

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 1, 1955

Immediate Release

4-H SEARCH FOR TALENT WINNERS

State winner in this year's 4-H Search for Talent contest is Grace Johnson, 19, St. Peter, who won top honors with her soprano solo, an old English folk song. The finals were held at the Minnesota State Fair Wednesday night.

The Nicollet county 4-H'er is a junior at Gustavus Adolphus college. Her solo was one of 15 talent numbers in the contest.

Second place went to Berge Johnson, 16, Lindstrom, Chisago county, for his trumpet solo. Lorraine Hermann, 17, Zumbro Falls, Olmsted county, placed third with her piano solo.

The three winners received prizes of \$100, \$75 and \$50, respectively, for their 4-H clubs. Each also received gifts of luggage, as did all 20 contestants in the 15 acts in the finals.

The contest was conducted for the sixth year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis. Club members from almost every county in the state participated in the statewide contest.

Judges were Dorothy Simmons and Gerald McKay, Agricultural Extension Service, and Ray Christensen, KUOM, University of Minnesota.

B-615-jbn

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 1 1955

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

Special Issue on Clothing

This issue includes information on some of the new
fall trends in fashion and helpful hints for fall sewing.
It was prepared with the help of Eves Whitfield, extension
clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

In this issue:

Safety Yarns for Pedestrians
Color for Fall
Fall Fabrics
From Designer to You

Sewing Wool Jersey
Time-Saving Steps
Using the New Threads
Some Notes on Buttonholes

Safety Yarns for Pedestrians

Safety-minded parents may want to outfit the youngsters in a new type of wearing apparel that reflects light in darkness. Yarn advertised in garments as REFLECTIVE is just that. Textile fibers, mostly nylon and rayon, have been coated with a powdery substance, actually with tiny glass beads that are perfect spheres. This substance reflects the direct beams of the automobile headlight so that pedestrians can be seen at two and a half to six times greater distance than previously. Yarns for both wearing and knitting are available. Some have been made up into fall garments. You may want to look for snowsuits, caps, mittens, shirts and rainwear made of these reflective yarns.

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

AUTUMN FASHIONSColor For Fall

Unusual color combinations promise to make familiar fashions appear new and different this fall. Colorful tweed coats will be teamed with wool plaids and solid color dresses that repeat the major color. Skirts, sweaters, weskits and blouses are shown as alternates with these ensembles and as extra parts of wardrobe ideas because they are dyed to match or are of related colors.

Fur, fur-like fabric and novelty fabric trim is used either to harmonize or match the color of the ensemble. Ribbed knit trimming on coats and jackets follows the dyed-to-match formula.

One color tie-in of accessories is emphasized especially in foliage shades. Browns vary through a wide range of pale beige, tawny orange, mustard, rust and deep-wooded brown. In green there is more promise reported for avocado than blue green. Grays run from light to charcoal. Also prevalent will be darkened reds and blues.

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Fall Fabrics

This fall brings us to the peak in fabric diversity. The tweed idea has spread madly through many cotton as well as chemical fiber blends. There is appreciable variety in weights and prices. Newest man-made fabrics for daytime use are of the bulky yarn type with textures that resemble wool so closely as to be almost indistinguishable from it. Dressy fabrics include brocades, metal-shot cloths, velveteens, velvets, laces, taffetas, black jersey and lustrous satin and broadcloths. Satin is expected to stage a big comeback and enjoy one of the biggest seasons in years.

-jbn-

HOME SEWINGFrom Design to You

When you make a garment, do make good use of the MESSAGES left for you by the designer. The notches and perforations on the commercial pattern are the special directions from the designer to you. They indicate exactly where a certain point matches another. They were located before your pattern had seam allowances. A cross mark carried on the fabric by dressmakers' carbon paper and a tracing wheel is highly accurate. Cutting notches to extend beyond the seam is a good practice in that it doesn't weaken the seam allowance.

For best results when you sew, match markings accurately, work with the proofed pattern and do stitch on the designer's planned stitching line.

* * * * *

Sewing Wool Jersey

With wool jersey one of the outstanding fabrics in the 1955 fall picture, a few hints in its handling may be timely.

Use a finer machine needle than usual and silk thread (A) because it provides elasticity so that seams take the strain better. Adjust the sewing machine to approximately 16 stitches per inch and see that the tension is light.

So that seams won't become drawn and stitches break, slightly stretch the jersey while stitching, exerting an equal pull with each hand, one back and one forward of the pressure foot so that the fabric under the needle is neither pulled nor retarded.

Reinforce areas of wear and care strain by machine stitching with a small set stitch or by use of seam tape. Use seam tape at waistline and at neckline and shoulder if it seems necessary.

* * * * *

Time-Saving Steps

If you'll take time to organize your sewing, you'll save both time and energy. Here are some time-saving tips:

- . Handle the work as little as possible.
- . Complete one unit before starting another.
- . Do like jobs as a group.

HOME SEWINGUsing the New Threads

Cotton or mercerized thread has generally been used in home sewing, but the situation has changed with the newer chemical fabrics on the market. Your choice of thread will be governed by the appearance and reaction of the thread on the fabric.

To keep the new threads from "spilling" from the spool, place a felt pad on the spool pin. Change the fine needle frequently because tough chemical fibers dull the needle. Test the tension and the pressure on the pressure foot on a small piece of fabric and adjust accordingly. Stitch with a slow even speed of about 12 stitches to the inch.

Cut the end of the thread diagonally and use the cut end to thread the needle. Use a fine needle for hand sewing, fastening the thread with several back stitches, since these new chemical threads require more than usual fastening.

Don't stitch a nylon garment with cotton thread. Cotton thread can't take the same amount of abrasion as nylon. Nylon-stitched seams are very strong, dry quickly after laundering and will not shrink.

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Some Notes on Buttonholes

When you make buttonholes do you:

- (1) Locate them so that the buttons rest at the center of the garment - so the end of buttonhole extends about 1/8 inch or exactly half the width of the button shank over center?
- (2) Make buttonhole of adequate length to correspond to the diameter of the button plus its thickness?
- (3) Have buttonholes that stay closed because their length runs in the direction of the strain?

CORN, YESTERDAY AND TODAY

RED WING, MINN. -- A unique demonstration, "Corn--Yesterday and Today" on the Walter and Paul Wenzel farm, is dramatically showing how modern methods spectacularly increase corn yields.

Two adjoining plots are involved. Corn on one plot is being raised under the most modern methods; corn on the other is being grown by methods used 30 years ago.

This is the first time in Minnesota, and probably in the nation, that such a demonstration has been scientifically conducted.

Arnold Wiebusch, Goodhue county extension soils agent, working with County Agent G. J. Kunau, is in charge of the demonstration. The University of Minnesota state staff, represented by Harold Jones, extension soils specialist, and Edwin Jensen, extension agronomist, is cooperating in the demonstration.

Thus far "today's corn" is well ahead of "yesterday's corn" and will give greatly increased yields. Final results will not be known until late September or early October when the corn is harvested and a field day is held.

Practices carried on the two different plots were as follows:

Corn Yesterday -- Before planting, the land was manured, worked over twice with a field cultivator, then disced, and harrowed.

At planting time, Minn. No. 13, one of the best open-pollinated varieties of the twenties, was planted in straight rows three kernels to the hill in hills 40 inches apart. This meant about 12,000 plants per acre.

After planting, the corn was harrowed before sprouting and then cultivated four times.

(more)

Corn Today-- Before planting, the field was worked over with cultivator and a week later 400 pounds of 5-20-20 fertilizer per acre was broadcast. The day after fertilization the field was gone over again with the field cultivator and then double disced and harrowed a week later. Two pounds of aldrin to control soil insects was broadcast and disced in the day of planting.

At planting time, Minhybrid 508, an outstanding hybrid corn, was drilled on the contour 18,500 and 20,000 plants per acre. At the same time 160 pounds of 5-20-20 fertilizer per acre was applied as a starter.

After emergence, 3 pounds of dinitro spray was applied per acre for weed control. The field was then cultivated with the rotary hoe, and finally two weeks later cultivated with a sweep type shovel cultivator. At this last cultivation, 300 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre was applied with a cultivator attachment.

In giving background on the demonstration, Wiebusch explained that about three acres of the Wenzel farm is involved. The field was selected for the demonstration because no lime and very little fertilizer had ever been used.

In 1952, the first year the Wenzels operated the farm, corn on this field averaged 35 bushels per acre. Oats yielded 18 bushels in 1953 and an alfalfa seeding failed. Last year fertilizer was tried for the first time, giving a 60-bushel corn yield.

The demonstration itself is patterned after another University of Minnesota demonstration that created national and international attention. This demonstration, prepared by Lester Hanson, professor of animal husbandry, placed hogs on rations typical of 1910, 1930, and 1953 and showed conclusively the value of modern feeding methods. Wiebusch and his co-workers now hope to do the same thing with corn.

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BECKER COUNTY GIRL CROWNED DRESS REVUE QUEEN

An attractive brown-haired 16-year-old Becker county girl was crowned 4-H dress revue queen at the Minnesota State Fair yesterday (Thursday, September 1).

Donna Rae Lia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Iver Lia of Detroit Lakes, was crowned at the close of the annual 4-H dress revue in which 88 county dress revue queens modeled clothes they had made.

Donna wore a brown flannel two-piece dress in the new overblouse silhouette with detailing at the hipline. Brown suede shoes, a butterscotch hat and butterscotch gloves completed her costume. She made the dress at a cost of about \$12.

