

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 1 1954

To all counties
For use week of March 8
or after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Clip Piglets' "Needle" Teeth -- If the litter is a large one and the sow is bothered by hungry piglets, it's a good idea to clip the four "wolf" or "needle" teeth of each piglet a day or two after birth. According to H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, those tiny but sharp teeth can cut the sow's udder. And they can do real damage if the little fellows get to mauling among themselves. Clip the "needle" teeth with a clean pair of small wire cutters or a "pig nipper". Cut close to the gum but not into it. Injured gums may give disease germs an entry point. The job doesn't take much time and it's a good management practice that pays off.

* * * * *

Careful Shipping Is Good Insurance -- Market-bound pigs, sheep or cattle are more likely to injure themselves in a poorly bedded truck and on slippery chutes and alleys, says W. E. Morris, Extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. The answer--pick a careful livestock trucker who you know will take it easy on the road to market, and who beds his truck well for hauling stock.

Animals handled gently and shipped in a carefully bedded truck will be less likely to suffer injury and reduce your profits, Morris points out.

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Year-old Sawdust Makes Good Mulch -- The old sawdust pile is proving a good source of mulch, reports Parker Anderson, Extension forester at the University of Minnesota. He says experiments in the east have found sawdust a year or more old makes the best mulch. To make a good mulch mix seven pounds of nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia into each 100 pounds of old sawdust, Anderson advises.

* * * * *

Buying Quality Seed Is Best Practice -- When a "bargain" seed brings hard-to-get-rid-of weeds onto your farm, that's hardly a bargain. "Bargain" seed can mean lower yields or complete crop failure--no bargain, either. You can avoid such "bargains" by buying quality certified seed. It usually costs a little more--but those few pennies a pound pay huge dividends in higher yields and weed-free fields. This timely tip comes from W. M. Myers, head of the University of Minnesota's agronomy department.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
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March 1 1954

SPECIAL TO: Minneapolis Star
St. Paul Pioneer Press-
Dispatch
Maynard Speece
Cal Karnstedt

MARKET GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The Minneapolis Market Gardeners' Association will hold its annual spring institute beginning at 1 p.m., Saturday, March 6, at the administration building of the Minneapolis Market.

According to C. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, the program will feature a discussion on peat or muck soils by Paul M. Harner, recently retired soils specialist at Michigan State College and an authority on these soil types.

Turnquist will discuss new potato varieties and developments at the University's test plot at Osseo.

The annual business meeting will follow the educational part of the program, Turnquist said.

-hrj-

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A U. OF M. AG. RESEARCH STORY

For use week of March 8
or after
Second in a series on soils
research

CROP MATURITY
NOT DELAYED
BY NITROGEN

Maturity of corn and oats is not delayed by heavy applications of nitrogen to nitrogen deficient soils especially where phosphate and potash is available in the soil. Many of our Minnesota farm soils are lower in available nitrogen than is generally realized.

A series of experiments conducted by the University of Minnesota Soils Department with anhydrous ammonia and ammonium nitrate on 12 Brown county farms actually shows that oats ripened earlier.

County Agent _____ recently received this report from John MacGregor, soils researcher at the University.

The experiments also showed that anhydrous ammonia and ammonium nitrate have about the same effect per pound of nitrogen on yields and protein content of oats and corn. Both forms of nitrogen increased yields and protein content of both crops markedly. Although a third form of nitrogen, liquid nitrogen solution was not included, it can be assumed that results would be similar.

The experiments specifically showed that:

* Application of nitrogen, especially where used with phosphate and potash, resulted in oats ripening two to seven days earlier than unfertilized grain.

* Application of nitrogen produced corn with about the same moisture at harvest time whether applied alone or with phosphate and potash. Heavy nitrogen applications produced stalks which were green in late September, but the husks and ears were well matured.

As a result of these experiments, MacGregor makes these suggestions for corn:

1. Apply nitrogen only when considerable amounts of phosphate and potash are available or where a starter fertilizer has been applied. A soil test will be helpful here.
2. A rate of 50-100 pounds per acre seems to be best, depending on the fertility of the field. Unless especially heavy corn yields are desired, about 60 pounds should produce good results.
3. Nitrogen can be applied on corn from before planting until early July.

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MINNESOTA FARMS
CAN PROFIT FROM
IMPROVED GRASSLAND

Grasslands have been described as Minnesota's greatest undeveloped resource. Millions of unproductive acres could be brought back to a state of high production by including and improving stands of productive grasses and legumes, says Rodney A. Briggs, the University of Minnesota's new extension agronomist. Great strides have been taken in increasing production "know-how" for corn, grain and oil crops in Minnesota. This has not been true, however, of grasslands, says Briggs.

All types of farms can profit by converting to grassland farming. "Grassland farming is a system which emphasizes the production and use of forage grasses and legumes either alone or in combination with other crops." In general there are two methods of grass crop use.

First, in producing feed for livestock through pasture grass silage, and hay to produce milk, meat or fat.

Second, in soil improvement by the benefits from cover cropping or green manure crops in lessening soil erosion losses, increasing organic matter, root penetration of plow soles, and adding nitrogen. All these help improve soil tilth, texture and make possible higher yields.

The dairy and beef farmer knows the value of high quality pasture, grass silage and hay. Under a grassland system he can fit his cropping program to his livestock needs by producing all the high quality pasture, grass silage and hay that the livestock can use and then to produce enough high energy concentrates to supplement these forages for most efficient gains.

Forages supply as much or more digestible nutrients at lower cost than corn or feed grains, Briggs points out.

The cash grain farmer's goal in using grasslands is higher production with the same or lower production costs.

"With acreage allotments certainly the overall adjustment must be to a wiser use of grass. Each farm has a different problem and neither continuous grain cropping nor all grass is best from the standpoint of feed for livestock or as soil improvement. Each farmer must study his present system and tailor a grassland program to fit his farm," Briggs says.

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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
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MANY HOME-GROWN
FOODS ARE AMONG
MARCH PLENTIFULS

Potatoes lead the list of foods expected to be plentiful in the state during the month of March, reports Home Agent _____.

Old-crop potatoes, harvested last fall in our state, are being supplemented by new-crop potatoes from Florida and Texas. Old-crop potatoes, however, are the best buys.

Onions are also plentiful, with both old and new crops on the market.

In protein foods, eggs are expected to be more abundant as hens increase their rate of laying. Production of broiler and fryer chickens is near a record level. Beef, much of it from feedlots of the Midwest, also continues to be classed as plentiful. The seasonal increase in milk production which takes place at this time of year makes dairy products abundant.

From other parts of the United States will come grapefruit and oranges, winter pears, cranberry sauce, raisins, fats and oils, peanuts, peanut butter, dry pinto and red kidney beans -- all of them in generous supply and good food buys for the market basket.

-jbn-

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To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For publication week of
March 8

PRESIDENT SENDS
GREETING TO
4-H CLUBS

On the occasion of National 4-H Club Week, which is being observed throughout the nation this week (March 6-14), President Eisenhower has sent the following message to 4-H members:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

February 10 1954

TO THE 4-H CLUBS OF THE UNITED STATES:

My warm greetings go to the more than two million young people who are observing National 4-H Club Week, beginning March sixth. I am delighted to learn that your national theme for 1954 is "Working Together for World Understanding".

Working together has long been an important feature of 4-H Club work. As you learn new skills, as you test new ideas, and as you find better ways of applying science to agriculture and to home economics, you are sharing exciting and valuable experiences. Through these experiences you are nurturing, I am sure, not only a spirit of cooperation but also a mature comprehension of American agricultural problems and of the help which markets abroad can provide in meeting those problems. Such a spirit, and such comprehension will surely result in your contributing to the cause of international amity.

To all of you, I send my very best wishes for another year of stimulating, enjoyable work in the 4-H Clubs of America.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

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HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Safety Features in Housedresses
Don't Cut Hazardous Corners
Thieves of Light
Don't Wash Linoleum Away
Five-Minute Cabbage

Eggs for Lent
Grapefruit and Onions
Wash Cotton Curtains Often
Time to Clean and Wax Furniture

SAFETY

Safety Features in Housedresses

When you choose your next housedress, keep safety in mind. Often accidents occur because unsuitable clothing is used for work.

Avoid long sashes or ties that are easily caught on knobs or handles of equipment. Pockets will be safe if they are placed so they won't bulge out and catch on the stove or a doorknob. Sleeves can also be a hazard if they are too full, too wide or too long.

Remember that your chances of taking a fall when going down the stairs are much greater if the skirt of your dress is very narrow or very full. Moderately full gathered or gored skirts give enough fullness for kneeling and stooping.

* * * * *

Don't Cut Hazardous Corners

Busy homemakers should learn the difference between safe short cuts and hazardous ones. The National Safety Council says "cutting corners" has a bad reputation for causing accidents. So before you run downstairs or leave a mop on the stairway, or reach over a hot stove burner or climb up on an insecure support to reach something - take a peep around that corner you want to cut to see if there's an injury hiding there.

-jbn-

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.

HOME MANAGEMENTThieves of Light

Dust can rob you of light you pay for.

If dust is allowed to collect on lamp bulbs, diffusing bowls or shades, it can shut out considerable light. So, it is economy as well as good housekeeping to dust lamps and fixtures as you do furniture.

When bulbs and bowls need washing, as they often do if a greasy film has collected and attracted dust, turn the switch off and remove them from the fixture or the lamp. Wash like any glassware. Extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota warn, however, that bulbs and fluorescent tubes should not be immersed in water but should be cleaned when they are cool with a damp soapy cloth and then wiped dry. Make sure they and your hands are dry before you replace them.

When bulbs or tubes still look dark after cleaning, they are deteriorating and need to be replaced. Otherwise, you're paying for light you're not getting. Dispose of old bulbs and tubes carefully so that they will not be broken and will not be a hazard, to children especially. Besides the danger of cuts from broken glass, there is chance of harm from materials used inside some fluorescent tubes.

* * * * *

Don't Wash Linoleum Away

It may not have occurred to you that you can wash your linoleum away. But that is possible.

If you want your linoleum to last, don't scrub it too much. Wipe up spilled things immediately and keep the floor swept or dusted with a dry mop.

When it's necessary to give the linoleum a thorough cleaning, never use strong soap and don't use too much water. Soap fades and discolors linoleum and actually causes it to be washed away. Too much water will make the linoleum deteriorate.

Proper waxing is the key to long wear and good appearance. A film of wax takes plenty of wear and so protects the linoleum. All you need is a thin coat of self-polishing wax, applied at intervals when the wear requires it.

NUTRITION AND FOOD

Five-Minute Cabbage

Old and new-crop cabbage is rolling into markets these days and selling at very reasonable prices.

Did you know that we Americans eat more cabbage than any other vegetable except potatoes? One reason is its versatility. You can use it in salads, in soups, in casseroles; you can scallop it, bake it, boil it, stuff it, fry it or cream it. Another reason for its popularity is that it's low in calories but very high in vitamin C.

A modern quick-cooked cabbage dish is five-minute cabbage. For this, heat about 2 cups milk, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of shredded cabbage and cook about 2 minutes. Add another cup of top milk, thickened with three tablespoons flour. Add three tablespoons fat, salt and pepper to taste, and cook the cabbage quickly for 3 to 4 minutes more, stirring it all the time.

* * * * *

Eggs for Lent

Eggs are one of the plentiful foods for March, and they're a favorite food for Lent. You can have soft boiled or fried eggs for breakfast; scrambled eggs or omelets for lunch; and poached eggs on toast or deviled eggs baked in cheese sauce for supper. And don't forget hard-boiled eggs in salads and egg-salad sandwiches.

* * * * *

Grapefruit and Onions

Plentiful supplies of grapefruit and onions on markets these days suggest that these combine well with crisp lettuce for an appetizing tossed salad. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, onions are in unusually large supply. The large mild onions, if peeled and sliced, make flavorful and attractive rings to team with grapefruit segments in a salad bowl. The grapefruit juice may be used in the dressing for the salad.

HOME FURNISHINGSWash Cotton Curtains Often

Cotton curtains will wear longer and look better if you wash them every six to eight weeks. But don't stretch them too much if you dry them on frames.

You may have had the experience of laundering cotton curtains after they have been used for a long time, only to find that after they were washed they were full of holes. Since cotton is a cellulose or plant fiber, the sunlight causes it to deteriorate. Laundering cotton curtains at fairly frequent intervals will help to prevent this deterioration to some extent.

In case you use stretchers for drying cotton curtains - or rayons - don't try to stretch them to their original size. All cotton curtains shrink during laundering, and tests show that high-tension stretching will break the yarns. It's better to make allowance for some shrinkage when you buy or make your curtains.

* * * * *

Time to Clean and Wax Furniture

At the end of winter, most furniture would benefit from a thorough cleaning and re-waxing. Giving it a complete "going-over" such as that will remove film and finger prints and restore a hard surface that resists dust.

Here are some suggestions from Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota: Make a heavy suds of detergent or mild soap. Wash quickly a section at a time and wipe with a cloth wrung out of clear warm water. Dry and then re-wax with a slightly dampened pad of soft, clean cloth and a paste wax. Spread a thin film of wax over the wood and rub to a polish before the wax dries. Instead of using water, you may use one of the commercial wood cleaners. In that case, apply it as directed on the can and rub it until the surface will show no finger prints. Then polish with a soft, dry cloth.

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SPECIAL to WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

The Freeborn county agent, Bob Jacobs ^{left.} of Albert Lea, and
Lester E. Hanson, ^{Right.} professor of animal husbandry at the University
of Minnesota, talk over entries in a recent hog show. Jacobs has
been Freeborn county agent since 1947 and served earlier as an extension
agent in Mc Leed and West Otter Tail counties. He began his career as a county
agent in 1933. In 1947 he was one of Minnesota's agents to receive the
distinguished service award of the National County Agents' Association.

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Special

STATE L-R SPEAKING CONTEST MARCH 13

Seventeen district winners in the statewide L-R radio speaking contest will compete for top awards Saturday morning, March 13, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The state L-R radio speaking contest is being sponsored for the twelfth year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Jewish Council. Last year more than 800 L-R members throughout the state took part in the contest.

The two contestants receiving the highest ratings will give their speeches over WCCO at 1:30 p.m. Announcement of the winning speaker and reserve champion will be made at the close of the broadcast.

The Jewish Council is providing more than \$2,000 for awards to county, district, and state winners and for transportation, hotel accommodations and a banquet for L-R members participating in the state contest.

The state champion and reserve champion will each receive an award for his community as well as a cash award. In addition to a \$200 cash award, the champion will receive \$50 to be used to purchase books for the high school, city or county library. The reserve champion will receive \$100 in cash, in addition to \$25 to be used to purchase books for a public or school library.

A banquet for L-R members taking part in the state contest will be given by the Jewish council Saturday evening, March 13, in the St. Paul hotel. On Friday contestants will spend the day visiting Central high school in St. Paul.

Subject of this year's radio speaking contest is What Our Bill of Rights Means to Me. All contestants prepare original talks on the subject.

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Immediate Release

MILK LABORATORY TECHNICIANS SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

A short course for milk laboratory technicians will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Monday through Friday, March 15-19, according to J. O. Christianson, director of short courses.

Chairman of the course is J. J. Jezeski, associate professor of dairy husbandry at the University.

Among topics to be discussed in the course are the basic objectives of quality tests of milk and milk products, sampling equipment and procedures, microscope use, phosphatase testing and milk and cream ordinances of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Several laboratory sessions will enable students to get first hand experience in testing procedures. Cooperating with the University in the course are the U. S. Public Health Service and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, and the State Board of Health.

Complete information on the course is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

A-9806-hrj

Immediate Release

ANIMAL NUTRITION SHORT COURSE DATES ANNOUNCED

The annual animal nutrition short course at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture has been scheduled for Monday and Tuesday, September 13 and 14, according to J. O. Christianson, director of short courses.

Chairman of the course is Lester E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry.

A program will be announced in the summer.

A-9807-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

CAREERS WORKSHOP IN HOME ECONOMICS IN APRIL

The fourth annual Careers in Home Economics workshop, sponsored by the Minnesota Dietetic association and the Minnesota Home Economics association, will be held April 1, 2 and 3.

Headquarters for the event will be the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, according to Dorothy Simmons, president of the Minnesota Home Economics association and state leader of the extension home program at the University.

Miss Simmons urged schools to send in their registrations immediately, since the number who can be accommodated is limited.

Purpose of the workshop is to acquaint selected high school girls with various careers which home economics specialization in college can offer. Five hundred high schools in the state have been invited to send representatives who are interested in majoring in home economics in college. Last year 211 girls from 110 schools attended the conference.

Field trips through home economics departments of Twin Cities businesses and schools, through food service units of hospitals and industries and through decorating studios and members' homes will be a special feature of the event. Time will also be devoted during the workshop for conferences with home economics staff members representing colleges throughout the state.

Selected students of home economics from colleges in Minnesota will act as "big sisters" to high school girls attending the workshop.

Co-chairmen of the event are Mrs. Dorothy K. Mattson, 5729 Pillsbury avenue, Minneapolis and Catherine Reinheimer, 426 North Pierce, St. Paul.

A-9808-jbn

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

SHORT COURSE FOR HOME GARDENERS MARCH 25-26

The thirty-third annual horticultural short course for home gardeners will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota March 25-26, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

First day of the horticulture short course will be given over to vegetable gardening and fruit growing. The first morning's session will be devoted to a discussion of mechanical aids to gardening, including irrigation for the home grounds and garden, power equipment for the amateur gardener, gardening gadgets and principles of plowing, cultivating and mowing. Separate sessions the first afternoon will be held on vegetables and fruits.

The program on Friday, March 26, will be concerned entirely with ornamental horticulture. New annuals and perennials, gloxinias and related plants, wild flowers for the garden and landscaping to attract birds are some of the subjects which will be discussed.

T. M. Currence, professor of horticulture, is chairman of arrangements for the short course.

A-9809-jbn

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

LESS MEAT, MORE POULTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCTS IN 1954

Consumers in Minnesota and throughout the nation will have plenty of food during the first half of 1954, though there will be less meat for their market baskets than there was a year ago.

More chicken, eggs, shortening and manufactured dairy products, including cheese, butter, ice cream, dried and evaporated milk, are in prospect this year, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today. In addition, more fresh and processed fruit, canned vegetables, potatoes and sweet potatoes are on hand now than there were in 1953.

However, the U. S. Department of Agriculture forecasts smaller supplies of meat, fishery products, lard and fresh vegetables than there were last year.

There will be less beef, lamb and considerably less pork in the first half of 1954 compared to the heavy output in 1953. During the last half of the year, however, an increase of beef supplies is anticipated. Supplies of veal will probably be larger in 1954 than in 1953 because more calves are expected to be marketed. Pork supplies will be considerably smaller most of the year, although the later months of 1954 may see some increase.

Though there will be somewhat smaller quantities of fresh vegetables this year, stocks of many vegetables carried over from late fall harvestings will provide ample supplies. There are more potatoes and sweet potatoes than last year at this time, as well as good supplies of canned and dried vegetables.

More fresh fruit remains to be marketed in the next few months than was the case a year ago. Outlook for this year's citrus crop indicates larger production of both oranges and grapefruit. More winter pears have been sent to market this winter and prices have been lower than a year ago.

Record supplies of frozen fruit are on the market, especially strawberries and cherries. Stocks of canned fruit are larger this year also, with apricots and peaches leading the way.

A-9810-jbn

University Farm News
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SPECIAL

Twin City Daily Worker
Minneapolis Daily
Milwaukee Journal
Ellendale Eagle
Owatonna Press

TWO FORESTRY STUDENTS ELECTED TO HONOR SOCIETY

Two seniors in Forestry at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture have been elected to Xi Sigma Pi, the professional honor society for foresters, Arthur H. Schneider, acting director of the School of Forestry, announced today.

They are Norman Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore V. Anderson, Ellendale, and John Kaiser, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kirk O. Kaiser, 2113 West Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Election to Xi Sigma Pi is recognition of outstanding scholastic achievement and high promise in the field of forestry.

hrj

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March 3 1954

Special to Central
Minnesota counties

RURAL YOUTH TO
ATTEND CONFERENCE

_____ young people from _____ county will attend the
(No.-write out)
tenth annual Rural Youth spring conference for central Minnesota in St. Cloud
March 19 and 20.

They are: (list names and addresses of each delegate.)

_____ and _____ will take part in the business meeting Saturday
afternoon as voting delegates.

The conference will open Friday evening with a dinner at which Beverly Swanson,
Morrison county, will preside. Mayor George Byers will welcome the group. Skuli
Rutford, assistant director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension
Service, will speak on "Coming to Terms".

Theme of the conference, "Beyond the Line Fence", will be carried out on
Saturday morning in a discussion on farm policy led by D. C. Dvoracek, extension
economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota. Marlene Mattila, Interna-
tional Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Finland in 1953, will talk Saturday afternoon
on farming in Finland.

The meeting will close with a banquet and recreational session Saturday evening.
Main speaker will be Maynard Speece, farm director of WCCO, who will discuss "How
Farm Policy is Made".

District officers who have assisted with arrangements for the meeting are Devon
Hackett, Benton county, president; Bob Holt, Kandiyohi county, vice president; and
Beverly Swanson, Morrison county, secretary.

The annual district conferences in March climax winter activities of the Rural
Youth groups and provide an opportunity for members to discuss problems of mutual
concern, according to _____.

Twenty-four counties will be represented at the St. Cloud conference. -jbn-

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Immediate Release

SHORT COURSE IN WELDING AT WASECA

A short course in farm welding will be given at the Southern School of Agriculture in Waseca on Saturday, March 13, according to the Office of Agricultural Short Courses at the University of Minnesota.

The course at the Waseca school is intended for farmers and others interested in learning more about welding as it is related to agriculture.

Movies, slides and actual demonstrations by experts in the field will be used to show up-to-date welding techniques. Demonstrations will include pipe bending and soldering with a carbon arc torch and heliarch welding of stainless steel, aluminum and other hard-to-weld metals. On exhibit will be various types of welding machines.

Harold Matson, head of the farm shop department, Southern School of Agriculture, is chairman in charge of arrangements. Other staff members arranging for the short course are Robert E. Hodgson, superintendent; B. E. Youngquist, principal; Eugene C. Miller and Donald Michels, instructors in farm shop.

The course will begin at 9 a.m. and continue until 5 p.m.

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Immediate Release

4-H CLUBS TO OBSERVE NATIONAL 4-H WEEK

More than 47,000 young people in Minnesota will take stock of their achievements as they observe National 4-H Club Week March 6-14.

During the week many of the 2,089 4-H clubs in the state will hold open house meetings, have special programs and display exhibits which carry out their 1954 theme, "Working Together for World Understanding."

Climax of the week will be the state 4-H radio speaking contest on Saturday, March 13. The two highest-scoring contestants among 17 district winners who will compete on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Saturday morning will broadcast their speeches over WCCO at 4:30 p.m. A banquet for 4-H members participating in the state contest will be given Saturday evening (March 13) by the Minnesota Jewish council, which is co-sponsor of the contest with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Nearly 1,000 4-H members in Minnesota have given serious thought to their civic responsibilities by writing speeches and taking part in this year's radio speaking contest on "What the Bill of Rights Means to Me."

According to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, 4-H members in Minnesota are engaged in an increasing number of activities which carry out their theme of working together for world understanding. Under the International Farm Youth Exchange program, which 4-H clubs are helping to support, nine young people from Minnesota have lived and worked on farms in foreign countries and 22 youths from foreign lands have spent some time on farms in this state. Two more Minnesota club members will go to India and Pakistan this summer under the program, and a number of young people from these countries will come to Minnesota.

To promote better understanding among people in this country, Minnesota 4-H clubs are again sponsoring the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H Club Exchange program, under which 28 club members from Minnesota will go to Mississippi this summer to observe farming and the way of life in the South.

The past year has also been one of achievement for 4-H'ers in applying the best scientific methods to farming and homemaking. Among their accomplishments are beautifying home yards, making farm homes more attractive and efficient, as well as planting trees and windbreaks, raising 13,500 head of dairy and beef cattle, 10,343 sheep, 259,000 turkeys or chickens, growing 11,500 acres of corn, and canning and freezing more than 191,000 quarts of food. Through such activities as health, safety and fire prevention, some 35,000 members have assisted with community health programs and helped make communities safe by conducting safety surveys and campaigns.

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Immediate Release

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT TESTERS' COURSE SET FOR MARCH 22-27

A dairy herd improvement association supervisors' training school will be held Monday through Saturday, March 22-27, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, announced today.

Chairman of the course is Ramer Leighton, Extension dairyman. The school's purpose is to provide training for supervisors of dairy herd improvement association.

Subjects include weighing, sampling and testing milk; keeping records; figuring feed costs and value of the product as related to production costs; breeding and dairy herd management and improvement; lactation and breeding records; fundamentals of dairy feeding and how dairy herd improvement associations work with other groups.

Complete information on the short course is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

A-9813-hrj

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Immediate Release

WEED CONTROL INTEREST HIGH SURVEY SHOWS

The last ten years have seen an astounding increase in weed control interest on Minnesota farms, reports T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist and member of the University's Institute of Agriculture staff.

One indication of the increased interest is the large number of power sprayers on Minnesota farms. During the 1953 season, slightly over 24,000 power sprayers helped carry on the expanding weed control program. Only ten years ago, there were less than 400 units owned by the state's farmers, Aamodt says.

A survey of Minnesota's 87 counties shows that in the 1953 control program, 2,369,000 acres of wheat, oats, barley and flax were sprayed with 2, 4-D. Eighteen per cent of all the state's grain was sprayed for weed control. Also sprayed with chemicals were 183,698 acres of corn and 172,631 acres of pasture, meadow and brush land.

The state's roadsides were sprayed, too---5,777 miles of state highway, 20,275 miles of county aid roads, 10,081 miles of township roads, and 4500 miles of telephone and power line rights-of-way got the chemical treatment to cut down weeds and brush.

Aamodt says that 2,896 miles of railroad right-of-way and 2,201 miles of ditches were sprayed also. In addition to 2,4-D, TCA, and MCP, 754,410 pounds of sodium chlorate and 625,616 pounds of polybor chlorate or borascu were used. Over 153,000 acres were sprayed from the air for weed control in 1953.

But, despite this large-scale treatment, weeds continue to spread in many parts of Minnesota and some areas need a more effective weed control program, Aamodt said.

The program has included appointment of a county weed and seed inspector in each county in the state, and a five-day short course at the University to train supervisors to better serve their counties. Also under way are a series of meetings with insecticide and weedicide dealers, and county meetings called by Commissioner of Agriculture Myron W. Clark.

Aamodt pointed out that township boards and village and city mayors are required by law to see that all tracts of land are checked and steps taken to destroy weeds.

He said the section of weed control under Sig Bjerken is working closely with individual counties on their weed problems.

He emphasized the fact that weeds interfere with the three factors which influence crop production--moisture, fertility and space. "In addition to crowding out profitable crop plants, weeds contaminate the crop and lower its quality and often are poisonous to livestock and humans," he said.

A-9814-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 5, 1954

SPECIAL to THE FARMER

TIMELY TIPS FOR MARCH 20

Sulfa or no sulfa—litter around fountains and feeders must be kept dry to avoid coccidiosis. A screened platform under fountains is the best bet for this job. — Cora Cooke

Summer flowering shrubs should be pruned heavily now to encourage vigorous new growth for summer bloom. The Anthony Water and Froebel spireas and the Snow-hill hydrangeas are examples of such shrubs. They can be pruned back to within four to six inches of the ground. — Leon C. Snyder

Home-sawed lumber won't be any better than the mill that produces it. Choose your custom sawyer carefully and don't forget—well-manufactured lumber deserves to be piled correctly for air-drying. Ask your county agent for a folder on proper piling of green lumber. — Marvin E. Smith

Ear-notching pigs now will eliminate a lot of guess work in selecting breeding stock next fall. Your county agent can show you a system of numerical litter identification by notching. It's in mimeograph sheet A. H. 7, available at his office. — Henry G. Zaveral

Hays used for feeding a few weeks before the pasture season begins often have lost a lot of their original nutrients. A light feed of corn for thin cattle or sheep is a good investment. — E. F. Ferrin

Late March and early April is a good time to buy White Plymouth Rock or New Hampshire cockerel chicks for the Christmas and New Year's capon market. — T. H. Canfield.

Cattle being shipped to market should be fed and cared for carefully right up to loading time. Tired, hungry or thirsty animals won't stand the trip well and will recover slowly after reaching market. It can make a difference in your checks. -

Al Harvey

Did you have a trained person helping you make out your income tax statement? Keep in contact with him during the year. Before making any important financial move, check with him—he may be able to suggest how to handle it so you can save on your 1954 tax. -- S. A. Engene

When repairing fences, gather up old staples and wire fragments so they will not be stepped on or eaten by livestock. This little precaution can save you a veterinary bill or prevent expensive time-consuming flat tires on your car or tractor.-

John R. Neetsal

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 5, 1954

SPECIAL

9 Dairy Journals

MILK HOUR POPULAR

Milk is a more popular between-meal beverage than coffee, if the number served at a recent milk hour on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota is any indication.

When the time came for the Junior Dairy Science club, student organization, to act as hosts at the traditional coffee hour, the members decided to stage a milk hour instead. They served sweet milk, chocolate milk, buttermilk, Nummic cheese, cheddar cheese and crackers and cookies.

By the end of the first hour, 300 students and staff members had been served. A line extending from the table to the door of the Union during the milk hour was proof of the popularity of the "milk break."

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1954

To all counties
For use week of March 15

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses.....

Growth Important in Chicks -- Early maturing pullets result from wise early feeding of chicks, reminds Cora Cooks, Extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. And wise feeding means plenty of feeding space for each chick. One four-foot trough per 100 chicks does the job for the first two weeks --after that, they need double the feeding space, Miss Cooke says. And by the time pullets are 10 weeks old and eating grain and mash, they need two six-foot troughs.

#

New Judging Booklet Out -- Want to know how to judge Minnesota land? We have free copies of a brand new 20-page illustrated booklet, S-33, "Judging Minnesota Land," prepared by two University of Minnesota soils specialists -- Harold E. Jones and Roger Harris. The booklet can help you plan soil management practices to improve the fertility and tilth on your land, control erosion and increase crop and forage yields. The booklet also is available free by writing the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

#

Get Fence Posts Now -- Spring is the right time to lay in a good supply of fence posts for later treating with preservatives. This reminder comes from Marvin E. Smith, Extension forester at the University of Minnesota. He says bark strips off easily and cleanly when posts are cut about the time new leaves are as big as a mouse's ear. Crib-pile freshly peeled posts for air-drying. Treated with a preservative such as penta, their service life can be increased from two to four times that of untreated posts. See University Extension Folder 153, available free at the county Extension office, for full details on fencepost treating.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1954

To all counties
Att: HOME AGENTS
For use week of March 15

PLANT VEGETABLE
VARIETIES THAT
FREEZE WELL

Success in freezing vegetables depends partly on the choice of varieties especially adapted to that purpose, says Home Agent _____.

To avoid disappointment with vegetables they plan to freeze this summer, county families with home freezers or lockers would do well to select for planting the varieties which tests show will freeze well.

Careful tests of many fruit and vegetable varieties are made each year in the frozen foods laboratory in the department of horticulture at the University of Minnesota. On the basis of these tests varieties are suggested for freezing and each year revisions are made of the previous lists of recommendations.

Some varieties freeze much better than others, according to J.D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory, and Shirley Trantanella, junior scientist. A fruit or vegetable should retain its good flavor, attractive color, 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 for Minnesota", newly revised this spring and available from the county extension office.

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, Brittle Wax.
- Broccoli - Italian green sprouting.
- Cauliflower - Snowball, Snowdrift, Super Snowball.
- Sweet corn - (early) Golden Midget; (midseason, for southern Minnesota only) Golden Cross Bantam or other Golden Bantam hybrids, Golden Freezer.
- Peas - (early) Little Marvel, Laxton's Progress; (midseason) Lincoln, Dark Seeded Perfection.
- Spinach - Bloomsdale Long Standing, King of Denmark.
- Winter squash - (for pies) Greengold; (mashed for table use) Buttercup, Greengold, Rainbow.
- Swiss chard - Lucullus

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1954

To all counties
A U. of M.
Ag. Research Story
For use week of March 15

NEW EVIDENCE
SHOWS VALUE OF
MODERN RATIONS

Shifting from old-fashioned to modern up-to-date hog rations often means an almost over-night speed-up in gains and drop in costs.

Proof of that statement comes from an unusual demonstration conducted by L.E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, says County Agent _____.

The first part of the demonstration, reported earlier by County Agent _____, was conducted last summer. At that time newly-weaned litter mates, weighing about 51 pounds each, from six litters of pigs were placed on rations typical of 1910, 1930, and 1953.

The results were sensational. Eleven weeks later pigs on the 1953 ration had gained 150 pounds; those on 1930 rations, 80 pounds; and those on 1910 rations, 55 pounds.

What's more the feed cost per 100 pounds per gain for 1953-fed pigs was slightly over \$10.00 compared to \$17.35 for 1910-fed pigs.

Later the hogs on the 1910 rations, all of which were lagging in gains, were shifted to 1953 rations. Before the shift, these pigs were gaining about one third pound per day, were eating 3 pounds of feed per day, and were averaging 870 pounds of feed per 100 pounds gain.

After the shift, they gained nearly 2 pounds per day, ate 6.6 pounds of feed, and were taking only 335 pounds of feed per 100 pounds gain.

