the requirements for the county and state awards, a 4-H member must make at least four farm inspections. Six are required to enter the national contest. A club member may work individually or with a committee in making the inspections.

After completing the inspection reports and the regular 4-H safety record, contestants should write a story of not more than 1,000 words telling of their inspection experiences, demonstrations, talks and other fire prevention work. All reports must be in the county extension office by July 15.

A boy and a girl will be chosen as winners on a county, state and national basis. County winners will receive a cash award, state champions a defense bond. Awards to the boy and girl who receive top placing in the nation will include a plaque and an all-expense paid trip to the next annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Insurance companies in Philadelphia.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 27 1953

Per

A U. of M. AG RESEARCH story
To all counties
For publication week of
May 3 and after

MILK REMOVAL
HELPS IN MILD
MASTITIS CASES

Tests at the University of Minnesota have proven the effectiveness of milk removal as a method of treating mild cases of mastitis in dairy cows, according to information received from University researchers by County Agent _____.

Mild cases can often be cleared up by a treatment which starts with removing all milk from infected quarters as soon as the disease is detected. This should be followed an hour later by removal again of all or part of the milk. Repeat this process at two to three-hour intervals. If, after six to eight hours, the disease is not cleared up, call a veterinarian immediately.

This treatment will do as much toward eliminating the disease as patent medicines or remedies, according to Dr. I. A. Schipper, dairy research fellow at the University.

He reports that work at the University has shown that in 19 out of 20 cases a cow treated in this manner will be back in production within a week, providing the procedure is started early enough.

Before removing the milk, stimulate the cow for let-down by washing her udder in warm water and massaging it, suggests Dr. Schipper.

When in doubt, he urges, call a veterinarian. The few dollars that his services will cost are well worth the benefits of getting a thorough and expert treatment.

Dr. Schipper pointed out that mastitis is the invasion of a cow's udder by harmful bacteria, resulting in the production of abnormal milk, swollen quarters and often a very sick cow. The disease often results from injuries that go with poor management.

Additional information on mastitis is contained in a new University of Minnesota publication written by Dr. Schipper. It's Extension Folder 175, "Don't Gamble with Mastitis." Copies may be obtained from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 28, 1953

FOR RELEASE
THURSDAY, APRIL 30 and after

EXPENSES MAKE FARMING RISKY BUSINESS

Increased mechanization of agriculture and ^{growing} dependence by farmers on items produced by industry during the past quarter of a century have put farmers well out on the limb of economic risk.

That conclusion has been drawn from a study of 150 southeastern Minnesota dairy farmers by G.A. Pond and Truman R. Nodland, agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

Figures compiled by the economists show that cash expenditures on these farms increased 237 per cent from 1928 to 1951.

Pond and Nodland warn that farmers may be financially more vulnerable during a period of general price decline than before they became so highly mechanized. They base this warning on the fact that during such a period drops in prices ^{of items} of industrial origin usually lag behind those of farm products.

In 1951, cash expenditures by the 150 southeastern Minnesota farmers for mechanical power were 353 per cent of what they were in 1928, and for machinery and equipment they were 329 per cent. Expenditures for buildings and fences rose 359 per cent.

Other percentage increases in farm expenditures during the 1928-51 period were: livestock, 156 per cent; feed, 200 per cent; miscellaneous crop and livestock expenses, 229 per cent; hired labor, 115 per cent; taxes, 155 per cent.

Commenting on the increase in expenditures for mechanical power, machinery and equipment, Pond and Nodland point out that during the 1928-51 period new types of power machinery such as combines, corn pickers, windrow balers, forage harvesters and power sprayers and dusters entered the picture. Most of these are relatively expensive machines.

The large increase in outlay for buildings and fences is largely the result of a series of years of above-average earnings. New construction and even much upkeep was deferred in years of limited earnings such as the thirties. The accumulated need for new construction and repairs was met when more ample earnings made it possible.

Increased expenditures for feed reflect greater use of commercial feeds, especially high protein concentrates, as well as increased livestock numbers.