Queen Donna has been a member of the Eagles 4-H club for eight years. She makes most of her own clothes and sews for her year-old sister. She gives her mother credit for teaching her the little tricks that give her costume a ready-made look.

Chosen attendants to the queen were Carol Sander, 16, Dodge Center; Judy Peschken, 18, Winsted; Janean Meyer, 18, Sanborn, and Carol Jean Olson, 14, Cambridge.

Carol Sander modeled a jumper, fashioned coat style in spruce green wool, over a cotton print dress in the same color tone as the jumper. The dress was made with flared skirt and tucked bodice. Her hat and tote bag matched the jumper. She made her outfit for \$16.

Like Queen Donna, the Dodge county 4-H'er makes most of her own clothes. Last year she won state grand championship in clothing construction.

Judy's costume consists of a black sailcloth sheath dress, black sailcloth coat lined with a ginger, beige and black print, and a black velvet hat. The coat was fashioned with push-up sleeves. Her coat and dress cost her \$13.95.

A member of the Winsted Jolly Juniors for six years, Judy has sewed most of her own clothes since her sophomore year and this summer made her wardrobe for her activities as Aquatennial queen candidate.

(more)

Janean was outfitted in a two-piece dress of gray and blue tweed with overblouse and pencil-slim skirt. Her accessories were black suede pumps, a black velveteen beret and white cotton shorty gloves. She made her dress at a cost of \$29.90.

In the last year Janean has made 12 new garments. When she can't find the style she wants, she does some designing herself.

Youngest of the queen's attendants, Carol Jean wore a costume of heliotrope corduroy coat and checked gingham dress in the same color, with white shoes and white gloves. She made her coat and dress for \$14.

A club member for five years, the Isanti county girl thinks "sewing is about the most wonderful experience any girl can have." Even at 14, she sews most of her own clothes.

Queen Donna will receive a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in late November as her award. The four attendants received prizes of skirt lengths of woolen yard goods from the Co-operative Wool Growers of South Dakota and Minnesota.

Choice of the queen and her attendants was based on grooming, posture, appropriateness of costume to the girl, choice of fabric and workmanship.

Named blue ribbon winners in the 4-H cress revue were Thordys Mortenson, Appleton; Mary Lee Schotzke, Sleepy Eye; Carol Olson, Montevideo; Harriette Nelson, Westbrook; Mary Jane Parriott, Wells; Janice Hoven, West Concord; Betty Wertish, Blomkest; Mary Hankins, Cleveland; Blanche Sorensen, Tyler; Judy Larson, Hadley; Patricia Skaurud, Twin Valley; Palma Lenn, Stewartville; Marilyn McCrumm, Thief River Falls; Marilyn Schmidt, Pipestone; Patricia Saneness, Cyrus; Mary Dirnberger, Sacred Heart; Pat Cleland, Northfield; Janet Ann Boldt, St. Cloud; Jean Thiele, Owatonna; Sharon Knutson, Benson; Janice Doal, Wheaton; Geraldine Sachreiter, Lewiston; Dorothy Dixon, Buffalo.

Mrs. Gwen Bacheller and Sylvia Gerhardson, state 4-H club agents, had charge of the dress revue. Judges were Naomi Strang, in charge of fashion shows at Dayton's; Keith McFarland, assistant to the dean, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist, University of Minnesota.

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Special to Twin Cities

BAILEY, MANSON LEAVE FOR KOREA

C. H. Bailey, dean emeritus of the University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture, and P. W. Manson, professor of agricultural engineering, will leave St. Paul, Saturday, September 3, for Korea.

Bailey and Manson are part of the University team of administrators and scientists who will work with Seoul National University of Korea in a cooperative project to strengthen and develop the educational system in Korea.

The International Cooperative Organization (formerly FIDA) has a contract with the University of Minnesota for Seoul National University of Korea.

Bailey will be in Korea for three months and probably will advise on administrative organization and the integration of research and education.

Manson will be gone approximately six months and will be concerned with the adaptation of modern machinery to farming in Korea. Manson will stop briefly in the Philippines on the way to Korea to study rice production, an important crop in Korea.

University Farm News
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Special to Minnesota Weeklies

SHORT COURSE IN
FLOWER ARRANGING
AND JUDGING

Homemakers, flower exhibitors and judges will be interested in a two-day short course in flower arranging and judging to be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota September 29-30.

Announcement of the two-day event comes from J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

The Minnesota State Horticultural Society and the University Department of Horticulture are cooperating in the short course. E. M. Hunt, secretary of the Horticultural Society, is in charge of arrangements.

First day of the short course, open to anyone interested, will consist of lecture-demonstrations on flower arranging. Guest lecturer will be Mrs. Myra Brooks, nationally known lecturer, demonstrator, judge and author, of Westfield, New Jersey. She will demonstrate the principles and technique of designing attractive flower arrangements. The session will begin at 10 a.m. Thursday, September 29 in Coffey Hall Auditorium.

A special training workshop for flower judges and those who wish to become flower show judges will be held on Friday, September 30, beginning at 9 a.m. in the ground floor reading room of the agricultural library. The workshop on flower judging will be limited to 50. Mrs. Brooks will be the instructor.

Flower arrangements will be made and judged by the participants under Mrs. Brook's supervision and instruction.

Fees for the course will be \$2 for the flower arrangements lecture-demonstrations on September 29 and \$3 for the flower judging workshop September 30. The flower judging workshop on September 30 will be limited to the first 50 applications. Anyone interested in attending the sessions should send advance registration and fee to Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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September 6 1955

To all counties
For use week of
September 12 or after

FARMER USES
"MORE CORN" PLAN
PROFITABLY

A couple of years ago, one Winnebago, Minnesota, farmer, got a bit disgusted with 45-bushel corn and 22-bushel soybeans. County Agent _____ reports that this farmer decided to do something about that situation--and in 1953, his 320 acres of corn averaged 83 bushels per acre.

In 1954, he sold 39,000 bushels of No. 2 corn from 390 acres--figure it out, that's about 100 bushels per acre. How did he do it? A University of Minnesota soils specialist, Harold E. Jones, who discovered the farmer's success, tells how.

In the fall of 1952, the farmer plowed under 450 pounds of 0-30-30 per acre. He put on 100 pounds of 6-24-12 in the row the next spring and side-dressed with from 40 to 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre.

For the 1954 corn--which ran about 100 bushels to the acre--he put on in the fall 450 pounds of 0-26-26 per acre and followed that with 120 pounds of 5-20-20 in the row at planting. He put on a total of 110 pounds per acre of "nitrogen preplant" and side-dressed--besides the nitrogen he used in the row.

Of course, the fertilizer's effects have carried over into the soybeans that followed corn. In 1954, beans grown on the corn land that had been heavily fertilized the year before averaged 34 bushels per acre.

Jones is quick to point out, however, that not all Minnesota soils must be "fed as heavily" to get that 100-bushel corn. But, low-fertility fields must have more phosphate and potash than row fertilizing can give--and the time to apply it is before the field is plowed.

The real answer, of course, is a soil test. County Agents have full information about taking soil samples and will help a farmer evaluate the University laboratory's findings about a farm's soil, and thus fit a fertilizer program to the soil's needs.

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To all counties
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FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Soil Test -- A soil test will help you determine next year's fertilizer requirements and help you place that fertilizer so it will give the best results. County agents now make the final recommendations for each farmer based on the University soils laboratory's findings from your samples. This is a very inexpensive service.

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Corn Growing Suggestion -- Spindly stalks and stalks without ears are symptoms of phosphate shortage. Phosphate is the plant food responsible for stalk size, ear set and root development. If you have a hill in which there are one or two good, healthy stalks and the rest are weak and spindly--then, this tells us that the phosphate was not plentiful enough early in the corn's growth to take care of all the plants. These tips come from Harold E. Jones, a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist.

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Accident Prevention -- "The cost thus far has been \$2,071 for doctor and hospital bills, \$656 for an artificial limb and \$933 for labor on my farm--and this doesn't figure in, of course, all the heartache and worry of my family and the pain I suffered." This is an excerpt of a letter from a Minnesota farmer who lost one leg in a combine accident one fall recently. He didn't brake the tractor, or stop its motor or stop the combine unit's motor when he climbed off to clear the reel. It rolled forward on him catching his legs in the motor-driven sickle.

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Sheep-Raising Booklet Available -- A new University of Minnesota Extension bulletin on sheep equipment is now available free at our offices. It's Extension Bulletin 215 and shows many building diagrams and plans for sheep-housing.

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To all counties
For use week of
September 12 or after

PROOF OF BENEFIT
OF TOP-DRESSING
SHOWN AT U. OF M.

Another set of proofs that top-dressing old alfalfa fields in the fall with fertilizer is a paying proposition comes from the University of Minnesota's soils department.

County Agent _____ describes the research, done recently in four widely separated locations in the state. Fertilizer at the rate of 200 pounds per acre of 0-20-20 was put on as a top-dressing at three different times--July, October and the following May.

That summer, nearly the same yield--slightly over three tons of hay per acre--came from two cuttings on fields with one of these treatments. What did the plots that had no fertilizer do? Almost a ton of hay less per acre--two and a quarter tons per acre, to be exact.

And yields were just as good from the fall application--that is, in October--as from the spring application, which was in May.

Harold E. Jones, a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, points out that fall application of fertilizer is one good way to beat the rush of spring work.

It's likely, too, that fertilizer dealers will give a good discount to those farmers who buy in the fall.

Another benefit of fall fertilizer application is less damage to the field--that is, in case you usually have the fertilizer custom-spread, by truck.