The modern ration used contained ground corn plus a supplement of 41% soy bean oil meal, 20% tankage, 10% linseed meal, 25% alfalfa meal, 2% steamed bone meal and 2% trace mineralized salt plus B-12 and antibiotics. Other supplements would work satisfactorily also.

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University of Minnesota
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March 8, 1954

To all counties
For use week of March 15

PIE CHERRIES
CAN BE GROWN
IN MINNESOTA

Would you like to grow your own cherries for the mouth-watering cherry pies your wife makes?

Two new hardy varieties of pie cherries recently developed by the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm now make cherry growing practical in Minnesota, says County Agent _____.

The two new cherry varieties, Northstar and Meteor, are both available from nurseries throughout the state. They are the first high quality sour ^{pie} cherries hardy enough to be grown successfully in Minnesota according to Leon C. Snyder, head of the department of horticulture at the University of Minnesota.

Because the trees are highly ornamental as well as productive, they fit very well into the shrub border, Snyder says. This is particularly true of Northstar, which is a dwarf tree and hence can be used where space is limited.

Northstar is a bright red cherry about three quarters of an inch in diameter which changes at maturity to a dark, glistening mahogany red. The flesh is juicy, tender and meaty and the flavor is pleasantly acid. The stone is small and easily removed. Ripening season is about July 5 to July 10.

Northstar is small but productive and self fertile so cross pollination is not necessary. It is resistant to leaf spot and to brown rot diseases.

Fruit of the Meteor cherry is large and a light, bright red. The skin is thin and tender and the flesh is moderately firm and juicy. The flavor is mildly acid. The stone is small and very free.

The Meteor cherry ripens about a week to 10 days later than the Northstar.

A strong vigorous grower, the Meteor cherry tree has an upright, moderately spreading habit. The unusually large leaves produce a dense and luxuriant foliage that is highly resistant to leaf spot. Both Meteor and Northstar should start bearing by the third year and should bear annual crops thereafter. _____ county gardeners who are interested in growing the new cherries should order nursery stock now, says County Agent _____. -jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 8, 1954

To all counties
For use week of March 15

SOILS DON'T NEED
TRACE ELEMENTS
SAYS U.SPECIALISTS

No significant increases in yield resulted from adding trace elements -- copper manganese, zinc and boron -- to several Minnesota test plots, reports County Agent

He quotes John M. MacGregor, associate professor of soils at the University of Minnesota, who explains that "trace" elements are those elements in the soil needed only in small amounts, thus, they are called "trace" elements.

MacGregor tells of University research on alfalfa and oats which gave no response to boron applications. He said celery growers around the Twin Cities area use boron to improve their crops and it is not expensive.

Also, Pine county rutabaga growers use a boron spray effectively in their operation. In recent University experiments, however, boron, copper, manganese and zinc were applied at several different areas over the state, having differing soil types, and didn't significantly increase yields of oats, alfalfa, grasses or legumes.

Up in the Red River Valley, MacGregor reports, chlorosis or "yellowing" of shrubs and strawberry plants was found to be caused by high lime in the soil that "tied up" or immobilized trace elements such as manganese and copper. But the chlorosis wasn't caused by an actual lack of the trace elements in the soil -- they were there but plants were prevented from using them by the "high-lime" condition.

MacGregor says that on the basis of present knowledge, trace elements can't be recommended as yield-increasers, but much research needs to be done to find their role in soil and crop improvement.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1954

Immediate Release

4-H TRACTOR MAINTENANCE REFRESHER COURSES

Minnesota 4-H'ers who have attended a tractor school will have an opportunity to brush up on tractor maintenance in one of four one-day refresher courses to be held March 30 through April 2, according to Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The first school is set for Tuesday, March 30, at the Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca; others are: Wednesday, March 31, West Central School and Station, Morris; Thursday, April 1, Northwest School and Station, Crookston and Friday, April 2, North Central School and Station, Grand Rapids.

The schools will begin at 9:30 a. m. and end at 4 in the afternoon. Included will be new developments in tractor maintenance, a review of basic knowledge on tractor care, and how 4-H club members can aid others in learning better and safer tractor care.

Magnuson and Don Bates, agricultural engineer with the University's agricultural extension service, and a representative of Standard Oil Company will be at each school to help conduct it and answer questions.

Further information about the schools is available from the county agent.

A-9815-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1954

Immediate Release

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS SERVICE SCHOOL SET FOR MARCH 22-24 AT U.

The annual liquefied petroleum gas service school will be held Monday through Wednesday, March 22-24 at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, announced today.

Chairman of the course is A. M. Flikke, assistant professor of agricultural engineering at the University.

The school is open to anyone connected with or interested in the installation of liquefied petroleum gas equipment and appliances. It will consist of three days of concentrated instruction on the latest technical, service and commercial developments.

Leading University and industry specialists will demonstrate, lecture and conduct question and answer sessions. It is held in cooperation with the LP-Gas Industry Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Inc., National Butane-Propane Association, Minnesota Petroleum Gas Association and others.

Courses include domestic controls, venting of gas appliances, safety in use of LP-gas, use of LP-gas as a motor fuel, LP-gas controls for heating, leak detection and pipe sizing and customer relations.

Fee for the course is \$12 and a certificate of attendance will be given all who attend. Complete information on the school is available by writing or calling the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

A-9816-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

John and Verland Arvis, Jr., of Roseau watch as Roseau County Agent Richard Radway of Roseau pours a handful of barley out of a contestant's sample at the Red River Valley Winter Shows in Crookston recently. The Shows are a high point in the year for Red River Valley folks, who bring livestock grains and potatoes in to vie with other entries from all through the area. Radway is a graduate of the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston and the University of Minnesota. He served as county agent in Sherburne, Lake of the Woods and Pine counties before taking the post at Roseau.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1954

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
Thursday, March 11
* * * * *

FOUR WIN TRIP TO WASHINGTON CAMP

Two Minnesota girls and two boys have been chosen for one of the most coveted awards in 4-H club work, a trip to the National 4-H Club camp in Washington, D. C., June 16 to 23.

Trip winners, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, are: Beverly Foster, 19, 3820 Reservoir Boulevard, Columbia Heights; Nancy Meyer, 18, Caledonia; Alvin Aho, 19, Cook; and Marland Dow, 19, Barnesville.

The Minnesota Bankers' Association is providing funds for the trips.

Choice of the four delegates was made on the basis of their achievements in leadership and community service and the completion of projects in agriculture and homemaking. They were selected from among 12 candidates who were chosen in statewide competition.

All four of this year's delegates have been 4-H members from eight to 11 years and junior leaders for three to five years. As junior leaders they have been active in helping younger members with project work, demonstrations and records. Several of them are officers of the county leaders' council. All of them have been presidents of their local clubs and have carried a wide variety of projects.

Many honors have come to all four of the club members.

Miss Foster, now a student in home economics at the University of Minnesota, has won three trips to the State Fair on her bread project and was outstanding 4-H club member in Anoka county in 1952. She has been a junior councilor at the county 4-H club camp and has served as a volunteer worker for the Community Youth Center.

Miss Meyer has been top home economics demonstrator in Houston county for several years and has represented the county at the State Fair in food preparation demonstrations. She was a district winner in this year's 4-H radio speaking contest and has been active in 4-H play and music festivals. She is now secretary of the county Rural Youth group. She is employed in Caledonia.

Aho has won trips to the State Fair and to the Junior Livestock Show and has received the county 4-H achievement medal. He has started a 4-H library in his home to help club members in their project work. He is now attending Virginia Junior college and plans to go into veterinary medicine.

Dow has received national as well as state and county honors. In 1952 he was selected as one of 10 club members in the nation for a national scholarship award of \$300 in the 4-H poultry contest. He has won four grand championships and two reserve championships on his poultry, as well as trips to the State Fair and the Junior Livestock show. He is now enrolled in the agricultural short course at North Dakota Agricultural College.

A-9817-jbn

University Farm News
- Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1954

NOTICE:

The champion and reserve champion in the state 4-H radio speaking contest will be available for pictures at 12:30 p.m. Saturday in Room 107 Coffey Hall. They will also be available for pictures at the banquet given by the Jewish Council in the Casino Room, Hotel St. Paul, at 6 p.m. Saturday.

University Farm News
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March 9, 1954

Immediate Release

STATE 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST SATURDAY

Seventeen district winners in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest will compete for championship honors and a \$200 award Saturday (March 13) on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Announcement of the state winner will be made during a broadcast over WCCO between 4:30 and 5 p.m., when the two top contenders will give their speeches on "What the Bill of Rights Means to Me." The broadcast will climax observance of National 4-H Club Week.

State and district winners will be honored Saturday evening at a banquet given by the Minnesota Jewish Council in the St. Paul hotel at 6 p.m. Contestants will spend Friday visiting Central high school in St. Paul.

District winners who will take part in the state contest at 9:15 Saturday morning in Coffey Hall on the St. Paul campus are: Estrid Baldwin, McGregor; Rhoda Senechal, Sabin; Ina Titus, Carlos; Gary Callister, Cannon Falls; Nancy Meyer, Caledonia; Dorothy Jean Gillie, Williams; Marilyn Brammeier, Fairmont; Donna Dittmer, Plato; Ralph Rickgarn, Hadley; Donald Gustafson, St. Peter; Marlys Ronning, Jasper; Pearl Pederson, Fertile; Joyce Prickett, 2246 Scudder Street, St. Paul; Edward Pixley Cook; Myrna Hanson, Clarissa; Joanne Larson, Benson; Carol Gates, Rice.

Final selection of the state winner will be made after the two top-ranking contestants have given their speeches over WCCO Saturday afternoon.

According to Evelyn Harne, state 4-H club agent in charge of the contest, judges for the event include Robert McKinsey, program director, WCCO radio; J. N. Baker, director of short courses at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college, Stillwater, Oklahoma, and University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture staff members Alvar Sandquist, Keith McFarland, Harold Swanson and Mrs. Eleanor Loomis.

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. In addition, the champion will receive \$50 and the reserve champion \$25 to purchase books for his local public or school library. The Council is also awarding prizes of \$15 to district winners, \$10 to district reserve champions and \$5 to county champions.

Approximately 800 4-H members have taken part in this year's contest.

A-9818-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1954

Immediate Release

PEACE WORKSHOP AT UNIVERSITY MARCH 11

Leaders in Minnesota's country life will participate in a workshop on world peace at the University's Institute of Agriculture Thursday, March 11.

Joining in the sessions are representatives of the Minnesota Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union and state Grange--the three largest farm organizations in Minnesota--the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, Midland Co-op, Minnesota Vocational Association, Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors' Association and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Object of the meeting, according to William B. Pearson, Ogilvie, Master of the Minnesota Grange, is developing a program in which the state's rural populace can help implement world peace.

Presiding at the morning session will be James L. Morton, Hancock, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation. Among morning program speakers will be Edwin Randall of the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia; Dr. William Rogers, director of the University of Minnesota's World Affairs Center and York E. Langton of Minneapolis, president of the Minnesota United Nations' Association.

Edwin Christianson, St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Farmers' Union, will preside at the afternoon meetings, which will feature a talk, "What Can We Do to Promote World Peace?" by Philip M. Raup, professor of agricultural economics at the University, and five-minute talks by representatives of each organization on what their group is doing to further world peace.

A-9819-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 11, 1954

Immediate Release

NEW MELON DEVELOPED AT U

A new high quality muskmelon named the Minnesota Honey has been developed and introduced by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station for home and market gardens.

The melon was formerly known as Minnesota 6-1. It was developed under the direction of T. M. Currence, professor of horticulture.

The Minnesota Honey has a small seed cavity, thick orange flesh and a sweet, mild flavor. It is a large melon, with fruits averaging seven pounds. Fruits are slightly elongated with a dense netting but without the distinct ribbing of most muskmelon varieties.

A heavy vigorous growth of leaves and vines is another feature of this variety. It appears to be resistant to fusarium wilt.

The quality, vigor and attractiveness of the Minnesota Honey muskmelon make it suitable for home and market gardens.

Seed of the Minnesota Honey melon is available this year.

A-9820-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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March 11, 1954

Immediate Release

FAIR MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

The eighth annual fair management short course will be held at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis Monday and Tuesday, March 29 and 30, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

All county fair secretaries and board members in Minnesota have been invited and advance registration shows representation from neighboring states, Christianson said.

Presiding at the Monday morning session will be Harold C. Pederson, extension marketing economist at the University and secretary of the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs.

Speakers include Dale R. Smith, county agent at Waconia; Harold Cater, director of the Minnesota Historical Society; Earl J. Huber, Traverse county attorney at Wheaton, who will preside at the Monday afternoon session; Douglas K. Baldwin, executive secretary of the Minnesota state agricultural society, who will speak on "My Experience in Making Ends Meet" and others.

A special feature of Tuesday morning's program is a panel on women's role in county fair organization led by Dorothy Simmons, leader of the Extension home program.

Complete information on the course is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. The fee is \$15 per fair and includes all who register as representatives of a county fair organization.

A-9821-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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March 11, 1954

Immediate Release

POTATOES, GRAPEFRUIT PLENTIFUL

Topping the list of foods which will be plentiful and good buys during March are grapefruit and potatoes, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Combined with other plentiful fruits such as oranges, winter pears, raisins and cranberry sauce, grapefruit can form the basis for many tempting salads and desserts, she said.

For meat-and-potato eaters, there should be plenty of reasonably priced beef, as well as a good supply of broiler-fryer chickens. Old-crop potatoes, harvested last fall in Minnesota, are being supplemented by new-crop potatoes from Florida and Texas. Old-crop potatoes, however, are the best buys.

Eggs, always abundant in March and expected to be even more plentiful this year, together with abundant supplies of cheese, cottage cheese, milk and other dairy products, offer wide variety for Lenten meal planning. Dry pinto beans are another good meat substitute for March menus.

According to Mrs. Loomis, home baking can take encouragement from the large supplies of shortenings and cooking oils available. Less expensive eggs and dry milk powder also can cut the cost of foods baked in the home kitchen.

Next to potatoes, onions will be prominent among the vegetable displays during March.

Peanuts and peanut butter will also continue to be in heavy supply.

A-9822-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
March 11, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM GROUPS TELL WORLD PEACE EFFORTS

Eight Minnesota rural groups got together today, (Thursday, March 11) to hear prominent speakers on the prospects for world peace--then a representative of each group spoke on his organization's efforts in helping establish world peace and understanding.

The unique meeting took place on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus with the state Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union, Grange, University's Agricultural Extension Service, Vocational Agriculture Instructors' Association, Midland Co-op, Vocational Association and Association of Cooperatives participating.

Speakers at the morning session included Edwin Randall of the American Friends' Service Committee, Philadelphia; Dr. William Rogers of the University's World Affairs Center and York E. Langton, president of the Minnesota United Nations Associations.

L. O. Jacobs, Anoka, vice-president of the state Farm Bureau, presided at the morning session and Edwin Christianson, St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Farmers' Union, at the afternoon meetings.

In the afternoon session representatives of the several organizations spoke on their group's aims and goals in helping to achieve world peace.

Mrs. Hildur Archer, Minneapolis, representing the state Grange, told the delegates that the Grange is carrying forward its program for world peace by practicing the Grange tenets of tolerance, friendship and helping others. She said that her group believes peace must be "made in the minds of men." Among their programs for Grange men and women she reported a "living leaders project," in which leading present-day political, entertainment and spiritual figures are studied for insight into their aims and ideals.

(more)

Harry Peterson of the Association of Cooperatives pointed out the beneficial role of cooperatives in bringing together producers' groups of different nations. He said 57 nations now have co-ops.

W. H. Dankers of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service spoke of his group's work in bringing foreign agricultural administrators to the U. S. for instruction in American methods and our sending skilled economists and other agricultural specialists abroad. Dankers returned recently from his second assignment in Germany with the State Department.

Glenn W. Thompson, public relations director of the Midland Co-op, said his group works on the basis of promoting understanding among the world's peoples. They do this by sponsoring various United Nations studies, participating in the University's World Affairs Center, by organizing low-cost tours abroad to help Minnesotans learn more about foreign lands and by participating in the CARE project- "Cooperative for American Remittances Everywhere."

Clinton Hess of the Farmers' Union said his organization is a member of UNESCO and has sponsored several student groups on tours in Minnesota. The groups came from France, Denmark and Sweden. He urged the continuance of an "aggressive program to promote better understanding of the American way of life and its ideals throughout the world."

Mrs. Lewis Minion of Windom represented the Farm Bureau and told the delegates her organization favors the World Bank as a clearing house for foreign currencies in the program to wisely dispose of surplus agricultural commodities and advocates a "trade--not aid" policy. Mrs. Minion said part of the Farm Bureau program is aimed at "giving direction to youth, to help them think constructively."

Also on the afternoon program was Miss Marlene Mattila of Sebeka, International Farm Youth Exchange Delegate to Finland in Minnesota's 4-H club program, who told of her experiences living and working with Finnish farm families in the summer of 1953.

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University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 11 1954

TO ALL MINNESOTA WEEKLY
NEWSPAPERS

"PLOWVILLE '54"
SITE SELECTED

The Walter Cyriack farm in Lincoln county near Lake Benton will be the site of "Plowville '54", Minnesota's big annual plowing meet and field days, the weekend of September 24 and 25.

The "Plowville '54" executive committee decided to hold the event on two days this year, instead of one as in the past, because of the growing number of entries in past contests.

Friday, September 24, will feature a plowing contest elimination runoff and the finals are set for Saturday, September 25.

"Plowville '53" was held last October in Wright county, near Buffalo, with 36 contestants participating in the level-land plowing contest and 19 competing for honors in contour plowing.

"Plowville '54" is located on the Cyriack and adjoining farms three miles south of Lake Benton near state highways 14 and 17. The event is sponsored by the Minnesota Soil Conservation Service districts and WCCO-Radio, Minneapolis, in cooperation with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

Alternate dates, in case of poor weather, are the following weekend, Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2.

-hrj-

University, Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 12, 1954

SPECIAL TO
MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

COOPERATIVES MUST WATCH CREDIT POLICIES

A wiser and perhaps stricter credit policy may be the answer for the many farm cooperatives in Minnesota whose "accounts receivable" problem has become more acute in recent years.

This statement came today from E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota and Arvid C. Knudtson, an instructor. They are co-authors of Mimeo Report No. 504, available free from the University's department of agricultural economics, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1. It reports a survey which shows that in the three-year period, 1950 to 1953, accounts receivable--or money owed by purchasers--to a number of Minnesota farm supply associations increased nearly 60 per cent, while their total sales increased only 8 per cent.

The amounts owed smaller associations with annual sales under \$150,000 increased the most in the period--84 per cent--while accounts receivable of associations with over \$300,000 a year sales increased only 46.4 per cent. According to Koller and Knudtson, the larger organizations had stricter credit policies and closer control of their receivables.

(more)

Another sign of the growing credit problem among the associations is the increase in the number of days between the time a purchase was made on credit and the customer's payment from an average 14.5 days in 1950 to 21 days in 1953. The two economists said it's advisable to keep this figure below 15 days.

They also pointed out that, despite the growing gravity of the credit problem, many associations don't have adequate provisions to protect themselves against losses from uncollectible accounts. Sixteen out of 50 associations in the survey had no reserve for bad debts and another 10 had a small reserve -- less than four per cent of the outstanding accounts.

Koller and Knudtson gave these credit policy improvement pointers:

1. At the time a new customer begins buying from the association he should be given a definite written statement of credit policies.

2. He should be informed of the needs and advantages of a stricter credit policy so he may understand and support it.

3. Both patrons and boards of directors need to understand that it is not a function of the association to take care of the farmers' seasonal or other credit needs.

4. Patrons should be advised and helped in obtaining the credit they need from specialized credit institutions such as banks, production credit associations and credit unions.

5. Improved accounting procedures also would be a help, they said, and the manager should be required to report credit conditions at regular monthly directors' meetings.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 12 1954

SPECIAL to northwestern
Minnesota counties

RURAL YOUTH TO
ATTEND CONFERENCE

_____ young people from _____ county will attend the
(No. write out)
tenth annual Rural Youth spring conference for northwestern Minnesota in Ada March
26-27, County (Club) Agent _____ has announced.

They are: (list names and addresses of delegates)

_____ and _____ will take part in the business meeting Saturday
afternoon as voting delegates.

The conference will open Friday evening with a dinner at which Burton Rockstad,
Norman county, will preside. Special speaker at the dinner will be B. V. Beadle,
district L-H supervisor at the University of Minnesota.

Theme of the conference, "Design Yourself to Fit", will be carried out in dis-
cussions on Saturday morning. Frank Forbes, Marshall county agricultural agent,
will lead a panel on "Fitting Yourself into a Group". Concluding talk at the morning
session will be by Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University
of Minnesota, on "Outfitting Yourself". In a hobby session following the business
meeting in the afternoon, Rural Youth delegates will have an opportunity to do
copper tooling and basketry.

The conference will close with a banquet and recreational session Saturday
evening. Paul Anderson, superintendent of schools, Carlstad, will address the group
on "Fitting Yourself into a Community".

District officers who have assisted with arrangements for the meeting are
Donald Shirrick, Red Lake Falls, president; Bert Vigen, Thief River Falls, vice
president; and Marlene Knoll, Warren, secretary.

The annual district conferences in March climax winter activities of the Rural
Youth groups and provide an opportunity for members to discuss problems of mutual
concern, according to _____.

Ten counties will be represented at the Ada conference.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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Immediate Release

NEW BOOKLET ON JUDGING MINNESOTA LAND

Want to learn how to judge land accurately? A new 20-page illustrated booklet prepared by University of Minnesota soils specialists tells you how.

Designed to help in studying and interpreting the Minnesota Land Judging Score Card, Form S-31, the booklet "Judging Minnesota Land," S-33, by Roger S. Harris, extension soil conservation specialist and Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist at the University's Institute of Agriculture, is available free at county agent's offices.

You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

The specialists point out that accurate land judging is important in assigning the proper use to a piece of land. Land will perform for you best only if you know what it is best suited to grow, they say.

Knowing your land also helps you set up helpful water and soil conservation programs. Among subjects discussed in the new booklet are the physical features, texture and color of soil, internal drainage, sloping land, surface runoff or "percolation", land classifying, soil management, pasture renovation and management, fertilizers and manures, and general drainage problems.

There also is a section on how to use and grade the Minnesota Land Judging Score Card, and a complete score card is included.

A-9824-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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Immediate Release

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA AND OTHER NITROGENS PROVE WORTH

A new nitrogen fertilizer, anhydrous ammonia, and the already well known ammonium nitrate have proven their value in research conducted on 10 Brown county farms by the University of Minnesota soils department.

This statement came today from John M. Mac Gregor, associate professor of soils, who conducted the tests with Brown County Agent Paul Kunkel of Sleepy Eye. They found that anhydrous ammonia has a fertilizing value about equal--pound for pound of nitrogen--to ammonium nitrate on yield and protein content of oats and corn.

Mac Gregor points out that non-legume crops are continually removing nitrogen from the soil and unless fertilizer or farm manure is added or the farmer grows a good legume, every bushel of corn takes at least a pound of nitrogen out of the soil.

If the farmer does not grow a legume, he must add one of the nitrogen fertilizers to keep up his soil's productive capacity, Mac Gregor says. And the entire amount of nitrogen needed can't be had cheaply in mixed fertilizers alone, he warns.

(more)

Here are some of the results of the Brown county experiments:

First, oat yields were increased five bushels per acre by adding nitrogen alone--but were increased five to 15 bushels by adding both nitrogen and a phosphate-potash fertilizer.

Second, corn yields were increased about 15 bushels by either one of two treatments--top-dressing before planting or side-dressing early in July. But heavier rates of nitrogen must be accompanied by heavier corn planting to make the investment pay.

According to Mac Gregor, the most profitable rate of nitrogen application varies with soil's fertility level. The tests show the most profitable rate is between 50 and 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Probably about 60 pounds per acre would be near the ideal top amount needed on most fields unless the farmer wants very high yields.

Generally speaking, nitrogen should not be put on unless sufficient phosphate and potash are available in the soil, the University soils specialist says.

His general recommendation is to put on from 125 to 150 pounds of a starter fertilizer at corn planting time. Nitrogen can be applied to the soil either before planting or as a later side-dressing at 50 to 60 pounds per acre.

There are three types of nitrogen to choose from this spring, Mac Gregor said. Pound for pound, they give about the same results. The three forms are anhydrous ammonia, nitrogen solids and nitrogen solutions.

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Immediate Release

SOUTHWEST U. S. LEGUME-SEED GROWING BENEFITS MIDWEST FARMERS

Minnesota farmers are benefitting in lower legume seed prices from a seed growing project based 2,000 miles west of the North Star State--in the hot, dry irrigated valleys of Arizona, California and Utah.

Farmers of the sunny southwest are benefitting in the program, too, according to Laddie J. Elling, assistant professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota. He was in the Southwest recently with an official of the National Foundation Seedstocks Project, a unit of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, studying legume seed growing facilities.

Here's how the program works: Southwest farmers buy foundation or registered seed from northern growers and raise high yields of seed crops on their irrigated land. Their land's high productive ability make possible big seed yields, which, in turn, lowers seed prices.

For example, certified Ranger alfalfa seed was \$1.10 a pound in 1950 and this year it will be about 45¢. This also has forced down the price of common alfalfas. By making plenty of seed available at low prices, the program is allowing upper midwest farmers to plant soil-saving red clover and alfalfa at far lower cost.

For example, in the decade 1940-1950, Minnesota farmers grew a yearly average of 1,100,000 acres of alfalfa. In 1953, they grew 1,575,000 acres of the soil-building legume and probably will grow more because of having to divert part of the wheat crop acres to other uses.

Many Southwest farmers benefit in the program by using the alfalfa seed crop in a six-year rotation--three years alfalfa, three years cotton--that conditions their soil for better cotton crops. Elling explains that the three years of alfalfa help build organic matter and nitrogen in the soil, thus increasing the cotton yield.

The three years of alfalfa also promote more efficient use of irrigation water by the soil.

The seed is produced under rigid checks to assure its purity. First, the Southwest grower must obtain all his planting stock from northern growers in such states as Idaho, Montana and Nebraska--he can't use certified seed from his own state because agronomists suspect the variety may lose its winter-hardiness and wilt-resistance.

Also, his fields must be isolated from other seed fields and volunteer seedlings that spring from seed lost in combining must be cultivated out in the spring.

Much of the seed is grown on new land, Elling says. The growth of the Southwest's legume seed industry has been phenomenal, with production of certified Ranger alfalfa seed rising from 219,025 pounds in 1946 to 16,000,000 pounds in 1951 and 27,000,000 pounds in 1952.

Aerial spraying outfits contract to do the defoliation-spraying and dusting for insects.

The grower must also clean and tag his seed with one of his state crop improvement officials present.

Nearly 84 per cent of the certified Ranger and 85.7 of the certified Buffalo alfalfa grown in the U. S. is now grown in the Southwest, outside its region of adaption, Elling reports. The entire 1952 seed production of Atlantic and Narragansett--1,500,000 pounds of Atlantic and 25,000 pounds of Narragansett--was grown in the Southwest.

By providing large amounts of high-quality certified forage seed at low prices, the project has been immensely valuable in helping the nation's farmers improve their forage crops and, at the same time, their land, Elling said. A-9825-hj 26

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HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Prints are Spring Fashion News
Secret of Sewing Jersey
Moth Protection for Rugs
Pictures to Fit Wall Space

Removing White Spots from Tables
Lifting Dents on Furniture
For Tender, High Angel Cake
Safe Keeping for Poultry

CLOTHING

Prints are Spring Fashion News

Do you like prints? Then this is the year for you. There were never more exciting prints in radiant, fresh colors from pale-tinted lacy floral patterns to modern brush stroke abstracts. You can add a fashionable note to your spring wardrobe by lining your costume suit jacket with one of the smart prints and making a blouse to match.

* * * * *

Secret of Sewing Jersey

You'll be seeing more acetate tricot or jersey on dry goods counters this spring. In case you plan to buy some tricot for a dress or blouse, here are some pointers on sewing it. Use mercerized sewing thread and a fine needle. Coarse needles will cut threads and weaken seams. Set the machine for 12 to 15 stitches per inch and use normal tension for mercerized thread.

Remember to stretch as you stitch. A slight stretching of tricot during stitching will eliminate any drawn or rippled effect in seams and prevent broken threads. Do it by gently pulling the fabric between your hands as you stitch, one hand in front of the needle, one behind. Be careful to exert the same amount of "pull" with each hand.

-jbn-

HOME MANAGEMENTMoth Protection for Rugs

Clothes moths and carpet beetles can do a good deal of damage to wool rugs and carpets even in winter and spring in a well-heated house, University of Minnesota entomologists remind homemakers. Careful, thorough cleaning and the right spraying is the way to protect them.

Frequent cleaning, especially with a vacuum cleaner, prevents dust, lint and hair from accumulating and offering extra food for these insects. It also may remove the insects themselves and their eggs.

It's a good idea to rotate rugs and carpets occasionally because insects usually feed under heavy furniture where it's difficult to clean rather than in the open where they are exposed to regular cleaning, light and movement.

The University entomologists also advise using a 5 per cent DDT oil solution on rugs and carpets every 12 to 18 months. You will need $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 quarts of spray for a 9 x 12 rug of average weight if you spray the whole rug. Give special attention to parts of the rug that will be under a piano, sofa, bookcase or other heavy furniture, or parts under radiators or around heat registers. Untreated pads under rugs will need spraying on both sides if they contain animal hair or wool. In spraying wall-to-wall carpeting, give special attention to the edges all the way around.

If you have expensive broadlooms or oriental rugs, you may want to have a reliable pest-control or carpet-cleaning firm experienced in this work.

HOME FURNISHINGSPictures to Fit Wall Space

Consider the size and shape of the wall space before you hang pictures in your home. Tall pictures look best in vertical wall spaces which complement and repeat their form. On the other hand, broad pictures seem better adapted to horizontal spaces. Pictures may also be grouped with other objects or hung so two or more will give a horizontal or vertical effect to harmonize with a given wall space. However, be sure that the grouped pictures are harmonious with one another in technique and mood.

Scale is another important consideration. Small pictures are out of scale in large wall spaces or when hung near large and heavy pieces of furniture, unless they are part of a decorative group of several pictures and objects. In the same way, a large, heavy picture would be out of place with delicate furniture or dainty accessories.

* * * * *

Removing White Spots from Tables

As you clean and re-wax your furniture this spring, you'll want to remove any white spots on table tops. If those white spots are caused by water, alcohol or heat, try this treatment suggested by Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Moisten a pad of clean soft cloth with a few drops of spirits of camphor, ammonia or denatured alcohol. Touch the spot lightly until it disappears. Do not rub. Then wash and re-wax. Another treatment is to mix a thick paste of powdered fine pumice or rottenstone and paraffin oil, apply it with a soft cloth and rub it with the grain of wood until the spot disappears. Then wash and re-wax.

* * * * *

Lifting Dents on Furniture

A steam treatment will help to lift a dent that mars the surface of a piece of furniture in your home. Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, tells how to go about it: Place several layers of wet woolen cloth or dampened heavy brown wrapping paper over the dent. Set a warm iron on the dampened material for a few seconds and repeat as often as necessary to raise the grain in the dented surface. Don't use too hot an iron and don't let the iron rest too heavily on the wet pad. Wash the surface and re-wax it.

-jbn-

FOOD AND NUTRITIONFor Tender, High Angel Cake

With eggs plentiful and reasonably priced, this is a good time to make your meals festive with angel food.

It's well to keep in mind that if you're choosing between two well tested recipes for angel cake, you'll find the one with the higher proportion of sugar and cream of tartar will give you the more tender cake.

If you want a high cake, there are several points to keep in mind. Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, says fresh eggs or eggs frozen when they were fresh and then properly stored will give the best flavor and volume. However, she points out that the eggs cannot be too fresh - that is, they should be at least three days old. Whites should be at room temperature to whip to greatest volume. Using an ungreased tube pan for angel cake will allow the batter to cling to the sides of the pan as it rises and hence will result in a higher cake.

* * * * *

Safe-Keeping for Poultry

When you buy any poultry--whether it's broilers or fryers in abundance on markets or the small turkeys expected in good supply by Eastertime--remember that you have one of the perishable foods. Store fresh-killed, freshly drawn, or cooked poultry in the refrigerator, loosely covered, preferably at a temperature as cold as 35 to 38 degrees F. Use the poultry within two or three days.

If you want to hold raw or cooked poultry longer than three days, freeze it, after wrapping it properly to prevent drying out.

When you buy frozen, ready-to-cook poultry, keep it frozen until you are ready to use it. It may be thawed just before cooking or cooking may be started while it is still frozen.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 15, 1954

Special

(See Special file)

NICOLLET COUNTY BOY WINS 4-H SPEAKING CONTEST

Donald Gustafson, 20, St. Peter, won top honors and a \$200 award in the state-wide 4-H radio speaking contest in competition with 16 other district contenders Saturday, March 13, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Rhoda Senechal, 20, Sabin, was named reserve champion and received a \$100 award. They spoke on "What Our Bill of Rights Means to Me."

Announcement of the winners was made during a broadcast over WCCO between 4:30 and 5 p.m. when both young people gave their speeches.

Sponsors of the contest were the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Jewish Council. The Council provided more than \$2,000 for awards to county, district and state winners and for transportation, hotel accommodations and a banquet for all 4-H members participating in the state contest. In addition to their cash awards, the champion and reserve champion received \$50 and \$25, respectively, for the purchase of books for their public or school libraries.

Gustafson, a junior at Gustavus Adolphus college, lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Gustafson, on a 260-acre farm in Nicollet county. He worked out his winning speech while he was milking the cows.