Large increases in miscellaneous crop and livestock expense are due largely to greater use of commercial fertilizers, hybrid seed corn, weed and insect sprays and dusts, artificial breeding services, and vaccines, serums and other animal disease control measures.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 28, 1953

Immediate Release

FFA CONVENTION SPEAKERS NAMED

Minnesota Future Farmers of America will hear talks by the governor of their state and the vice president of their national organization during their annual convention at the University of Minnesota May 3-5.

Speakers at the annual FFA banquet in Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus of the University Monday evening, May 4, will include Governor C. Elmer Anderson and William Sorem of Northfield, national FFA vice president.

Regular sessions of the 24th annual convention, to be held along with the 30th annual vocational agriculture short course, will take place on the University's St. Paul campus.

The convention and short course are being sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, through its Office of Short Courses and Department of Agricultural Education, and the Minnesota Association of Future Farmers of America.

Registration will open at 1:30 p.m. Sunday, May 3, in the 4-H building on the state fair grounds.

Other Sunday afternoon events will include rehearsals of the FFA band and chorus and an open house period in various St. Paul campus departments to be held for the FFA boys by students in the University College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and the School of Veterinary Medicine.

A state-wide FFA chapter talent show and public speaking contest are scheduled for Sunday evening.

The first delegate session will begin at 8 a.m. Monday, May 4, with Wayne Haglin, Brainerd, state FFA president, presiding. Other Monday events will include state FFA crops and livestock judging contests and the state FFA chapter parliamentary procedure contest and the annual banquet.

On Tuesday, May 5, the program will include closing delegate sessions and an assembly at which awards will be presented to various contest winners. A-9339-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 28, 1953

Immediate Release

ILLINOIS EXPERT ON BEEKEEPING COURSE STAFF

An Illinois man will join experts from the University of Minnesota and the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food to make up the staff of the annual Beekeepers' Short Course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota next week.

The short course will be held Wednesday through Friday, May 6-8, it was announced today by J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Guest instructor will be Dr. V.G. Milum, apiculturist at the University of Illinois. Representing the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food on the program will be Myron W. Clark, state commissioner of agriculture; T.L. Aamodt, state entomologist; and C.D. Floyd, state apiarist.

Others who will serve as instructors are M.H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology; T.A. Gochnauer and F.G. Holdaway, both members of the University Department of Entomology.

The short course will serve both as an introduction to beekeeping for beginners and as a refresher course for those with experience in the business, according to Haydak and Floyd, who are co-chairmen of the arrangements committee.

Topics for lectures and demonstrations scheduled for the course include starting with bees; bees as servants of agriculture; diets for bees; installing packages of bees in the hive; honey flow, harvesting, processing and marketing; fall and winter management; queen rearing; bee diseases and others.

Additional information concerning the short course may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-9338-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 28, 1953

Immediate Release

PLANT SOME VARIETIES ADAPTED TO FREEZING

Minnesotans who have lockers or home freezers would do well to include in their gardens this spring some of the varieties of vegetables that are recommended for freezing.

That is the opinion of J.D. Winter, in charge of the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory, and Shirley Trantanella, junior scientist, who point out that/^{success}in freezing vegetables depends partly on the choice of varieties especially adapted to the purpose.

Careful tests of many fruits and vegetables are made each year in the University frozen foods laboratory. On the basis of these tests varieties are suggested for freezing and revisions are made of the previous lists of recommendations.

Some varieties freeze much better than others, Winter and Miss Trantanella say. A fruit or vegetable should retain desirable flavor, attractive color, bright appearance, good shape and texture after it has been frozen and prepared for table use.

A detailed list of the vegetable varieties recommended for Minnesota planting and for freezing is given in Extension Folder 154, "Vegetable Varieties of Minnesota," revised this spring and available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

Among the varieties which have been tested at the University and found to meet the standards for freezing are:

Snap beans (green-podded) - Topcrop, Tendergreen, Wade; yellow bush beans - Cherokee, Pencil-Pod Black Wax, Brittle Wax; broccoli - Italian green sprouting; cauliflower - Snowball, Snowdrift, Super Snowball; sweet corn - early - Golden Midget, Miniature; midseason (for southern Minnesota only) - Golden Cross Bantam, Golden Freezer.