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To all counties
ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
September 12 or later

GOOD PLANNING
NECESSARY FOR
GOOD MEETINGS

Every 4-H meeting needs to be well planned, since its effects have to last a whole month, Club (Home) Agent _____ reminds _____ county 4-H'ers.

Local 4-H club meetings are the high point of each month's activities, and for that reason should provide club members with enthusiasm to carry on with project work at home.

Everyone appreciates meetings which begin and close right on time. Another essential is to have a regular meeting date and to avoid postponing the meeting except in emergency.

Every 4-H meeting should include inspiration, education, demonstrations and recreation, according to Robert Pinches, assistant state YMW leader at the University of Minnesota, and each should be given proper proportion of the meeting time.

Each 4-H'er should be given opportunity to participate in the programs and share in the decisions of the business meetings. However, the business meeting should not be allowed to drag and take time from the educational part of the meeting. Details can often be referred to committees for final decision.

Variety in both the program and recreation will help hold club interest. Several kinds of recreation such as singing, active games and quieter fellowship should be included in each meeting.

In order to have good 4-H meetings, two kinds of planning are necessary--long-range planning for the entire year and detailed planning for each meeting.

For further information about planning good meetings, refer to Extension Bulletin 266, "The Road to Better Meetings," by Charlotte Kirchner and Robert Pinches, available from your county extension office.

News Bureau
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To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
First in a Series of three stories
on Pictures in the Home

GOOD PICTURES
GIVE ENJOYMENT

Homemakers who have been wondering how to choose the right pictures for their homes may get some helpful suggestions from Home Agent _____ in a series of three articles which will include discussions on hanging and framing of pictures.

A picture adds beauty to a room when it gives continuing pleasure and enjoyment to the people who see it every day, as well as to those who may see it only once, she says.

In choosing a picture, it is important to keep in mind the atmosphere of the room--whether it is formal, informal, modern or provincial. The lines and color of the picture should go well with the rest of the furnishings in the room. In fact, a good picture can well be the source of the color scheme for any room, according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The artist creates a certain mood by his use of color and line. He may achieve a restful feeling by using many horizontal lines and subdued colors, or he may use upward curves and bright colors for a gay, cheerful effect.

Certain types of pictures go better in some rooms than in others. Living room pictures should bear a universal appeal and be so impersonal that friends may also enjoy them. They need to be restful and not too unusual in composition, color or subject matter. Suitable ones include scenes of people, still-life, marines, flower pictures, portraits and landscapes.

Bedrooms may have a wide variety of pictures. A girl may enjoy pictures having a feminine quality, while most boys will want a picture that is somewhat bolder in subject matter or color. Here is the place where very personal pictures and photographs of friends or family members may well be framed and hung.

Size is another point to be taken into consideration. A picture should be neither too large nor too small for a room. A good way to judge the size is to ask whether it is large enough to be seen and enjoyed from every part of the room.

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

These have been covered in
more detail in previous re-
leases throughout the Fair

TOP 4-H WINNERS IN EXHIBITS, BOOTHS CHOSEN

A summary of top-placing individuals, teams and counties in 4-H club exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair came today from Leonard L. Harkness, State 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The various exhibits and champions in each are as follows:

Grain --- John Wright, 12, Hastings, Washington county, with "Rodney" oats.

Electrification --- Ray A. Schwarz, Jr., Le Sueur, Le Sueur county, for a hand-made hi-fi phonograph and record player unit.

Potatoes --- Douglas Carlson, 11, Cohasset, with Waseca potatoes.

Garden --- Gary Schaller, 15, Maynard, Chippewa county.

Corn --- Arno Norman, 17, Fairmont, Martin county.

Mechanics --- Ronald Nelson, 16, Shafer, Chisago county.

Home Assistance --- Nancy Glas, 10, Hutchinson, McLeod county, who entered a home-made family bulletin board and shoe rack.

Canning --- Jean Rabe, 15, Lake City, Wabasha county, in meats; Ardis Helme, 16, Montevideo, Chippewa county, in fruit; Judith Brammeier, 17, Fairmont, Martin county, in vegetables.

Clothing --- Loretta Vancura, 20, Lakefield, Jackson county.

Home Furnishings --- Mary Lou Zimmer, 13, Farmington, Dakota county; Mary M. Dickman, 19, Blue Earth, Faribault county; Nadine Steuernagel, 16, Utica, Winona county.

4-H Booths --- Chisago, Martin and Olmsted counties.

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SUMMARY OF ALL CHAMPIONS IN
4-H DEMONSTRATIONS AT STATE FAIR

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

CHAMPIONS NAMED IN MORE THAN 800 4-H STATE FAIR DEMONSTRATIONS

Championships to 4-H demonstrators during the Minnesota State Fair went to club members from more than 30 different counties in the state.

The top placing demonstrators were chosen from among more than 800 club members who gave demonstrations in about 30 different fields relating to home economics and agriculture. Some 25 judges selected the best demonstrators, who will receive awards ranging from purple ribbons to gold watches and trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

A summary of champions in home economics demonstrations follows:

Bread (oral individual) - Rose Marie Thomas, 16, Lakeville, Dakota county.
(oral team) - Kathleen Kajer, 14, and Jo Ann Holec, 15, New Prague, LeSueur county.
(silent individual) - Naomi Larson, 18, Verndale, Wadena county.

Food Preservation - Ann Bredberg, 15, Dunnell, Martin county.

Food Preparation (senior) - Joan Miller, 15, Lake Wilson, Murray county
(junior) - Norma Krenik, 13, Madison Lake, LeSueur county
(team) - Mary Jo Boggs, 21, and Margaret Boggs, 17, Aitkin, Aitkin county.

Dairy Foods (individual) - Marilyn Maus, 14, Minneiska, Winona county.
(team) - Dianne Thorp, 14, and Sharon Thorp, 17, Atwater, Meeker county

Clothing - Josephine Gute, 15, Owatonna, Steele county.

Health (individual) - Betty La Roche, 12, Stillwater, Washington county.
(team) - Marjorie Armstrong, 12, and Shirley Ahlness, 14, Hanska, Brown county.

Home Furnishings - Barbara Whitcomb, 16, Rochester, Olmsted county.

Home Assistance - Sonja Imms, 16, Dennison, Goodhue county.

Home Beautification (individual) - Phyllis Lindbery 15, Hopkins, Hennepin county
(team) - Kathryn Dahlquist, 16, and Judy Dahlquist, 15, Roseau, Roseau county.

Special Contests

Pie baking - Jane Nieters, 18, Cook, N. St. Louis county.
Dress Revue - Donna Rae Lia, 16, Detroit Lakes, Becker county.
(more)

In agriculture and other demonstrations, champions were:

Safety - Rachel Speltz, 15, Minneiska, Winona county.

Soil Conservation - Ronald Smallidge, 16, St. Paul Park, Washington county.

Small Grain - Arlie Gregor, 18, Kilkenny, Le Sueur county.

Garden - Marlene Mayer, 19, Zim, North St. Louis county.

Forestry - Jerry Paskewitz, 16, Browerville, Todd county.

Conservation - Gene Craven, 13, Jackson, Jackson county.

Fruit (team) - Gary Meyer, 19, and David Meyer, 17, 3400 Victory Lane,
Minneapolis, Hennepin county.

Electrification (individual) - Harley Steinbrenner, 15, Fosston, Mahnomen
county.

(team) - Dennis Johnson, 15, and Roger Isenberg, 16,
Atwater, Kandiyohi county.

Tractor - Robert Cook, 18, Glyndon, Clay county.

Mechanics - Robert Weber, 20, 3623 Lakeview, St. Paul, Ramsey county.

Sheep - Delos Barber, Deer Creek, East Otter Tail county.

Rabbit - Margaret Richardson, Grand Rapids, Itasca county.

Poultry - Betty Bemmels, 13, Fairfax, Renville county.

Pig - Reynold Mark, 18, St. Vincent, Kittson county.

Dairy (individual) - Dean Forseth, 15, Perley, Norman county.
(team) - James Schroeder, 11, and Henry Schroeder, 15, Rochester,
Olmsted county.

Beef (individual) - Janice Person, 16, Battle Lake, W. Otter Tail county.
(team) - John Dallman, 12, and Ruth Dallman, 17, Hutchinson, McLeod county.

Livestock Loss - Delbert Stoner, 18, Martin county (Dolliver, Iowa) and
Gail Suter, 19, Guckeen, Martin county.

Quality Milk (individual) - George Slinkard, 12, New Prague, Scott county.
(team) - Annette, 14, and Annita Zimmerman, 14, Waseca, Waseca
county.

NOTE TO EDITOR -- If you wish a complete list of blue ribbon winners in
any demonstration class, we have stories, issued at Minnesota State Fair to
those directly concerned, available. Write to Information Service, Institute
of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 6, 1955

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

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

TOP 4-H WINNERS IN LIVESTOCK SUMMARIZED

Sheldon Erickson, 18, Badger, Roseau county, was named the outstanding 4-H dairy club member of 1955 at the Minnesota State Fair.

The Roseau county group of which Sheldon is a member also won the 1955 Dairy Herdsmanship award, given the county whose exhibitors keep their stalls and animals in the cleanest condition.

There were 1,124 entries in livestock, including 624 dairy cattle, 118 hogs, 84 beef cattle, 34 dual-purpose cattle, 107 sheep, 142 poultry and 15 rabbits.

The 4-H'ers show only breeding stock at the Fair. Fat stock is exhibited at the Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul, October 3-6.