In the 10 years he has been a member of the Oshawa 4-H club, he has been president of his club and president of the Nicollet county 4-H Federation. In 1950 he was state 4-H winner in fire prevention, in 1951 he was named a national winner in the home beautification project and last summer was selected as one of two 4-H members to attend the American Youth Foundation camp in Selby, Michigan.

Gustafson will go to India this summer under SPAN. Now a pre-theological student, he plans to go into the Lutheran ministry.

Miss Senechal is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Senechal and is a junior at Moorhead State Teachers' college.

Two years ago, Miss Senechal also won reserve championship in the state radio speaking contest and three years ago was a district winner.

She has been a member of the Glyndon 4-H club four years, is a junior leader in the club and is president of the county 4-H council. Three years ago she was state home beautification champion.

Active in music and dramatics, she is a member of the college band and choir and directs the plays in her 4-H club. She plans to teach English, music and physical education in high school.

jbn

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Special *See Daily*

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SPECIAL to WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Carl Ash, right, West Polk County Agent at Crookston, up in the Red River Valley, talks sheep with farmer Ralph Haugen of Fertile, at the Red River Valley Winter Show in Crookston the last week in February. Ash is now in his 22nd year as West Polk County Agent. He graduated from North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo in 1930 and for the next two years he operated his own farm in Kittson county. He served briefly as Extension poultry specialist at North Dakota Agricultural College before taking the county agent post at Crookston.

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To all counties
For use week of
March 22 or after

FILLERS for your column and other uses

Shelterbelts Lower Fuel Bills -- A good farmstead shelterbelt lowers your fuel bill at least 30 per cent, according to Parker Anderson, Extension forester at the University of Minnesota. He urges planning these protective plantings soon, before you order trees, so you know what species you want and where they ought to be. We have free booklets on shelterbelt planning.

* * * * *

Susie the Sow Needs a Bath -- With farrowing time coming a sow definitely needs a bath. So says H. G. Zavoral, Extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. When she is brought in to farrow, apply warm water and soap liberally to her udder, feet and legs, he says. This will help her little pigs get off to a healthy start in a sanitary environment.

* * * * *

Plan for Treated Fence Posts Now -- Almost any farmer could use a good stack of preservative-treated fence posts for repair and building new fence lines next fall. Says Marvin Anderson, Extension forester at the University of Minnesota: "The ideal time to begin planning for fence post supplies is now. Cut, peel and stack the posts now and summer heat will dry them and get them ready for home treatment in the fall."

* * * * *

Chore Tips -- Want to become more efficient around your farm? Take a look at your chore route, says S. B. Cleland, Extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota. A little survey may show you that cutting a new door or gate, milking cows in a different order, or feeding hogs first instead of last will save valuable minutes and energy. And they all add up to more efficiency, higher profits, and probably less fatigue at the end of the day, says Cleland.

-hrj-

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To all counties

For use week of
March 22 or after

A University of Minnesota Agricultural
Research Story - Fourth in a Series on
Soils and Fertilizer Research

PHOSPHATES PLAY
IMPORTANT ROLE
IN FERTILITY PLAN

Although you wouldn't want to do it because of the high cost, phosphates can be "dumped" on soils in relatively large amounts without damage to crops. This isn't true of the nitrogen fertilizers, which have to be applied more cautiously.

Here are some more phosphate facts to help you plan your 1954 fertilizer program from County Agent _____.

He quotes A. C. Caldwell, associate professor of soils at the University of Minnesota, who points out that phosphates are essential in plant growth. They help in protein formation and in energy storage and transformation in the plant.

Caldwell recommends a phosphate-nitrogen-potash mixture in the hill at up to 150 pounds per acre for good average corn. Western Minnesota farms may not need potash, he points out.

For those farmers who are trying for an extra high yield of corn, he recommends broadcasting and plowing under fertilizer before planting time. Then, give corn an in-the-hill starter at planting and side-dress it with nitrogen later on. Along with careful fertilizing, remember other wise cultural practices such as high plant population and good seed.

For top-dressing legume seedings or rejuvenating an old stand, a phosphate-potash mixture is best, Caldwell says.

If you want to renovate a worn-out pasture, phosphate can help here, too, he says. Work up the land, then use a fertilizer containing phosphate and potash, or a complete fertilizer with a small amount of nitrogen.

(more)

Grains also respond well to phosphate. For higher yields of quality grains use a phosphate-nitrogen mixture. And if the grain has a legume along as a nurse crop, add potash--legumes are hungry for it.

Caldwell has one warning on fertilizer: Don't apply it so it's right with the seed--have some soil in between the seed and the fertilizer.

He says our soils are usually naturally low in phosphorus and that added phosphate becomes "unavailable" easily--that is, chemical action in the soil prevents the plant from using phosphorus, even though it's there.

A soil test can be a big help in finding out your land's "hunger" so you can feed it with the proper fertilizer to allow it to put out better yields.

For exact recommendations for your area and soil, ask your county agent.

-hrj-

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To all counties
For use week of
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FEEDING TEST
SHOWS VALUE
OF GOOD RATION

How important a balanced starting ration is to baby chicks was demonstrated dramatically at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture last week, reports County Agent _____.

Elton L. Johnson, head of the poultry department, supervised an experiment with three groups of 20 day-old chicks in which one group was fed an up-to-date balanced ration, a second group a protein-deficient ration and a third a ration deficient in vitamin D. Each group of chicks was fed all they could eat of their ration.

Johnson reports that at the end of three weeks, the average chick in the normally-fed group weighed 273 grams. The startling evidence against poor rations came in the other groups. The 20 chicks which got a protein-deficient diet weighed an average of 69 grams and were small and stunted. The average chick in the vitamin D deficient group weighed 171 grams and these chicks had a high proportion of leg disorders, soft bones, soft beaks and other symptoms of rickets.

_____ 's moral to the story is, of course, "feed a good, balanced starter to get the little peepers off to the proper start."

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
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March 15 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
March 22 or after

HERE ARE TIPS
ON BUYING HOME
SEWING MACHINE

Getting a good buy in a sewing machine is a question of concern to many families, now that there are so many types of machines selling at different prices and suited to different purposes, says Home Agent _____.

She passes on some pointers from extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Before you go shopping for a machine, the specialists advise considering the kind of sewing for which you plan to use it. For plain sewing, making simple garments, patching, mending and darning, a straight-sewing machine is satisfactory. Many women prefer it for fine dressmaking and tailoring where machine-made decorations are not used.

In contrast, the swing-needle or zigzag-type machines are for specialty sewing such as decorative stitching, embroidering, making place mats and napkins, finishing seams and buttonholes. These machines, in part, do the jobs intended for the attachments that can be bought for straight-sewing machines and which are so seldom used. You will need to decide whether specialty stitching will be done often enough to warrant the added cost of such a machine.

Another important question is whether to buy a cabinet or a portable machine. A cabinet with well-supported leaves and sturdy legs gives good sewing support and is ready for immediate use. The portable is the choice where space is limited, as in small homes or apartments, or where the machine must be moved often.

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To all counties
For use week of
March 22 or after

INSECTICIDE TIME
COMING UP SOON,
REMINDS COUNTY AGENT

New developments in insecticides are making possible better and more versatile spraying and dusting to eliminate insects, according to County Agent _____, who quotes a University of Minnesota insecticide authority.

DDT is still one of the most useful, but some of its features make it less handy than some newly developed insecticides, says L. K. Cutkomp, associate professor of entomology at the University in giving some tips from a newly revised University booklet on insecticides.

The new booklet, Extension Bulletin 263, is available free at the county Extension office. Among new developments are the fertilizer-insecticide mixtures. Some have been approved for soil insect control and others are being tested. Corn rootworms and wireworms are controllable with these mixtures.

Another newcomer is the granular insecticide--a preparation of active insecticide on tiny particles of carrier dusts of 30- to 60-mesh diameter. Somewhat smaller than coffee grounds, the granules will fall through foliage to the ground or water below. This allows more precise placing, especially in aerial spraying, than other forms of insecticide.

Insecticides available in granular form are aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor, chlordane and DDT.

A new development not yet recommended by the University are the systemic insecticides. They are absorbed by the plant after spraying or dusting and kill insects that feed on the leaves.

At present they are used mainly on cotton, because scientists do not yet know if the insecticide would be poisonous to humans or animals eating the plants.

The 28-page booklet gives the latest on home, garden and field insect control, including instructions on how to mix and apply the various insecticides and avoid injury to human beings or animals. It is available free at the county Extension office or by writing the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 15 1954

To all counties

For use week of March 22
or after

IN PRINCIPAL WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES

COUNTY AGENT
CLARIFIES WHEAT
GROWING PROGRAM

Understanding the penalty provisions of the wheat-growing program can help you avoid overproduction and costly penalties, says County Agent _____.

He quotes Clarence D. Palmy, Chairman of the Minnesota Stabilization and Conservation Committee, and _____, chairman of the local committee, in clarifying the rules for wheat growers. The rules provide that if a farmer gets an acreage allotment of, say, 100 acres and plants within it, he is eligible for price support.

But, if he overplants--that is, if he plants 150 acres when his acreage allotment is only 100 acres--he is not eligible for the loan. In addition, this farmer must pay a penalty on his overproduction before he can sell any of the crop from the 150 acres.

He must pay the penalty, which will be 45 per cent of the May 1 parity price or about \$1.10 per bushel - on each bushel of wheat he produces in excess of his marketing quota. This marketing quota is the wheat production on the farm less the farm marketing excess. The initial excess bushels for any farm will be determined by multiplying the excess acres by the normal yield established.

Durum farmers can apply to have their 1954 acreage allotment increased so they can plant more durum without penalty. This increase will be 50 per cent over the average amount of durum they planted in 1952 and 1953.

A special provision for small wheat growers provides that you can be given, say, an acreage allotment of 10 acres. If you stay within it, you're eligible for price support. But if you plant up to 15 acres, you lose the price support privilege, although there is no penalty on your overproduction up to 15 acres.

(more)

On the other hand, if you plant over 15 acres while having an acreage allotment of less than 15 acres and the normal production on the planted acres is over 200 bushels--you must pay the penalty on the production above your acreage allotment in addition to losing the price support privilege.

For example, let's say your acreage allotment is 10 acres and you plant 20 acres with a normal yield of 12 bushels. You must pay the penalty on the production from those ten acres before you can sell any of the wheat. You must also pay the penalty if you feed the wheat on the farm and market the livestock or livestock products.

With your 10-acre allotment, if you overplant up to five acres, you lose the price support privilege although there is no penalty.

Be sure you understand these rules, urges County Agent _____.
You can thus avoid losing your price support privilege and having to pay a penalty on overproduction.

The county extension office or local ASC committee office can give you more details and answer questions you may have.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 15 1954

To all counties
For use week of
March 22 or after

SEED TREATMENT
IS SOUND FARM
PROFIT-BOOSTER

Even oats, which seldom rates high as an income crop, will yield enough extra bushels from carefully treated seed to pay the small cost of treating for 10 years to come, says County Agent _____.

He quotes R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, who points out that other grains will, on the average, pay even better returns for seed treatment.

Yield trials of treated and untreated fields of oats of approved varieties showed over a 12-year period that seed treatment raised yield an average three bushels per acre per crop. Average treatment cost at most elevators is about six cents a bushel of seed.

Figuring two bushels of seed per acre, cost per acre is about 12 cents--thus, you get an extra yield of three or more bushels of oats at only about four cents a bushel. "That's low-cost production", Rose points out.

Seed treatment does two things: First, the fumes disinfect seed during the storage period. Second, the chemical protects the seed from soil organisms after seeding.

Only a highly volatile chemical will do a thorough job on the small grains--wheat, oats, barley and flax. Seresan and Panogen have been approved by the University.

After treatment, store the seed for several days before seeding--this is important. Why? The chemical vapors need time to penetrate the seed hulls, creases and seed parts not thoroughly coated.

(more)

Power treaters that air blast the dust into sacked grain or bulk truckloads are almost useless. Rose points out that they do not give uniform treatment. So-called mercury treatments aren't much value, either, he says.

Early seed treatments were used mainly to kill the smut organisms on the seeds, but now smut is no longer important since almost all varieties are smut-resistant.

However, varieties now recommended are subject to other bacterial and fungus infections carried on the seed or living in the soil

Since corn and soybeans are not likely to carry surface-borne diseases, treatment with a non-volatile chemical does the job. Legumes may be injured by mercury treatment, Rose says. He advises treatment with one of the organic compounds-- Orthocide, Arasan or Spergom.

"Your county agent has information on seed treatment. Don't hesitate to call on him for information and advice," says Rose.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1954

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
Thursday, March 18
* * * * *

TWO 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, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

They are Marlys Milbrand, 18, Glencoe, and Raymond Stevermer, 19, Easton.

Scholarships to the camp are awarded each year by the Danforth Foundation and Ralston Purina company, St. Louis, Missouri, to an outstanding 4-H club boy and girl in each state. Selection of the members to receive camp scholarships is based on their well-rounded development, including leadership, character, scholastic standing, interest in athletics and good all-round record in 4-H club work.

In spite of the fact that she has had the responsibility of keeping house since she was 12 years old, when her mother died, Miss Milbrand has found time for many 4-H club activities. She has been a member of the Sundown Busy Bees 4-H club in Sibley county for nine years and in that time has completed 50 projects. She has been a junior leader for four years.

Her 4-H honors include the key award in 1953, a \$100 bond in the leadership contest and trips to the State Fair in dress revue and clothing. This year she is president of her local 4-H club and vice president of the county leaders' council. She is employed in Glencoe.

She is the daughter of Ed H. Milbrand.

Stevermer, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Stevermer, has both state and national honors to his credit, in addition to many county championships. He has been county garden champion and was state champion in the ton-litter contest in 1950. In 1951 he and his brother were national champions in the livestock loss prevention demonstration contest.

In the 10 years he has been a member of the Walnut Lake 4-H club, he has completed 55 projects, has been a junior leader for four years and has served as president, secretary-treasurer and reporter of the club, as well as president of the county leaders' council. He is now enrolled as a student in agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1954

Immediate Release

BETTER DIETS NEEDED FOR TEEN-AGE GIRLS

Teen-age girls have poorer eating habits than boys of the same age and than younger children.

Girls of this age have the lowest rating of all youth groups when it comes to good diets, according to studies reported by extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

Good nutrition for girls in their teens is especially important, the University nutritionists point out, because these girls are future homemakers and mothers. Hence they need to know early how and why to select the right foods for themselves and later for their husbands and children.

Girls might be interested in eating better if they understood that food affects their looks and vitality as well as their health, now and later, the nutritionists say.

As girls reach their teens, they often lack the hearty appetites characteristic of boys this age. Many try to become slim by a reducing diet of their own making. They may skip breakfast, eat skimpy lunches, or omit such valuable foods as potatoes and other vegetables, fruit and even milk. Yet they frequently offset this "dieting" by joining the crowd at the soda fountain or snack bar for rich sweets that add the pounds they want to avoid.

Many girls need to know how to select meals that provide the food essentials, allow them to snack with friends and still keep their weight within bounds. Girls who will be eating after school or in the evening might eat less at the main evening meal. The three main meals should include the essential nutrients, while desserts or extras may be delayed for snack time. Mothers can help their daughters who are inclined toward overweight by encouraging them to cultivate an appetite for fruit for dessert, for example an apple instead of apple pie.

The University extension nutritionists suggest this schedule of foods for girls' main meals which will allow some snacks between times and will also fit the general pattern of family meals:

Breakfast - Citrus fruit, cereal or bread (whole grain or enriched), milk, butter, egg.

Noon meal - A main protein dish (meat, poultry, fish, egg, cheese or dried beans), vegetables, especially green and yellow, whole grain or enriched bread, butter, milk, fruit or salad.

Evening meal - Main protein dish, potato, vegetables, whole grain or enriched bread with butter, milk, fruit or salad.

A-9828-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1954

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY SOCIOLOGISTS ANALYZE POPULATION MIGRATION OF 1940'S

Some "hidden" clues as to why it's hard to "keep 'em down on the farm" are revealed in a new University of Minnesota report, "Migration in Minnesota--1940 to 1950."

Called Station Bulletin 422, the 16-page publication is written by Lowry Nelson head of the University's rural sociology division, Charles E. Ramsey, assistant professor of sociology, and Allan D. Orman, a graduate student.

Their study of the 10-year period's migration from rural areas shows that counties which had the smallest proportion of farmers on hard-top roads and the greatest average distance of farms from trade centers lost the most in migration.

An overall general tendency was for people to leave sparsely populated areas for densely populated sections--cities and urban developments.

Mechanization also was a factor, the study indicates. Migration was high in many counties which had large increases in tractors during the 1940's.

Counties which had the highest number of children under five per 1,000 woman of child-bearing age also lost the most in migration. But counties in which the average age of farm operators was high lost the least from migration--and some actually gained in population.

Counties which lost the most were those with a low standard of living, a high fertility ratio--that is, large child populations, younger farm owners, and fewer laborers employed in manufacturing.

Counties which lost the least people or gained have an average or better standard of living, low fertility ratio, older farm owners, farms close to trade centers, a high proportion of farms on hard roads and a large number of workers in manufacturing.

Despite migration, Minnesota farmers greatly increased their agricultural output in the decade 1940 to 1950, Nelson says. They were aided by mechanization, good weather, high incentives and other factors.

A copy of the publication is available free at county agent's offices or by writing the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

A-9829-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1954

Immediate Release

CULL LOW-PRODUCERS IN DAIRY HERD

The recent dairy support price reduction to 75 per cent of parity makes an often-stressed dairy herd management practice--culling unproductive cows from the herd--even more important in a farmer's total program for continued high dairy profits.

According to Ramer Leighton, the University of Minnesota's Extension dairyman, Dairy Herd Improvement Association figures show a Minnesota dairy cow must produce substantially more than 5,000 pounds of milk a year to pay her owner a profit.

The break-even point for Minnesota cows is at about the 5,000 pound level. With the lower prices, it will take a little more--perhaps 5,300 to 5,500 pounds--to break even. Most cows in profitable dairy herds produce at least 10,000 pounds of milk and 350 pounds butterfat a year, according to D. H. I. A. figures.

Attaining high production also involves good feeding and management, a continuing herd improvement program--which includes culling low producers--and more efficient milking and processing, Leighton points out.

A-9830-hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 17 1954

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

March
GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR ~~APRIL~~
By O. C. Turnquist
R. J. Stadtherr
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables

1. If you are interested in an extra-early sweet corn of high quality, try Sugar and Gold. The ears have mixed white and yellow kernels and are about 7-8 inches long. Minnesota Honey is a new muskmelon with large fruits with high sugar content. For information on other vegetable varieties, consult folder 154 on Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota.
2. The first half of March is the time to start seeds indoors of head lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, peppers and egg plant. Do not sow tomato seeds until mid-April.
3. Buy new seed each year. Do not save seed. Some vegetable seed like onion, parsnip, and parsley is viable for only one year. Order your seeds early to assure yourself of getting varieties you desire.
4. Secure a package of Arasan to treat your vegetable seeds. All that is needed in the average seed packet is the amount that would hold on the flat end of a toothpick.
5. If you are going to grow potatoes, this year get certified seed of Redkote. This is a new mid-season red variety with shallow eyes and scab resistance.
6. Secure some of the new insecticides this year. For successful control of root maggots, get one of the following new compounds: heptachlor, dieldrin or aldrin. For plant lice on vegetables, malathion would be a good remedy. Methoxychlor is another good garden insecticide which is less toxic to warm-blooded animals than DDT.

Fruits

1. March is the month for pruning fruit trees. On young trees, space the branches at least 8 inches apart and eliminate narrow V-shaped crotches. On older trees cut out diseased or broken branches. In the center of the tree remove the thin branches which are often drooping. Make all cuts close to the main stem or adjoining branch. Apply orange shellac to all wounds over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.
2. Grape vines should be pruned before the sap starts to flow. Grapes bear on new wood, so it is important to induce vigorous new growth each year. Prune to four young branches with 10 buds on each. The cones developing from these buds will produce fruit this year. In removing the other branches from the trunk, leave short stubs with one or two buds to form strong shoots for the next year's crop.
3. Currants and gooseberries should be pruned to about 12 stems at the base of the bush before growth starts. Removal of old stems over four years old will stimulate vigorous young shoots for more and better fruit.
4. Of the new fruits, probably the two new sour cherries are of most interest. Northstar and Meteor are both available from Minnesota nurseries. Both the tree and fruit of Meteor are larger than Northstar. The Northstar will ripen about July 5 to July 10 and the Meteor about 10 days later. Both varieties bear after the third year and are excellent for pies.

Ornamentals

1. If you haven't made your garden plan, it isn't too late to do so now. Your order for seeds, plants, tender bulbs and fertilizer should go in very soon. Select mainly the tried and tested old favorites in ornamentals, but remember that a few new plants will always add interest to your gardening.

2. Tuberous begonias should be started between now and early April. The tubers should be planted concave-side up in peat moss, sifted leaf mold or vermiculite. Plant the tubers 1 or 2 inches apart and barely cover the tops. Keep the rooting medium moist at all times but keep water off the bulbs. Temperatures between 55 and 60°F. are recommended. When the new shoots are 3 or 4 inches tall, plant the tubers about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a 4- or 5-inch pot. Generally one shoot per tuber is all that is necessary. A good soil mixture to use is half peat moss, one-fourth leafmold, one-eighth well rotted cow manure and one-eighth sand.
3. Seeds which should be started indoors from late March to mid-April include annual baby's breath, balsam, China-aster, annual chrysanthemum, cockscomb, cynoglossum, larkspur, love-in-the-mist, salvia, strawflower, sweet alyssum, candytuft, gaillardia, stock, phlox, nicotiana and annual lupine.
4. After seedlings have come up, they should be kept at 55° to 60°F. in a bright, sunny location. Plants are sturdier when they're grown at cool temperatures. When the first two true leaves appear, transplant the seedlings into flats, using a 2 x 2-inch spacing. Flats can be transferred to a hotbed or coldframe after the seedlings are established. Flats can be moved outdoors on warm, bright days. All plants can be pinched except cockscomb, stock, poppies and everlasting flowers.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1954

Immediate Release

STATE'S 63RD AND 64TH SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS CREATED

Minnesota's 63rd and 64th soil conservation districts, the Jackson county and Watonwan districts, received official approval of their favorable organization referendum at a meeting of the Minnesota Soil Conservation Committee this week.

According to M. A. Thorfinnson, extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota and executive secretary of the committee, two supervisors were appointed for the new Jackson county district. They are K. E. Carlson, Lakefield, whose term will end in spring 1956, and Paul Hartman, Heron Lake, who will hold office until 1955.

Tentative date for supervisors' elections is April 26, from 8 to 10 p.m. Farmers may vote in the Okabena town hall for La Crosse, Weimer, Alba and West Heron Lake townships; Lakefield city hall for Delafield, Heron Lake, Hunter and Minnesota townships; District 26 school at Bergen for Christiania, Kimball, Belmont and Enterprise townships; Farmers' Room in the Jackson court house for Des Moines, Wisconsin, Middletown, and Petersburg townships and at Sioux Valley School for Ewington, Rost, Round Lake and Sioux Valley townships.

Candidates for five year terms are J. M. Frost and Paul Goede, Jackson; for four-year terms, Conrad Brill and Vernon Voss, Lakefield; for three-year terms, Orville Knutson, Windom, and Glenn Olson, Jackson.

The new Watonwan district, the state's 64th, includes all of Watonwan county and Albion, Lake Hanska and Linden townships in Brown county. The state committee appointed John W. Anderson, Hanska, to a term ending at the spring, 1956, elections, and Rudolph Warling, Route 2, St. James, to a term ending in 1955.

Theodore F. Peet, Wolverton, a farmer member of the state committee, reported a hearing on organization of the Kandiyohi county district and the referendum was set for March 30, from 1 to 9 p.m. The proposed new district includes the entire county.

(more)

Page 2 --State's 63rd and 64th Soil, etc.

Farmers may vote at the Lake Lillian School for Lake Lillian and East Lake Lillian township; Johnson Implement, New London, for New London, Colfax, Burbank and Lake Andrew townships; Chevrolet Garage, Atwater, for Genessee and Harrison townships; County Agent's office, Willmar, for Dover, Whitefield and Willmar townships; Edwards town hall for Edwards township; Carlson's store, Hawick, for Roseville and Irving townships; Sunburg Co-op Creamery for Norway Lake township; Arctander town hall for Arctander township; Roseland School for Roseland township; Halvorson Implement Company, Spicer, for Green Lake township; Lake Elizabeth District School 38 for Lake Elizabeth township; Locker Plant, Pennock Co-op Creamery for Mamre and St. Johns townships; Prinsburg Village Hall for Holland township and Kandiyohi village hall for Kandiyohi and Fahlum townships.

Three counties -- Murray, Chippewa and Douglas -- petitioned for organization of soil conservation districts. The state committee set April 2 for the Murray county hearing. It will be held at 8 p.m. in the Slayton court house.

Chippewa county's hearing will be held at 8 p.m., April 7, in the Montevideo court house and the Douglas county hearing at 8 p.m., April 13, in the Brandon auditorium.

The proposed Murray and Chippewa districts include all of each county and the Douglas county district will include Lund, Millerville, Leaf Valley, Evansville, Brandon, Urness, Moe, La Grand and Solem townships.

Linsell township in Marshall county petitioned to be added to the Marshall-Beltrami district and a referendum will be held from 1 to 5 p.m., April 12, at the Linsell town hall.

Thorfinnson reported returns from the new Clearwater district's election. Alfred P. Anderson, Clearbrook, was elected for a term to end at the 1958 town election; Lewis A. Norman, Leonard, for a term to the 1957 election; and Joseph O. Johnson, Clearbrook, for a term to the 1956 election.

Appointed supervisors are Harry E. Berntson, Gonvick, and Lester Sandland, Clearbrook.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1954

Immediate Release

PIE CHERRIES FOR MINNESOTA

Now Minnesotans can add pie cherries to the list of fruits adapted to growing in their gardens.

Two new hardy varieties of pie cherries recently developed by the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm make cherry growing practical in Minnesota for the first time, according to Leon C. Snyder, head of the department of horticulture at the University of Minnesota.

Northstar and Meteor, the two new cherry varieties, are both available from nurseries throughout the state. They are the first high-quality sour pie cherries hardy enough to be grown successfully in Minnesota, Dr. Snyder said.

Even gardeners with limited space can use Northstar, which is a dwarf tree and will fit very well into the shrub border.

Both trees are highly ornamental as well as productive. They should start bearing by the third year and should bear annual crops thereafter.

Northstar is a bright red cherry about three quarters of an inch in diameter which changes at maturity to a dark mahogany red. The flesh is juicy, tender and meaty and the flavor is pleasantly acid. The stone is small and easily removed.

Since Northstar is self fertile, cross pollination is not necessary. It is resistant to leaf spot and to brown rot disease. It ripens about July 5-July 10.

The Meteor cherry ripens about a week to 10 days later than the Northstar.

Fruit of the Meteor cherry is large and a light, bright red. The skin is thin and tender, the flesh moderately firm and juicy and the flavor mildly acid. The stone is small and very free.

The Meteor cherry tree is a strong, vigorous grower with dense, luxuriant foliage which is highly resistant to leaf spot.

Dr. Snyder suggests that gardeners who are interested in growing the new cherries should order nursery stock now.

A-9832-jbn

University Farm News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1954

Immediate Release

COOPERATIVES MUST WATCH CREDIT POLICIES

A stricter credit policy may be the answer for many Minnesota farm cooperatives whose "accounts receivable" problem has become troublesome in recent years.

So say E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota and Arvid C. Knudtson, an instructor, co-authors of Mimeo Report No. 504, available free from the University's department of agricultural economics, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1.

They report a survey which shows that in the three-year period, 1950 to 1953, accounts receivable--or money owed by purchasers--to a number of Minnesota farm supply associations increased nearly 60 per cent, while their total sales increased only 8 per cent.

Amounts owed smaller associations with annual sales under \$150,000 increased most in the period--84 per cent--while accounts receivable of associations with sales over \$300,000 a year increased only 46.4 per cent. Koller and Knudtson say the larger organizations had stricter credit policies and closer control of their receivables.

(more)

Another sign of the growing credit problem among the associations is the increase in the number of days between the time a purchase was made on credit and the customer's payment from an average 14.5 days in 1950 to 21 days in 1953. The two economists say it's advisable to keep this period under 15 days.

They also pointed out that, despite the growing gravity of the credit problem, many associations don't have adequate provisions against losses from uncollectible accounts. Sixteen out of 50 associations surveyed had no reserve for bad debts and another 10 had only a small reserve -- less than four per cent of the outstanding accounts.

Koller and Knudtson give these credit policy improvement pointers:

1. When a new customer begins buying from the association he should be given a definite written statement of credit policies.
2. He should be informed of the needs and advantages of a stricter credit policy so he may understand and support it.
3. Both patrons and boards of directors need to understand that it is not the association's function to take care of farmers' seasonal or other credit needs.
4. Patrons should be advised of specialized credit institutions such as banks, production credit associations and credit unions.
5. Improved accounting procedures would help. The manager should be required to report credit conditions at regular monthly directors' meetings.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1954

Immediate Release

"PLOWVILLE '54" TO BE HELD NEAR LAKE BENTON

Minnesota's big annual plowing meet and field days, "Plowville '54," will take place on the Walter Cyriack farm in Lincoln county near Lake Benton, the weekend of September 24 and 25.

The "Plowville '54" executive committee decided to hold the event on two days this year, instead of one as in the past, because of growing interest in the contest evidenced by the ever-increasing number of entries each year.

Friday, September 24, will feature a plowing contest elimination runoff and the finals are set for Saturday, September 25.

"Plowville '53" was held last September in Wright county, near Buffalo, with 36 contestants participating in the level-land plowing contest and 19 competing for honors in contour plowing.

"Plowville '54" is located on the Cyriack and adjoining farms three miles south of Lake Benton near state highways 14 and 17. The event is sponsored by the Minnesota Soil Conservation Service districts and WCCO-Radio, Minneapolis, in cooperation with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and the Northwest Farm Equipment Dealers' Association.

Alternate dates, in case if pocr weather, are the following weekend, Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2.

A-9834-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1954

Immediate Release

SHORT COURSE FOR HOME GARDENERS

Several hundred home gardeners are expected to attend the thirty-third annual horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota March 25 and 26.

As in previous years, the first day of the program will be devoted to vegetable gardening and fruit growing, and the second day to ornamental horticulture.

Thursday (March 25) morning's session, which opens at 9:30 a.m. in Room 102 of the horticulture building, will be given over to discussions on various mechanical aids to gardening. Principles of garden and lawn management, experience with gardening gadgets, irrigation for the home grounds and garden and power equipment for the amateur gardener will be discussed.

Separate sections on vegetable gardening and fruit growing will be held on Thursday afternoon. The program on vegetables will include talks on growing herbs, use of herbicides in home garden weed control, combination insecticides for home garden use and recommended vegetable varieties.

Fruit growers will hear talks by University of Minnesota staff members on disease problems, planting and pruning nursery stocks, types of fruit for the home planting and growing strawberries. A motion picture, "Gateway to Health," showing the relation of apples to oral hygiene, will be shown at both sessions.

A panel of experts, headed by A. A. Gronovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, will answer questions on flower gardening, disease and insect control, as a special feature of the program on ornamental horticulture in Peters hall auditorium Friday (March 26). University of Minnesota staff members will discuss new perennials for the garden, landscaping to attract birds and diseases of shade trees.

Other speakers on Friday's program include Mrs. Martha Crone, curator of the wild flower garden in Theodore Wirth Park, Minneapolis, who will speak on wild flowers for Minnesota gardens; Mrs. Kathryn Schulz, 7714 Fairfield Road North, Minneapolis, co-editor of the Gloxinian; and E. M. Hunt, secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. Bruce Johnstone, Northrup King company, Minneapolis, will tell which of the new annuals look most promising for the home garden.

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

T. M. Currence, professor of horticulture, is chairman of the short course.

A-9835-jbn

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 19 1954

TO: County Agricultural Agents

The Minnesota Editorial Association last year asked us to prepare suggested copy and ads for a special spring farm edition. We, of course, were happy to avail ourselves of this opportunity to work with MEA and to bring further agricultural information to our newspaper friends.

A copy of the enclosed suggested spring farm edition has been sent directly to all newspapers in the state. They are also receiving a copy of a statement prepared by Ralph Keller, Manager of the Association, saying that further ideas and perhaps material is available through their county Extension offices.

Mr. Keller's note to editors says that they may want to call upon you for ideas for further copy, ads, etc. Don't be disturbed by the ad idea. The editors won't want you to develop copy, suggest specific advertisers, etc. They will want to know what is timely in farming that may have local advertising possibilities. For example, they may want to know what the local fertilizer, seed, feed situation, etc. is or if now is the time to think about painting, fencing, machinery repair and other jobs on the farm.

We'd like to point out that all the material used in the issue has been sent to you in some form previously--in news releases, articles in one of our publications, in soils series publications, etc. We do want to protect you against reading something in your local newspaper of a research nature before you know about it.

If none of your local newspapers use much of the material, you may find it valuable to you as a source of news articles, radio material, etc.

Thanks for your help.

Harold B. Swanson

Harold B. Swanson
Extension Editor

HBS:jk
Enc.

Complete with Ad, News, and Feature copy, layout, mats for illustrations.

Localize as necessary, fit to your page size, sell the ads, and let 'er go! Possibly the earlier the better, though you know most about the timing.