Peas - early - Little Marvel, Laxtons Progress, Freezonian; midseason- Lincoln, Dark Seeded Perfection; spinach - Bloomsdale Long Standing, King of Denmark; winter squash (for pies) - Banana, Golden Delicious, Rainbow, Greengold; (mashed for table use) - Buttercup, Faribo Hybrid R; Swiss chard - Lucullus.

A-9341-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 29, 1953

SPECIAL to The Farmer

TIMELY TIPS FOR MAY 16

In fencing, wire should be cut and tied at each corner rather than stretched around the corner. -- J.R. Neetzel.

* * * * *

Remove blossoms from newly transplanted strawberry plants. This will strengthen the parent plants and enable them to produce early runners. Since blossom buds for next year's crop form in late August and early September, only the first-formed runner plants can produce fruit. -- L.C. Snyder.

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"Coccidiosis weather" will soon be here. That's why you need clean range for growing chicks. In the meantime, guard against coccidiosis in the brooder house. Keep litter stirred on top so that it can "breathe", and put waterers on screen platforms. -- Cora Cooke.

* * * * *

It will probably not be profitable to feed price-supported grain to beef cattle in 1953-54. Grass-and roughage-feeding will be profitable, but preparation for that program must be made now. -- R.M. Anderson.

* * * * *

Do a thorough job of cleaning up the brooder stove, hover and chick feeders at the close of the breeding season. This will minimize chances of carrying over disease organisms to next year. -- Milo Swanson.

* * * * *

Check pasture plans again. A small piece of sudan grass may do you a lot of good. Sweet clover or red clover in the stubble will supply fall pasture as well as soil improvement. -- S.B. Cleland.

more

Traumatic pericarditis ("hardware disease") in cattle costs farmers a lot of money each year. So keep baling wire, nails and other scrap metal away from bossy. -- J.H. Sautter.

* * * * *

Seasonal fluctuation in hog prices often are large enough to tip the scales toward profit or loss. Present methods of management and feeding make it unnecessary to market such a large proportion of the yearly crop in November and December as has been the practice. -- E.F. Ferrin.

* * * * *

It's not a good idea to brood chicks near adult birds. But if you must do it, use a sun porch. Crowded brooder houses are often the cause of vent picking and other forms of cannibalism. Don't crowd--this causes runts, and runts might as well die, because they lose you money. -- W.A. Billings.

-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 29 1953

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

The factors that pave the way for mastitis in dairy cows (injury, dampness, chills) are often more important than the bacteria themselves, say University of Minnesota veterinarians. Bacteria must have the right conditions to cause mastitis, and such things as injuries cause these conditions.

* * * * *

Early detection is essential to successful treatment of mastitis in dairy cows. The services of a competent veterinarian usually pays off.

* * * * *

The major groups of evergreen trees are the pines, spruces, abborvitaes, junipers, yews, hemlock, firs and Douglas fir. The tamerack and European larch drop their needles in the fall but are closely related to the narrow-leaved evergreens.

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Certified seed tags are a mark of quality. Look for the tag on the bag.

* * * * *

A bushel of medium-flat grade corn seed will plant more acres than a bushel of large grade seed.

* * * * *

At least two applications of 2,4-D each year over a period of two or more years are generally necessary to eradicate Canada thistle and sow thistle.

* * * * *

Weeds are generally more of a problem in flax than in small grain. Therefore growers should attempt to sow flax on relatively clean land.

* * * * *

Some injury to corn may be expected from spraying with 2,4-D. For details get Extension Pamphlet 187, "Chemical Weed Control," from your county agent.

University Farm Homemaking Shorts

Americans now consume more meats, poultry and eggs, dairy products, vegetables and fruits than they did in the late thirties, but fewer potatoes and grain products.

* * * * *

In both rural and urban diets, calcium and vitamin C are the nutrients most often short of the recommended amount. Milk is the best way to get calcium. Citrus fruits, tomatoes and cabbage are among the best sources of vitamin C.

* * * * *

Nearly 49,000 Minnesota homemakers are taking part in the extension home program, a nationwide home economics educational activity. Any rural woman can become a member of a group to study the best techniques of homemaking by contacting the county home agent in the county extension office.

* * * * *

Lard is one of the best food buys, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent. An all-purpose shortening, it is also a source of essential unsaturated fatty acids which contribute to the health of the skin.