Here is a list of the top 4-H livestock exhibitors at the Fair:

DAIRY CATTLE

Best county exhibits of Holstein dairy cattle, in order: Nicollet, Rice, Dakota, McLeod, Wright.

Best county exhibits of Jersey dairy cattle: Olmsted, Steele, Washington, Hubbard.

Champion dairy showman: John Jergens, 19, Hutchinson, McLeod county.

Champion dairy judging team: David Meyer, Allan Schroeder, Fergus Falls, and Harold Ukkelberg, Clitherall, West Otter Tail county. Coached by County Agent Nick Weyrens, Fergus Falls.

High individual dairy cattle judge: Richard Harris, 18, New Ulm, Blue Earth county.

HOLSTEINS -- Purebreds

Grand Champion: Earl Olson, 20, Hutchinson.

Reserve Champion: Larry A. Tande, 16, Madelia.

Class Champions: calf--Jack Mueller, Lewiston; junior yearling--Karen Vergin, Buffalo; senior yearling--Donald Bucker, Pipestone; two-year-old--Harold Ukkelberg, Clitherall; advanced--Earl Olson, Hutchinson.

HOLSTEINS -- Grade

Grand Champion: Richard Paquette, Fairbault.

Reserve Champion: Deloris Olson, 18, Hutchinson.

Class Champions: calf--Billy Blank, Janesville; junior yearling--John Peikert, Buffalo; senior yearling--Richard Theuringer, Hutchinson; two-year-old--Marilyn Hayes, Maple Plain; advanced--Richard Paquette, Fairbault. (more)

GUERNSEYS -- Purebred

Grand Champion: Betty Albright, 13, Kenyon.
Reserve Champion: Marlene Karstad, Nicollet
Class Champions: calf--Lillie Melchert, Waconia; junior yearling--Lorlys Hansen, Jr., Detroit Lakes; senior yearling--Marlene Karstad, Nicollet; two-year-old--Edward Ziemer, Waltham; advanced--Betty L. Albright, Kenyon.

GUERNSEYS -- Grade

Grand Champion: Ralph Christison, 13, Plainview.
Reserve Champion: Paul Shervy, Barrett.
Class Champions: calf--Linda Gunderson, Sturgeon Lake; junior yearling--Lauren Sansness, Cyrus; senior yearling--Joel Aarsvold, Peterson; two-year-old--Ralph Christison, Plainview.

JERSEYS -- Purebred

Grand Champion: Helen Hosfield, 15, Medford.
Reserve Champion: David Klinefelter, Stillwater.
Class Champions: calf--Tom Duane, Lewiston; junior yearling--Lyle Mehrkens, Red Wing; senior yearling--Elroy Knauer, Cologne; two-year-old--Gerald Sawyer, Elgin; advanced--Helen Hosfield, Medford.

JERSEYS -- Grade

Grand Champion: Stanley Pond, 13, Bloomington.
Reserve Champion: Judy Mc Lean, Rochester.
Class Champions: calf--Judy Mc Lean, Rochester; junior yearling--Donna Mae Stoddard, Moose Lake; senior yearling--Marshall Hoefs, Menahga; two-year-old--Stanley Pond, Bloomington; advanced--Bruce Mc Lean, Rochester.

BROWN SWISS -- Purebred

Grand Champion: Donald Michel, 17, Fairbault.
Reserve Champion: Marvin Sprengler, 16, Plato.
Class Champions: calf--Orville Swenson, Mabel; junior yearling--Toby Rudy Loeks, Campbell; senior yearling--Marvin Sprengeler, Plato; two-year-old--Paul Beranek, Hokah; Advanced--Donald Michel, Fairbault.

BROWN SWISS -- Grade

Grand Champion: John Steinbring, 15, Isanti.
Reserve Champion: Carl R. Liend, 17, Shevlin.
Class Champions: calf--John Steinbring, Isanti; junior yearling--Roger A. Colbenson, Rushford; senior yearling--Carl Liend, Shevlin.

AYRSHIRE -- Purebred

Grand Champion: Joyce Sears, 16, Ostrander, with a calf.
Reserve Champion: Judy Steinberg, Owatonna.
Class Champions: calf--Joyce Sears, Ostrander; junior yearling--Judy Steinberg, Owatonna; senior yearling--Mervin Sears, Ostrander; advanced--Sylvia Singfiel, Rochester.

AYRSHIRE -- Grade

Grand Champion: Marlene Poepping, Melrose, with a calf.
Reserve Champion: Jeanette Romo, Wanamingo.
Class Champions: calf--Marlene Poepping; senior yearling--Jeanette Romo, (more)

DUAL-PURPOSE CATTLE -- Grand Champion Animal -- Laura Durst, 16, Lyle.

RED POLL - Purebred

Grand Champion: Laura Durst, Lyle.

Class Champions: calf--John Durst, Lyle; senior yearling--Laura Durst, Lyle.

MILKING SHORTHORN -- Purebred

Grand Champion: Ardella Voehl, Lakefield.

Class Champions: calf--Sylvester Kotta, Roseau; yearling--Robert Paulson, Atwater; two-year-old--Ardella Voehl, Lakefield; Advanced--Jerry La Voi, East Polk county.

MILKING SHORTHORN -- Grade

Grand Champion: Jerry Rother, 15, Farmington

Class Champions: calf--Melvin Hackett, Rice; senior yearling--Jerry Rother, Farmington.

BEEF HEIFER

Grand Champion: Donald Walser, 12, Minnesota Lake, with an Angus

Breed Champions: Shorthorn--Lyle Hermel, Waterville; Angus--Donald Walser, Minnesota Lake; Hereford--Kenneth Lund, Roseau.

Champion Beef Showman: Dale Vain, 15, Utica.

SHORTHORNS -- Purebred

Class Champions: calf--Dale Peterman, Evansville; yearling--Lyle Hermel, Waterville; two-year-old--Marjorie Rieke, Fairfax.

SHORTHORNS -- Grade

Class Champions: calf--Phyllis Stamness, Barrett; yearling--Michael Jamieson, Worthington; two-year-old--Billy Rois, Benson.

HEREFORDS -- Purebred

Class Champions: calf--Richard Larson, Mabel; yearling--David Buer, Atwater; two-year-old--Kenneth Lund, Roseau.

HEREFORDS -- Grade

Class Champions: calf--Dennis Foss, Rice; yearling--Gayle Wegener, Iona; two-year-old--Delores Belshan, Glenville.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS -- Purebred

Class Champions: calf--Eugene Timmer, Mahanomen; yearling--Leonard Griffith, Kasson; two-year-old--Donald Walzer, Minnesota Lake.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS -- Grade

Class Champions: calf--Ralph Martin, Glenwood; yearling--Clarice Schneider, Heron Lake; two-year-old--James Wille, Donnelly.

Champion livestock judging team: Renville county, coached by County Agent Frank Svoboda, Olivia. (more)

Members: James Schaefer, 20, Buffalo Lake; Norman Tersteeg, 18, Olivia; David Tersteeg, 16, Olivia.

High Individual Livestock Judge: Ronald Olson, 17, Glenwood, Pope county.

HOGS

Grand Champion: Reynold Ward, 18, St. Vincent.

Champion Hog Showman: Clifford Bussler, 21, Brownton.

Purebred Class Champions--which are also the breed champions--are as follows: Berkshire--Roger Paulson, Brooten; Chester White--Vincent Thiele, Owatonna; Duroc--Clifford Bussler, Brownton; Hampshire--Larry E. Heitman, Lake City; Poland China--De Verr Goltz, Elmore; Spotted Poland China--Eldon College, Mountain Lake; Yorkshire--Reynold Ward, St. Vincent; Other Breeds--Freddy Eisinger, Long Lake, showing a Landrace.

Champions in the grade classes are: Berkshire--Oliver Moses, Pelican Rapids; Chester White--Eugene Kries, Gary; Yorkshire--Elizabeth Clark, Barrett; Crossbreds--David Byram, Vernon Center; Other Breeds--Freddie Elsinger, Hennepin county, with a Montana Black.

SHEEP

Grand Champion Ewe: Dennis Rahn, 19, Bingham Lake, with a Southdown ewe.

Champion Sheep Showman: Ruth Kirgues, 16, Appleton, with a Southdown ewe.

Purebred Class Champions--which are also the breed champions--are as follows: Hampshire--Donald Holte, Perley; Shropshire--Jay Fawver, Austin; Southdown--Dennis Rahn, Bingham Lake; Suffolk--Adrienne Palmer, Winthrop; Columbia--Ross Dickie, St. Peter.

Champion in the grade classes are: Hampshire--Shiela Tisdell, Olivia; Shropshire--Gary Hagen, Akeley; Southdown--Stanley Pankratz, Mountain Lake; Columbia--Ray Robinson, La Porte; Crossbreds--Lois Jacobson, New York Mills, with a Columbia x Suffolk.

POULTRY

Grand Champion: Mark Jeppson, 13, Weldell, with a De Kalb 101 pullet.

Champion Duck: George Kettenacker, Rockford.

Champion Turkey: Judith Vonasek, Angus

Champion Goose: John Aumer, Lakefield

Breed Champions: White Rocks--John Longman, Madison; New Hampshire Reds--Kevin Kempf, Stillwater; Australorps--Joan Dummer, Gibbon; Leghorns--Maye Almquist, Hastings; Other Breeds--Mark Jeppson, Weldell, with a De Kalb 101.

RABBITS

Grand Champion: Doreen Rau, 16, St. Cloud, with a New Zealand White.