Please carefully note a few very pertinent points in this connection:

1. Your County Agents--agricultural, home, 4-H, conservation, etc.--can and will be of great assistance in developing local angles, suggesting additional advertising leads, and otherwise making your Farm Supplement a constructive and profitable success.
2. Some of the copy, many of the ads, most of the illustrations, while timely right now, also have considerable future value. It is recommended that you hang onto both your printed "dummy" and the mats or casts of all illustrations.
3. This Supplement with your regular weekly or daily issue some time soon, could well be turned to very good use in adding new subscribers.
4. Central Office, MEA Local Advertising Committee (Harry Sundeen, Menahga Messenger, Chm.), and our entire membership are deeply indebted to Harold B. Swanson, Extension Editor on the University Farm Campus, and to his loyal and cooperative colleagues, for the careful and thorough development of this idea. Some will recall a similar supplement several years ago, based on 4-H Clubs; Harold has long entertained the thought of another similar venture, and sparked by MEA's projected new crusade for the better development of local advertising, he and his coworkers have come up with this highly practical offering. We thank Harold and his Farm School colleagues.
5. Finally, you will want to give careful attention to these

SUPPLEMENTAL AD IDEAS

GIVE THAT DIFFICULT WINDOW A NEW LOOK

Maybe your windows are too small... maybe they are an odd shape... maybe they are in the wrong places...

There are as many answers as there are problems, and we're here to help find them.

Narrow, tall windows can have draperies and valances that cover the woodwork, even the wall. . . Wide, high windows can have curtains set in. . . On short, broad windows draperies may hang straight and long.

For any type of window, see our selection of (list materials available...)

Let us help decorate your home this spring.

FIRST AID TO MACHINERY

Any farmer who has had a machine breakdown during the rush season knows from painful experience how important machinery has become on the farm. Today labor-saving machines are the mainstay in efficient farm production. That's why it is important to make sure now that your equipment is ready to do its job this spring and summer. Breakdowns on busy days are costly! They can be prevented by seeing us now for new parts, repairs, replacements.

THERE'S THE RIGHT OIL FOR YOUR TRACTOR

Don't let the spring rush cause you to overlook the need for good oil in your tractor! (Follow with copy about various lubrication requirements, and the properties of the various lubricating oils and greases available).

TOOLS TO DO THE JOB

Having the right tools for each of many jobs is specially important during the rush of spring farm work. We offer you everything from forks and hoes to the wrenches and gauges you need to keep your machinery and equipment in top condition.

LET US PROTECT YOUR CROPS AND STOCK

Custom Spraying of livestock, crops, gardens, lawns -- for insect, weed, and disease control. . .

OTHER GENERAL IDEAS -- Nitrogen Fertilizers: Quite a bit of competition is developing among a) liquid nitrogen, b) anhydrous ammonia, c) ammonium nitrate, and other forms of nitrogen. Wherever they are available, distributors should be advertising. . .

Herbicides: Many new herbicides are coming on the market each year. Local dealers should point out the features and advantages of the new products as well as the nature and use of such old stand-bys as 2,4-D, etc. . . Sow's Milk: Several companies are marketing substitutes, making it possible to take piglets off their mothers long before they would normally be weaned. . .

Antibiotic Feeds for poultry and hogs, though now fairly common, do have important "extra" selling points. . . Garden Seeds: New varieties always intrigue both amateur and professional gardeners; your local seed dealers surely will want to advertise all new as well as proven popular varieties. . .

Lawns: Starting or renovating a lawn requires good seed, plus a fertilizer, for best results. . . Redecorating: Wallpaper as well as paint is important. . .

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 22 1954

TO all counties

For use week of March 29 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses. . .

Latest on Insecticides -- A free, illustrated 28-page booklet on insecticides, University of Minnesota Extension Bulletin 263, now is available at the county agent's office. Prepared by L.K. Cutkomp, a University entomologist, the booklet tells you how to use the newest, as well as the old accepted insect killers. It also has tables of recommendations for chemical control of vegetable and field crop pests and household insects.

#

Be careful "Hitching" Tractor -- You belong on the tractor seat--not on the ground between the tractor and the implement you're hitching to--in any hitching operation. Glenn Prickett, farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that you won't have to dismount the tractor to hitch to a wagon or any light-tongued implement if you install a tongue hook that lets you lift the tongue while you're safe on the seat. Discs, manure spreaders and other hard-to-hitch-on-to implements should be jacked up to the right height after you stop the tractor a few inches away. Then, you can safely back in to hitch. The safe way may take a few second longer, but that's a tiny price to pay for freedom from painfully mangled hands and hospital bills.

#

Starting a Garden? -- There are some fine points to starting a new garden. Want some tips from an expert at the University of Minnesota? Then, come in or phone for a free copy of Extension Folder 164, "Your Vegetable Garden," by Orrin C. Turnquist, Extension horticulturist at the University's Institute of Agriculture. Besides many helpful tips, you'll find a mapped plan for 20 by 50 foot garden and a handy table of inside starting and outside planting dates for vegetables.

#

Think About Farrowing Stalls -- University Farm hog specialists have used farrowing stalls during "little pig" time for nearly three years now. How do they like them? Well, about 300 sows have been farrowed in the stalls and not a single baby pig has been lost by being laid on while the sows were in the stall.

This report comes from L.E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota and widely-known hog authority.

March 22, 1954

SPECIAL to THE FARMER

TIMELY TIPS FOR APRIL 3

Recent research shows clearly that the best weapon against enteritis in swine is sanitation. Enteritis breaks out far less frequently in pigs maintained on clean lots than among those housed in filthy and untidy surroundings. -- Jay H. Sautter

* * * * *

Don't cross breed dairy cattle with beef. It's a sure road to trouble to start using a beef sire on dairy cows. If you want beef calves, play safe and use beef cows. -- S. B. Cleland

* * * * *

For Minnesota weather and moisture conditions it's desirable to treat posts full length to assure long service life. -- John R. Neetzel

* * * * *

Handle treated seed grain carefully. Wash hands and clothing to prevent skin irritation and poisoning. After treating, store grains safely away from children or livestock. -- Glenn Prickett

* * * * *

Here's a good timetable for hog raisers: Castrate at three weeks, vaccinate at six, wean at eight, dip and worm at 10 and sell at 24 weeks. Don't do the first two or three all at once--it's too hard on the little pigs. -- Henry G. Zavoral

* * * * *

Many dairymen save a lot of barn work with a hay rack in the yard. The cows can be out more on nice spring days and they need hay with early pasture. -- Harold R. Searles.

* * * * *

The latest estimate of the Minnesota pig crop for the spring of 1954 indicates a 15% increase over 1953. Early-farrowed pigs shouldn't be allowed to loaf when getting ready for the trip to market. -- E. F. Ferrin

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1954

To all counties
For use week of March 29 or after
A U. of M. Agricultural Research
Story -- Fifth in a Series on
Soils Research

PHOSPHATE BOOSTS
PASTURE YIELDS

Phosphate fertilizer is a proven production-builder on rotation and renovated permanent pastures. Have you thought about how you might use phosphate this year?

County Agent _____ reports University of Minnesota experiments on farms in 21 phosphate-hungry counties in western Minnesota have increased yields of all crops in their rotations and the beneficial effect has lasted three or four years after the first year's treatment.

Also, small grains and flax ripened more uniformly on phosphate-treated areas than on test plots left untreated and phosphate speeded up corn maturing from six to eight days over the usual time.

Livestock sensed the improvement, too -- cattle preferred hay grown on phosphated ground to that from untreated areas. They "turned down" grass from unphosphated ground and grazed only phosphated areas.

Measurements show the phosphorus content of alfalfa used for hay or pasture was increased about 21 per cent above alfalfa grown on untreated land.

Other tests show protein production was 47 pounds higher per acre on phosphated areas than on untreated ground.

Phosphate improved the legume and legume-grass stands in all cases and with all types of hay and pasture crops. The increased legume and legume-grass acreage increased the soil's organic matter and available nitrogen to provide a better fertility balance with "residual" phosphate that remained in the soil after the first year's application.

Phosphate reduced erosion on the more rolling farms because regular use of a good crop rotation and regular addition of organic matter to the soil built up a healthy soil texture and productive ability, County Agent _____ reports.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 22 1954

To all counties

For use week of March 29 or after

POOR PACKING
MAKES LOW
QUALITY SILAGE

Poor packing caused heavy loss in several stacks of grass silage examined around the state, according to County Agent _____.

He quotes a letter from Rodney A. Briggs, the University's extension agronomist, concerning a survey of grass silage quality.

In some stacks Briggs examined, he says the farmers would have had more feed value in "just fair" hay than from the partly-spoiled silage.

One long grass stack in Koochiching county had distinct layers of silage -- a characteristic of poorly packed stacks. There was an outside layer of dry, moldy silage with a black, putrefied layer underneath--and under that a "carmelized" layer and only a small core of good quality silage at the center.

The bottom 18 inches of the stack was classed "putrefied" or spoiled because of poor bottom drainage. Briggs says more careful packing, a little more moisture and good bottom drainage could have prevented much of the loss.

A Rock county stack, based on a concrete slab, was much higher quality silage. Although outside spoilage was not great, it could have been lessened by walls and covering.

If you want quality silage from trench silos provide some cover after filling the trench, Briggs says. He suggests covering with wet sawdust and seeding on top with oats. Also good covers are limestone, sisal craft paper, or poor-quality high-moisture weeds and hay from poorer fields. They are no cureall and no substitute for other good silage-making practices, Briggs says. One promising preservative is sodium metabisulfate.

Briggs gives these pointers:

1. Proper packing prevents "carmelized", putrefied or moldy silage.
2. Ensiling at the right moisture content prevents butyric silage -- a bad-smelling, green mixture caused by packing under cold, wet conditions.
3. Proper packing and covering prevents putrefied silage.

For more information on making good silage see or call your county agent, Briggs says.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 22 1954

To all counties

ATT: 4-H Club and
Agricultural Agents
Use if appropriate
For publication week of
March 29

THIS COUNTY TO
TAKE PART IN 4-H
EXCHANGE PROGRAM

_____ county is one of 27 counties selected to participate in the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H Exchange by sending a 4-H club member on the trip to the South this summer, announces County (Club) Agent _____.

A total of 15 boys and 12 girls between the ages of 16 and 19 will be selected as delegates in the interstate exchange program. _____ county has been requested to choose a (boy, girl).

The delegates will spend approximately a month in Mississippi, leaving the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota on June 15 and returning on July 13. During that time they will live on farms of Mississippi 4-H members and will take trips to interesting places in the southern state.

The Minnesota and Mississippi Agricultural Extension Services sponsor the exchange program. The Minneapolis Tribune is giving financial support to the project.

The exchange plan was started four years ago by state 4-H club leaders in Minnesota and Mississippi to give young people an opportunity to learn about farming methods and the way of life in another section of the country. Minnesota 4-H'ers visit Mississippi in alternate years.

Last year 27 4-H members from Mississippi traveled to Minnesota to see what farm life is like in the North. They spent over a week living on Minnesota farms, working and observing. For the remainder of their three-weeks' stay they were taken on trips to see typical farming conditions in various parts of the state, some of Minnesota's lakes and the source of the Mississippi river in Itasca State Park.

Two years ago a Minnesota delegation of 27 4-H members went to Mississippi. Living in farm homes from the northern edge of Mississippi to the Gulf, they saw a wide range of farming conditions and received lessons in chopping cotton, cultivating okra and controlling the boll weevil.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 22 1954

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
March 29 1954

OLDSTERS CAN
CUT FOOD BUDGET
BY WISE BUYING

How to have an adequate diet on a modest income is one of the problems of many elderly people today, according to Home Agent _____.

A great many older people must economize closely because their savings or other funds are limited.

The type of diet recommended for oldsters can be expensive unless carefully planned. It emphasizes foods which are high in protein, minerals and vitamins, rather than the energy foods which often are cheaper but are needed less as people become less active physically. The protein foods - milk, meat, fish, poultry and eggs - so important for adequate diets, may take a large share of the food dollar. The leafy, green and yellow vegetables, tomatoes and fruits recommended also may run up food costs unless purchased wisely.

However, older people who buy wisely can keep costs down considerably and still have a good diet. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota point out that some foods cost several times as much as others of similar nutritive value and use in the diet. Among the vegetables, carrots, some of the leafy greens and many canned vegetables are relatively low in price. This year citrus fruit is an economical buy for vitamin C. Milk, a very important food in the diet of older people, is often considered too expensive but actually is an inexpensive source of calcium. Non-fat dry milk is particularly reasonable and can be used in the dry form for cooking or can be reconstituted for drinking.

Meat poses the biggest problem, yet there is a wide variation in price. Often the leanest cuts are the least expensive and may be made tender by chopping, long slow cooking or other methods. Poultry is a good buy this season, and often fish is a good buy.

Older people generally need and prefer smaller quantities of food than younger people. For that reason, they can save waste by not buying or preparing too much of any one food.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

When a new county agent takes over, he must depend a lot on both his secretary and his working partner, the home agent, to help him get up to date on county agricultural problems. Here, Gordon Anderson, Winona county's new extension agent at Lewiston, prepares to dictate a report to Miss Mary Meisch, his secretary. The new agent began work March 8. He has served as vocational agriculture instructor at Gilmanton, Wisconsin, high school before accepting the Winona county post. A former Blair, Wisconsin, farmer and a graduate of River Falls State Teachers' College, Anderson is a native of Minneapolis. Winona county's home agent, not shown in the picture, is Mrs. Joyce Parten Randall.

hrj

UNIVERSITY FARM NEWS
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
UNIVERSITY FARM
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
March 23 1954

Immediate Release

RESEARCH SHOWS VALUE OF MODERN RATIONS

Giving old-fashioned-fed pigs a modern up-to-date ration can mean an almost over-night increase in gains and lower feed costs.

Proof comes from an unusual demonstration conducted by L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul.

The first part of the demonstration was conducted last summer. Newly-weaned fifty-pound litter mates from six litters of pigs were placed on rations typical of 1910, 1930, and 1953.

The results were sensational. Eleven weeks later, pigs on the 1953 ration had gained 150 pounds; those on 1930 rations, 80 pounds; and those on 1910 rations, 55 pounds.

Almost as striking is the fact that feed cost per 100 pounds gain for 1953-fed pigs was only about \$10.00 compared to \$17.35 for 1910-fed pigs.

Later the pigs on the 1910 rations, all lagging behind in gains, were put on 1953 rations. Before the shift, they were gaining about a third of a pound per day, eating 3 pounds of feed per day, and averaging 870 pounds of feed per 100 pounds gain.

After the shift to the modern ration, they gained nearly 2 pounds per day, ate 6.6 pounds of feed, and were taking only 335 pounds of feed per 100 pounds gain.

The modern 1953 ration contained ground corn and a supplement of 41% soy bean oil meal, 20% tankage, 10% linseed meal, 25% alfalfa meal, 2% steamed bone meal and 2% trace mineralized salt plus B-12 and antibiotics. Other supplements would work satisfactorily, also, Hanson said.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For P.M. Release May 14

Washington, May 10, 1954

New Stem Rust Resistant Spring Wheat Released to Growers for Seed Increase:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced release of "Willet," a new variety of spring wheat that has shown good resistance to stem rust, the cause of widespread damage to the spring wheat crop in 1953. Seed of the new variety has been distributed to selected growers for increase, and a supply for general planting should be available in 1955.

The new variety has proved resistant to stem rust in field trials during the past three years. It has also shown moderate resistance to stem rust 15B in the seedling stage under greenhouse tests at temperatures of 65 to 70° F., but is susceptible at 80 to 85° F. Plant geneticists of the Agricultural Research Service and the University of Minnesota, who cooperated in developing the new variety, agree that one of its advantages to growers is high resistance to the older strains of rust as well as to 15B.

Willet wheat is a selection from a cross of Frontana, a Brazilian wheat, with Thatcher. It matures somewhat later than the Mida and Lee varieties of spring wheat and excels in bushel weight and yield.

Willet is a companion to "Selkirk," a new Canadian variety selected from a cross of McMurachy-Exchange with Redman, and deriving its resistance to stem rust race 15B from the McMurachy parent. Thus, growers have available two new varieties having two types of resistance to stem rust. Willet, however, is far more tolerant than Selkirk to wheat scab and consequently a better variety to grow in the cornbelt area of Minnesota where the presence of scab is a limiting factor in wheat production.

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UNIVERSITY FARM NEWS
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
UNIVERSITY FARM
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

March 23, 1954

Immediate Release

WILLET WHEAT DEVELOPED BY UNIVERSITY

A new variety of spring wheat, Willet, has been developed by the University of Minnesota's agronomy department in cooperation with the Section of Cereal Crops and Diseases of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

According to W. M. Myers, head of the agronomy department, work on the new variety began in 1946 with crosses of Thatcher and Frontana.

At that time, before Race 15-B emerged as a major threat in 1950, the agronomists' aim was to combine resistance of Frontana to leaf rust and of Thatcher to stem rust in one variety. Fortunately, Willet, developed under Dr. E. R. Ausemus' direction, has proved resistant to both rust forms. Also, greenhouse tests show it resists stem rust race 15-B at moderate temperatures -- 65 to 70 degrees.

It stood up better in the field than the other recommended varieties in the rust epidemic of 1953 and also has good resistance to scab. In three years of tests at various Minnesota locations, it has yielded more than other recommended varieties.

The new variety is bearded and has brown glumes. Its milling and baking qualities are generally satisfactory but it has a shorter dough mixing time than most present spring bread wheats, a characteristic considered undesirable by representatives of the milling trade.

Seed will not be available to seed growers until 1955 because the new variety is now being increased by the University.

It is named for Willet M. Hays, early-day head of the agronomy department who left the University in 1905 to become assistant secretary of agriculture in President Theodore Roosevelt's cabinet.

A-9837-hrj

UNIVERSITY FARM NEWS
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
UNIVERSITY FARM
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

March 23, 1954

Immediate Release

CHICK FEEDING TEST SHOWS VALUE OF GOOD RATION

Importance of a balanced starting ration to baby chicks was demonstrated dramatically at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture recently.

Elton L. Johnson, head of the poultry department, supervised an experiment with three groups of day-old chicks in which one group was fed an up-to-date balanced ration, a second group a protein-deficient ration and a third a ration deficient in vitamin D. Each group of 20 chicks was fed all they could eat of their ration.

Johnson reports that at the end of three weeks, the average chick in the normally-fed group weighed 273 grams. Startling evidence against poor rations came in the other groups. The 20 chicks on a protein-deficient diet weighed an average of 69 grams and were small and stunted.

The average chick in the vitamin D deficient group weighed 171 grams and the group had a high proportion of leg disorders, soft bones, soft beaks and other symptoms of rickets.

Johnson's moral to the story is, of course, "Feed a good, balanced starter to get the little peepers off to the proper start."

UNIVERSITY FARM NEWS
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
UNIVERSITY FARM
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

March 23, 1954

Immediate Release

HERE ARE VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR FREEZING

Gardeners who plan to grow vegetables to put into the locker or home freezer will avoid disappointment by selecting varieties that are recommended for freezing.

Experiments made in the frozen foods laboratory in the department of horticulture at the University of Minnesota show that success in freezing vegetables depends partly on the choice of varieties. Not all varieties freeze well. Many fruit and vegetable varieties are tested in the laboratory each year, and on the basis of these tests varieties are suggested for freezing. Each year revisions are made of the previous lists of recommendations.

Some varieties are of much better quality than others when frozen, according to J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory, and Shirley Trantabella, junior scientist. To be put on the recommended list for freezing, a fruit or vegetable variety must meet these requirements: it must retain its good flavor, attractive color, 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 for Minnesota," newly revised this spring and available from the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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, Brittle Wax.

Broccoli - Italian green sprouting.

Cauliflower - Snowball, Snowdrift, Super Snowball.

Sweet corn - (early) - Golden Midget; (midseason, for southern Minnesota only) Golden Cross Bantam or other Golden Bantam hybrids, Golden Freezer.

Peas - (early) - Little Marvel, Laxton's Progress; (midseason) Lincoln, Dark Seeded Perfection.

Spinach - Bloomsdale Long Standing, King of Denmark.

Winter squash - (for pies) - Greengold; (mashed for table use) Buttercup, Greengold, Rainbow.

Swiss chard - Lucullus

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1954

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
Friday, 2 P. M., March 26
* * * * *

HOME GROUNDS CAN BE LANDSCAPED TO ATTRACT BIRDS

Home owners who wish to attract birds as permanent residents of their home grounds must include in their landscape plans thicket-type plantings that will provide protection and nesting places.

R. A. Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, told gardeners attending the final session of the horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus this (Friday) afternoon, that thicket-type plantings along property lines will also give privacy to the residents and serve as a background for garden beds and borders.

Shrubs chosen for thicket-type plantings should be varieties that will produce berries, nuts or seeds so they will be a source of food for the birds. Honeysuckle, highbush cranberry, elderberry, dogwood, Nanking cherry, nanny-berry and other varieties of viburnums will provide both protection and food.

Trees like ornamental crab apples, mountain ash, wild and cultivated plum, hackberry, paper and canoe birch are all good sources of food for birds, Phillips said.

The landscape plan should also include an open area of the lawn in the central part of the backyard, where birds can find worms and grubs, and an observation point for bird watching such as a terrace close to the house.

An advantage in having birds as residents of the home grounds, in addition to the pleasure they provide, is to keep down insects in the garden, Phillips pointed out.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1954

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
Friday, A. M., March 26
* * * * *

GARDENERS GIVEN TIPS ON FRUIT GROWING

Many fruits can be included in the landscape planting when space is limited and thus serve a dual purpose, Leon C. Snyder, head of the department of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, told fruit growers and home gardeners yesterday (Thursday) afternoon.

He spoke at a special session on fruit growing at the annual Horticulture Short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Small trees such as the Dolgo crab, the Northstar cherry or the Bantam pear might be planted toward the back of the shrub border, Snyder suggested. Bush fruits such as currants or gooseberries could be planted in the shrub border. Ever-bearing strawberries might be grown in the hill system and used to edge the flower border.

Dr. Snyder pointed out that the most successful method of growing fruit is in rows in a conventional orchard-type planting, but when space is limited, they can be fitted into the landscape plan. At the same time, he cautioned gardeners that few of our present-day fruits will produce high-quality products unless proper cultural methods are followed.

Speaking on "How to Grow Strawberries," A. N. Wilcox, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, said that planning ahead is important so that the plants can be set in very early spring and preferably in soil that is already furnished with plenty of organic matter.

June-bearing varieties will bear fruit the second season; then the bed can be renovated for another crop the following year. Everbearing varieties produce a late summer crop the first season but are often more difficult to manage. Removal of all runners on the everbearing plants will aid in higher production of fruit.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1954

Immediate Release

TRACE ELEMENTS DO NOT INCREASE YIELDS

Present knowledge indicates trace elements cannot be recommended as yield-increasers on Minnesota soils, but much research remains to be done on the elements' role in soil and crop improvement.

This statement came today from John M. Mac Gregor, associate professor of soils at the University of Minnesota. He says University research on alfalfa, grasses, legumes and oats showed no significant yield response to applications of boron, copper, manganese or zinc--all "trace" elements, or elements found in the soil only in small amounts.

Mac Gregor says celery growers around the Twin Cities area use boron to "insure" their expensive crops against a possible boron deficiency. It is not expensive. Pine county rutabaga growers also use a boron spray effectively in promoting healthy plant growth.

Up in the Red River Valley, he reports, chlorosis or "yellowing" of shrubs and plants was found to be caused by high lime content in the soil. This "tied up" or immobilized trace elements such as manganese and copper, which influence the coloring of green plants.

But the chlorosis wasn't caused by an actual lack of trace elements--they were there but plants were prevented from using them by the "high-lime" condition in the soil.

A-9842-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 24, 1954

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
Thursday P. M., March 25
* * * * *

RULES FOR WATERING LAWNS

Thorough watering is one of the factors in successful home lawn care, according to T. M. Currence, professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota.

Currence spoke to home gardeners attending the opening session of the annual horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus this (Thursday) morning.

The University horticulturist gave these rules for watering lawns:

- Water thoroughly. The ordinary lawn sprinkler on the grass should not be moved oftener than every two hours.
- Do not water too often. Too frequent watering favors shallow root growth and is unnecessary labor. One thorough watering is far more beneficial than frequent light waterings.
- Water as evenly as possible.
- On newly seeded lawn use a light sprinkling with fine mist. Since the seed is very shallow, it is necessary to keep the surface inch of the soil moistened to enable seeds to germinate, but washing out of seeds should be avoided.

The same principles of watering apply to the garden, Currence said. However, since garden plants are generally deeper rooted than grass, somewhat heavier and less frequent waterings are needed.

The horticulture short course will continue through Friday when both morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to ornamental horticulture. Thursday's program was given over to vegetable gardening, fruit growing and mechanical aids to gardening.

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- * March 30 -- 4-H Tractor Maintenance Refresher Course, Waseca.
 - * March 31 -- 4-H Tractor Maintenance Refresher Course, Morris.
 - * April 1 -- 4-H Tractor Maintenance Refresher Course, Crookston.
 - ** April 1-3 -- Careers in Home Economics Workshop, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
 - * April 2 -- Tractor Maintenance Refresher Course, Grand Rapids.
 - * April 5 -- District 4-H Leader Training Meetings on Electrification, Mankato.
 - * April 6 -- District 4-H Leader Training Meetings on Electrification, Montevideo.
 - * April 6-8 -- Arrowhead Institute, Duluth.
 - * April 7 -- District 4-H Leader Training Meetings on Electrification, Fergus Falls.
 - * April 9 -- District 4-H Leader Training Meetings on Electrification, Grand Rapids.
 - * April 22-29 - Recreation Leaders' Laboratory, Camp Ihduhapi.
 - ** April 26-30 - Minnesota State Fire School, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
 - * May 2-8 -- National Home Demonstration Week.
 - ** May 5-7 -- Beekeepers' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
 - ** May 10-12 -- Vocational Agriculture Conference and FFA Convention, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
 - *** May 21-23 -- "Kitchi Geshig", open house, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
 - * May 23 -- 4-H Sunday.
- * * * * *
- * Further information from county and home agents in your county.
 - ** Further information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
 - *** Further information from Director of Resident Instruction, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1954

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY BOOKLET DESCRIBES NEW INSECTICIDES

The granular insecticide, a newcomer to the pest-killing arsenal, enables more accurate placing of the lethal dust—especially in aerial spraying.

It is one of the developments described in a new University of Minnesota booklet "Insecticides," Extension Bulletin 263, available free at county agents' offices.

Granular insecticide is a preparation of active material on tiny particles of carrier dusts of 30- to 60-mesh diameter. Somewhat smaller than coffee grounds, the granules will fall through foliage to the ground or water underneath. Thus, they have greater effect and are not lost on foliage.

Insecticides available in granular form are aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor, chlordane and DDT, according to L. K. Cutkomp, associate professor of entomology at the University and author of the 28-page booklet.

A new development not yet recommended by the University is the systemic insecticides. They are absorbed by the plant after spraying or dusting and kill insects that feed on the leaves. At present, they are used mainly on cotton because scientists do not yet know if they would be poisonous to humans or animals eating the plants.

Another new development is the fertilizer-insecticide mixtures. Some have been approved for insect control and others are being tested. Corn rootworms and wireworms are controllable with these mixtures.

The booklet gives the latest on home, garden and field insect control, including instructions on how to mix and apply the various insecticides and avoid injury to human beings or animals.

You can also obtain a free copy by writing the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

A-9845-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1954

Immediate Release

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS TO LEARN ABOUT HOME ECONOMICS CAREERS

Nearly 200 high school girls from all parts of Minnesota will attend the fourth annual careers in home economics workshop in the Twin Cities on April 1, 2 and 3.

The workshop is being sponsored by the Minnesota Dietetic association and the Minnesota Home Economics association. Headquarters for the event will be on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Purpose of the workshop is to give Minnesota high school girls an opportunity to learn more about home economics as a career and to find out about courses in home economics offered by the University and colleges in the state.

A welcoming tea in the Fireplace Room in the home economics building on the St. Paul campus will follow registration Thursday afternoon, according to Dorothy Simmons, president of the Minnesota Home Economics association and state leader of the extension home program at the University of Minnesota.

Field trips will be the feature of Friday's program. The groups will be taken through high school home economics departments, through test kitchens and research departments of various industries, food service units of hospitals and through decorating studios.

A banquet and style show Friday evening at Coffman Memorial Union will be followed by a Pied Piper parade to the inter-campus street car and a street car party.

Saturday morning the group will hear talks by faculty representatives of Minnesota colleges and professional home economists on the home economics program in college and career opportunities in various fields of home economics.

Eighteen girls from Minnesota colleges and the University will act as "big sisters" to the high school girls attending the workshop.

Co-chairmen of the event are Mrs. Dorothy K. Mattson, 5729 Pillsbury avenue, Minneapolis and Catherine Reinheimer, 426 North Pierce, St. Paul. A-9846-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1954

Immediate Release

CONTESTS ANNOUNCED FOR JUNIOR VEGETABLES GROWERS

Minnesota young people between the ages of 13 and 22 who show skill in growing, marketing or use of garden crops can win substantial cash and trip awards in contests sponsored by the National Junior Vegetable Growers' association.

Announcement of the twentieth annual program of activities of this youth organization was made today by Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota and state National Junior Vegetable Growers' association chairman.

Contests which members are eligible to enter include:

1. Production and marketing contest, which stresses good growing and marketing practices in the garden project.
2. Demonstration contest, which is divided into four sections: production, soil fertility, marketing and use of garden crops.
3. Judging, grading and identification contest, involving a knowledge of variety types, the identification of garden insects, diseases, weeds, nutrient deficiencies, grade defects and grade standards.
4. Soil fertility essay contest, which is a report on methods, materials and practices to improve the soil fertility of the contestant's garden soil.

Total awards of more than \$10,000 will be provided for the winners in these contests. State winners in demonstration and judging contests will receive trips to the annual convention of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' association in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 5-9.

Young people interested in joining NJVGA should contact their county extension office, Turnquist said.

A-9847-jbn

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 26 1954

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Attached are three stories dealing with the current diverted acres question. You may find them helpful in your program. They were developed in cooperation with Spence Cleland.



Harry R. Johnson
Extension Information Specialist

HRJ:aj

Enc.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 26 1954

FOR CORN GROWING AREAS

SEVERAL CHOICES
OPEN FOR DIVERTED
CORN ACRES

If you are planning to comply with the corn acreage allotments, then you'll be interested in a few timely pointers from County Agent _____ on diverted acres.

First, he advises using early-maturing corn varieties so as to get a good crop of well-matured corn suitable for sealing. We might get another good corn year like 1953, _____ observes, but 1954 could be the other kind.

As the main substitute crop in our area, he says, soybeans probably will be the number one choice. This is all right for 1954, but watch out for the future, he warns.

Support price for the 1954 soybean crop will be 80 per cent of parity, but only on this year's crop. Watch soybean production and price trends closely to guide future plans, _____ says.

In some areas, flax will substitute. There is a generous supply of linseed oil now, but the support price is 70 per cent of parity for 1954. Here again, says _____, it will pay to look ahead.

Barley production varies, of course, with soil conditions and other factors. Also, if there is any great increase in malting supplies, the price could quickly sink to feed barley levels.

And you know oats' limitations. For one thing, they don't give you much income per acre.

If you have livestock, _____ says, there may be a real opportunity to comply by shifting dairy or cattle feeding programs to more roughage and rotation pasture.

(More)

Most farms in our area, either dairy or beef, could adjust toward that goal-- actually, many could use all their diverted corn acres for hay and pasture crops and still not need to increase cattle numbers.

For this year, planting diverted acres to Sudan grass, or oats and peas, for supplemental pasture or grass silage, may be a wise step.

On a feed basis _____ says, it may be worth while to take another look at the feed value of good roughage. For example, the feed value of a crop of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of good alfalfa hay is as high as that in 50 bushels of corn-- in other words, an acre of good hay or pasture has as much feed an acre as corn. provided you can work it into your livestock program.

The big question, of course, is whether you can get up the hay on a quality basis and whether you have the livestock that can use it. One practical adjustment is to use less corn silage--feed instead grass silage and dry hay as roughage, leaving all the planted corn acres to harvest as grain.

Come in and talk diverted acres with us, invites _____ .
He will be happy to listen and to trade ideas.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 26 1954

GENERAL

COUNTY AGENT
GIVES DIVERTED
ACRES TIPS

What are you going to do with the acres you don't plant to corn or wheat? That's the question going around in farm circles--and there are lots of answers, says County Agent _____.

He gives these pointers on using diverted acres more effectively:

1. Consider the net income per acre from each substitute crop. Also, consider the cost of producing that substitute. It's a good idea to find crops that can utilize the machinery already available on the farm.

2. Consider the soil conservation opportunities. A shift in your cropping pattern may fit very well with your long term program for land use. More alfalfa and clover for feed and for soil building; more livestock; more weed control, - these are some of the long time measures for soil improvement.

3. What about this business of more livestock? Will we run into supplies we can't sell? Not if we keep the costs down, says _____. And the hay and pasture needed to build crop yields up to the most profitable levels are one way to keep those costs under control.

A group of Illinois farmers who adopted all-around conservation programs earned an average of \$6.70 more per acre each year than similar farms without such a program. On a 200-acre farm, that's nearly \$1,400 more income, - a combination of better crops and larger livestock sales.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 26 1954

FOR WHEAT AND GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK FARMS

COUNTY AGENT
OFFERS DIVERTED
ACRES IDEAS

Diverted acres for the wheat farmer? County Agent _____ has some timely tips about the current diverted acres question.