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A cellulose sponge or a long-handled sponge mop will make the job of washing walls easier. An old bath towel will also do a fair job because it is rough but absorbs well.

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Customers can help dry cleaners by telling them what caused particular stains and whether any attempt has been made to remove them.

* * * * *

When selecting shrubs for planting, be sure to choose varieties that are hardy and are adapted to Minnesota conditions, advises L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Extension Bulletin 267, "Woody Plants for Minnesota," gives a list of hardy varieties. Get a copy from the county extension office.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 30, 1953

Immediate Release

FFA AWARD WINNERS NAMED

Four individual Minnesota Future Farmers of America members and one FFA chapter were named today as state winners of \$100 Establishment in Farming Awards.

The awards, announced by W.J. Kortesmaki, state FFA executive secretary, and G.R. Cochran, state supervisor of agricultural education, both of St. Paul, will be presented Tuesday morning, during the 1953 State FFA convention on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Winner of the State Star Dairy Farmer award is Carroll Broadbent, 17, of Wyoming, a member of the Forest Lake FFA chapter, which is under the advisership of Lee Sandager. Carroll, a high school senior and president of his FFA group, started his dairy program at the age of 10. He now owns 6 cows of producing age and 8 dairy heifers. His dairy stock is valued at \$3675.

Dennis Johnson, 16, Alexandria, was named second in competition for the State Star Dairy Farmer award, with Ronald Nelson, 16, Brainerd, third.

Dean Faltinson, 17, Tracy, was named winner of the Farm Mechanics award. Dean, a high school senior and treasurer of the Tracy chapter, is an outstanding student in his local school farm shop. His construction projects have included a metal chicken feeder, hog troughs, metal feed bunks, skids for hog tank and two hog self-feeders. He has also constructed and installed fences for hog and cattle yards and temporary hog pasture, and has helped construct a garage and addition to his home. His chapter adviser is Harlan Beucler.

Runners-up for the farm mechanics award are William Nieters, 17, Cook, second; and Eldon Woyke, 17, Annandale, third.

Winner of the Farm and Home Electrification award is Ted Carlson, 18, a junior in the Ortonville high school. His chapter adviser is R.H. Hoberg. Ted helped install a milking machine, water pump and electric burner on his home farm. He has also installed power outlets and wired farm and home buildings under supervision of a licensed electrician.

(MORE)

Donald Becke, 16, Winthrop, placed second in competition for the electrification award, with Gaylord Aldinger, 15, Winona, third.

Named winner of the Soil and Water Management award was James Marcomb, Houston 17, a high school senior and a member of the Winona FFA chapter, under the advisership of Glenn Anderson. His soil conservation practices have included filling gullies, setting up a contour system and planting trees on hillsides. He has also used commercial fertilizer and 2,4-D, has raised and released 300 pheasants and has given demonstrations on wildlife preservation.

The Winthrop FFA chapter, under the leadership of Harvey Jones, adviser, James Nelson, president, and Eddie Hanann, chairman of the safety committee, was named as winner of the Chapter Farm Safety award. Thirty six members of the 45-man chapter have participated in safety work. The chapter has promoted safety by setting up a safety booth at the State Fair, distributing safety cards, selling fire extinguishers and maintaining a library of farm safety bulletins and books.

Individual winners are expected to use the \$100 cash awards to purchase equipment, material or supplies to help become established in farming. A chapter winner is expected to use the money for a chapter activity which will help members prepare for farming careers.

State FFA convention registration will open at 1:30 p.m. Sunday, May 3, in the 4-H building on the state fair grounds. The convention will continue through Tuesday.

A-9342-rr

4-H WINNERS IN FARM ACCOUNTS

Two 4-H club members have won awards as blue ribbon winners in the state 4-H farm accounts contest, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

They are John Jonk, Jr., Murdock, and Alvin Vakoch, Ada. They will receive cash awards of \$10. Frances Duncan, Fergus Falls, was red award winner of \$5.

To win their awards, club members kept an inventory of the different phases of the farm business, as well as a record of taxes, expenses, farm receipts, acreages and production.