Reserve Champion: David Struckmann, 14, Pine Island, with a New Zealand White.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 7, 1955

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
9:30 A.M., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8
* * * * *

MEAT-TYPE HOG WEEK PROCLAIMED

Minnesota will become the first state in the nation to celebrate "meat-type hog week"--a week dedicated to showing how the farmer is working to produce better, leaner pork to meet public needs and desires.

Governor Orville Freeman today (Thursday, September 8) proclaimed the week of September 12 as "meat-type hog week."

The Governor's proclamation pointed out that Minnesota is one of the largest hog producing states in the nation; that over one fifth of Minnesota's farm income comes from the sale of hogs; and that producing meat-type hogs is necessary to continue the state's high income from this farm product.

On hand at the signing were: Clarence Myers, president, Minnesota Swine Producers' association; E.F.Ferrin, head, department of animal husbandry, University of Minnesota; Byron Allen, commissioner of agriculture; Senator P. J. Holand, director, National Barrow Show; L. P. Reeve, George A. Hormel Co.; and H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist, University of Minnesota.

Highlighting the week will be the ninth annual National Barrow Show at Austin, Minnesota, September 13-16. The show is sponsored by the National Association of Swine Records associations.

Several organizations, including the University of Minnesota, are cooperating in the week and the Barrow Show, according to Zavoral.

The National Barrow Show is one of many outstanding attempts in the state and the nation to focus attention on the meat-type hog, Zavoral says. Farmers everywhere are now gearing their production efforts toward producing a hog acceptable to "Mrs. Housewife" who wants more lean meat and less fat in her pork.

Visitors at the Barrow Show will see how the "hog of today" has changed from the hog of 25 and even 10 years ago.

At the Barrow Show, entries from all over the nation will compete for the distinction of being the hog that most nearly meets the demands of the consumer--the nation's best meat-type hog.

B-619-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 7, 1955

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
2 P.M., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8
* * * * *

NEW SOYBEAN VARIETIES DOING WELL IN TESTS

OSAKIS, MINN. --- Three new soybean varieties are doing very well in field tests at the Monroe Sletta farm near here.

Speaking at a Todd county field day there today (Thursday, September 8), University of Minnesota extension agronomist Edwin H. Jensen said "Chippewa," "Renville" and "Norchief" all have good yield-ability and lodging resistance.

Farmers say they like the new varieties, too, because the pods grow high up on the stem, thus making it more likely that all the beans will be harvested. There will be about 120,000 bushels of Chippewa seed available for farm planting in 1956.

Seed of "Renville," a sister selection of "Chippewa" released last year, will be plentiful and there will be enough to fill all needs in 1956, Jensen said.

"Norchief," developed for northern areas, has an advantage over "Flambeau" in that it yields better and has better lodging resistance. About 12,000 bushels of "Norchief" will be available for 1956 planting.

Jensen also had some harvesting suggestions. Farmers can reduce harvesting losses caused by split and cracked beans by reducing the combine's cylinder speed and adjusting its concaves properly.

If beans tend to shatter, Jensen suggests harvesting in the early morning or late afternoon--then, there is more moisture in the pods and shattering is less likely.

There will be about 35 other county soybean field days, Jensen said. County agents will release information on where such days are to be held in their county.

The University's Southern School of Agriculture at Waseca is staging its annual Corn-Soybean Field Day on Tuesday, September 27, and the West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris is holding one on Thursday, September 29.

B-620-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 7, 1955

Immediate Release

MCKERROW SCHOLARSHIPS ANNOUNCED

Leon Finifrock, 18, Barnum, and Thomas Wallace, 16, Backus, have been selected for the 1955 \$150 McKerrow scholarship awards.

Announcement of the award winners was made today by Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, and W. E. Morris, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association.

The McKerrow scholarships are given each year to two 4-H members who have long-time records in livestock projects. The scholarships, good in any agriculture school, college or university, are named for William McKerrow, for many years active in Minnesota livestock circles.

Named as alternates were Margaret Brink, 17, Sturgeon Lake, and Delos Barber, 18, Deer Creek.

Finifrock will be a freshman at North Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo, this year. He expects to major in agricultural education and become an agriculture teacher.

During the 10 years he has been a 4-H member, he has held all the elective offices in the Nemadji 4-H club. He has specialized in dairy and sheep projects, though he has also taken such projects as conservation, tractor maintenance and junior leadership. He has won three trips to the Junior Livestock Show with market lambs and has won numerous blue ribbons on his dairy animals at the Carlton county fair. Two years ago he was Carlton county champion in the tractor operators' contest.

A member of the Clover Leaves 4-H club for eight years, Wallace has served as its vice president and reporter. His special interests have been the pig, dairy and lamb projects, but he has also taken conservation, mechanics, tractor, fruit, forestry, safety and health. A year ago he won grand championship at the Cass county fair on his Yorkshire gilt and has won blue ribbons on other gilts in his herd.

Wallace is a student at the North Central School of Agriculture, Grand Rapids.

B-621-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, 1955
September 7, 1955

SPECIAL

MILK MARKETING ORDERS ADMINISTRATOR TO SPEAK AT U.

A discussion of the whys, wherefores and future of the federal milk marketing orders by the U. S. Department of Agriculture official charged with administering the program is a feature of the University of Minnesota's Dairy Products Institute, Wednesday through Friday, September 21-23, on the St. Paul campus.

The official, Roy W. Lennartson, deputy administrator of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service in Washington, will speak on the Tuesday morning program, September 22.

The Dairy Products Institute is an annual event in which Minnesota dairy products manufacturers and marketing specialists have an opportunity to "go back to school" for several days and hear the latest in milk processing and marketing research.

W. B. Combs, professor of dairy industry, is chairman of the Institute. A full program of the Institute is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

News Release
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 7, 1955

TO ALL WEEKLY AND DAILY NEWSPAPERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG FOLKS ON THE FARM

October 3 will mark the opening of the 67th Year of the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. Dr. J. O. Christianson, Superintendent of School of Agriculture announces that there are still a few rooms available in the dormitories for the fall term. Here is an opportunity for those high school graduates who plan to farm and who can attend only during fall and winter.

A vocational training program pointed primarily for high school graduates is offered from October through March at the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus to meet the increased need for more efficiency in farm operation and home management and to provide more effective leadership in rural communities. Many high school graduates are interested in farming and home management as a vocation. For one reason or another they may not plan to follow a four-year program for a degree. However, they are interested in further training on a post-high school basis in order that they may take their places of leadership and responsibility more significantly in rural communities.

A few of the many practical subjects offered to meet this need for the young man are mechanical training, dairy stock feeding, tractor and gas engines, forage crops, farm implements, farm buildings, poultry management, livestock feeding, farm management, livestock breeding, soils, metal working, vegetable gardening, veterinary studies, rural sociology, leadership, parliamentary law, economics, public speaking and many other subjects.

A new six-months curriculum in Dairy Herd Management is being offered this fall -- (Editor: See attached flyer -- this program could well be given special notice -- most timely as here organized by the Dairy Department on the St. Paul Campus)

There are many employment objectives available to the young women who have training in home economics, practical nursing, food technician, and other related fields through this shorter training program at the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus.

The Practical Nursing and Home Management curriculum is sponsored jointly by the School of Nursing and the School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota and opens

MORE

on September 26. The six-University term training program includes nursing instruction and supervised experience in the University Hospitals, in special homes for the aged, and in rural hospitals, as well as training in home management. Graduates take State Board Examinations for State License.

The home economics curriculum is arranged primarily to train young women to become efficient homemakers. It is also possible for them to select work along several different lines which leads to an employment objective.

The food technician curriculum is offered by the School of Agriculture and the University Hospitals at the University of Minnesota. The entire course takes nine months. Opportunities for employment in this field are excellent because there is an acute shortage of trained personnel in this field.

The office training and home management curriculum is offered to give special training in conjunction with home economics to young people who are interested in securing office positions such as in county agent offices, creameries, rural organizations as well as in business and government services. In addition to the technical courses offered, each student has the opportunity to enroll in courses in music, dramatics, business and leadership as well as participating in many campus activities through organized clubs and a complete athletic program.

Students interested in attending may discuss this program with the vocational agriculture or home economics instructor in their local high school, with their county agricultural agent or they may direct inquiries to Dr. J. O. Christianson, Superintendent, School of Agriculture, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 8 1955

SPECIAL TO ST. LOUIS COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

AASE HONORED BY
NATION'S COUNTY
EXTENSION AGENTS

Harold J. Aase, North St. Louis County Agent at Virginia will receive the Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents at a special ceremony tonight (Thursday, September 15) at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

The county agents are holding their annual national meeting this week. Each year they choose not more than two per cent of a state's county agents to receive the distinguished service award. The other Minnesota county agent honored this year is Dale R. Smith, Carver County Agent at Waconia.

Aase holds one of the longtime records for service in Minnesota. He began as 4-H club agent at Virginia in 1923 and was named county agent in 1952.

Among his accomplishments in the county has been educational work in improving field crops and dairy production and, of course, the 4-H program, which he led in the county for nearly 30 years.

Aase is a 1918 graduate of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture and after serving in the army during World War I, he began his teaching career as agricultural instructor at Aurora High School.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Sept. 8, 1955

File

SPECIAL TO: The Waconia Patriot
The Norwood Times
The Chaska Herald
The Watertown News

COUNTY AGENT
HONORED AT NAT.
AGENTS' MEETING

Dale R. Smith, Carver County Agent at Waconia since 1947, is one of two Minnesota county agents who will receive a distinguished service award from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents tonight (Thursday, Sept. 15).