Although situations vary greatly from farm to farm, some general pointers apply to most farms. If the farm raises primarily wheat and other small grains, with little livestock, the farmer will tend to shift mostly to other cash/^{grain}crops--barley, flax, oats, soybeans or corn--or he will summer fallow.

Summer fallowing, says _____, gives the farmer a good opportunity for weed control, but if fallowing is to be most advantageous, a substantial increase in legume plantings for soil improvement must accompany it.

For 1954, not many farms will have large enough legume acreages to plow under, says _____. But, assuming the wheat program of acreage allotments and marketing quotas continues, all farmers who plan to summer fallow can afford to start this spring with a systematic increase in legume acreage.

There's plenty of good sweet clover and alfalfa seed at reasonable prices. Certified Ranger alfalfa, for example, which cost about \$1.10 a pound in 1950 now is 45¢ to 50¢ a pound.

For livestock farms with wheat acreage adjustments, there are other alternatives. The main one is an increase in the acreage of grasses and legumes for livestock feed. You can either broaden your operation with more animals or shift the feeding program toward the use of more roughage--or both.

But whether you use the legume crop for feed or for soil-building, says _____, it's good insurance for the future to seed plenty of legumes this spring.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 29 1954

To all counties

For use week of April 5 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses . . .

Good Waterers Prevent Wet Litter -- Do you notice that the litter in your poultry house is unusually wet in some places? This often is caused by birds spilling water around drinking fountains. The answer? Buy waterers designed to prevent birds from getting their wattles wet. This bit of information comes from Cora Cooke, Extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

#

Want Earlier Bluegrass Forage? If you'd like to make your bluegrass pasture produce forage earlier this year, fertilize, says Harold E. Jones, Extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. A hundred pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre, or its equivalent in other nitrogen fertilizers, applied before grass starts this spring will give it a boost. It's important, too, though, to have a good bluegrass sod to begin with so the treatment will pay off.

#

Fruit Sprayer Schedule Folder Ready -- The 1954 edition of "Fruit Spray Schedules", Extension Pamphlet 184, is available free at the county Extension office. Prepared by University of Minnesota garden and insect specialists, the folder tells what sprays are best for home and commercial fruit growers' operations, plus how and when to use sprays.

#

Got a Fire Putter-outer for the Tractor? Ever think of mounting a small fire extinguisher on the tractor? You might find an instance when you'd pay a couple hundred dollars for an extinguisher and any you have are back at the machine shed. According to Glenn Prickett, Extension safety specialist at the University, mounted fire extinguishers and secure holders for grease guns and other servicing tools aren't much trouble to install and, carefully mounted in their own bracket, they make your operation safer and more efficient.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 29 1954

For use in Rural Youth Counties
ATT: 4-H and Agricultural Agents
For release: April 8 and after
(IMPORTANT: Please mark your
stories FOR RELEASE APRIL 8)

RURAL YOUTH
MEMBER OF YEAR
TO BE CHOSEN

A leadership award will be presented this year to a Rural Youth member in _____ county who has made outstanding contributions in serving his club, Club (County) Agent _____ announced today.

The _____ county leadership award winner will then be considered, along with other county winners, for the state leadership title.

_____ county's Rural Youth Member of the Year will be nominated by members of the Rural Youth group at a meeting in April or May (give exact date, if possible). Each member will have an opportunity to write his nomination on a secret ballot, giving reasons for his nomination.

Any local Rural Youth member is eligible for the award who is a member in good standing, is between the ages of 18 and 30 and has been an active member within the last year, _____ said. Names of county winners must be in the hands of the state judging committee by May 20.

The new leadership award is being sponsored by Radio Station WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota, in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Services of Minnesota, South and North Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa.

Each of the five states will select a Rural Youth Member of the Year who best exemplifies local club leadership. Winner of the award in each state will receive an all-expense trip to the Western Regional Conference of Rural Youth in Peru, Nebraska, June 4-5-6. County winners will receive recognition pins and certificates

Friday night, April 9, at 8:30 p.m., WNAX will devote a half-hour program to the Rural Youth leadership award.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 29 1954

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
For use week of April 5

DAIRY PRODUCTS
ARE AMONG APRIL
PLENTIFULS

Many of the plentiful foods for April will come from Minnesota farms, reports Home Agent _____.

Potatoes, broiler and fryer chickens and dairy products are given top prominence in the United States Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for April. These are foods which should be good buys during the month.

Supplies of potatoes represent the big harvest of last fall, supplemented by early potatoes from the South and Southwest. Record large supplies of young chicken are expected in April at prices below those of a year ago.

An increase in milk production will mean more dairy products during the month. Because of the drop in government support prices beginning April 1, dairy prices to consumers are expected to be lower this month.

In prospect also are ample supplies of turkey for the Easter dinner and of eggs for the Easter breakfast and for baking and cooking. April egg production is expected to be the largest for any month in 1954.

Beef, peanuts and peanut butter are other protein foods which will be plentiful.

Canned corn, spring-and-fall-crop, cabbage and onions will be the vegetables most abundant during the month. Fruits expected to be the most plentiful include fresh and processed grapefruit and oranges, cranberry sauce and raisins.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 29 1954

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To all counties
For use week of April 5
or after

HERE'S HOW TO
TAKE SAMPLE FOR
SOIL TESTING

There's only one accurate way of determining your soil's fertilizer needs, and that's by having the soil tested. And, aside from the small amount of time involved in taking a sample and sending it to the University, it's very inexpensive.

The results of the test come back to you with recommendations in about two weeks-- providing, of course, you have filled out the information sheet correctly and fully

It takes a little longer, of course, if the University must write back to you for facts you didn't include in the information sheet.

According to County Agent _____, taking a sample is easy, but you must follow the directions in order to get a complete or "representative" sample of all your farm's soils.

Now that the frost is going out of the ground, it's a good time to sample. For accuracy, take at least one separate sample from every 10 acres or a smaller area if the soil conditions vary.

You need samples of light and dark colored soils, soil from different slopes, drainage areas, and different soil types - sandy, peat or loam - as well as samples of soils that have had any of the various management treatments, such as liming, manuring or cropping.

County Agent _____ will give you more complete information about sampling. He has printed instructions and soil containers to ship samples in.

When sending in your soil sample, be sure to include the filled-out information sheet. For example, if you do not mention what crops you plan to seed in a certain sampled area, University specialists cannot give you a recommendation of what fertilizers your soil needs for best production.

(USE WHICHEVER ONE APPLIES BELOW)

1. _____ now makes recommendations on what your soil needs, basing them on the University's analysis. He recently went through a short course to prepare him for this work. OR:

2. _____ will attend a short course at the University sometime this year to prepare him for making recommendations based on the laboratory analysis at the University's soils department.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 29 1954

To all counties

For use week of April 5 or after

TRACTOR ACCIDENT
DEATHS INCREASED
IN 1953

Forty-five Minnesota farmers were killed in tractor accidents last year and almost 2,000 were injured according to County Agent _____ . He quotes Glenn Prickett, Extension safety specialist at the University's Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul, who says the 1953 figure is an increase over 1952. Injuries included loss of legs, hands, feet and fingers as well as broken legs, arms, and backs. Some of the victims were hospitalized several months with painful injuries.

Prickett says a recent survey of how tractor accidents happen shows that speeding and allowing youngsters to play around and ride along on tractors are two leading accident causes.

Among other causes are fueling while the tractor is running, hitching above the drawbar, pulling up steep banks and trying to back or "rock" out of a mudhole. The last three can unbalance a tractor and tip it backwards onto a driver in a matter of seconds. If you're stuck in the mud, get someone to pull you out--don't risk an overtip, says Prickett.

He gives these tips to help you prevent costly accidents:

1. Keep tractors lighted and implements lighted or reflectorized when on highways at dusk, after dark or early morning.
2. Shut the tractor off and let it cool before fueling. Make a habit of gassing up first thing in the morning or right after lunch when the tractor is cool from an overnight rest or noon shut-off.
3. Keep children off and away from tractors.
4. To avoid chance of explosion and fire, keep the gas lines tight from gas tank to carburetor. They can leak fumes and a spark can set the tractor--and you--afire. It's a good idea, too, to mount a fire extinguisher on a bracket at the front or rear of the tractor, so you can get at it easily.
5. Finally -- probably most important -- don't speed with a tractor. It's designed for careful, slow pulling, not as a "hotrod".

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 29 1954

To all counties

ATT: County Agents and men 4-H
Agents
For use week of April 5 or after

4-H'ERS OFFERED
GOOD LIVESTOCK
CARE AWARDS

The Northwest Division of Livestock Conservation, Inc. will sponsor the Champion Minnesota 4-H livestock loss prevention demonstration team again this year, according to County Agent _____.

The champion Minnesota team will receive an expense-paid trip to the national contest held in Chicago during the International Livestock Show.

In addition to the trip, each contestant in the national contest will receive a wrist watch and a cash premium based on his ribbon placing.

Any team of 4-H Club members or any individual with a background in livestock projects is eligible to demonstrate loss prevention in the county. County champions compete at the State Fair and the state champion receives the Chicago trip.

Duane and Darrell Sohn of Blue Earth, Faribault County, represented Minnesota in the 1953 national contest. The Sohn brothers placed high in the blue ribbon group in competition with thirteen teams from all over the nation.

Interest in the loss prevention demonstration is expanding rapidly, according to D.P. Mossberg, Regional Manager of Livestock Conservation, Inc. Participation in the National Contest has increased over 60 per cent in the last three years.

"The broadening horizon of 4-H education in livestock conservation work will return positive on-the-farm results benefiting the entire industry. Nowhere is the 4-H motto 'To Make the Best Better' more applicable than to the field of livestock conservation," says Mossberg.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1954

Immediate Release

WEAK BEE COLONY DISEASE CHECKED BY NEW ANTIBIOTIC

Beekeepers having trouble with weak and unproductive package bees or colonies may find a solution in a new antibiotic, Fumagillin, according to a University of Minnesota entomologist and bee authority.

T. A. Gochnauer of the University's entomology department reports the new antibiotic effectively treats nosema disease, a common cause of weakness in bees.

Cooperative research among entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and three midwest Universities' agricultural experiment stations--Minnesota's, Iowa's and Wisconsin's--shows that Fumagillin controls the protozoan organism which causes nosema and, given in ordinary feeding, it doesn't harm bees.

It is obtainable from bee supply houses, along with feeding directions and is packaged in several sizes for treating from one to many bee colonies.

Gochnauer says nosema is a common cause of trouble in establishment of productive colonies from package bees. The disease is widespread and restricts production of all types of bees. But its effects are more noticeable in package colonies because of their small population and need for vigorous regeneration to establish an independent colony.

Infected colonies have less brood and a lower than normal buildup rate. Common symptoms are queen failure and poor package development in the absence of other brood disease, Gochnauer says.

Beekeepers who suspect nosema infection may send samples of their bees to T. A. Gochnauer, Entomology Department, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

When sending bee samples, include your name and address and a request for examination for nosema disease. There is no charge for examination.

A-9849-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1954

Immediate Release

BETTER DIETS SUGGESTED FOR OLD PEOPLE

Many men and women who have passed their 60th or 70th birthdays would be healthier and happier if they had better diets, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota said today.

Lowered resistance to flu, colds and other troubles often result from poor food habits, according to the nutritionists. The "tea and toast" diet, too common among the elderly, is often the reason for such complaints as a chronic tired feeling, loss of sleep and excessive worry over trivial things.

A nutritionally well balanced diet for the elderly is similar to that for any adult. Because elderly people are less active than younger adults, they need less food solely for energy. However, since they use repair materials less efficiently than those who are younger, they do need as much or more protein, vitamins and minerals for bodily repair and upkeep.

For the sake of good health, the University nutritionists advise adults from middle age and on to include in their diets generous amounts of milk and milk products, lean meat, poultry, eggs or fish as well as vegetables and fruits, especially leafy green and yellow vegetables and tomatoes and citrus fruits. Older people would do well to limit their intake of rich desserts, gravies and starchy foods.

As life expectancy increases, people need to give more consideration to diets that will make those extra years healthier and thus happier and more useful, the nutritionists say.

A-9848-jbn

March 30, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Don Hasbargen, left, Le Sueur county agent at Le Center, and Milo Loose, Le Sueur farmer and purebred Poland China breeder, talk over the fine points of a hog entered in the Spring Barrow Show at Albert Lea.

Hasbargen has been county agent at Le Center since 1951, after serving as assistant agent and 4-H club agent in Goodhue county at Red Wing. He is a native of Jackson county, where he was a 4-H club leader and prominent in the Future Farmers of America. He is a 1949 graduate of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1954

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY BOOKLET GIVES HYBRID CORN MATURITY RATINGS

You can check the maturity date of any hybrid corn variety offered for sale in the state by looking in a new, free University of Minnesota publication now available at county agents' offices.

The booklet, Miscellaneous Report 20, issued by the University's agricultural experiment station, lists about 700 varieties of hybrid corn, gives the maturity rating for each and the zone for which the variety is best adapted.

The testing program is carried on under provisions of a state law which requires that the University test each variety sold in the state and publish its maturity rating.

According to E. H. Rinke, University agronomist and co-author of the report, agronomists determine a variety's maturity rating by checking its ear moisture content at harvest time and comparing it to that of already tested varieties.

The booklet's other co-authors are Gertrud Joachim, research fellow in agronomy, and N. C. Olmein, experimental plots supervisor at the University.

Rinke also has some tips for farmers buying hybrids for 1954 planting. "Plant two or more varieties--seasons vary and each hybrid responds differently," he says.

He also advocates trying out new hybrids on small plots of your fields. Hybrids are being improved every year and you may find one that will work especially well on your soil.

A-9850-hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 31 1954

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Let Furniture Point Up Picture Window
Thieves of Light
Tips on Washing, Ironing Corduroy
Spring Wear for Young Fry

What Color for My New Suit or Coat?
Eggs on the Double
Milk Break Combats Fatigue

HOME FURNISHINGS

Let Furniture Point Up Picture Window

A true picture window should frame a beautiful view and be the center of interest in the room. That's why it's important that furnishings point up this center of interest instead of obstructing the view. Too often a lamp on a table or other furnishings are placed directly in front of the window and actually obstruct the view.

Here are some suggestions from Extension home furnishings specialists at the University of Minnesota on arranging furniture around this window area:

Place two chairs so they face each other with a low table between. Or use a sofa facing two lounge chairs, or a sofa pulled into the center of the room facing the window, with chairs completing the unit. Another idea is to use a low table or planter in front of the window low enough to enable persons in the room to see out and enjoy the view.

-jbn-

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.

HOME MANAGEMENTThieves of Light

Dust can rob you of light you pay for. If dust is allowed to collect on lamp bulbs, diffusing bowls or shades, it can shut out considerable light. So it's economy as well as good housekeeping to dust lamps and fixtures as you do furniture. When bulbs and bowls need washing, as they often do if a greasy film has collected and attracted dust, turn the switch off and remove them from the fixture or the lamp. Wash like any glassware. Bulbs and fluorescent tubes should not be immersed in water but should be cleaned when they are cool with a damp soapy cloth and then wiped dry. Make sure they and your hands are dry before you replace them.

When bulbs or tubes still look dark after cleaning, they are deteriorating and need to be replaced. Otherwise, you are paying for light you are not getting. Dispose of old bulbs and tubes carefully so that they will not be broken and will not be a hazard, to children especially. Besides the danger of cuts from broken glass, there is chance of harm from materials used inside some fluorescent tubes.

* * * * *

Tips on Washing, Ironing Corduroy

All corduroy is hand washable. Many corduroys now carry special seals certifying to corduroy washability by commercial laundries as well as by home washing machines. However, if the garment or drapery or slip cover has complicated tailoring, dry cleaning is recommended.

Here are some simple rules to follow in washing corduroy so that it will retain its color, softness and deep pile:

- Use a mild detergent and warm water, squeezing suds through the fabric. Rinse by pressing the water out gently. Never twist or use a wringer, because this will set deep creases into the corduroy pile.

- When you have taken the garment out of the water, straighten it out as though you were going to put it on soaking wet. Reset the collar, turn back cuffs. Hang jackets, shirts and dresses on hangers; skirts across the waistband; overalls at the bottom of the legs. Hang up to drip until dry.

- Use a steam iron, if ironing seems necessary when the garment is dry. Hold the iron very slightly above the fabric on the wrong side, go slowly with the ribs so the steam penetrates through to the right side. You can get the same effect by using an ordinary iron covered with a damp cloth. Brush the pile to raise it. -jbn-

Spring Wear for Young Fry

Corduroy in delicate, Easter-egg colors is smart fashion for the small fry this spring. In the softer, lighter pinwales, it is ideal for spring wear and it combines perfectly with fabrics like linen, thin wool, other cottons.

For the crawler set, white is the seasonal color choice, with watermelon pink and lemon yellow runners-up. Toddlers look like magazine covers in pastel coats with tiny pearl buttons and matching hats in fine pinwale. For hard, down-to-earth play there's nothing to beat corduroy overalls for both boys and girls. From three to six, the perennial Eton suit looks smartest on little boys, either with long pants or short ones. For little girls in this age group, full skirts and corduroy jumpers in small patterns for school are popular.

Since all corduroy is hand washable, dainty colors are practical for the youngsters as well as dark colors. New wrinkle-resistant finishes insure the same velvety appearance after washing as before.

* * * *

What Color for My New Suit or Coat?

The color of a suit or coat often makes the difference between a satisfactory or unsatisfactory buy. Be sure to select a color that not only is becoming but will harmonize with other garments you will wear with it. Colors that look well together add much to the charm of clothes and to the satisfaction you get from them.

If your wardrobe is limited, and you must wear a coat or suit for several seasons, select a conservative or basic color. Then neither you nor the people who see you often will tire of the color. Gray or beige is practical when it is becoming because you can wear almost any color dress or accessories with it.

Colorful or patterned suits and coats are good choices only if you have several outfits.

Also consider whether a color will show soil quickly. Some colors can be worn only a few times before they look soiled.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONEggs on the Double

It's the protein foods in family meals that often pinch the purse. But this spring, eggs are coming to the rescue in a big way. Hens are laying at such a rate that there are enough eggs for everyone to have two a day. And this spring, besides abundance, you have quality, size and price in your favor.

Two large eggs per person provide enough protein for the main dish of a meal. For a two-egg plate to take advantage of the abundance of eggs, here are some suggestions:

1. Two poached eggs served on hot Creole or Spanish rice -- that is, rice cooked with tomato, onion, green pepper and seasonings to your taste.
2. Creamed eggs - halves of hard-cooked eggs in white sauce.
3. Two eggs baked in cheese sauce in individual casseroles.
4. Eggs benedict -- two poached eggs on thinly sliced ham on toast or English muffins with Hollandaise sauce topping.
5. Hot deviled or stuffed eggs surrounded by hot tomato sauce, Spanish sauce or cheese sauce.

* * * * *

Milk Break Combats Fatigue

If you're fighting fatigue in the middle of the day, try taking a milk break to get renewed energy. The complete protein in milk, together with the vitamins and minerals, increases vitality and working efficiency.

For those concerned with the weight problem, half a pint of whole milk contains 165 calories, but half a pint of skim milk has only 85 calories. On the other hand, a doughnut and a cup of coffee with cream and sugar will mount up to about 185 calories, while a cup of black coffee and a sweet roll add up to 178 calories.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1954

Immediate Release

27 COUNTIES TAKE PART IN INTERSTATE EXCHANGE

Twenty-seven Minnesota counties have been chosen to take part in the Minnesota-Mississippi 4-H Exchange program this summer, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Each of the counties will select a 4-H boy or girl between the ages of 16 and 19 to make a trip to Mississippi in June.

Counties which will participate in the exchange are Aitkin, Anoka, Hennepin, Hubbard, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Koochiching, Mille Lacs, Becker, Grant, Kittson, Marshall, Meeker, Red Lake, Roseau, Swift, Traverse, Goodhue, Jackson, Lyon, Martin, Mower, Murray, Rice, Sibley and Watonwan. Alternate counties are Washington, McLeod and Olmsted.

Two years ago 27 other counties in Minnesota sent delegates to the southern state.

A total of 15 boys and 12 girls will be selected as delegates in the exchange program. They will spend approximately a month in Mississippi, leaving the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota on June 15 and returning on July 13. During that time they will live on farms of Mississippi 4-H members and will take trips to interesting places in the southern state.

The Minnesota and Mississippi Agricultural Extension Services sponsor the interstate exchange. The Minneapolis Tribune is giving financial support to the project, which was started four years ago to give young people a better understanding of social and agricultural conditions in another section of the country.

B. V. Beadle, 4-H club district supervisor, and Mrs. Beadle will act as chaperons on the trip.

A-9851-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1954

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY VETERINARIAN IMPROVES RING TEST FOR BRUCELLOSIS

A refinement of the well-known "ring test" for brucellosis in dairy herds now makes the test far more accurate and will reduce the number of herds which require follow-up blood-testing.

According to Dr. M. H. Roepke of the University of Minnesota's School of Veterinary Medicine, the improvement consists of re-testing herd milk samples which show "suspicious" reactions--that is, the test tubes of milk which show the blue ring at the top indicative of brucellosis infection.

Laboratory specialists heat the test tube sample in a water bath for an hour at 149 degrees Fahrenheit, let it cool, add a small amount of "negative" cream--cream from uninfected herds--and repeat the ring test.

Heating eliminates most of the chemical factors which might cause a blue ring reaction even though there is no brucellosis in the herd.

If such "non-specific" or doubtful reactions can be eliminated by the improved ring test, fewer farmers will have to be bothered with a follow-up blood-test normally required in cases where the ring test is "positive" or indicates possible brucellosis.

(more)

Roepke cites a recent example in which two Minnesota counties' 2,000 herds were "ring tested" and 747 of them gave a suspicious reaction. Each of the 747 suspicious reactions was given the refined or "differential" ring test and 194 of the test-tube samples--nearly one-fourth--were found to be negative or non-specific.

As a further check, the 194 "border-line" herds were blood-tested and the results indicate that the improved ring test is reliable enough to make it valuable. In over 90 per cent of the herds, the blood-test confirmed the improved ring test's negative or "no-brucellosis-present" verdict.

The differential ring test will make the present ring test even more valuable as a tool for keeping down brucellosis in Minnesota's 59 counties which have active brucellosis-control programs, Roepke says.

It was developed in cooperation with Drs. Fred C. Driver and R. L. West and their staffs. Dr. Driver is Veterinarian in Charge of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's St. Paul office. Dr. West is Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board.

Drs. Roepke, Driver and West are developing a differential test for cream, to supplement the one for milk.

They introduced the original ring test in Carlton county in 1948. It was the first test of its kind used in the United States.

A-9852-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1954

Immediate Release

FOUR-STATE GRAIN MARKETING CONFERENCE

Marketing and research specialists from four states' agricultural colleges will meet in the Twin Cities April 8 through 10 for their annual extension grain marketing conference.

Host this year is the University of Minnesota, according to Harold C. Pederson, University extension marketing specialist and conference chairman.

North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, South Dakota State College, Brookings, and Montana State College, Bozeman, will be represented at the meeting.

Its purpose is to bring professional grain men and college agricultural extension and research specialists together to talk over mutual grain marketing problems.

Thursday morning's session will be held in the Director's Room of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange. The afternoon session features a talk on milling management problems by Dean Mc Neal, vice-president of Pillsbury Mills, and tours of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Company's oilseed extraction plant, a malt house and a brewery.

Friday morning's meetings will be held on the University's Institute of Agriculture campus in St. Paul, with H. J. Sloan, director of the agricultural experiment station, presiding.

After a luncheon at the Grain Terminal Association cafeteria and a round-table discussion on grain sanitation, the conference will adjourn to the Nicollet Hotel for a talk on management problems in malting by Stuart F. Seidl, vice-president of the Rohr Malting Company, and a discussion of grain exporting and importing.

Saturday morning's sessions will be held at the Nicollet Hotel and the conference will end at noon, Pederson says.

A-9853-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1954

Immediate Release

POTATOES GOOD FOOD BUY

Food shoppers who are looking for bargains will find potatoes among their best buys, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Many families could have better and cheaper meals by taking advantage of the large supplies of good-quality, old-crop potatoes now on markets in Minnesota at budget prices, she declared.

Potatoes are in the spotlight the country over as National Potato Week, April 1-10, focuses attention on one of the most nutritious, versatile vegetables used daily in food preparation.

For the amount of money spent, potatoes have more energy-giving value than any other vegetable, according to Mrs. Loomis. Eaten daily, they furnish a substantial amount of vitamin C, some of the B-vitamins, iron, calcium and phosphorus and starch.

Since much of the important food value lies next to the skin, potatoes should be cooked or baked in their jackets to save the valuable nutrients.

Contrary to popular opinion, potatoes in themselves are not fattening. A medium potato contains less than 100 calories, no more than an apple or banana. But watch the "trimmings," cautions Mrs. Loomis; it's the gravy, butter or other fat used on potatoes that makes the calories count up.

For complete satisfaction with results in cooking or baking potatoes, buy the variety best adapted to the way you intend to prepare them, advises Mrs. Loomis. For fluffy baked potatoes, buy a mealy variety like the Russet. For firm boiled potatoes that hold their shape, the red Pontiac is a good variety. These two are the common varieties on Minnesota markets at present. The new potatoes now coming in from Florida, largely the Triumph variety, do not mash well because of high moisture content. It is best to cook them whole and serve them with parsley and butter, Mrs. Loomis said.

A-9854-jbn

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 2 1954

ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
L-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR APRIL.
By O. C. Turnquist
and R. J. Stadtherr
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables

1. If the soil is dry enough to work this month there are many vegetables that can be sown directly in the garden. These include radish, lettuce, kohlrabi, peas and spinach.
2. Carrots and beets can also be planted this month, but for storage purposes do not seed them until the middle of June.
3. Tomato seeds may be planted in bands, pots or flats indoors the middle of April. It takes only six weeks to make a tomato plant from seed and experience has shown that is it not safe to set the plants out until after Memorial Day.
4. If bands or pots are used, put two or three seeds to each container and thin to one strong plant after the plants come up. No transplanting is required except to set the plants out into the garden.
5. Head lettuce should be set out as early as possible to get quick heading of the plants before warm weather comes.
6. Cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower and onion transplants can also be transplanted this month. Other cool season crops that can be seeded in April are onions, rutabagas, turnips and parsnips. Potatoes, asparagus and rhubarb can be planted also.
7. In arranging your garden, plan for some intercropping to use your space to best advantage. Plant a row of head lettuce two feet from a double row of peas 6 inches apart. Have another double row of peas two feet on the other side of the head lettuce. When the soil is warm in mid-May, sow some cucumbers between the

lettuce plants in the same row and you will have enough room for cucumbers after the peas and head lettuce have been harvested.

8. Don't sow radishes too deep if you want good roots. Have ample moisture available for quick development.
9. Apply some plant food to the garden plot when it is prepared this spring. Any complete fertilizer such as 8-16-16, 6-10-4 or 5-10-5 can be applied at the rate of 3 lbs. per 100 square feet. Rake it into the upper 2 inches of soil before planting.
10. Organic fertilizer such as barnyard manure is applied at the rate of 3-4 bushels per 100 square feet. Poultry or sheep manure should be used at the rate of only 1 bushel per 100 square feet.
11. Dust the soil with 5% DDT for control of fleas, beetles and other early insects. For maggots on onions, radishes and cabbage, use granular dieldrin or heptochlor applied to the soil around the plants.
12. Treat all your seeds with a pinch of Arasan to the average packet.

Fruits

1. Plant all fruits as soon as the soil can be worked. Strawberries planted early will produce early runners that will produce fruit buds for next year's crop.
2. Prune raspberry canes to within 3-4 inches of ground after planting to assure plenty of new canes for next year's crop.
3. Fertilize your fruit trees with a nitrogen fertilizer at the rate of one-half pound for each one inch diameter of the trunk. Spread the fertilizer out under the branches of the tree.
4. When the green leaves start pushing up in the strawberry mulch, lift off the mulching material and place it in the picking aisles. Don't leave the straw on the plants so the leaves start to turn yellow.
5. Before planting your strawberries, treat the soil with one of the new chemicals to control white grubs. An emulsion concentrate of 2 pounds of aldrin or heptochlor per gallon, concentrate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of dieldrin per gallon or a

concentrate of 4 pounds of chlordane per gallon may be used. Use 1 tablespoonful of this material per gallon of water. The ground should be moist before applying the insecticide. Apply it to the width of a foot within the row where strawberries will be planted. It will take about a cup of the solution per square foot to soak the ground.

6. Space fruit plants to assure plenty of room for proper development: apples, 30' x 30'; pears, 20' x 20'; plums 20' x 20'; cherry plums, 15' x 15'; grapes 8' x 8'; currants 6' x 6'; raspberries, 6'-8' x 4'; June bearing strawberries, 4' x 2'.

Ornamentals

1. Seeds of some of the "hardier" annuals can be planted outdoors as soon as the ground can be worked. Included in this group are sweet alyssum, bachelor button, calendula, candytuft, larkspur, phlox, snapdragon and sweet william.
2. Sweet peas can be started as soon as the ground is workable. Plant the seeds in a six-inch deep trench. Cover the seeds with 2 inches of soil. Fill in the trench gradually as the plants grow.
3. If the clean-up program in the flower beds was neglected last fall, the work should be done as early as possible. Insect eggs and larval stages over-winter in the old debris. Spores of diseases are frequently attached to old stems and leaves. Remove all the old debris before new growth starts.
4. Pansies, violas, alpines and most of our native wild plants should be set in the flower border or garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Frosts usually do not harm these plants. However, those which have been grown at high temperatures should be hardened off before they are planted outdoors.
5. The winter mulch should be removed from perennial flowers gradually. One-third should be removed early in April, another third about 10 days later and the final third about the last week in April. Be careful in removing the last third, since some of the perennials may have started to grow. The new shoots are very

tender and can be injured very easily. If the soil has already thawed, it would be advisable to start the removal procedure sooner.

6. Watch the temperature in the cold frame this month. Nights may be below freezing while the day temperatures on warm, sunny days can go up to 100° F. in the frame. Such sudden changes are hard on these young plants. Ventilation is necessary to control the temperature. Slightly raising one side of the sash 2, 4 or 6 inches will help. Temperatures between 50 and 60° F. are ideal. On cold, cloudy days or frosty nights, old carpets or burlap placed over the glass will help prevent the plants from freezing. Remember that these plants need as much bright sunlight as they can get, so don't leave the cover on during the day unless necessary.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 2 1954

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA
WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

TWO CHOSEN TO
HEAD PLOWVILLE
TOP COMMITTEE

Andrew J. Andersen, Tyler farmer, has been named general chairman and Lloyd Hanson, Lincoln county agent at Ivanhoe, general manager of the executive committee for "Plowville '54".

The event will be held on the Walter Cyriack and adjoining farms near Lake Benton during September. Andersen and Hanson will guide the 15-member Plowville executive committee in planning the two-day program.

Mr. Andersen has been a Lincoln county resident since 1903 and since 1924 has operated a 240-acre farm southwest of Tyler. Both he and County Agent Hanson are old hands at planning county-wide events. They played prominent parts in staging the five annual Lincoln county field days which began in 1949.

A conservation-minded farmer, Mr. Andersen in 1947 became the 41st cooperater in the Lincoln County Soil Conservation District, and in 1949 he was elected to its Board of Supervisors. He recently completed a five-year term on the board and was its chairman for the last two years.

The Andersens are members of the Danabod Lutheran Church at Tyler and have been leaders in county extension activities for many years.

Mr. Hanson is a native of Upsala, Minn., and a 1940 graduate of the University of Minnesota. He taught agriculture for two years and served in the U.S. Coast Guard for three and a half years before coming to Lincoln county in 1946. He worked a year and a half with the Soil Conservation Service before becoming county agent in 1947.

"Plowville '54" will be sponsored by Minnesota's Soil Conservation Districts and WCCO Radio, Minneapolis, in cooperation with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

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.

TIMELY TIPS FOR APRIL 17

Gather eggs at least three times a day. The extra time it takes will be much less than that you would spend cleaning the greater number of soiled eggs that result from less frequent gatherings. -- Elton L. Johnson

* * * * *

Hog numbers will be up this spring. That means more hogs on the market and lower prices next fall and winter. -- S. A. Engene

* * * * *

Keep your eyes open for non-layers from now on. Present egg prices make it especially unprofitable to feed low-producers. A comb that shrinks and begins to lose color indicates a hen on her way out of production. Act accordingly.

-- Cera Coeke

* * * * *

Fencing cows out of part of the improved pasture will give you more hay and silage. Chances are the cows can't keep up with it the first part of the season, anyway. -- Harold R. Searles

* * * * *

Early pastures save both high-priced protein feeds and grains. Rape is one of the best for pigs and lambs. -- E. F. Ferrin

* * * * *

Soon livestock will be turned out on pasture. Be sure these pastures don't contain plants poisonous to livestock. Poisonous plants take their toll of valuable Minnesota farm animals every year. -- J. H. Sautter

* * * * *

Keep tractors and machinery lighted and machinery reflectorized when moving along the highway after dark. It's state law--and following it can save your life, or that of an evening driver and his family. -- Glenn Prickett

* * * * *

Dip or spray little pigs for mange before it gets out of control. Use new treatments such as benzene hexachloride, chlordane or lindane--and follow directions on the bottle or can. — Henry G. Zaveral

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News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 5 1954

To all counties
For use week of April 12 or after
A U. of M. Agricultural Research
Story--
One of a series on Soils and
Fertilizer Research

FERTILIZER ALSO
VALUABLE AS
PROTEIN INCREASER

Although most farmers consider greater yield the big benefit from fertilizing, the higher protein content is also of real value--especially in raising oats and corn to be fed cattle and sheep.