A-9343-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 30, 1953

SPECIAL to TC dailies
Immediate Release

CUTLINES FOR DR. HAYDAK PICTURE -- Beekeepers Short Course

Shown getting ready to install a package of newly received honeybees in a hive on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota is M.H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota. He had just received the package, containing 10,000-12,000 bees, from Louisiana.

In this picture, Dr. Haydak is removing the can of feed which was provided for the bees during transit.

Installation of packages of bees in hives is one of the things that will be demonstrated by Dr. Hadak and other instructors for the annual Beekeepers' Short Course on the St. Paul campus Wednesday through Friday, May 6-8. The short course is designed both for beginners in beekeeping and those who have had experience in the business. Additional information concerning the course may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 30, 1953

Immediate Release

P.E. MILLER TO ADDRESS EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will fly to the Netherlands this weekend to speak at an International Conference on Agricultural Extension Services.

Miller was invited to take part in the conference at the Hague by the Mutual Security Administration and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

About 60 extension administrators from 18 countries, mostly in Western Europe, will take part in the meeting which is designed to review and suggest improvements in agricultural advisory services in Europe.

Miller will speak at the opening sessions Monday, May 4. He will remain on hand throughout the entire conference, May 4-9, in an advisory capacity.

According to OEEC officials in Paris, Miller was selected to address this conference because of the leading place he and the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service have in the U.S. and because of his previous experience in Europe.

In 1949, he was a member of an international agricultural committee which made a four-months survey of farming conditions in the Marshall Plan countries of Europe. In July, 1950, he went to Dublin, Ireland, to spend a year as chief of the Irish ECA mission. Recently he was appointed by President Eisenhower to spend a short time as a member of a committee reviewing the need and progress of agricultural aid programs in Denmark.

A-9344-hbs

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 30, 1953

Immediate Release

NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK MAY 3-9

Special Achievement Day programs will highlight National Home Demonstration Week May 3-9 for nearly 49,000 rural homemakers in Minnesota, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program for the University of Minnesota, said today.

The 49,000 Minnesota homemakers will observe the week along with three and a half million women throughout the nation who are taking part in what is probably the most far-reaching educational program for women. Open to all rural women, this nationwide home economics educational program is known in Minnesota as the extension home program and in some states as home demonstration work. It is carried into rural Minnesota communities by 63 home agents and seven state specialists, as a cooperative undertaking of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the local counties.

What women have done to make their homes more comfortable and attractive and life on the farm more satisfying since this educational program for better homemaking was started almost 40 years ago will receive attention at county-wide achievement programs. Exhibits will feature projects which the women have carried this past year.

At many of the programs recognition will be given to more than 12,000 women who have served as volunteer, unpaid leaders in helping home agents bring the latest information in homemaking to local women. After being trained by the home agent at special sessions, these women act as teachers, presenting the lessons to their own groups. Through this unique "leader training" plan of education at the grass roots level it is possible for only⁶³/home agents in Minnesota to teach^a/varied program of study in homemaking and family living to nearly 49,000 women.

share with his father in 15 beef cattle and a one-fourth share in 20 brood sows. He also owns \$2485 worth of farm buildings and equipment with his father.

Harlan is past vice president of his FFA chapter and past vice president of his FFA district. He is active in school athletics, dramatics and music.

Also named at the banquet were eight District Star Farmers. They are: Arlen Paulsrud, 17, Climax, whose FFA chapter adviser is George Nornes; John Burkley, 17, Ulen--Erling Rongli, adviser; Charles Einerson, 16, Olivia--Odell Bardusen, adviser; Ronald Weidauer, 18, Marshall--L.J. McCann, adviser; Luverne Tolzman, 18, Minnesota Lake--Marvin Thomsen, adviser; Charles Carlson, 18, Hastings--Ernest Palmer, adviser; David Monson, 18, Chisago City--Alfred Heichel, adviser; Roger Stahl, 18, Hibbing--S.J. Ojakangas, adviser.

In addition, seven men were named as honorary State Farmers at the banquet. They are: Myron Clark, commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food; Clarence Haglin, Brainerd, farmer and father of Wayne Haglin, 1952-53 state FFA president; Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader; W.E. Morris and H.G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandmen, University of Minnesota; Gordon Swanson, instructor in agricultural education at the University; Chester Wilson, commissioner, Minnesota Department of Conservation.