The group is holding its annual meeting at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. Harold J. Aase, North St. Louis County Agent at Virginia, is the other agent honored.

Smith began his Extension Service career in Beltrami county in January, 1939, as assistant county agent. Later, he served as "emergency agent" in Isanti and Kanabec counties. Because of his work there, people of those counties asked that Extension work be established on a permanent basis.

In Carver County, Smith has carried on a strong dairy improvement program to help keep the county in the forefront as one of the state's leading dairy counties.

Among his other contributions to the county's agricultural progress have been a good weed control program, teaching diversification and crop improvement to better dairy feeding, improvement of farm pastures and pasture management, a strong 4-H club program and tactful leadership in the county's agricultural improvement program.

Smith was graduated from the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in 1939. Ten years earlier, he had attended the University's School of Agriculture for three years. He worked from 1931 to 1934 as an official dairy test supervisor for the Extension Service.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 8 1955

File

SPECIAL TO ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS-DISPATCH

FEATURE ARTICLE ON "PLOWVILLE '55"

Friday and Saturday, September 16 and 17, will be big days for five young bachelor brothers--the Trosviks--who run a 1200-acre farm near Rothsay, in West Otter Tail County in far northwestern Minnesota. The Trosvik Brothers' farm is the staging area for Plowville '55, the big state soil conservation field days and championship plowing matches.

Those two days the champion plowmen from all over the state and champion 4-H demonstrators in plowing and contour line judging from almost every Minnesota county will compete for top honors. But, in addition, Plowville '55 is a conservation field day, with examples of how the Trosviks are using the latest research-tested facts in developing their farm operation. Principal speaker at Plowville '55 will be Earl L. Butz, assistant secretary of agriculture in the Eisenhower cabinet. He will speak Saturday, Sept. 17.

The Trosvik brothers--Arthur, Melvin, Orville, Earl and Sylvester--have many acres devoted to demonstrations showing soil and water conservation practices. By the time Plowville opens there will be 20 demonstrations to be seen.

Art and Melvin Trosvik are partners on a farm of 880 acres. Besides dairying and crops they have 16,000 turkeys. Earl and Sylvester work for their two brothers.

The home farm adjoins the brothers'. Mr. & Mrs. Lars Trosvik, the parents, live there on the farm homesteaded by his father in the 1870's. Orville operates his parents' farm of 400 acres. Both farms have herds of Holsteins and grow grain, corn and hay.

The Lars Trosviks also have five married daughters, most of them living in the same area.

The brothers work long hard hours on their farms but they still find time for hobbies and frequent trips away from home. Three are flyers and own a plane. Orville is a photographer. A huge, old steam thresher engine has been rejuvenated and the brothers plan to get an old style separator to go with it.

Here are some of the 20 demonstrations conservation practices on the farm:

* A farm and home shelterbelt, with 12 rows of trees laid out on the north and west sides of the buildings. These will shield the farmstead in years to come. In pasture improvement, a seven-year-old stand of alfalfa brome was plowed up, fertilized, and seeded to a mixture of alfalfa and brome and some other grasses.

* A new type of seeding--band seeding--in which grass seed, legume seed, nurse crop, and fertilizer are placed in bands on the field in one operation. The advantages of the new system are: using less grass seed, using less fertilizer, and fertilizing fewer weeds. At the demonstration will be the equipment with which band seeding is done, although the plot was seeded this spring and will be what is called a "result" demonstration.

* In tiling, a two-acre pothole will be tiled out on the days of the event with a line of eight-inch tile, and will empty into a surface ditch. Taking full advantage of two miles of natural drainageway east and west across the Trosvik farm, a surface ditch will be expanded. This ditch will be flattened out to a ratio of 4:1, side-sloped, and mulched down and seeded to brome grass. Part of the work will be completed by Plowville time, and the rest on the days of the event. Another new process, stubble mulching, will be illustrated at the event. Stubble mulching is done in place of plowing, to protect soil from wind erosion, and against water loss. It works best on grain stubble fields. There will be a four- or five-acre completed, and a similar sized area being mulched at the event.

The Trosviks are trying field strips, too. On the west side of the farm are 10 field strips, from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile long and 20 rods wide. These are for wind erosion protection and are also a means of laying out the farm so that the rotation can be planned.

Five grassed waterways also will be shown. These were put in last fall by making a firm seedbed and mulching it with straw and manure. Brome was planted at about 20 pounds per acre with a nurse crop of rye and fertilized. One waterway will be prepared on the day of the event.

There will about 120 lines of contour fencing established on the days of the event. John R. Neetsel, University of Minnesota fencing specialist, will demonstrate using a post-driver and sharpened wooden posts treated with a preservative. The fencing will be strung alongside a wild-life tree planting. How do people get around on the big days? Well, by walking and by riding wagons manned by Plowville officials who will tell what goes on as wagons stop at the demonstrations. Some of the "big wheels" in Plowville '55 are West Otter Tail County Agent Nick Weyrens of Fergus Falls, Soil Conservation Agent John Mulvehill, Rudy Gustafson, former county agent now with the West Otter Tail Power and Light Company at Fergus Falls and several University of Minnesota conservation authorities. Plowville is sponsored each year by the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation districts and WCCO-Radio in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, and the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1955

Immediate Release

CAPTION FOR MAT

The operator of this tractor and front-end hydraulic loader unit barely escaped being pitched off his seat and seriously injured or crushed to death. He managed to jump clear when the unit began to tip and he was only bruised. According to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, this type of accident results from loading the unit full, raising it up high--often, too high--and then not remembering that the load has a big weight power. On uneven ground or turning corners too fast, the load can tip and take the tractor along with it. Prescription for safety: don't overload, drive very slowly with a full loader and choose a flat, level place for manure-loading and other hauling operations.

B-622-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1955

Immediate Release

ARMY OF EQUIPMENT TO LAUNCH PLOWVILLE '55

Heavy farm equipment ranging from a fleet of 62 modern farm tractors to a huge 1900-model steam thresher engine will be in action Friday and Saturday, September 16-17, at Minnesota's state championship plowing matches and conservation field days--Plowville '55.

Staging area for the event is the 1,200-acre farm of five young bachelor brothers--the Trosviks--near Rothsay in the Red River Valley.

The 62 farm tractors will be pulling four wagons on a tour route of about 20 soil conservation demonstrations. Fifty tractors will be the main fleet--12 will be standbys, according to Nick Weyrens, Fergus Falls, West Otter Tail county agent and Plowville '55 secretary.

The 1900-model steam engine, with 11-foot-high, 18-inch wide rear wheels, will be driving a thresher as it threshes the flax crop. One of the Trosviks bought the old steamer from a neighbor just before World War II. Many others of its vintage went into scrap drives.

The big tractor is completely repainted and refinished and looks like new--a little better than new, possibly, because the Trosviks chose two or three colors to brighten the once-black hulk.

Here are some of the other units to be operating at Plowville '55:

- Four "cats" pulling the blades for terracing demonstrations.
- Three ditchers for laying the half-mile of tile for tiling out a demonstration field at the event.
- A post-hole digger and pointed-post pounder, to be operated by University of Minnesota fencing specialist John R. Neetzal in setting contour fence.

B-623-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 8, 1955

Immediate Release

DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE SPEAKERS ANNOUNCED

A discussion of the future of federal milk marketing orders by a U. S. Department of Agriculture official will be a feature of the University of Minnesota's Dairy Products Institute, Wednesday through Friday, September 21-23.

Roy W. Lennartson, deputy administrator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service in Washington, will speak on the Thursday morning program, September 22.

The Institute is designed to bring the latest in milk processing and marketing research before dairy foods manufacturers.

According to W. B. Combs, Institute chairman and professor of dairy industry, other out-of-town speakers include: F. W. Barber, National Dairy Research Laboratories, New York; R. B. Barrett, laboratory director, Klensade Products, Beloit, Wisconsin; Prof. W. J. Caulfield, Iowa State college; Prof. R. J. Dicke, University of Wisconsin; Rex Paxton, director of public relations, Sutherland Paper company, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Profs. A. M. Swanson and L. C. Thomsen, University of Wisconsin, Madison, and D. T. Carlson, executive secretary, Northwest Ice Cream Manufacturers' association, Willmar.

Wednesday's sessions are devoted to butter and ice cream, Thursday's to cheese, concentrated, dry and market milk, and an evening dinner meeting. Friday a fieldmen's conference will be held.

Vanilla is the ice cream flavor featured in the educational ice cream exhibit this year. Ice cream manufacturers have been invited to send two half-gallon samples of their "stock vanilla" for analysis and judging by University dairy authorities.

After official analysis, the samples will be placed in one large, cooled room and the ice cream makers can taste and compare one another's products.