County Agent _____ reports experiments in Brown county by the University's soils department in 1953 which showed proper fertilizing greatly increased protein content--as well as per-bushel yield--of corn and oats.

However, John M. MacGregor, associate professor of soils who conducted the experiment, says best yields of crude protein in oats and corn are obtainable only when enough nitrogen, phosphate and potash are present in the soil.

If you suspect your phosphate and potash may be down, he says, make a soil test so that you'll know how much of each you must add--in addition to nitrogen for good protein production.

In the experiments, nitrogen substantially raised crude protein content of corn, while a phosphate and potash combination used alone did not. The same was true with oats.

But using either nitrogen alone, or in combination with phosphate and potash, increased protein yield from the experimental fields regardless of their original fertility level.

They found maturity of oats and corn was not delayed by heavy nitrogen fertilizing--in some oat fields, fertilizing actually hastened maturing, MacGregor reports.

A complete report of the Brown County experiments on oats and corn is available in Miscellaneous Report 22, issued by the University's agricultural experiment station and available free from County Agent _____'s office.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 5 1954

To County Agents

For use week of April 12 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses. . . .

Want Your Hybrids' Maturity Rating? -- You can help make 1954 another ideal corn year. How? By checking on the maturity requirements of the corn seed you're planting. You can find maturity ratings for the approximately 700 hybrids sold in Minnesota in Miscellaneous Report 20, prepared by E.H. Rinke of the University of Minnesota's agronomy department and others. A free copy awaits you at the County Extension office.

#

Sow 1955's Pig Pastures Now -- Many progressive hog raisers are planting their 1955 pig pasture now, according to H. G. Zavoral, Extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. He says alfalfa is about the best pasture for hogs. Although Ladino clover may be as good or better, it has not wintered well in Minnesota. Good winter-hardy alfalfa seed is available at reasonable prices.

#

Feed Young Chicks Carefully -- Overfeeding grain can unbalance young chicks' diet and get them off to a poor start. According to Elton L. Johnson, head of the University's poultry department, grains lack the protein, vitamins and minerals baby chicks need for good growth. The answer--feed a well-recommended mash and follow its makers' instructions carefully. Good feeding--plus good care and management--will give you healthy, fast-growing chicks.

#

Corn Planting Resolution No. 1--Go Slowly -- According to Harold E. Jones, Extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, top corn yields depend on good stands. And good stands come only from carefully planted hills, so watch your tractor speed. Many farmers are in too great a hurry at planting time, says Jones. Naturally, their yield is reduced. Not a very good bargain--exchanging minutes for bushels.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 5 1954

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
For use week of April 12

HAM LABEL GIVES
COOKING GUIDE

By reading the label on the Easter ham you buy, you can tell whether it needs further cooking, says Home Agent _____. A ham label tells homemakers whether the meat is fully cooked, ready-to-eat or tenderized.

If the label reads "tender" or "tenderized", you know that this ham is partially cooked, but needs additional cooking to obtain the well-done texture and full flavor of a perfect Easter ham. An additional help is the packer's label which usually gives directions for cooking according to the amount of heat already applied to the ham.

If desired, a "ready-to eat" ham may be served without further cooking. Some of these hams are more thoroughly cooked than others. Hence, many homemakers prefer to cook this type of ham in order to bring out the best flavor and texture.

"Fully cooked" hams are guaranteed by the Federal Meat Inspection Service that they have been heated to the necessary degree of doneness. Although such hams need no further cooking, many homemakers will wish to serve their Easter ham hot.

Home Agent _____ passes this information on from Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

If your Easter ham is not labeled and you are in doubt about additional cooking the University specialist recommends that the ham be cooked.

Homemakers are reminded that under a U.S. regulation first put into effect in 1952, all cured and smoked hams prepared under Federal Meat Inspection must be heated to at least 130 degrees F. internal temperature, or treated by approved methods of freezing, drying or curing.

The round purple U.S. inspection stamp on any cured, smoked ham means that the meat does not need further home cooking for health and safety precautions, but just for good eating. Since all meat sold across state borders must be federally inspected, much of the cured, smoked ham on the market is safeguarded.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 5 1954

To all counties

For use week of April 12
or after.

SPECIALIST GIVES
COST YARDSTICK
FOR HOG RAISERS

Are you making money on hogs? Can you afford to produce hogs with today's climbing feed prices? "We can't answer these questions for you," says County Agent

"But we can tell you how to make an accurate estimate, using information the University of Minnesota's agricultural economics department has drawn from a large group of farmers' records."

He says/according to S. A. Engene, University agricultural economist who helped prepare the cost formula, it takes about 335 pounds of corn, 115 pounds of oats and 50 pounds of commercial feed--total 500 pounds-- to produce 100 pounds of hogs. This figure includes feed for the boar and sows as well as market hogs.

But here's the fine point--although the average farmer used 500 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of hogs, about 10 per cent of his neighbors used only 400 pounds--some even less. And inefficient feeders used 600 pounds of feed and over.

How much did you feed? If you have good records, you will have no trouble carrying on an efficient feeding program. If not, you will have to estimate--and if your guess is wrong, it can lower your profits.

Feed accounts for about 80¢ of every dollar for raising pigs. So, for every \$30 of feed used, total production cost will be about \$100--or 25 per cent more than the feed cost.

Now, here's how to figure your hog "profit-ability": First, figure amount of feed to produce 100 pounds of hogs. Then, figure feed costs by using feed prices now probable for your farm. Add 25 per cent for an estimate of your total costs--this covers your labor, equipment and other expenses.

If you don't think you're going to get at least your production cost from hogs you'll want to consider ways of cutting costs or perhaps sell your crops rather than feed them, Engene says.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 5 1954

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION PACKET

Use if suitable: Week of April 19
or earlier

HOME GROUPS
TO HAVE SPECIAL
EVENT IN MAY

Plans for _____ county's observance of National Home Demonstration Week
May 2 to 8 will include the annual Achievement Day on _____ (or substitute what-
(date)
ever else you have planned, such as exhibits, etc.), Home Agent _____ announced
today.

The event will feature _____ (tea, exhibit, program, etc.) and will be held
in _____ in _____ beginning at _____. Special guests (or speakers) will
(city) (building) (hour)
be _____. (Fill in any further details.)

According to _____, Achievement Day climaxes a year of accomplishment
for the _____ county women who are taking part in the extension home program, an
(no.)
educational activity carried into rural homes and communities by the University of
Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The women study various phases of home-
making and family living.

Exhibits will be displayed in _____ during the week showing the work that
(where)
has been done during the past year by the women enrolled in the extension home program.
Explain exhibits in a little more detail - what they are, etc.)

Committees in charge of the special activities for Home Demonstration Week
are: (list names and addresses)

-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 phases of the
achievement Day program, for example, the speakers or the exhibits. We can supply
mats of most of the extension specialists who might be your guests. However, be sure
to let us know the number of mats you need.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 5 1954

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION PACKET
For use week of April 26

WOMEN LEARN TO
SOLVE MANY
FOOD PROBLEMS

_____ county women enrolled in the extension home program have learned how to solve one of the current homemaking problems - how to feed the family nutritious meals, yet keep within the budget at present prices.

Interest among women in extension groups in Minnesota ran higher this past year in food preparation and food preservation than in any other phase of the program, according to Home Agent _____. In Minnesota, nearly 70,000 women learned how to prepare more appetizing nutritious and better balanced meals for their families. In _____ county, more than _____ families are benefiting from help homemakers received in food preparation and food preservation. (no.)

The expression "three square meals a day" has taken on a new meaning to _____ county members of extension groups who have studied meal planning as a means of improving family diets. Homemakers have learned that those three square meals must contain more fruits, vegetables and milk to improve family health and must include all the other Basic Seven foods as well.

Since many diets in Minnesota are low in calcium, homemakers have also directed their attention toward learning how to use more milk in everyday meals.

Popular lessons in the extension home program have also been those on preparing easy appetizing meals in the broiler and on meat cookery, including ways of making the cheaper cuts of meat tender and delicious.

Canning and freezing surplus foods from the home garden have also been emphasized in the extension home program this past year as a means of keeping down food costs.

Tastier dishes, more healthful meals, better food budgeting, rows of home canned goods on the shelf and home grown foods in the freezer are a few of the tangible evidences that the extension home program in _____ county is geared to meet one of the present problems on the home front - the high cost of living.

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: You will have to rewrite at least parts of this story, changing it to give a picture of the food projects you carried this past year, or you might take one homemaker and write the story about her, telling what the food projects have meant to her and her family.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 5 1954

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PACKET
For use week of May 3

HOME PROGRAM
IS NATIONWIDE

Approximately _____ homemakers who are members of the _____ home extension
(no.) (no.)
groups in _____ county are joining 50,000 women in Minnesota in observing National
Home Demonstration Week May 2-8.

National Home Demonstration Week is an appropriate time to give _____
county's program of education for better homemaking special attention, says Home
Agent _____. Known in Minnesota as the extension home program and in some other
states as home demonstration work, it is part of a nationwide home economics program
probably the most far-reaching voluntary educational movement for women.

The extension home program serves as the spearhead of activities in the
Agricultural Extension Service that center in making rural family life more satis-
fying and homes more comfortable and efficient.

Women who are taking part in the program study almost every phase of home-
making and family living. They select from a wide range of topics in the field of
nutrition, food and clothing, home management, home furnishing, consumer buying, home
safety, child guidance and development. This year groups in _____ county are taking
_____ (name projects).

From a small beginning in 1913, the home demonstration program of the Cooper-
ative Extension service has grown to the point where more than 3 million women in the
United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico are participating.

This home economics educational program is carried into rural homes and
communities by 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. In the county, the program is developed jointly by a
committee of Rural women and the home agent.

_____ county is one of 63 counties in the state employing a home agent.
Helping the home agents to spread home economics information are 13,336 women
in Minnesota who have served as local leaders or as township chairmen. In _____
county last year _____ volunteer, unpaid leaders helped to forward the extension
home program, making a real contribution toward better living for families in the
county.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 6, 1954

Immediate Release

OLMSTED COUNTY CHAMP JUDGING TEAM WILL COMPETE AT NATIONAL

Three Olmsted county 4-H club members are looking forward to a national contest in which they will represent Minnesota this month.

They are the members of the champion Minnesota land judging team chosen at Flowville '53 in Wright county near Buffalo last September. The team will compete with other state champions in the 4-H division of the national land judging contest in Oklahoma City April 29-30. They are the first Minnesota team to compete at the "national."

Team members are Gerald Searles, 20, Byron, a member of the New Haven Sodbusters 4-H club for 11 years; Jack Mc Lean, 18, Route 1, Rochester, a member of the Cascade Cruisers 4-H club for eight years; and Richard Swanson, 19, Byron, a member of the Salem Sailors 4-H club for 11 years.

They will be accompanied by Roger Harris, extension soil conservation specialist, and Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Jones says the quintet will leave Minnesota April 26 and do a little "practice judging" on the way.

According to Olmsted County Agent Raymond Aune of Rochester, who coached the winning team, all three members have been active in the junior leadership project and have served as officers in their clubs. They have given soil conservation demonstrations at club meetings and competed in county contests.

The three boys live on dairy farms which have been laid out under a soil conservation program with strip-cropping and a sound rotation system, Aune says. They have been active in planting trees on their home farms and helping their fathers carry out a complete land conservation program.

Jack and Richard both won trips to the state 4-H conservation camp at Itasca State Park and trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago for excellence in their soil conservation projects. The teams' sponsors are the Minnesota Canners' and Freezers' Association.

A-9855-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
SDt. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 6, 1954

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Carcass quality in hogs is a prime aim for farmers. Here, a county agent from one of our southern tier of counties, Franklin L. Liebenstein of Austin, Mower county, left, discusses hog carcass grading with Lester E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota and widely known hog authority. Now in his 33rd year as Mower county agent, Liebenstein is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. In 1951, he was selected to receive the U. S. Department Agriculture's "Superior Service" Award.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 6, 1954

Immediate Release

AWARDS TO NORMAN COUNTY 4-H MEMBER AND LEADER

A 4-H member and a 4-H adult leader from Norman county have won special awards for their club work, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Alvin Vakoeh, 21, Ada, a member of the Pleasant View 4-H club for six years, has been named state winner in the 4-H farm accounts project. He will receive a \$25 savings bond for keeping a detailed record of the farm business for the past year.

Mildred Carlstrom, Borup, is one of six 4-H adult leaders in the nation designated for writing the best letters for the Leaders' Monthly Meeting department of the National 4-H Club News published in Chicago. Miss Carlstrom, who has been a leader in the Mary 4-H club for six years, will receive a gold wrist watch from the Elgin Watch company as her award.

Subject of the winning letter was how to keep 10- to 14-year-olds interested in the 4-H club program. Miss Carlstrom gave these three suggestions:

1. Do not encourage them to enroll in projects beyond their capabilities.
2. Make them feel they are important to the club.
3. Temper criticism with praise and encouragement.

A-9856-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 6, 1954

Immediate Release

BEGINNING FARMERS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS

How have young beginning farmers done financially the last few years? Very well, thank you, according to a University of Minnesota agricultural economists' survey.

According to Truman R. Nodland, assistant professor of agricultural economics, and Henning W. Swanson, assistant professor in the School of Agriculture, 350 young men surveyed who began farming in southern Minnesota between 1948 and 1953 made a surprisingly large gain in net worth during their first years of farming.

In an average of two and one half years' farming, net worth gain was an average of \$5,442--more than double average initial investment. Of course, gain in net worth is not due solely to income from the farm.

Many received boosts from veterans' subsistence payments, off-the-farm jobs, and gifts and actual on-th-farm help from relatives.

Cash renters made the largest gain in net worth and crop and livestock share renters the smallest, surveyors found--partly because rents have not risen as sharply as prices received for farm products.

One young veteran who began farming in the fall of 1946 shows the progress a beginner can make. His \$4,900 savings included \$2,000 in household and personal goods, leaving \$2,900 to invest in the farm operation.

He had a 50-50 livestock and crop share rental agreement with the owner of a 160-acre farm in his home community. This relatively small investment gave him a half share in the income from sale of 33 hogs, 3,000 pounds of butterfat, and 3,500 dozen eggs the first year.

(more)

After renting three years, he had saved enough to buy the farm, and by 1952— in six years of farming—he had increased his net worth to \$17,576. How did he make such progress?

First, he kept his machinery costs low. By working for other farmers and taking his pay in use of their machinery and implements, and by hiring others to combine, fill his silo and bale his hay, he was obliged to invest only \$1,800 in machinery during the first six years.

He began by investing \$1,140 in machinery and now has \$2,972 worth. He bought carefully--often used machinery.

Second, he has increased livestock production with no increase in labor costs and only a slight increase in equipment. By 1952, he was marketing 183 hogs and 3,800 pounds of butterfat a year.

He was helped by veterans' subsistence payments in the earlier years and invested them wisely.

How about his living standards? Was he a sacrificer? No, say the records-- at least, not an unreasonable one. His total household and personal cash expenses ranged from \$2,100 to \$3,300 a year during the six years. The family made good use of their farm's milk, meat, eggs and garden produce.

Swanson and Nodland say their survey indicates a beginner is likely to be better off in the long run if he gets a small share of the income from a good-sized productive farm, rather than all the income from a small poor-producing farm.

Also, the low-capital beginner's best chance for progress is under a crop and livestock share rental under which the farm's owner furnishes the farm and a good chunk of the working capital. Beginners with more cash would find a crop share-cash or straight cash lease more profitable.

But the greatest single factor for success in present-day farming, they say, is the managerial ability of its operator.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 7 1954

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Many people are looking for ways to prevent damage by cottony maple and Lecanium scales. Here are two articles -- the first may be used immediately. We were obliged to issue the control information in it to Minnesota daily papers and radio and TV stations on Thursday, April 8, because this is ideal control weather (or it was Tuesday, when I wrote this letter). The second story can go a week or so later.

Harry R. Johnson
Harry R. Johnson
Extension Information Specialist

HRJ:aj

Enc.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 7 1954

NOTE TO AGENT: THIS INFORMATION
IS TIMELY NOW

SPRAY TREES NOW
FOR BEST SCALE
INSECT CONTROL

Home owners face heavy scale insect damage to their ornamental plantings and shade trees this spring, according to T. L. Aamodt, State Entomologist, Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

Now is the time to prevent further loss by spraying and destroying these insects before they can do greater injury, says County Agent _____.

Cottony maple scale and Lecanium scale have increased rapidly the past few years. They injure many common shade trees and ornamental broad-leaf or deciduous shrubs by sucking out plant juices.

Damage is first noticeable when foliage becomes spotted or discolored. Heavily-infested branches and often the entire tree or shrub may die. Infested plants are more vulnerable to attack from other insects and diseases.

Here's how to identify the insects: Check leaves and branches of broad-leaf ornamentals for small, waxy, firmly-attached, scale-like objects. If you noticed white, cottony egg masses up to 1/3 inch in diameter sticking out from under oval, brown waxy scales on the leaves and twigs last summer, it's probably cottony maple scales.

A dirty, soot-colored mold may also be found. It grows on a scale secretion called "honeydew" and makes foliage sticky and unsightly.

Lecanium scales are reddish-brown, convex and about 1/8 inch in diameter. They are found mainly on twigs of infested shrubs and trees, although young insects spend a short time feeding on the leaves.

Dormant type insecticides are the best control for both cottony maple and Lecanium scale. Spray during April to destroy overwintering insects. To avoid injury spray dormant insecticides before buds burst and leaves begin to unfold. Spray only while temperatures are above freezing when the spray is likely to dry before freezing.

Such dinitro compounds as DN-289 or Elgetol 318 are good at two to three quarts per 100 gallons of water--or one-and-a-half to two tablespoons per gallon of water. These sprays penetrate the waxy coverings to kill insects inside but do not harm trees and shrubs commonly used in landscape plantings. Dinitro materials may stain buildings, Aamodt says, so spray carefully.

Highly refined dormant oils also can be used at two gallons of oil per 100 gallons of water--or five tablespoons oil to one gallon water. These dormant sprays will control any aphids and spider mites present as well as scale insects.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 7 1954

THIS STORY SHOULD RUN ABOUT A
WEEK AFTER THE FIRST ONE

SPRAYING WILL
CHECK PINE
NEEDLE SCALE

Proper spraying will greatly reduce damage from pine needle scale on your pine and spruce trees, County Agent _____ pointed out today.

According to State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, the insects appear now as tiny white, shield-like spots on the needles. From a distance, the infested parts may be whitish, as if covered by light snow. Damaged branches become yellowed and often lose their needles. Severely damaged trees may be killed.

Spray to destroy crawlers after they emerge from under the white scales late in May or when lilacs bloom. Use malathion at two and a half pints of 50 per cent emulsifiable concentrate per 100 gallons of water. Dry lime sulfur--one pound of sulfur to 12 gallons of water--also can be used but not when temperatures are above 80 degrees.

Sulfur may cause foliage burn, at high temperatures, Mr. Aamodt says. Sulfur also may discolor painted buildings or surfaces if not sprayed carefully, so as to hit only the infested shrubs or trees.

For dormant spraying use liquid lime sulfur--one part insecticide to nine parts of water. But don't apply liquid lime sulfur in this heavy formula after new growth starts, warns Mr. Aamodt, or if the weather is warm.

Dinitro compounds also can be used at two quarts per 100 gallons but are recommended as alternative sprays. Generally, dormant sprays aren't as effective against pine needle scale as against other scales.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 8, 1954

Immediate Release

STATE LEADERSHIP AWARD TO RURAL YOUTH MEMBER

A state award for leadership will be presented this spring to a Rural Youth member in Minnesota who has made significant contributions in serving his local Rural Youth organization, Robert Pinches, state Rural Youth Agent at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

The new leadership award is being sponsored by Radio Station WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota, in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Services of Minnesota, South and North Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa. Each of the states will select a Rural Youth Member of the Year who best exemplifies local club leadership in each county.

Winner of the award in Minnesota will receive an all-expense trip to the Western Regional Conference of Rural Youth in Peru, Nebraska, June 4-6.

Eligible for the award are active Rural Youth members in good standing between the ages of 18 and 30. Each county having a Rural Youth group will nominate a Member of the Year at a meeting in April or May. County winners will be considered for the state award.

Announcement of the Rural Youth leadership award will be made during a half-hour program at 8:30 p. m., Friday (April 9) over WNAX.

A-9858-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 8, 1954

Immediate Release

POTATOES, CHICKEN, DAIRY PRODUCTS PLENTIFUL

Potatoes, young chickens and dairy products are the three top features on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for April and are expected to be good buys during the month.

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reports that in addition to these three items April markets are offering a variety of foods well adapted to spring menus.

Old-crop potatoes, still in plentiful supply, are being supplemented by new potatoes from Florida, Texas and Alabama. Old-crop potatoes, however, are the better buys.

Record-large supplies of broilers and fryers are expected in April at prices below those of a year ago.

The increase in milk production this month means more dairy products, including cottage cheese and other cheeses for spring salads.

Egg production, increasing seasonally, will probably be higher in April than in any month in 1954. Prices should be favorable for featuring eggs in Lenten meals and for Easter.

Ample supplies of turkey are in prospect for the Easter dinner. Beef, especially in the medium and lower grades, is also due to continue in plenty.

Canned corn and spring-and fall-crop cabbage and onions will be the vegetables most abundant during the month.

Plentiful fruits on the list include raisins, fresh and processed oranges, fresh and frozen grapefruit and cranberry sauce. Valencia oranges from Florida and Navel oranges from California will be on markets this month, as well as ample supplies of canned and frozen orange juice. Since harvest of both Valencia oranges and grapefruit is considerably larger than a year ago, prices of both fresh and processed fruits should be reasonable.

Also continuing in plentiful supply are peanuts and peanut butter, table fats, salad oils and vegetable shortening. Mrs. Loomis says.

A-9859-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 8, 1954

Immediate Release

PLOWVILLE '54 COMMITTEE HEADS CHOSEN

A western Minnesota conservation leader and a county agent have been chosen to head the executive committee to plan the state's annual plowing matches and field day--"Plowville '54."

Andrew J. Andersen, Tyler farmer, has been named general chairman and Lloyd Hanson, Lincoln county agent at Ivanhoe, general manager of the committee. They will guide the 15-member group in planning the two-day program.

The event will be held on the Walter Cyriack and adjoining farms near Lake Benton in September.

Andersen has been a Lincoln county resident since 1903 and since 1924 has operated a 240-acre farm southwest of Tyler. Both he and County Agent Hanson are experienced at planning county-wide conservation days. They have played prominent roles in staging the annual Lincoln county field days which began in 1949.

Andersen is a conservation-minded farmer. In 1947 he became the 41st cooperatr in the Lincoln County Soil Conservation District. In 1949 he was elected to its board of supervisors. He recently completed a five-year term on the board serving as its chairman the last two years.

The Andersens are members of the Danabod Lutheran Church at Tyler and have long been leaders in county extension activities.

Hanson is a native of Upsala, Minnesota, and a 1940 graduate of the University of Minnesota. He taught agriculture for two years and served in the U. S. Coast Guard for three and a half years before coming to Lincoln county in 1946. He worked a year and a half with the Soil Conservation Service and became county agent in 1947.

"Plowville '54" is sponsored by Minnesota's Soil Conservation Districts and WCCO Radio, Minneapolis, in cooperation with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

A-9860-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 8, 1954

Immediate Release

SPRAY NOW FOR SCALE INSECT CONTROL

Minnesota residents were urged today to take advantage of balmy spring days and spray to control cottony maple and Lecanium scale, which are doing more damage every year to shrubs and trees.

T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, stationed at the University's Institute of Agriculture, says scale injury to common shade trees and ornamental broadleaf or deciduous shrubs is first noticeable when foliage becomes spotted or discolored. The scale insects suck out plant juices and kill heavily-infested branches and often the entire tree or shrub.

Also, of course, attack by scale insects makes the tree more vulnerable to successful attack by other insects and diseases, Aamodt points out.

To identify the insects, check leaves and branches of broadleaf ornamentals for small, waxy, firmly-attached, scale-like objects. If you saw white, cottony egg masses up to a third of an inch in diameter sticking out from under oval, brown waxy scales on leaves and twigs last summer, it's probably cottony maple scale.

You also may find a dirty, soot-colored mold that grows on a scale secretion called "honeydew" and makes foliage sticky and unsightly.

Lecanium scales are reddish-brown, convex and about an eighth of an inch in diameter. They infest mainly twigs of shrubs and trees, although young insects spend a short time feeding on the leaves.

Aamodt recommends dormant-type insecticides for best control of both scales--cottony maple and Lecanium. Recent balmy weather has been ideal for spraying to destroy overwintering scales, he says.

Avoid injury to trees by spraying dormant insecticides before buds burst and leaves begin to unfold. Spray only while temperatures are above freezing and when spray is likely to dry before freezing.

Such dinitro compounds as DN-289 or Elgetol 318 are effective at two to three quarts per 100 gallons of water--or one and a half to two tablespoons per gallon of water.

These sprays penetrate the waxy covering to kill insects inside but do not harm trees and shrubs commonly used in landscape plantings. Dinitro materials may stain buildings, Aamodt warns, so spray carefully.

Highly refined dormant oils also are good at two gallons of oil per 100 gallons of water--or five tablespoons oil to one gallon water. These dormant sprays will check any aphids and spider mites on the shrubs and trees as well as the scale insects.

A-9861-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 8, 1954

Immediate Release

GRANT SPURS FARM RECORD PROGRAM

About 200 Minnesota farmers participating in the University of Minnesota's new statewide record-keeping program each received a \$10 gift toward their approximately \$25 year-end analysis expense recently.

The ten spot came from a \$2,000 grant by the Farmers' Union Grain Terminal Association, which has expressed deep interest in the project as one step toward improved farm management and a more efficient agriculture.

According to Milo Peterson, head of the University's department of agricultural education, the endeavor is known as the Minnesota Cooperative Project in Adult Education in Agriculture.

The project's coordinator is Lauren B. Granger of the University's department of agricultural education. It is financed by a \$45,000 grant from the Hill Family Foundation.

Under the project, farmers may enroll in an adult farmer class at their local high school and receive instruction in keeping cost and income records. At the end of the calendar year, the University's agricultural economists evaluate each farmer's records and publish a summary of average farm costs and income of the group.

Among cooperating agencies in the plan are the University's departments of agricultural education and agricultural economics, and its agricultural extension service, the state department of education and the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors' Association.

Granger points out that the project provides an important link between individual farmers and interested organizations which will use the record information in research to improve agricultural management.

It also gives farmers low-cost help in establishing and keeping accurate farm records--important for tax purposes, but still more vital in helping the farmer conduct his operation more efficiently and profitably.

Granger urges farmers who wish to enroll in the 1954 project to see the vocational agriculture teacher in their local high school soon.

A-9862-hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 12 1954

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents
For use during week of April
19 or after

USE PRESOAK FOR
STUBBORN SOIL

Special presoaking will help solve the problem of getting heavily soiled clothes clean, Home Agent _____ suggests (extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota suggest) to _____ county homemakers.

It is not a good practice, however, she points out (they point out), to put off washing until fabric is badly soiled. Whenever possible, it pays to wash clothes before dirt is ground in and difficult to remove.

When clothes do become heavily soiled, proper soaking, suited to both soil and fabric, will help to loosen stubborn soil and prepare the fabric for successful laundering.

Greasy overalls and badly soiled cotton work shirts should be covered with hot sudsy water containing a half cup of household ammonia and soaked for 15 to 20 minutes. For convenience, soak in the tub of the washer, then spin or wring out the clothes and wash.

Oversoiled cotton slip covers, curtains or play clothes should be soaked 10 to 20 minutes in warm water, or in warm water containing a detergent or non-precipitating water-softener. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 tablespoon of either substance for each gallon of water. After soaking, extract the water and wash as usual.

For soiled collars, neckbands and cuffs, especially on men's shirts, work suds into the soiled places gently with the hands, a soft brush or sponge, using the same detergent that will be used in laundering.

UNIVERSITY FARM NEWS
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
UNIVERSITY FARM
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

SPECIAL to WILCOX

April 12, 1954

County Agent Introduction

Floyd Bellin, Jr., left, Goodhue county 4-H club agent at Red Wing, talks over the state's 4-H club program with Vernon Dankers, a 4-H club member. Bellin was raised on a farm near North Branch, where he was a 4-H club member for 11 years and active in livestock, crops and junior leadership. He is a 1951 graduate of the University of Minnesota, where he majored in animal husbandry.

hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 12 1954

To all counties

For use week of April 19
or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses. . .

Tailor Trench Silo to Herd Size -- Tailor the trench silo to the size of the herd you plan to feed from it. Well-packed grass silage will weigh about 40 pounds per cubic foot and each "animal unit" will eat about a cubic foot a day. An "animal unit" is one dairy cow in milk, or 1 beef animal, or two dairy heifers, or one and a quarter fattening steers. This tip comes from Rodney A. Briggs, the University's Extension agronomist. We have complete information on how to "tailor" a trench silo to fit your feeding needs.

#

Dairy Day at University Farm -- Planning a trip to the Twin Cities? You may want to take in Dairy Day, the dairy department's open house on the University's agricultural campus. It's Tuesday, June 1. The afternoon program will be held at the Rosemount Experiment Station, where dairy specialists are conducting several interesting feeding and management projects. The morning program begins at 9:30 at the dairy barn at University Farm. Watch this column for details.

#

Weed Publication Available -- It's a regular "dictionary" of weeds--the new 240 page booklet, "Weeds of the North Central States," prepared by weed specialists in 13 north central states--including our own University of Minnesota--and the U.S.D.A. It has pictures of 200 weeds found in our area and a full description of each. For your copy, order from the Bookstore, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, enclosing cash, check or money order. The paper-bound copy is 75 cents and the cloth-bound copy \$1.25, plus 15¢ postage. They're both the same inside, of course--only the binding is different.

#

Keep Several Small Tools Handy -- Chore work--even at it's best--involves forks, scoops, bags, hammers, buckets, shovels and troughs. You've probably found, at times, that an implement may be somewhere else when you need it. "Hunting" time would soon pay for duplicates, well spotted in the right locations. Well-placed groups of tools help keep your disposition sweet by making the work day smoother.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 12 1954

To all counties

For use week of April 19 or
after

WOODLOT PASTURES
CAN BE DANGEROUS

Although woodland pastures are better than desert, they aren't the most economical or wisest way to use land, County Agent _____ points out.

In addition, woodlot grazing can result in costly cattle poisoning from weeds and harmful plants. Now is the time to check your woodland pastures, if you haven't done so already, and kill poisonous plants that might endanger your dairy animals.

According to Parker Anderson, Extension Forester at the University of Minnesota, woodlot poisoning is most common in early spring.

Anderson points out that one acre of good improved pasture will provide more good quality forage than many acres of woodland pastures--and, of course, good improved open pasture is much safer because of having fewer poisonous weeds and shrubs.

Woodlot grazing may be OK this year, he says, but plan for the future and develop good, clean pastures. "A piece of land will nourish timber or cattle--but not both combined. Both wood and animals get a poor break in a woodland pasture," Anderson says.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 12 1954

To all counties

For use week of April 19
or after

WISE PLANNING
GROWS BETTER
CORN CROPS

It takes a little extra attention and care to get a good stand of corn, but those few minutes or hours mean better harvests and higher profits, says County Agent _____.

According to Harold E. Jones, Extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, one important factor in getting a high stand is being sure the plant population is up between 14,000 and 16,000 plants per acre.

Jones also warns that using fertilizer heavily without increasing stand is not profitable.

In 1952, fields on Minnesota farms which had this ideal plant population -- 14,000 to 16,000 plants per acre--yielded an average of 87.8 bushels to the acre--a very high average, _____ says.

In contrast, 64 farms with an average stand below 10,000 plants per acre yielded an average of only 64.6 bushels per acre. Those additional bushels from the high-population plantings on the other farms were cheap. They didn't cost more than 10 to 15 cents a bushel, Jones points out.

Our Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station recommends a 16,000 plant-per-acre stand on heavy soils--that's four stalks per hill in 40 by 40-inch rows. For sandy soils, plant population should be about three stalks per hill or 12,000 plants per acre.

Jones says that in order to get good stands it's necessary to plant at least 15 per cent more kernels than the number of stalks you plan for.

But just having the proper number of plants per acre isn't enough. Space them well in the row for top yields. Bunching kernels together in some places and skipping several feet of row in others means less yield.

Power checking or drilling helps assure good plant distribution--and it's a lot less work than check-rowing, too, Jones says.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 13 1954

Special to All Minnesota Weekly
Newspapers

PLOWVILLE '54
DATES CHANGED
TO SEPT. 17-18

The dates of "Plowville '54" -- the Minnesota conservation field day and plowing matches--have been changed to Friday and Saturday, September 17-18, according to Andrew Andersen, Tyler farmer and general chairman of the event.

The executive committee recently voted the change in order to avoid conflict with other events which will require participation by press and radio throughout the state. Previously announced dates were September 24 and 25. The alternate dates, October 1-2, remain the same.

The news dates will undoubtedly benefit the event because most of the conservation demonstrations will show to better advantage at the earlier time, Andersen said.