A printed program of the Dairy Products Institute is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. B624hj

To Radio, TV & Dailies
September 8

STATE OF MINNESOTA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
DECLARATION FOR MEAT HOG WEEK

WHEREAS, agriculture is one of the basic industries of Minnesota, contributing substantially to the economic well-being of all of the people of our state; and

WHEREAS, over one-fifth of the agricultural income in Minnesota comes from the sale of hogs, and Minnesota is one of the largest hog producing states in the United States; and

WHEREAS, much of our agricultural progress has resulted from attempts to develop and produce improved strains of livestock in order that our farmers can effectively meet the market demands for better and more widely desired products; and

WHEREAS, as a part of this effort the National Association of Swine Records associations has chosen Austin, Minnesota, for their annual National Barrow Show, September 13-16, 1955, to demonstrate the meat-type hogs which produce the kind of meat which is greatly in demand by the American housewife; and

WHEREAS, success in such efforts can result in greater possibilities for improved income for Minnesota farmers, and better food on the tables of our citizens; and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Orville L. Freeman, governor of the state of Minnesota, do hereby declare the week of September 13-16 as

"MEAT HOG WEEK"

and urge full cooperation of all those concerned in efforts to improve the quality of hog production on Minnesota farms.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have here unto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota to be affixed at the State Capitol this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five and of the State, the ninety-eighth.

s/ Orville L. Freeman

Governor

s/ Joseph L. Donovan
Secretary of State

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1955

Immediate Release

PROGRESS REPORT ON BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION

Only one Minnesota county has not filed a petition for an area test to detect the presence of brucellosis in its cattle herds. That county is Pipestone.

This fact came today in a progress report on the brucellosis eradication program from one of its leaders, Ralph Wayne, a University of Minnesota extension dairy specialist.

He says that 86 of Minnesota's 87 counties have now filed the petitions for the area test, which is conducted by the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Thus far, 83 of these counties have been tested and 44 certified "modified brucellosis free."

To obtain the area test, 67 per cent of the cattle owners in a county must sign a petition requesting it. This involves a good deal of organization and "contacting" of farmers--most of which has been done by interested farmers in the counties.

B-625-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1955

Immediate Release

SAFE PLOWING TO COUNT AT PLOWVILLE '55

Not only skillful plowing and tractor handling, but safe plowing and tractor handling will be rewarded at Plowville '55, near Rothsay, next Friday and Saturday, September 16-17.

Each day, a first, second and third-placing tractor safety award winner will be selected. Each will get a plaque. About 15 safety judges will be watching the several contestants as they go through their performance, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Leslie Lindor, agricultural engineer at the University's West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris, will represent Prickett at Plowville.

The annual two-day event--Minnesota's championship plowing matches and conservation field days--will be held in the Red River Valley this year. Rothsay is west of Fergus Falls.

B-626-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1955

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY TO ENLARGE FOREST TREE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Developing superior strains of trees resistant to insects and fungus organisms will be studied by the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry in a new project just announced. Forest trees, as well as trees used for shelterbelt and windbreak plantings, will be included in the study.

The new program is under the direction of Scott Pauley, associate professor of forestry, and will concentrate on finding trees from native or other sources that will be best suited to Minnesota's soils, annual rainfall, temperatures and market possibilities.

Long range plans call for the development of superior strains of trees which will produce lumber having fewer knots and thus having a higher market value, wood with longer fibers to give superior pulp and paper, wood with better nail-holding ability and Christmas trees having greener needles and a better form.

Major attention will be given to jack pine, Norway pine, white spruce and black spruce. There will also be an extensive study of aspen, Minnesota's most abundant tree species, and the possibility of developing the best strains of this rapid-growing tree.

A field study center will be established at Grand Rapids in cooperation with the Charles K. Blandin Foundation and the North Central School and Experiment Station, the Mayo Institute of Experimental Medicine at Rochester, and the Hormel Institute at Austin. The Lake States Forest Experimental Station, various Minnesota industries and several divisions of the Institute of Agriculture will also assist.

B-627-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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Immediate Release

4-H CONSERVATION CAMP SEPT. 15-17

A hundred 4-H boys and girls from all parts of Minnesota will attend the State 4-H Conservation camp in Itasca Park September 15-17, Harold K. Anderson, district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota and camp director, announced today.

The camp will be held at the University of Minnesota's Itasca Forestry and Biological Station.

Outstanding work in the 4-H conservation program was the basis for selecting members to attend the camp. Now in its 21st year, the conservation camp was established to give 4-H members recognition for their work in conservation as well as to give them a still greater appreciation of its importance. Funds for the camp have been contributed each year by Charles L. Horn, president of Federal Cartridge corporation, Minneapolis.

The president of the Chippewa tribes, the Reverend W. J. Hanks, Ponsford, will talk at a special campfire program on the history of the Chippewas/ ^{on Friday evening.} Members of the tribe will furnish special entertainment. Other highlights of the camp will include nature hikes, a tour of the park, a boat trip, cook-outs and a special candle-lighting ceremony. George McCullough, wildlife technician, Federal Cartridge corporation, will speak at the banquet Saturday evening (Sept. 17).

Classes will be held each day on various aspects of conservation, including wildlife, Minnesota plants, land appreciation, forestry and firecraft.

Camp personnel will include state 4-H club staff members, game biologists, county soil conservation and forestry agents and horticulturists and foresters from the University of Minnesota staff.

Some 30,000 4-H members are enrolled in the conservation activity, soil and water conservation and forestry projects. Through these projects 4-H'ers are playing an important part in conserving valuable topsoil and water on their own farms, are planting shelterbelts and windbreaks and have set out hundreds of trees and shrubs. Through the conservation activity they are making an important contribution in protecting wildlife and are learning greater appreciation of nature, Anderson said.

B-628-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1955

Immediate Release

SWINE FEEDERS' DAY AT UNIVERSITY

Results of a year's experiments with 300 piglets in finding the proper early-weaning formulas for three-week weaned pigs--this will be among the research reports given farmers attending Swine Feeders' Day, Friday, September 23, at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

It begins at 10 a.m. with tours of the University's hog barns and feeding lots to see experiments in progress. The afternoon program begins at 1 o'clock.

An annual event for 33 years, Swine Feeders' Day is under the supervision of L. E. Hanson, a widely-known hog feeding researcher and professor of animal husbandry at the University.

To be described at Swine Feeders' Day are results of this year's tests in replacing corn with oats in sows' rations, trying to find an economical and efficient low level of feeding corn for sows, three-week compared to eight-week weaning and tests of several early-weaning formulas.

Fred Andrews, professor of animal husbandry at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, will speak on hormones in hog feeds and demonstrate his "Lean-Meter," an electrical device for measuring hogs' body fat.

B-629-hrj

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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File

SPECIAL TO THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

EXTENSION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

In Goodhue County, Minnesota
By G. J. Kunau, County Agent, Red Wing, Minnesota

In Goodhue County, programming has gone through a good many "growing pains" in trying for an effective method of sizing up situations, charting action and then getting accomplishments. We are continually looking for better ways to involve more of our people in program development.

We work with two phases of program development -- the more formal planning in the annual plan of work and the agents' feeling the pulse of farm thinking and develop a philosophy and a pattern for Extension work in a complex rural society.

The latter is like good seedbed preparation and cultivation for successful crop production. It's our daily relations with organizations, agencies, business and individuals also interested in the county's agriculture and the welfare of the farm people. It's what we do to earn the respect and confidence of the public. It's developing local leaders, setting up sub-organizations to carry out specific jobs-- 4-H, home groups, DEIA, crop improvement associations, watershed committees, neighborhood discussion groups. It's full use of press, radio and TV, and listening when people talk about problems, ideas and suggestions. Only when all these are done well will the formal plan of work succeed.

In our state the county extension committee is responsible for developing the annual program. To insure representative thinking, they appoint a 50-member program planning committee of men, women and youth -- across-section of the communities and county interests. This committee considers the county situation and singles out the problems and areas for extension program emphasis in the next year.

They meet for one day in March. The county agent, soil conservation agent, home agent and 4-H club agent participate. The forenoon is devoted to a brief

analysis of current situations affecting the county's agriculture and community life. We share in this presentation with charts, maps, census figures, farm and home management data and other material that develops the county picture and lays a background for constructive planning. Our state staff prepares a county program planning handbook that outlines the situations and trends in each line of work and provides some visionary thinking to help us set our sights. The handbook also contains many suggestions and an outline for carrying out projects and demonstrations and meetings, though this is not referred to until later in the planning.

Then the large committee divides into sub-committees. Last year we used five: (1) crops and soils, (2) livestock and poultry, (3) farm business organization, (4) buildings and equipment, and (5) home and family living. Each committee is given a work sheet of their work area and a two-point job assignment: (1) "What are the long-term goals for Goodhue County farmers in buildings and equipment?" (2) "List the immediate needs or problems -- what to emphasize in next year's program." After lunch the committees continue for an hour before hearing committee reports. These reports, are noted on a blackboard and discussed in detail to decide what should be in coming year's program.

These reports make the "skeleton" for the program of work. Detailed development of the work plan is by follow-up committees. The home extension committee (25 women) and the home agent work out the home project program, the 4-H council and young men and women committee plan the youth phase. All who help feel the program is theirs and assume a responsibility in helping with later meetings, demonstrations, leader training sessions and publicity.

Obviously, there can be many variations for this planning and ours, too, will vary year to year. The important thing is to get many people -- especially local leaders -- to think about improving their farming and homemaking and to know how their Extension Service can help.

To show how this works and how the county agent and the soil conservation agent coordinate their work, let's follow through the crops and soils phase. Here our follow-up group is the elected boards of our three soil conservation districts and the county crop improvement association, the county ASC committee and representatives of farm organizations, the county bankers' association, fertilizer and implement dealers, 4-H and YMW groups, Vo-Ag instructors and SCS farm planners.

They go over the "what and how," each group finding where they can help.