He advised committee members in counties where local plowing contests are planned to note the new dates and plan their event accordingly.

"Plowville '54" is sponsored by the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts and WCCO Radio, in cooperation with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 13 1954

To all counties

For publication whenever team
has been selected

COUNTY TEAM IN
STATE LAND JUDGING
CONTEST

_____, _____, _____, and _____, are members of
the judging team which will represent _____ county in the State 4-H Land
Judging Contest in Lincoln County near Lake Benton, Saturday, September 18, accord-
ing to _____.
(CA or Soil Conservation Assistant)

(HERE ADD A PARAGRAPH STATING WHERE TEAM MEMBERS COME FROM, AGE, NAME OF THEIR
CLUB, ETC.)

The team was selected to represent the county after winning top honors in the
_____ County Land Appreciation School. The state contest will be held in
connection with "Plowville '54" state-wide soil conservation event.

In the state contest, as well as in the county contests being held throughout
the state this summer, teams compete in evaluating the land's physical factors,
determining land use classification and setting up proper management practices.

Physical factors to be judged include color of surface soil, depth of surface
and subsoil, air and water movement within the soil, surface soil texture, slope of
land, and degree of wind and water erosion.

The piece of land's classification depends on physical features which determine
whether it is suitable for cropland or only for permanent vegetation.

Conservation practices which may be selected for cropland include crop rotations,
drainage of wet areas, application of lime and fertilizers and control of wind and
water erosion. Practices for permanent vegetation include permanent pastures, wild-
life and woodland management.

AGENT: You may wish to develop something similar to this story for your 4-H
contour line team.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
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For Announcing County Land
Judging School

DATES SET FOR
COUNTY LAND
JUDGING CONTEST

_____ county's land judging school will be held
_____, _____ on the _____
(day) (date) (farm owners' name)
farm near _____.
(town or township)

According to County Agent _____, these schools are
open to everyone--4-H club members, vocational agriculture students, farmers and,
in fact, anyone interested.

Joining in one of these events, says _____, will help
a person learn more about getting the most out of crop and pasture land. County
young people will also be preparing themselves for entering the state land judging
contests to be held at "Plowville '54" near Lake Benton, Lincoln County in September.

Each county 4-H group is urged to enter one team and each FFA district may
enter three teams--all selected at local county contests, according to Roger Harris,
Extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota, who will have charge
of the "Plowville '54" land judging contest.

(Note to Agent: Add any details about your contest you wish and feel free to
alter this story to fit your local situation.)

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 13, 1954

Immediate Release

NEW STATE RURAL YOUTH OFFICERS ELECTED

Warren Deters, Eitzen, has been elected president of the Minnesota Rural Youth Federation, an organization of more than 2,000 young men and women.

The Rural Youth program is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service to meet the needs and interests of out-of-high-school young adults 18 to 30 years of age. Its principal objectives are education, community service, leadership training and recreation.

Other officers recently elected are Karla Bahe, Castle Rock, vice president; Norman Ramey, Redwood Falls, secretary; and Audrey Geppert, Rochester, treasurer.

Named committee chairmen were: Fern Mathson, St. Hilaire, historical; Jeraldine Housman, Litchfield, educational; John Vihlen, Worthington, community service; Victor Stewart, Fairmont, recreation; Beverly Swanson, Little Falls, publicity; Devon Hackett, Rice, credentials; Carroll Lindstrom, Warren, resolutions; and Burton Rockstad, Ada, auditing.

At its first meeting the executive committee endorsed inclusion of the following special community service projects for the coming year, as determined by county Rural Youth groups: grain sanitation, highway safety and gopher control. The organization will continue to give financial support to the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

Other major decisions of the new executive committee include change of dates of the annual Rural Youth conference from December to March 20-22 for the coming year and holding district conferences in October and November rather than in spring.

A-9863-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 13, 1954

Immediate Release

STATE'S 65TH SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT CREATED

Minnesota's 65th soil conservation district was created this week. It is the Kandiyohi county district, approved at a recent meeting of the state soil conservation committee.

According to M. A. Thorfinnson, extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota and the committee's executive secretary, two supervisors were appointed and an election for the other three set for Saturday, June 5, from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

Appointed were Oscar A. Johnson, Lake Lillian, for a two-year term, and D. A. Combs, New London, for one year. Farmers may vote at the same polling places used for the referendum.

An election of supervisors for the new Watonwan district--which includes three Brown county townships--will be held Wednesday, May 5, from 7 to 9 p. m., at the same polling places as for the referendum.

These are the Nelson-Albin Co-op store in Godahl, commissioners' room of the St. James court house, Butterfield town hall, Madelia town hall and Lewisville village hall.

Farmers may vote in a referendum on the proposed Murray county district on Friday, April 23, from 7 to 9 p. m., at School Districts No. 8 and 10; veterans agriculture room, Lake Wilson; Chandler fire station; Slayton town hall; Currie council rooms; Dovray Legion hall and Fulda pump house.

(more)

A referendum on the proposed Chippewa county district will be held Monday, May 3, from 8 to 10 p. m. Farmers may vote at the District 38 school in Louriston township, Clara City city hall, Maynard Legion hall, Montevideo co-op creamery hall, Milan town hall and District 53 School in Grace township.

A referendum on a petition of Wood Lake, Echo, Posen and Minnesota Falls townships to join the Yellow Medicine County district will be held Monday, May 10, from 8 to 10 p. m.

Farmers may vote in the Echo town hall, Wood Lake hall, and the Minnesota Falls town hall.

The referendum on inclusion of Riverside township in the Lac qui Parle district will be held Saturday, May 15, from 7 to 9 p. m., at the Riverside town hall in Dawson.

A hearing on the petition of seven townships to join the Redwood county district will be held at 8 p. m., Tuesday, May 4, in the Clements town hall by Jacob E. Sells, Beaver Creek, farmer-member of the state committee.

Another hearing on a petition of 17 southern townships to join the Beltrami county district will be held at 8 p. m., April 30, in the court house at Bemidji by Myron Clark, Minnesota commissioner of agriculture and member of the committee.

Chester Wilson, state conservation commissioner, will conduct a hearing on the petition from Morrison county farmers to form a new district. It will be held Thursday, May 6, at Little Falls.

At a recent election in the Big Stone county district, three supervisors were chosen. They are Earl Christenson, Clinton, for a five-year term; Arnold Steen, Ortonville, for a four-year term; and Herbert Wiese, Correll, for a three-year term.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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Immediate Release

TURKEY, CHICKEN, BEEF GOOD BUYS FOR EASTER

Consumers who are looking for a good buy for their Easter dinners would be wise to choose turkey, broiler-fryer chickens or beef, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Those who feel they must have the traditional Easter ham will be paying more for it than last year because of fewer hogs raised by farmers for market at this time of year, according to Mrs. Loomis.

Plenty of turkeys are on the market in all sizes and at reasonable prices. Pricewise, turkey is cheaper than it was last year at this time. Turkeys are available in a wide range of sizes, from 4 pounds to 25. Especially appealing to consumers are the small family-size turkeys plentiful this spring. In addition to supplies of fresh turkey, over 100 million pounds of frozen turkey are on hand, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Much of the frozen poultry is made up of birds of large sizes.

Broiler-fryer chickens are in ample supply, if fried chicken is your choice for the Easter dinner, Mrs. Loomis says. These young, tender birds are lower priced than they were a year ago.

There is also plenty of beef for the Easter platter, from pot roast to porterhouse steak. Consumers will be paying a little more for beef this year than last, probably because of the decreased amount of pork available and the increased demand for beef.

A-9865-jbn

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
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April 14 1954

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:

Fabrics for Spring Sewing
The Light Touch for Acetate
More Milk for Mother
Timesavers for Cream Pies

Washing Wool Blankets
Moist Protection for Washable Woolens
Easier Housecleaning
Outdated Washday

CLOTHING

Fabrics for Spring Sewing

Among the many fabrics available this spring for home sewing are luxurious linen-like rayons in all colors, from the palest pastels and neutral shades to rich dark greens and spring navy. You'll like the new allover embroideries as well as the exciting prints for the jacket dress you may have in mind or that slim sheath dress for more formal occasions.

* * * * *

The Light Touch for Acetate

When you iron acetate and the new fibers, avoid using much pressure. It's only necessary to smooth the fabric and so less pressure is required. In fact, pressure will ruin the texture.

Here are six easy rules to remember in ironing acetates and similar sensitive man-made fibers:

1. Use the lowest temperature setting on the iron.
2. Be sure the fabric is evenly **damp**.
3. Always iron on the wrong side of the garment.
4. Use a gentle, light touch; don't press down.
5. Finish with a press cloth on the right side.
6. Hang your garment on a hanger and the air will finish the job for you.

-jbn-

FOOD AND NUTRITIONMore Milk for Mothers

Though most mothers make an effort to see that their children get enough milk, they often don't do so well for themselves. In fact, diet surveys show that women generally have a poor record as milk consumers, often taking far less than they need for adequate nutrition.

As a group, women probably consume the least milk--less than men, less than teen-agers. Studies show, too, that older women use less than younger women. Even expectant mothers, whose nutrition needs can scarcely be met with less than a quart of milk a day in a well-chosen diet, often use much less.

This year when milk and milk products are so abundant, women may well be alerted to their need for these foods. For the money spent, milk makes excellent returns in high-quality protein, calcium, riboflavin and other minerals and vitamins so that, even in planning low cost diets, liberal quantities of milk should be included for the women as well as the men and children in the family.

* * * * *

Timesavers for Cream Pies

Do you cool the cream filling for a pie before you put it into the pie shell? Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say it isn't necessary.

Pouring the hot filling into the baked shell won't necessarily give you a soaked crust. Soaked crusts are almost always the result of a "leaking" meringue. A meringue spread on a cold filling leaks most and causes more soaking of the crust. Tests show that when meringue is placed on a hot filling and baked at 400°F., there is less leaking than when the meringue is put on a cold filling and baked at 325°F.

* * * * *

HOME MANAGEMENTWashing Wool Blankets

If you're washing wool blankets or other woolen clothes this spring, try the easy soak method of getting them clean. It saves energy and shrinkage.

Recent studies have shown that blankets shrink chiefly because of the agitation of wool in water.

Briefly, here is the blanket-washing method developed to save shrinkage: Submerge the blanket in water in which a detergent is dissolved and allow a soak of 15 to 20 minutes. Then turn the blanket over once or twice by hand, spin off the water and refill the machine for rinsing. The rinse, too, is done by soaking without operating the machine. Soak in rinse water 5 minutes, extract the water and turn the blanket while a second deep rinse comes into the machine. Extract water and stretch blanket to bring it back into size and shape. When dry, brush to restore fluffiness.

The less handling, rubbing or agitation of wool in water, the better for preventing shrinkage. Lukewarm water and a detergent as mild as that used for shampoo are suggested for washing wool.

* * * * *

Moth Protection for Washable Woolens

An effective and easy way to protect washable woolens against clothes moths and carpet beetles is to add some EQ-53 to the water when you launder wool garments and blankets this spring.

EQ-53 is a liquid product developed by United States Department of Agriculture entomologists for mothproofing wool during hand or machine laundering. It made its debut in stores only a year ago. It sells under various trade names, but EQ-53 appears in prominent print on most containers.

It can be added directly to the wash or rinse water in the washing machine. A few spoonfuls in the water will leave a minute invisible quantity of DDT in the wool to ward off insects.

Treatment with EQ-53 will protect washable woolens in storage for a year or more. It's also convenient for blankets, sweaters or socks in use the year around. Re-treatment is necessary with each washing or dry cleaning, however.

HOME MANAGEMENTEasier Housecleaning

If you want to make housecleaning easier, make it a gradual process, scattering the various jobs throughout the year. That's the advice of Lucile Holaday extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Of course, if you work outside the home or have small children, you may find it easier to get someone to come in to help you do a thorough cleaning in spring and fall. Whichever plan suits you best, you will find housecleaning easier if you follow these tips from Miss Holaday:

1. Choose the best tools, equipment and cleaning aids for the job.
2. Save time by doing one task throughout the whole house, such as vacuuming or dusting all the rooms at one time.
3. Save time and energy by doing the task in the simplest, easiest way. For example, use both hands in working.
4. Take frequent rest periods and don't try too much for one day.
5. Set sensible standards of housecleaning so both you and the family enjoy the home rather than make it your slave.

* * * * *

Outdated Washday

As new labor-saving machines come in the home, the housewife's working habits often need to change to suit them. Automatic washing machines will give full returns for the money only if the right methods are used with them.

One old tradition to discontinue when an automatic washer takes over is the weekly washday. Much more economical and efficient is distributing the laundry work through the week--that is, washing a load a day instead of four or five loads a day. This is less of a tax on the hot water supply, on the space for drying, and even on the space for storage of clothes--all considerations in today's small homes. Many mothers have found that by washing oftener, the children need fewer clothes. Thus, less closet or other storage space is needed and children are more likely to wear out their clothes than grow out of them.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Immediate Release

JUNE 1 IS DAIRY DAY AT UNIVERSITY

Molly, Polly and Dolly and Tom, Dick and Harry and other members of one of the nation's largest groups of dairy cattle twins and triplets will go on display Tuesday, June 1, at the University of Minnesota.

The occasion is Dairy Day. And everyone is invited--farmers especially. J. B. Fitch, head of the University's dairy department, says the program will begin at 9:30 at the dairy barn on the St. Paul campus, where visiting groups will inspect dairy feeding and milking research projects with twin and triplet dairy animals.

Part of the morning program will be devoted to a tour of the Haecker Hall creamery. The afternoon program will be held at the dairy research unit of the University's Rosemount Experiment Station, south of the Twin Cities.

After an explanation tour of research projects, visitors will hear a talk on production of pasture and roughage by W. M. Myers, head of the University's agronomy department.

Ned Bayley, associate professor in the dairy department, will speak on new developments in dairy cattle breeding.

A-9866-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1954

Immediate Release

TIME TO FERTILIZE LAWN

Home owners who want a velvety lawn this summer should fertilize it now, Richard J. Stadtherr, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, advised today.

Fertilizing, however, should be preceded by a spring cleanup of the lawn, he said. Rake up leaves, paper and fallen twigs, using a broom-type rake. The old grass should be left because it soon decays and returns nutrients and valuable organic matter to the soil.

After the cleanup, it is a good idea to roll the lawn to make it more even. Using too heavy a roller or rolling when the ground is wet and sticky may compact the soil and hence should be avoided.

For fertilizing the lawn, the University horticulturist recommends a commercial fertilizer or about a bushel of well-rotted barnyard manure spread thinly and evenly on each 100 square feet of lawn.

Many home owners prefer commercial fertilizers to manure because they are easy to apply and are free of weed seeds. Stadtherr suggests a complete fertilizer with an analysis of approximately 5-10-5, using it at the rate of 2 pounds per 100 square feet. A safe rule to follow is to apply the fertilizer so each 1,000 square feet of lawn area receives 1 pound of actual nitrogen. Thus for 1,000 square feet, 20 pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer would be required.

Apply the fertilizer when the soil is slightly moist but the grass is dry; otherwise the lawn may be burned. Spread the fertilizer as evenly as possible over the area. For even application, it is best to use a fertilizer spreader, but be careful not to overlap the fertilizer, Stadtherr cautions. Water thoroughly soon after applying the fertilizer to help prevent burning of the grass. Watering will also wash the fertilizer into the soil.

Grass seed can be sown on thin or bare spots on the lawn immediately after the fertilizer is applied. However, it would be best to work the fertilizer into the soil before planting the seed, Stadtherr says. Watering should be done immediately after the seed is sown.

Suggestions on fertilizing the lawn, making a new lawn and lawn care are given in Extension Folder 165, "The Home Lawn." Copies may be secured free of charge from Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, or from county extension offices.

A-9867-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1954

Immediate Release

STATE FIRE SCHOOL AT UNIVERSITY

The third annual Minnesota State Fire School will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Monday through Friday, April 26-30, according to J. O. Christianson, director of short courses.

Christianson and Leonard Lund, deputy commissioner, state fire marshal department, are co-chairmen of the course's planning committee.

The course is open to anyone who belongs to an organized fire department, including paid, volunteer, industrial and military units.

Cooperating 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 Underwriters' Inspection Bureau, Minnesota Fire Prevention Association, League of Minnesota Municipalities, State Board of Electricity and State Agricultural Society.

Among the many speakers, including several Minnesota fire chiefs, is Paul Johnson, editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago. He will speak Thursday morning, April 29, on "Fire Problems on the Farm."

For complete information on the course, call or write the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

A-9868-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 14, 1954

Immediate Release

GOALS MORE IMPORTANT THAN MONEY IN STARTING FARMING.

Where you want to go in farming and how determined you are to get there probably will have greater influence on your future success than the amount of money you start out with.

This was one conclusion of two University of Minnesota agricultural economists, G. A. Pond and Donald S. Moore, professor and research assistant, respectively, based on a recent survey of 157 established southern Minnesota farmers.

Many of those questioned were long-established successful operators. A few had begun farming since the end of World War II.

The established farmers strongly recommend a young man's starting as a renter. Many advise a low-capital beginner to start either on a partnership with his father or some good farmer who knows him, or with a 50-50 crop and livestock share lease.

They estimated the young man starting as a tenant would need an average of \$9,400--about half the average amount now used by the established farmers--and suggested he own at least half of his working capital at the outset.

Young men purchasing farms ought to have their personal property clear and be able to pay down at least a third of the price of the farm. Low-capital beginners should avoid large investment in machinery and equipment, they said.

They recommend buying good used machinery, hiring custom work, and exchanging labor for machine work as ways of keeping machinery-equipment investment low. They also favor quick-return investments--dairy cows, hogs and chickens--for beginners.

What kind of farm should a beginner try to buy or rent? The established farmers say "A good productive farm large enough to give a good living." They don't encourage young farmers to buy a rundown farm and try to build it up.

Finally, of course, the experienced farmers say "Know-how, interest in farming and liking rural life, courage, faith in the future, ambition, determination, honesty, industry, frugality, and a wife who's interested and shares responsibility in the farm's management" are other key factors.

"They may be far more important to a beginner's success than the capital resources he starts with" they say.

A-9869-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 14, 1954

Immediate Release

MAKING EASTER PLANTS LAST LONGER

Some rules for making potted Easter plants and cut flowers last longer were given today by a University of Minnesota floriculturist.

Richard Widmer, University floriculturist, said householders can keep their Easter plants blooming longer if they follow these rules:

- Keep the plants in bright light, preferably sunlight. All the Easter blooming plants except the African violets like bright light.
- Keep the plants at low night temperatures, approximately 60°F.
- Keep the soil moist.

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. Hydrangeas, however, should be purchased in full bloom, since the unripe flowers seldom develop full color in the home.

If the plants are to be set in the garden later, they should be kept in a bright location until it is safe to plant them outdoors. Roses and lilies may be left in the garden over winter. Azaleas and hydrangeas, however, must be brought indoors in the fall. Information on carrying over these plants is given in Extension Bulletin 274, "Care of House Plants," available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Cut flowers popular for Easter bouquets, including tulips, daffodils, iris, carnations, roses, snapdragons and stocks, will last longer if kept cool at night and away from radiators and drafts. Cutting the stems of roses, carnations and snapdragons and changing water daily is also helpful, unless the water contains a commercial cut-flower food.

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

If cut roses are not in water when delivered, placing the stems in warm water (100°F) upon delivery and then letting the water cool naturally will force air bubbles out of the stems and allow the flowers to get all the water necessary to keep them fresh. This process is particularly helpful in reviving roses which bend or wilt just below the flower.

A-9870-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1
April 14, 1954

DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE SET
FOR SEPT. 15-17 AT UNIVERSITY
OF MINNESOTA

The University of Minnesota's dairy department will conduct its annual Dairy Products Institute, September 15, 16, and 17, according to J. O. Christianson, director of short courses.

W. B. Combs, professor in the dairy department, is the chairman of the event. He says a group of outstanding speakers from all over the country will discuss technological and economic problems facing the dairy industry today.

Morning sessions of the Institute will be spent on problems facing the industry while afternoon sessions will be devoted to specific discussions of the various products.

Butter and ice cream will be the topics of the afternoon sessions of Wednesday, September 15.

Thursday afternoon's discussions will be on market milk, cheese and condensed and dry milk. Dairy plant fieldmen will meet on Friday, September 17.

"We have always had an outstanding program for the Dairy Products Institute but the program for this year promises to be one of the most interesting we have ever given", Combs said.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 15, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA IFYE DELEGATE ARRIVES FROM AUSTRALIA

Diana Hebrink, Renville, Minnesota International Farm Youth Exchange delegate, arrived in New York this week aboard the Queen Mary after living with farm families in Australia for the last six months.

Miss Hebrink is one of 10 delegates returning from Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines as participants of the winter 1953 IFYE program.

Before returning to their home states, they will report on their experiences of participating in home, farm and community activities in their host country to various organizations in Washington, D. C., including the National 4-H Club Foundation, Extension Service, Department of State and the host country embassies.

Miss Hebrink lived with farm families to gain a better understanding of rural life in Australia. Upon returning to Minnesota she will share these experiences with interested groups through illustrated talks.

The IFYE program, sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is financed by 4-H clubs, rural organizations, civic groups, foundations, business concerns and individuals interested in world understanding. No government money is used in the exchange.

Miss Hebrink was one of 117 selected U. S. rural youths participating in the 1953 program in countries throughout Europe, Latin American, Africa, Asia, the Pacific and the Far and Middle East. In return an equal number of farm youths from these countries came to the United States.

A-9871-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 15, 1954

Immediate Release

NEW WEED BOOK AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY

A 240-page "dictionary of weeds" now is available to Minnesota farmers. It is "Weeds of the North Central States," developed by weed specialists in 13 north central states' agricultural experiment stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fully described and accurately illustrated are over 200 weeds often found in the north central area. The book is available in a 75¢ paper binding and a \$1.25 cloth binding. Both contain the same information--only the covers are different.

The publication's authors, among them Professor R. S. Dunham of the University of Minnesota's agronomy department, point out that it's often hard to say "when a weed becomes a weed." Some crop plants, for example, can become weeds when they turn up where they're not wanted.

Also, many plants usually thought of as weeds actually may be useful under some conditions or in certain areas. They may help control soil erosion or serve as food for valuable field and forest animals and birds.

Strictly defined, however, a weed is a plant not intentionally sown, whose undesirable qualities outweigh its good points. And they can be mighty troublesome, as any farmer knows.

"Control attempts are much more effective if the farmer knows exactly which weeds he has to deal with--thus, the usefulness of the new book," Dunham says.

Farmers who wish copies may order from the Book Store, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, enclosing cash, check or postal money order.

Please add 15¢ to the purchase price of each book to cover postage.

A-9872-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 15, 1954

Immediate Release

TIPS ON THRIFTY MILK BUYING

Skimping on milk in order to cut family food costs is poor economy, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

For its calcium alone, they point out, milk is a good buy. In fact, without enough milk it is practically impossible to provide meals that meet the family's calcium needs. Milk is also a good buy in high-quality protein and in the B-vitamin riboflavin, as well as in other vitamins and minerals. Even in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's low-cost food plans, a minimum of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of milk a week is recommended for each child, depending on age, and 5 quarts for the average adult.

In families where the food budget is small, money can often be saved on milk purchases by smart shopping and by using the less expensive forms of milk to advantage. The University nutritionists suggest these ways of saving in buying fresh, whole milk:

- Compare prices. Milk of the same quality from different companies or in different stores sometimes varies in price.

- Check to see if milk companies in your locality offer discounts on large home deliveries. Check also on cash-and-carry versus home-delivery prices. By carrying milk from the store you may save 1 to 3 cents a quart.

- Price large containers. In some places milk sells for less in 2-quart or gallon containers than by the quart.

The extension nutritionists emphasize that considerable savings are also possible by wise use of the less expensive forms of milk. Canned evaporated milk, when diluted, has nutritive values similar to fresh whole milk and often may be used the same way, for example, in infant feeding or in cooking. An even less expensive form is nonfat dry milk, which is lower in calories and in fat-soluble vitamins, especially vitamin A, than whole milk, and hence is a good choice for people who need to hold their weight lines as well as budget lines under control. In protein, calcium and riboflavin, however, nonfat dry milk is fully equal in value to whole milk. It is the best bargain for both calcium and riboflavin, nutrients which are especially hard to get in sufficient quantity from sources other than milk.

Though milk needs often are measured by quarts, consumers can eat as well as drink milk by using it in cooking or including ice cream, cheese and other milk products in the diet, the nutritionists say.

A-9873-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 15, 1954

Immediate Release

LAND JUDGING SCHOOLS UNDER WAY

Nearly 40 land judging schools have been scheduled for April, May and June by Minnesota county agents--and more are being added to the list every week.

The schools are open to everyone--4-H club members, vocational agriculture students, farmers and, in fact, all interested persons, according to Roger Harris, extension soil conservation specialist at the University of Minnesota.

These schools help teach principles of better land use and management, he says. They also afford young people an opportunity to develop land-judging skills and prepare themselves for membership on county land-judging teams that will compete in the state contest.

Harris is in charge of this year's state contest, which will be held at "Plowville '54," Minnesota's annual plowing matches and conservation field days, near Lake Benton in Lincoln county. Dates for the event are Friday and Saturday, September 17 and 18.

Each county 4-H organization may enter one team and each FFA district three teams--all selected at local contests, Harris says.

The spring FFA convention at the University's Institute of Agriculture May 10 through 12, will feature a land judging contest with four top teams from Minnesota FFA chapters competing. It is scheduled for May 11.

For further information on county land judging contests, call or see your county agent or vocational agriculture teacher.

A-9874-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 19 1954

To all counties
For use immediately week of
April 19 or after
FIRST IN A SERIES ON COST-
LOWERING DAIRY FARMING
PRACTICES

GOOD PASTURES
ARE PROVEN DAIRY
COST CUTTERS

A fellow doesn't always realize how valuable a good pasture can be, says County Agent _____.

Did you know, for example, that a cow on good pasture can eat enough grass in just one day to provide nourishment for her body and raw materials for producing 30 to 40 pounds of milk?

Now, that's one GOOD pasture, says _____. How do pastures get good and stay good? Well, fertilizing high ground in permanent pasture is one quality increaser, according to Ralph Wayne, Extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Good care, too, is beneficial. Wayne advises farmers not to turn cows out on pasture until the grass has had a chance for a good start.

Another quality improver is dividing pastures and seeing that sections are not overgrazed and have an opportunity to renew themselves. Many dairymen now stretch an electric fence wire across a pasture and move it up each day to control grazing or you can divide the pasture into three or four parts and "rotate". The important thing is to let the pasture rest and grow new grass.

Also, says Wayne, in any pasture plan it's important to provide a steady supply of feed through summer and fall. Most pastures get short in dry periods, of course, and you need additional pasture such as second-crop alfalfa or an emergency pasture such as Sudan grass.

You also may want to feed hay or silage as a roughage supplement when pastures are short. That depends on your individual farm situation, of course. And high-producing cows need some grain even when they're on good pasture, says Wayne. Feed about half the normal winter grain ration, he advises.

Wayne reports that many of Minnesota's better dairymen offer their cows hay even after they're turned out on good pasture in the spring.

"See or call us," says _____, "for advice or help in improving your dairy operation. Your better farming is our business."

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 19 1954

To all counties

For use during week of
April 26 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses.....

Free Booklet on Rosemount Experiment Station --- You've heard about the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station in radio broadcasts and news stories. Whether you've visited it or not, you'll enjoy reading a new illustrated booklet about research projects at the 2,500-acre experimental farm--largest of the University's six agricultural experiment stations. For a free copy of the new booklet, call or see your County Agent.

#

Wool is Money --- Shearing sheep right now? Remember--wool is money. For highest profits, keep it clean. Also, make the job easier--and more pleasant for Nanny--by having sheep dry before shearing. And sell wool on a graded basis.

#

How to Lower Dairy Costs --- What are some proven cost-cutters in dairying? Well, says Ralph Wayne, Extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, there are several: Grass silage, better pastures, accurate testing and eliminating low-producers, using bulk tanks and installing labor-saving housing systems. For help and advice on improving your dairy operation, ask us. We'll be happy to help.

#

Inoculate Legumes for Best Yields --- It's good insurance to inoculate legumes when seeding, says Rodney A. Briggs, Extension agronomist at the University. Although not a proven yield-booster, inoculation is the only way you can be sure of having the proper type of "nitrogen-fixing" bacteria. "Inoculate," says Briggs, "and be sure your legumes have what it takes for vigorous life and production."

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 19 1954

To all counties
Att: HOME AGENTS
For use during week of
April 19

SPRING FABRICS
FEATURE TEXTURE

The wide range of textures available among the new cotton fabrics this spring will give many homemakers the urge to sew, comments Home Agent _____.

Plisses, crinkle-crepes and seersucker are all popular with women who sew because they wash easily, require little or no ironing, and many of them have crinkle qualities of some permanency. Many colorful patterns, including plisses in modern brush prints, geometric figures and Spanish-style bold stripes, are fine for sports and daytime wear.

Wrinkle-resistant menswear suitings and cotton tweeds, denims and linen-textured cottons will catch the eye of the woman who has travel or sports in mind.

Sturdy, crisp and easy-to-sew denim is available this spring in a wider range of solid colors and multi-colored stripes suitable for daytime costumes, sun dresses and other sports wear.

The new embossed cottons are favorites for sportswear, separates and dress costumes because they look crisp and fresh. For an interesting effect in some pieces part of the cloth is glazed and the rest is left unglazed.

For the girl or woman who sews, the taffetized, wrinkle-resistant cottons offer a wonderful selection for late afternoon fashions. The smooth, silken finish of many of the fine broadcloths make this group popular for date dresses.

Novelty cottons are sure to tempt the woman with the sewing urge. There are cotton failles and luster damasks, embroidered cottons with a three-dimensional look, iridescent checked cottons, and plaid and print crisp gingham made wrinkle-resistant.

The tissue sheers in chambrays, muslin and dimity, featherweight gingham and voiles are wonderful for romantic formals or for cool afternoon dresses. Many of these are treated cottons which are non-wrinkling and easy to keep fresh.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 19 1954

To all counties

For use week of April 26
or after

CHECK WIRE WORMS
FOR BETTER GARDEN

You probably know about wireworms -- they're among the worst insect pests your garden can have. Until recently, wireworms have been hard to check. But now, says County Agent _____, modern methods and new insecticides help you do an efficient control job.

According to A.A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, worst wireworm damage happens early in spring when they may cause a failure of corn and small grain germination by boring into sprouting kernels or seed.

They also tunnel through underground stems and roots of young plants. These little damagers are the immature forms of the click beetle and they range from less than a half inch to almost two inches long. They are hard, wirelike, segmented, shiny and may be either thin or flat, Granovsky says.

You can check wireworms by several methods or a combination of methods. For example, in gardens you can trap wireworms by planting cull potatoes about three inches deep, two feet apart within the rows, and in rows three to four feet apart.

Wireworms will invade the cull tubers and you can dig them up two to three weeks after planting and destroy them--and the wireworms inside, of course.

Chemical control also is popular, especially on high-value land. New insecticides offer low cost control. You can use spray or dust, and on large areas you can use aerial application.

You can also mix them with fertilizers and broadcast or side-dress or band fertilize--this saves application costs. For the latest scientific advice on how to control wireworms, see or call County Agent _____ for a free copy of Extension folder 170.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 20, 1954

Immediate Release

SPRAY SOON FOR FRUIT TREE HEALTH

Developing a fruit tree spraying plan and carrying it out with proper timing will help assure you of better yields from your orchard.

According to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist stationed at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, commercially-prepared home fruit spray and dust mixtures are recommended for best results.

Such preparations are available at most garden supply stores, Aamodt says. They should contain a fungicide such as ferbam or wettable sulfur and one of two insecticides--methoxychlor or lead arsenate. DDT also may be used.

These sprays are designed to check such pests as curculios, which scar and misshape fruit and cause premature drops; codling moths, which tunnel into the apple; apple maggots, which bore through apple, leaving thin, brown winding tunnels; and apple scab, a fungus disease which attacks leaves and fruit, producing a grayish-black scab or spot.

Time to spray for apples and pears is as follows: Pink spray--when fruit buds show pink tips. Petal-fall spray--after 3/4 of the blossom petals have fallen. First cover spray--five to seven days after petal-fall spray.

First maggot spray--one week after first maggot flies appear, or about July 15. Second maggot spray--two weeks after first.

For stone fruits such as plums and cherry-plums, Aamodt recommends this schedule: Petal-fall spray--when 3/4 of the blossom petals have fallen. Shuck-fall spray--when the shucks, or membranous coverings, start to fall. First cover spray--ten days after your first spray. Pre-harvest spray--when normal fruits begin to color.

Newspapers and radio stations are good sources of information for timing sprayings.

An all-around sanitation program also is essential in checking apple insects and diseases. Aamodt gives these pointers:

1. Pick up and destroy immediately all prematurely-dropped apples. Also destroy neglected fruit trees and overgrown brush--they may provide homes for harmful insect pests and disease organisms.
2. Plant only the number of trees you can properly care for with your time and equipment.
3. Read the label on the fruit spray mixture and all directions about application time and dosage. Be careful in handling the material.

Aamodt has one emphatic warning: "Do not apply insecticides during the blossom period--they may injure pollinating insects."

A-9875-hrj

TIMELY TIPS FOR MAY 1

Avoid fertilizer burn on corn by being sure the fertilizer attachment on your corn planter is adjusted properly. A small band—1/2 to one inch—of soil between the fertilizer and seed will insure corn against fertilizer damage. —

Harold E. Jones

* * * * *

Fence posts to be home-treated with "Penta" should be peeled carefully and dried for several months. Peeled posts should be open-piled in an open area to allow free air circulation. — John R. Neetsel

* * * * *

Feed salt and minerals—best way is to have both readily available at all times. Trace-mineralized salt is highly recommended. A divided self-feeder with trace elements in one partition and steamed bone meal in the other will do the job on most farms. — H. G. Zavoral

* * * * *

Don't forget to have your technician tag heifer calves before the breeding season ends. You need to help him do a good job of putting in tags as well as identifying the calves for your record. — Harold R. Searles

* * * * *

With warm weather around the corner, be alert to avoid low grade batches of milk and cream. Cows are again out in a muddy yard and dirty udders should be carefully washed before you milk. — Ramer Leighton

* * * * *

Most herds have some low-producing cows that fall far below the herd standard. With lower dairy prices, there is more reason than ever before to cull out these low-producers—many of them don't even pay their feeding costs. — Ralph W. Wayne

* * * * *

A chicken will die of thirst much quicker than from starvation. Moreover, the best insurance that Bidy will use feed to her best advantage is ready access to fresh water. -- Cora Cooke

* * * * *

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 20, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Arnold Wiebusch, Right, assistant Goodhue county agent in soil conservation at Red Wing, and E. H. Hartmans, extension farm management specialist at the University of Minnesota, talk over farm machinery problems.

Wiebusch became soil conservation agent at Red Wing in September, 1951, and worked closely with County Agent G. J. Kunau. Long active in soil conservation work, Wiebusch helped organize the East Goodhue Soil Conservation District and served as its secretary from 1940 to 1949.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 20, 1954

Immediate Release

CORN CONTEST BLANKS AVAILABLE

Farmers who want to enter the Minnesota "X-Tra Yield" corn production contest can get entry blanks and help with their planting plans from county agents.

According to Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, the contest is sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine, St. Paul.

It is held each year to give recognition to farmers who demonstrate, with high yields, how sound management practices and wise soil use fit into efficient corn production.

Winners will receive trophies at a banquet to be held during Farm and Home Week on the University's St. Paul campus in January, 1955. Completed entry blanks are due at county agents' offices no later than July 1, Jones said.

A-9876-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 20, 1954

Immediate Release

WISE BUYING KEY TO CUTTING FOOD BILL FOR ELDERLY

Wise buying can help elderly people cut food costs, yet maintain an adequate diet, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

One of the big problems of many older people is how to plan a good diet on a limited income.

The type of diet recommended for the elderly can be expensive unless it is carefully planned, the extension nutritionists point out. It emphasizes foods high in protein, minerals and vitamins rather than the energy foods which often are cheaper but are less needed as people become less active physically. The protein foods - milk, meat, fish, poultry and eggs - so important for balanced diets, take a large share of the food dollar. The leafy, green and yellow vegetables, tomatoes and fruits recommended also run up food costs unless they are purchased wisely.

University nutritionists remind consumers that some foods cost several times as much as others of similar nutritive value. Carrots, some of the leafy greens and many canned vegetables are relatively low in price. This year citrus fruit and citrus juices are an economical buy for vitamin C. Milk, a very important food in the diet of older people, is often considered expensive but actually is a cheap source of protein and the only cheap source of riboflavin and calcium. If cost is a major consideration, non-fat dry milk provides all these nutrients and is particularly reasonable in price. It can be used in the dry form for cooking and, if desired, reconstituted for drinking.

Meat probably poses the biggest problem, but there is a wide variation in price of this protein food. Select the cut according to the percentage of lean it contains, the nutritionists suggest. It is unnecessary to pay for tenderness, as any lean meat can be made tender by chopping, long, slow cooking and other methods.

Poultry is a good buy this season, and often fish is reasonably priced.

Older people generally need and prefer smaller quantities of food than younger people. For that reason, the University nutritionists say, they can save waste by not buying or preparing too much of any one food.

A-9877-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 20, 1954

Immediate Release

TRACTOR ACCIDENT DEATHS CONTINUE INCREASE

Minnesota's rural "great American tragedy" -- farm tractor accidents -- ran last year with a bigger "cast" of dead and maimed than ever before, according to the University of Minnesota's farm safety specialist, Glenn Prickett.

He reports the 1953 toll was 45 Minnesota farmers killed and about 2,000 injured, an increase over 1952's "production."

Injuries included loss of legs, hands, feet and fingers as well as broken legs, arms and backs. Some unfortunate members of the "cast" were hospitalized several months.

Many still are unable to assume the leading roles they held in a far more important, pleasant and profitable "production" -- their own farm and rural community responsibilities.

Prickett says a recent survey of how tractor accidents happen shows that speeding and allowing youngsters to play around and ride along on tractors are two leading accident causes.

Another is fueling while the tractor is running -- it often results in costly tractor fires and painful burns. Hitching above the drawbar, pulling up steep banks, or trying to back or "rock" out of a mudhole also took their toll in backward-tipped tractors which crushed their drivers before they could jump free.

If you're stuck in the mud, advises Prickett, get someone to pull you out -- don't risk an overtip. And shut the tractor off and let it cool before refueling.

Careful operators develop a habit of gassing up first thing in the morning -- before starting the engine, of course -- when the tractor is cool from an overnight rest. After a noon-hour shut-off is another safer time.

A-9878-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1954

Immediate Release

PLOWVILLE '54 DATES CHANGED TO SEPT. 17-18

Dates for "Plowville '54"--Minnesota's conservation field days and plowing matches--have been changed to Friday and Saturday, September 17-18, according to Andrew Andersen, Tyler farmer and general chairman of the event.

The executive committee voted the change to avoid conflict with other events that require participation by press and radio throughout the state. "Plowville '54" was originally scheduled for September 24 and 25. Alternate dates, October 1-2, remain the same.

The new dates undoubtedly will benefit the event because most of the conservation demonstrations will show to better advantage at the earlier time, Andersen said.

He advised committee members in counties where local plowing contests are planned to note the new dates and plan their event accordingly.

"Plowville '54" is sponsored by the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts and WCCO Radio, in cooperation with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

A-9879-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1954

Immediate Release

GARDENERS URGED TO BUY ONLY ADAPTED ORNAMENTALS

Minnesota gardeners who are buying shrubs and trees this spring were urged today to select varieties adapted to Minnesota.

Nearby nurseries are more likely to have adapted varieties than nurseries far away, according to R. E. Widmer, floriculturist at the University of Minnesota. Out-of-state firms, especially, fail to realize that Minnesota has a more severe winter climate than other states to the east which are in the same latitude. If you order from out-of-state nurseries, be sure to check on hardiness of plants, Widmer cautioned. Because of Minnesota's severe winters, hardiness is an essential characteristic if plants are to do well here.

However, many plants advertised as hardy may be good shrubs or trees in other areas but are not reliably winter hardy in Minnesota, Widmer pointed out. Gardeners who order such ornamentals as magnolias, Rose of Sharon, flowering dogwood tree, tulip tree, lily of the valley (sorrel) tree, rhododendrons and azaleas for outdoor planting in Minnesota will be disappointed nine out of 10 times, according to the University horticulturist.

Some plants have been publicized because they have an unusual feature or are easy to propagate, though they are not desirable in the home garden. Examples are the blue rose and the multiflora "living fence" rose, Widmer said. The blue rose is a poor-quality crimson rose which ages very rapidly. The multiflora "living fence" rose is not suited to Minnesota because the plant kills back to the snow or ground line almost every winter and consequently blooms very sparingly.

Gardeners should also beware of nursery stock sold at ridiculously low prices, Widmer cautioned. Such stock often consists of seedlings which will take years to grow into presentable specimens. Good nursery stock can usually not be produced cheaply.

Widmer gives these precautions for Minnesota gardeners to observe:

1. Buy from local, established dealers with a good reputation, as these firms are interested in your continued business.
2. Read the full advertisement before placing an order. Do not assume something which is not definitely stated.
3. When in doubt about varieties adapted to Minnesota, consult Extension Bulletin 267, "Woody Plants for Minnesota." Copies are available from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

A-9880-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1954

Immediate Release

EXTENSION HOME PROGRAM INFLUENCES 95,000 HOMES

Thousands of families in Minnesota are getting help in solving the problems of daily living as a result of the University of Minnesota's extension home program.

Through help from home agents, other extension agents or state extension specialists, more than 95,000 families this year have adopted new techniques and practices which have improved their homes and family living, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Many county-wide observances of National Home Demonstration Week May 2-8 will call attention to the improvements that have been made toward better rural living as a result of the nationwide home economics educational program which had its beginning 40 years ago. Accomplishments of the Minnesota homemakers who are taking part in the extension home program will also be reviewed during the week.

Each year the University's educational home program, which is carried into rural communities as a cooperative undertaking of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the local counties, has been responsible for changed practices in an increasing number of homes. 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 to do a better job in both the home and the community, Miss Simmons said.

According to Miss Simmons, interest in food preparation, clothing construction, home furnishings and equipment ran highest when members of the extension home program selected their study programs for the past year. Nearly 70,000 families in the state received suggestions on food preparation for more appetizing and better balanced meals; more than 57,000 were given assistance in making clothing and nearly 35,000 received help in selecting house furnishings and equipment, planning effective color schemes, refinishing and upholstering furniture.

Safety and health were two other major concerns of the members of extension home groups. Child development and guidance and problems in family living were studied and discussed by nearly 33,000 homemakers. Still others were given help with remodeling kitchens or with applying labor-saving methods in home management.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1954

Immediate Release

YOUNG SWEDES ARRIVE FOR YEAR OF FARM AND SCHOOL

Eight young Swedes will begin a "learn-by-doing" course in American agriculture Saturday as they meet their Minnesota farmer-hosts.

Seven will be "working guests" on Minnesota farms and an eighth will work as a florist. About October 1, all will come in to the University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture in St. Paul for the second half of their year's instruction.

They range from 19 to 25 years of age and were brought to the U. S. under a program sponsored by the American-Swedish Institute of Minneapolis, in cooperation with the School of Agriculture.

(more)

Page 2. Young Swedes Arrive for Year of Farm and School

According to J. O. Christianson, the school's superintendent, the group landed in New York on April 18, came by bus to the Twin Cities and were met early Wednesday morning by Delmar Nordquist, director of the American-Swedish Institute.

Now in its fifth year, the program has sent several young Minnesota farmers to Sweden for a year's study on that country's farms and has sponsored 50 young Swedes' educational programs in Minnesota.

One of the boys, Hans Gunnar Odell of Gamlegarden, Simlinge, Skane Province, will spend his "working vacation" as guest of a farm family whose son, Eldon Torkelson of St. James, worked on the Swede's family's farm in 1949.

Most of the Swedes speak English very well, Christianson says, and it's a good thing, too--most of them will be guests of non-Scandinavian farm families and will have little opportunity to lapse into their native Swedish.

Others and their host families are as follows: Class Fredrik Axelsson Kalling of Rydobruk, Halland--host, Harry Youngdahl of Russell; Richard Lars Billing, Skoldmas, Gard, Baggetorp, Sormland--Howard Crawford, Beaver Creek; Nils Gunnar Elfverson, Kolby, Ljungbyholm, Smaland--Henry W. Trapp, Hastings; Per Christer Persson, Sunnerby, Sorunda, Sodertorn--Alvin Knipe, Lismore; Helge Karl Svensson, Hessleholmen, Boras, Vastergotland--Axel Hansen, Battle Lake; Ake Lennart Ullerup, Onnestad, Skane--Sheldon Sandager, Hills; and Sture Lennart Waldemar Larsson, Angbo Sandvagen, Angelholm, Skane, who will work somewhere in the Twin Cities.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 22 1954

To Minnesota weeklies

COUNTY TO TAKE
PART IN HIGHWAY
SAFETY CONTESTS

A double-barreled highway safety campaign will be officially launched in 145 counties of Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin Saturday, May 1, with a special half-hour program on WCCO Radio at 7:30 p.m.

The safety campaign features two big contests--one for 4-H club members offering \$1,500 in U.S. savings bonds as grand awards and the other a county Extension contest offering three 1954 Ford ranch wagons as top prizes.

The campaign is sponsored by WCCO Radio in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Services of Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, the Ford Automobile Dealers of the Northwest and Twin City Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Four-H club members will compete in an essay contest, writing compositions on the subject, "What Can 4-H Members Do to Promote Highway Safety". A winner will be named in each of the 145 counties.

Each county 4-H winner will receive a radio and a trip to the Twin Cities to appear on WCCO Radio and visit the Ford Motor Company plant, in addition to advancing into the competition for \$1,500 in U.S. savings bonds. Top award in the grand finals is a \$500 bond. There are 18 other awards ranging from \$300 to \$25 in bonds. Four-H members can obtain official instruction forms from their county Extension Service office or nearest Ford Dealer.

The County Extension contest will be spearheaded by the Agricultural Extension Service offices in each county. Ford ranch wagons will be awarded to the three counties which do the best over-all job of promoting highway safety.

Winners of both contests will be announced September 3 on a special WCCO Radio program originating from the 4-H Building at the Minnesota State Fair.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 26 1954

To all counties

For use week of May 3 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses. . . .

Good Breeding Stock is Engine -- You wouldn't use kerosene in your new car--for the first few months you might even buy premium gasoline. E. F. Ferrin, head of the University's animal husbandry department, says a similar deal can apply to your breeding stock. They perform well only if fed a good quality diet. Poor nutrition and haphazard management prevents good breeding from doing the job you bought good animals for--building your livestock operation.

#

Helpful Information on Forage Mixtures -- Many wise farmers are planning improvements in their forage-growing program. And they'll find a recent University publication helpful in shaping a sound plan. It's Extension Folder 182, "Forage Mixtures", free at our office. It gives recommended planting rates for various soil types and many other timely tips.

#

Farm Woodlot Has Good Future -- Growing a crop of timber can pay good profits--if you do it efficiently. According to Parker Anderson, the future for forest products is good. For each baby born in the U. S. -- and that happens on the average of once every 16 seconds -- our timber stands will have to supply an average of 16,000 board feet. In an average life-time each of us uses 12 tons of paper.

#

Fence Is No Better than Its Posts -- Durable, long-life posts aren't the whole story of a strong fence--they must be matched with strong corners and ends, says Marvin Smith, Extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Read about how to build the new, scientifically designed Rosemount fence corner in Extension Bulletin 272, "Building Better Farm Fences". The Rosemount corner was developed by fencing authorities at the University's Rosemount Experiment Station. Bulletin 272 is available free at our office.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 26 1954

To all counties
ATT: Home Agents

MAY PLENTIFULS
ARE VEGETABLES,
DAIRY PRODUCTS

Homegrown vegetables will add zest to meals _____ county home-makers will be planning from the May list of plentiful foods.

Asparagus, radishes, green onions, spinach and rhubarb are early garden products expected to be plentiful during May. Other vegetables which will be abundant include onions and tomatoes from southern areas, as well as potatoes from last fall's harvest and from the new crop shipped in from the South.

Milk production has been large and increasing for several months, and all dairy products are designated as plentiful this month, reports Home Agent _____.

The supply of eggs will be at its seasonal peak during May, the time when hens are laying most heavily. The number of eggs set for broiler production in February indicates that the supply of broiler and fryer chickens will be near a record. Turkeys will also be abundant, including small family-size fryers weighing 4 to 8 pounds and birds of heavier weights.

The supply of oranges and grapefruit will continue large, as it has been for months, with an abundance of canned and concentrated juice to supplement the fresh fruit. Raisins are also on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's May list.

Vegetable fats and oils complete the monthly list of plentiful.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 26 1954

To all counties

For use week of May 3 or after

CUTWORMS CAN BE
CHECKED WITH NEW
INSECTICIDES

Applying one of the new insecticides will check destructive cutworms that may severely injure field and truck crops and ornamentals, according to County Agent

Cutworms damage corn, beans, flax, soybeans, beets, onions, lettuce, peas, cabbage, tomatoes, as well as corms and bulbs. They also may injure young grain and forage crops. Just as for fire, of course, prevention is the best control. A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, gives these preventer-tips:

1. Don't transplant crops that might be attacked by cutworms on newly broken sod before treating soil for cutworms.
2. Rotate crops and use other wise growing practices.
3. Keep ground clean of debris and weeds.
4. Use a good insecticide on the seedbed before seeding or transplanting on areas where cutworm damage occurs year after year.

Best cutworm killers are DDT, chlordane, toxaphene, aldrin and other new preparations. They come in wettable powders and ready-to-use dusts. Best control method says Granovsky, is pretreatment---that is, spraying or dusting the seedbed before planting.

Pretreatment is practical for gardens, truck crop areas, and high-value crops. But on a large-field basis, it may be expensive and impractical unless you're sure there are enough cutworms to make it pay.

For the complete cutworm story, call or see us at the county Extension office, says _____ . We have free copies of University of Minnesota Extension Folder 171.

It has all the cutworm-killing information you'll need, including how to prepare poison bait.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 26 1954

To all counties

For use week of May 3 or after

MAINTAIN MILK
QUALITY TO HELP
MAINTAIN PROFITS

With most dairy farmers thinking about how to maintain profits it's a good idea to remember one of the old rules--keeping milk clean.

According to County Agent _____, it's attention to these little details--increased output, culling unproductive cows, improving milk quality, devising easier, shorter and more efficient work plans--that's going to keep the dairyman in business and showing a profit.

One good old rule is keeping milk clean. Many cows are out in muddy yards much of the time and need a gentle, thorough wash job around udders and flanks before milking.

It's a good idea, of course, to get out the clippers and remove extra-long hair from udders and flanks. Less dirt will cling to a clean-clipped cow.

Inside the milk house is another place where cleanliness pays. Tightly covered cans will not allow dust or tiny dirt particles to get into the milk. It's logical, too, to keep the cooling tank cover closed tightly and tie a canvas over cans on the road.

Most people know these rules and follow them, says Harold R. Searles, Extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

"Some few farmers know the rules, but don't always follow them--and it's costing these farmers good, hard money," says he.

How do you stack up with these old rules? Following them carefully, and using your common sense and skill to improve them, will go a long way toward keeping you "in the black" with your dairy operation.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 27, 1954

Immediate Release

BUYING GUIDE FOR FURNITURE NOW AVAILABLE

Look for quality, beauty and ease of care when you buy new furniture.

That advice is given to consumers by Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishing specialist at the University of Minnesota, in a new publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, "Look When You Buy Furniture," Extension Bulletin 275, which gives suggestions to help families make decisions when buying new furniture.

Importance of careful family planning before making a major long-time investment in new furniture is stressed in the bulletin. Personal factors such as family needs, budget possibilities and individual likes and dislikes usually need to be evaluated carefully.

Check these four factors carefully before making a decision, Miss Kirchner suggests:

- **USE.** Is the finish too fine for the wear and tear of family use? Is the upholstery material cleanable, wearable and livable to withstand hard use by growing children? Will the family be proud of your selection of style and color? Plan your purchases to fit your family group.

- **SIZE.** Does each individual piece of furniture fit the size and shape of the room? Does it fit the scale of the furniture already in the room?

- **EFFICIENCY** of storage furniture. Can the piece be used for more than one purpose? Are the size and depth of drawers well planned for storage?

- **COMFORT** of furniture for sitting and sleeping. Are chairs and sofas a comfortable height and depth for sitting? Are bed springs good and firm and the mattress well constructed?

The eight-page booklet gives specific information on the construction of wood furniture, on surface wood finishes, how to determine value in upholstered furniture and how to avoid mere "floor appeal." "Look When You Buy Furniture," Extension Bulletin 275, is available free at county extension offices or from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. A-9883-jm

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 27, 1954

SPECIAL to WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Teaching informal classes on nutrition and meal-planning is one of the many jobs of Minnesota's home agents--the county agents' working partners in home economics. Here Joyce Parten Randall, Winona county home agent at Lewiston, is shown as she appears to front-row homemakers at a meeting.

Mrs. Randall has a bachelor of science degree in home economics from University of Minnesota and was a 4-H club member for three years.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 27, 1954

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- * May 2-8 -- National Home Demonstration Week
- ** May 5-7 -- Beekeepers' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- **/x May 10-12 -- Vocational Agriculture Conference and FFA Convention, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- ** May 15 -- Light Horse Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- *** May 21-23 -- "Kitchi Geshig"--Open House, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * May 23 -- 4-H Sunday
- ** June 1 -- Dairy Day - Morning, St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota
Afternoon, Rosemount Experiment Station
- * June 8-11 -- State 4-H Club Week
- ***** June 9 -- Hay Day, Rosemount Experiment Station
- **** June 12 -- Mid-Summer Reunion, School of Agriculture, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- ** June 13-19 -- Boys' State, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- June 16-23 -- National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C.
- ** June 22-24 -- School Lunch Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1

* * * * *

- * Further information from county and home agents in your county
- ** Further information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- *** Further information from Director of Resident Instruction, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- **** Further information from Superintendent, School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- ***** Further information from Director, Rosemount Experiment Station, Rosemount, Minnesota
- **/x Further information from Short Course Office and your Vocational Agriculture Instructor

A-9884-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 27, 1954

Immediate Release

HIGHWAY SAFETY CAMPAIGN FOR THREE STATES

A highway safety campaign featuring a contest for 4-H members and another for county extension offices will be conducted in 145 counties in Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin beginning this week-end.

Four-H members will compete in an essay contest, writing compositions on the subject, "What Can 4-H Members Do to Promote Highway Safety." County extension offices in the three states will compete for awards for doing the best over-all job of promoting highway safety.

The campaign is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Services in Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, in cooperation with several commercial organizations, including WCCO radio, the Ford Automobile Dealers of the Northwest and the Twin City Federal Savings and Loan association.

Awards totalling \$1500 in U. S. savings bonds will be given to 4-H essay contest winners in each of the 145 counties in the three states in which the campaign will be conducted. Each county 4-H winner will receive a radio and a trip to the Twin Cities, in addition to being entered into competition for the top award of a \$500 bond. Eighteen other awards will be given, ranging from \$25 to \$300 in bonds.

Ford ranch wagons will be awarded to the three county extension offices which do the most effective work in promoting highway safety.

The highway safety campaign will be officially launched Saturday, May 1, with a special half-hour program on WCCO radio at 7:30 p.m.

Winners of the two contests will be announced September 3 during a special radio program originating from the 4-H building at the Minnesota State Fair.

Four-H members may obtain official instruction forms from their county extension office.

A-9885-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 27, 1954

Immediate Release

BEEKEEPERS' SHORT COURSE, MAY 5-7

The annual beekeepers' short course will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Wednesday through Friday, May 5-7.

Announcement of the course came from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology, is chairman of the program committee.

The course provides a beginner's introduction to beekeeping and a "refresher" for those already engaged in the business.

Among instructors will be Haydak; T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist; C. D. Floyd, state apiarist with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture; D. R. Robertson, apiarist for the Manitoba Provincial Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg; and B. A. Haws and T. A. Gochnauer, research specialists in the University's entomology department.

Among subjects covered will be bees' diet; installing package bees; management of colonies for honey flow; harvesting, processing and marketing honey; queen raising; beekeeping in Canada; bee disease research and others.

Fee for the course is \$5 and complete information is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

A-9886-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 29, 1954

Immediate Release

NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK MAY 2 TO 8

Special Achievement Day programs will highlight National Home Demonstration Week May 2-8 for more than 50,000 rural homemakers in Minnesota, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program for the University of Minnesota, said today.

The 50,000 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 65 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.

At many of the county-wide achievement programs during the week, attention will be directed toward the part women have played in making their homes more comfortable and attractive and life on the farm more satisfying since this educational program for better homemaking was started 40 years ago. Exhibits will feature many of the homemaking projects the women have carried this past year.

Recognition will also be given during the week to more than 13,000 Minnesota 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 lessons to their groups in food and nutrition, clothing, home furnishing, home management or whatever the subject chosen may be. Through this unique "leader training" plan of education at the grass roots level, it is possible for only 65 home agents in Minnesota to teach a varied program of study in homemaking and family living to more than 50,000 women.

A-9887-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 29, 1954

Immediate Release

MINN. 'MUMS TO KOREA

University of Minnesota-developed chrysanthemums will soon be growing in a "Friendship Garden" in Korea, on the campus of the Sook Myung Women's university in Seoul.

According to Leon C. Snyder, head of the horticulture department at the University, seeds from several chrysanthemum selections developed by University Institute of Agriculture research workers have been sent to the Headquarters of the 22nd Signal Group of the United States Army which is collecting seeds of plants, shrubs and flowers typical of each of the 48 states. These will be presented to officials of the Sook Myung Women's university, who are planning the "Friendship Garden" as a tribute to the cooperation and friendship existing between them and their American friends. Reconstruction of Sook Myung Women's university, badly damaged during the war, is one of the projects of the Armed Forces Assistance to Korea (AFAK) program.

The chrysanthemum was chosen as the plant to typify Minnesota because of the leading work done by the University's horticulture department in breeding and introducing 28 different varieties of 'mums, now widely grown in this and other states. The seed being sent to Korea is the same as that used in the University's horticulture breeding program and from which the different varieties have been selected.

The Minnesota chrysanthemums are especially developed for northern climates and for that reason should be adapted to conditions in Korea, Dr. Snyder said.

A-9888-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 29, 1954

Immediate Release

RECORD ATTENDANCE ANTICIPATED FOR FFA MEET

An all-time attendance record will be broken when nearly 2,000 Minnesota Future Farmers of America and their judging teams gather at the 25th annual state FFA Convention on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, May 10-12.

According to W. J. Kortesmaki, state FFA executive secretary and G. R. Cochran, state FFA advisor, of St. Paul, the convention will be held in conjunction with the 31st annual vocational agriculture short course.

The Vo-Ag short course is co-sponsored by the University's short course office and the Minnesota FFA Association. The Future Farmers organization is composed of boys studying vocational agriculture in high school.

Some 1,200 Future Farmers will participate in the judging contest and others will be delegates to the annual business meeting of the state FFA and the parliamentary procedure and public speaking contests. Harry W. Kitts, associate professor of agricultural education at the University, is contest chairman.

The first day, Monday, May 10, 197 FFA members will be awarded the State Farmer Degree--the highest state honor--for excellence in rural leadership and supervised farming. The 18th annual FFA banquet will be held that evening in Coffman Memorial Union on the University's Minneapolis campus.

Speakers will be Governor C. Elmer Anderson and David Boyne, national FFA president of Marlette, Michigan.

Another convention highlight is the state parliamentary procedure contest on Tuesday afternoon, May 11, in Green Hall auditorium on the St. Paul campus. Contest judges are: Charlotte Kirchner, extension home furnishings specialist at the University; Robert Thornburg, executive manager, Northwest Chain Store Council, Minneapolis, and Enoch Peterson of the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul.

The 25th annual FFA public speaking contest is scheduled for Tuesday evening, May 11, in Coffey Hall auditorium. Judges are: J. N. Baker of the University's agricultural education office; J. Delbert Wells, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation and Raymond S. Wolf, extension farm radio specialist at the University. A-9889hj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 29, 1954

Immediate Release

LIGHT HORSE SCHOOL AT UNIVERSITY

People interested in light horses will have an opportunity to hear authorities speak on horse problems and judging at a one-day school on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Saturday, May 15.

Announcement of the school came from J. O. Christianson, director of short course.

Chairman of the program committee is A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry.

Morning discussions include feeding and veterinary problems and fitting, grooming and showing horses. The afternoon program offers one section on Quarter Horse and Palomino judging and another on judging Morgan horses and Shetland ponies.

Speaking on Quarter Horses will be Don Good of Kansas State College. Paul H. Kohler of South Dakota State College will speak on Palominos.

Kohler also will lead the discussion on Morgan horses and Phil Parker of Cannon Falls will speak on judging Shetland ponies. Live animals will be used in the demonstrations, of course.

Further information is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

A-9890-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 29, 1954

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY SOILS HEAD RETIRES JULY 1

Rolling southeastern Minnesota, whose acid soils once would not support much-needed legumes, now is green with soil-building alfalfa because of research of a University of Minnesota soils scientist who is retiring July 1.

He is Clayton O. Rost, head of the University's soils department since 1942 and a member of its staff since 1913, a leader in the research program which discovered the need for liming acid soils in that area.

Born at Ord, Nebraska, the son of a pioneer farmer, Rost attended the University of Nebraska at Lincoln where he received his bachelor of science degree in 1911 and his master's degree in 1912.

He joined the University staff in 1913 as an instructor of soils and rose through the ranks to become a full professor in 1935. He was granted his doctor of philosophy degree here in 1918.

A trained chemist, Rost's early research dealt with chemical composition of soils and the plant nutrients they contain.

He investigated the problem of soil acidity and the need for liming in growing legumes, especially alfalfa. The results of his and his colleagues' studies led to a large increase in Minnesota's alfalfa acreage, especially in the southeastern area.

Results of research on acid soils and liming led to the closely related problem of soil fertility. Rost became interested in the effects of fertilizers when few Minnesota farmers used them.

He conducted experiments to determine the need for additional plant food and the effect of various fertilizers on yield and crop quality.

His more recent experiments have dealt with the effect of fertilizers on legumes used as green manure. It was shown that fertilizers not only increased top growth but were effective in stimulating root growth.

Recently, Rost has been interested in use of above-normal amounts of fertilizer in corn production. He and his associates are showing that good soil management plus adequate plant food in the form of commercial fertilizer can produce high yields economically.

Rost is author of many technical papers and publications on soils. He has served on committees of the American Society of Agronomy, Soil Science Society of America, and is a long-time member of the American Chemical Society. A-9891-hrj

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
ST. PAUL 1 MINNESOTA

Agricultural Extension Service

April 29 1954

TO: Agricultural Agents
Home Agents
4-H Club Agents

Announcement has been made at district conferences of the highway safety campaign being sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Services of Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, in cooperation with WCCO radio, the Ford Automobile Dealers of the Northwest and the Twin City Federal Savings and Loan Association. You received at the conference the packet of materials giving details of the two contests featured in the campaign.

Attached is a story which was mailed directly to weeklies by the Information Service because of insufficient time to send it through you and get it to the papers by May 1, the date of the special half-hour program on WCCO radio announcing the campaign. Do not send this story, dated April 22, to your county papers, as they already have it.

However, enclosed for your use are two fill-in stories, one announcing the date essays are due in the county extension office and urging 4-H members to take part, the other announcing the names of judges of the contest.

In the yellow packet prepared by WCCO you will find a fill-in story for your adaptation in announcing the winner of the county contest.

You may want to publicize the safety campaign further through circular letters, radio programs, special stories and features on the entries and stories calling attention to special safety activities.

Josephine B. Nelson
Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

JBN:aj

Enc.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 29 1954

To all counties

For use when appropriate

JUDGES PICKED
FOR 4-H HIGHWAY
SAFETY CONTEST

A panel of (three, five) judges has been selected to judge the essays submitted by county 4-H clubs in the 4-H safe highway essay contest.

According to County Agent _____, the judges are: (give names, addresses)

They will pick the winner among essays submitted by the 4-H clubs in the county on "What Can 4-H Members do to Promote Highway Safety." Each club will conduct its own contest and send the essay receiving top place to the county extension office by June 25 to compete for county honors.

Essays will be judged on the basis of specific suggestions and practical ideas given on highway safety, as well as on organization and neatness of the composition.

The county winners will receive a radio and a trip to the Twin Cities, besides being eligible to compete for the top award of \$500.

The 4-H safe highway contest is a part of a highway safety campaign in 145 counties of Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Services of these three states, in cooperation with several commercial organizations including WCCO radio, the Ford Automobile Dealers of the Northwest and the Twin City Federal Savings and Loan association. The 4-H contest offers a total of \$1,500 in U. S. savings bonds as awards.

The safety campaign also features a county contest offering new 1954 Ford ranch wagons as top prizes to the three counties which do the best over-all job of promoting highway safety. The county contests will be spearheaded by the Agricultural Extension Service offices in each county.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 29 1954

To all counties

For use early in May

4-H CLUBS URGED
TO ENTER SAFETY
ESSAY CONTEST

June 25 is the deadline for all winning essays on highway safety to be filed in the county extension office from each 4-H club, County Agent _____ has announced.

_____ urges all clubs to encourage their members to prepare an essay on the subject, "What Can 4-H Members do to Promote Highway Safety." "Members who take part in the contest will do some serious thinking about one of our most critical current problems and may make some real contributions toward its solution," he said.

Each 4-H club will conduct its own competition and select the best essay from among its contestants. This essay should then be sent on or before June 25 to the county extension office, where it will be considered for county honors.

Essays will be judged on specific highway safety suggestions and ideas and the practicality of these suggestions, as well as organization and neatness of the composition.

Each county 4-H winner will receive a radio and a trip to the Twin Cities to appear on WCCO radio and visit the Ford Motor company plant, in addition to advancing into competition for one of the larger awards. Top prize in the finals is a \$500 U. S. savings bond, but there are 18 other awards ranging from \$25 to \$300 in bonds.

The essay contest for 4-H members is one of two contests featured in a highway safety campaign being sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Services of Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, in cooperation with several commercial organizations, including WCCO radio, the Ford Automobile Dealers of the Northwest and the Twin City Federal Savings and Loan association.

The three counties which do the best over-all job of promoting highway safety will each receive a new 1954 Ford ranch wagon, to be designated for use by the county Agricultural Extension Service office. Participation in the 4-H club highway safety essay contest, definite action programs, cooperation with other groups in promoting highway safety and publicity programs will be considered in selecting the winning counties.

Four-H members may obtain official instruction forms from their county Extension office.