Example: The crop improvement association assumes responsibilities for the crop variety demonstration plots. Some of our most effective soil conservation education has been done through neighborhood group discussion meetings. Soil conservation district supervisors suggest neighborhoods and key farmers who would be interested in calling in their neighbors. The soils agent, Arnold Wiebusch, moderates the discussion and the SCS farm planner assists. The discussion usually centers around crop production and use. Soil fertility, erosion, drainage, rotations, adapted varieties, pasture management, hay crop silage, all find their way into the evening round-table. Out of it come requests for soil tests, conservation layouts and a fuller understanding of today's complex farming.

Soil tests made in the University of Minnesota Laboratory are returned to the county for the agents' recommendations and are "door openers" for work with individual farmers. This can lead to considerations on crop yields, rotations, conservation practices, livestock programs, feeds, labor and capital.

These contacts often begin a farm and home development program for these families. The approach is gradual and the scope varies with the family's interests and abilities.

Both agents prepare talks and illustrative material for local farm organization meetings, meetings of cooperative creameries and elevators, veterans' agriculture classes, adult evening schools and service clubs and commercial clubs interested in farm progress.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 9, 1955

*Special to
Twin City Outlets*

PLOWVILLE WOMENS' PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Farmers' wives and mothers have a program planned especially for them at Plowville '55, Friday and Saturday, September 16-17, near Rothsay.

There will be a womens' activities tent at the Trosvik Farm, staging area for the big state plowing matches and soil conservation field days. Friday afternoon, September 16, W. R. Tascher, an extension soil conservationist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will speak on how women can help in soil conservation.

Frank Luzny, a representative of the National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, will speak both Friday and Saturday afternoons on how to make more meals from meat.

Saturday morning, September 17, Gustav Hard, a University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, will demonstrate pruning shrubs, evergreens and shade trees.

hrj

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

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 9 1955

SPECIAL TO WCCO-Television

VIDEO

Plowville '55 Placard

AUDIO

They are preparing a fleet of 62 farm tractors to draw the visitors' wagons around to the many demonstration areas. And five young bachelor brothers are getting ready for the biggest job of playing host they've ever had. They are the Trosviks -- (PRONOUNCED TROVICKS) -- Earl, Orville, Arthur, Melvin and Sylvester -- they farm 1,200 acres and raise 15,000 turkeys a year up near Fergus Falls in the Red River Valley. And this year, Minnesota's big conservation event -- Plowville '55 -- will be staged on the Trosvik Brothers' farms this coming Friday and Saturday, September 16 and 17. Both days will be crammed full of wonderfully interesting soil conservation and better farming demonstrations. Over 20 such demonstrations will be shown Plowville '55 visitors. The dates again: this coming weekend, Friday and Saturday, September 16-17, near Rothsay and Fergus Falls.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 12, 1955

SPECIAL
to: Twin City
Outlets

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE EVENING CLASS OFFERED

An evening course in parliamentary procedure will be offered Wednesday nights from 7 to 9:30 during Fall Quarter in Ford Hall on the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus.

Ralph E. Miller, associate professor in the School of Agriculture, is in charge of the course. First meeting will be Wednesday, September 28. Those interested may register for the class at the downtown Extension Division offices in 690 Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis, or 483 Wabasha St., St. Paul, or at Nicholson Hall on the Minneapolis campus.

The course is designed to be of assistance to officers and members of political clubs, fraternal organizations, Labor Unions, P.T.A and other school-related groups; veterans' organizations, bar associations, commercial clubs and civic, church and youth organizations and professional clubs and associations.

The course is organized to study the fundamental principles and practices of an organized group. By demonstration and laboratory techniques the students will actually participate in and conduct an organized meeting. Particular attention will be given to the formation of an organization, drafting a constitution, officers' duties, presentation and disposition of motions, and election of officers.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 12, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Time before the live mike is a common experience for Minnesota's county agents. Here, Don Hasbargan, right, Mower county agent at Austin, shares an interview with a University of Minnesota radio specialist, Lester Swanson, a former Wisconsin county agent who is working part-time in radio work while studying to be a veterinarian. A native of Jackson county, Hasbargan was graduated from the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in 1949. He majored in animal husbandry. He began his extension career as Goodhue county 4-H club agent at Red Wing, in 1951 moving to Le Center to become Le Sueur county agent. He accepted the Mower county post on March 15, succeeding the late F. L. Liebenstein, who was Mower county agent for 34 years.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 12 1955

To all counties
For use week of
September 19 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Nitrogen Helps Stalks Rot -- Nitrogen on corn stalks or grain straw before fall plowing helps rotting. But, it's best not to put on over 20 pounds of actual nitrogen per ton of residues. This means about 50 pounds of nitrogen to service the average crop of cornstalks--or, in other words, 150 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate. Too much nitrogen can mean very fast corn growth next spring with too little root development to stand summer drought. This suggestion comes from Harold E. Jones, a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist.

* * * * *

Safety Tip -- Two safe tractor handling practices among the many are followed by accident-free farmers. First--always hitch to the drawbar, never above it, and go easy in taking up the slack on the chain. Second--out on the highways, when you brake, brake both wheels at once. This will prevent lurching to one side or the other--and perhaps into the path of a speeding car. Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist, pulled these out of his "good tractor driver" facts for us.

* * * * *

Rat and Mouse Control -- Mice are just as guilty if not far more guilty than rats of contaminating stored grain. That was proven recently by a large-scale University of Minnesota research project financed by the grain trade. The same formula that applies to reducing damage by rats applies for mice. First, eliminate the mice and rats' food supply. Second, eliminate any protective cover that would give them homes. Third, rat- and mouse-proof all buildings. Fourth, kill the rats and mice now.

* * * * *

Woodland Pastures Poor Feeders -- A University extension forester, Parker Anderson, tells us that in a recent test woodland pasture produced 276 pounds of poor quality feed. But untreated open pasture produced nearly seven times as much. That is, 1,453 pounds. Renovated open pasture produced over twice as much as that--3,210 pounds per acre.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 12 1955

To all counties
ATT: CLUB (HOME) AGENTS
For use week of
September 19 or after

OUTDOOR MEETINGS
FUN FOR 4-H'ERS

With all the activities of state and county fairs over for another year, 4-H'ers can relax and take advantage of the many opportunities for outdoor recreation during the pleasant fall weather, says Club (Home) Agent _____.

A 4-H meeting held out-of-doors will appeal to the club membership. Elaine Tessman, 4-H club agent at the University of Minnesota, suggests the cookout as a very popular outdoor meeting, for it is not only fun, but easy to plan. Everyone is usually responsible for his own food, to save time and effort.

There are several ways to prepare food on a cookout, such as aluminum foil and tin can cookery, cooking on a grill or kabobs on a stick. Almost any food--from steak to biscuits and even fruit--can be prepared by at least one of these methods.

A cookout means more than just eating outside. It provides an opportunity for club members to gain experience in fire building, a task which requires both patience and skill. Your cookout will be more successful if you follow a few suggestions about fire building from extension foresters at the University of Minnesota.

. Start the fire with small, dry kindling and gradually increase the size of the pieces of wood.

. Allow time for the fire to burn down to hot coals which are needed for cooking.

. After you are finished with the fire, make certain that the flame is thoroughly extinguished to prevent damaging field or forest fires.

If you do not wish to spend an entire club meeting out-of-doors, perhaps the recreation could be planned to give the members a chance to enjoy the open air. Possibilities for this include treasure hunts, song fests around a campfire, scavenger hunts or outdoor games.

For those cold fall evenings when staying inside seems to be the best idea, recreation might include such things as a popcorn making and eating session or progressive story telling.

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To all counties
For use week of
September 19 or after

FERTILIZE TO SAVE
LEGUME PASTURES
AGENT SUGGESTS

Fertilizer can save legume pastures. The expense of often reseeding legume and legume grass pastures can be saved if these pastures receive regular top dressings of phosphate and potash fertilizer, according to County Agent _____.

Results of research at the University of Minnesota show these plant nutrients will lengthen the life of alfalfa and other legumes. This means it is not necessary to reseed the legumes so often.

Although legumes and grasses can be soil-builders by supplying more "available" nitrogen and from building organic matter, they can also be "soil-robbers" if pasture and hay crops are taken from these fields year after year without replacing the phosphate and potash which they take out. According to a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, Charles A. Simkins, a three-ton crop of alfalfa will use 35 pounds of available phosphate and 135 pounds of potash. Many legume pastures are lost each year because of lack of available potash to carry them through the winter and spring months, Simkins says. Many pastures which actually do not lose their stands of legumes are weakened so much that grass will take over in the pasture.

For legumes to hold their own and save the expense of reworking and reseeding, it will pay to top-dress pastures regularly with phosphate and potash according to the needs as shown by a soil test.

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To all counties
For use week of
September 19 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story
(A Coverage Story of Swine Feeders' Day,
September 23)

VALUE OF SUGAR
QUESTIONABLE IN
BABYPIG RATIONS

The "no candy before meals" rule enforced by millions of "Moms" on the grounds that "it ruins youngsters' appetites" may have some value in the hog-raising world, too.

County Agent _____ reports a 400-piglet experiment to be described tomorrow (Friday, September 23) at Swine Feeders' Day on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus. University researchers found that adding 10 per cent sugar increased three-week weaned baby pigs' average daily gains about seven per cent--but decreased their feed-using efficiency five per cent.

Thus, sugar in early-weaning baby pig formulas is of questionable value.

Molasses, at either a 2.5 or a five per cent level, didn't affect the piglets' growth rates but did reduce their feed efficiency as much as 14 per cent.

Two fruit flavors didn't affect their eating, rate of gain or feed efficiency. These flavor experiments are an attempt to see if flavors can be found which coax the piglets to eat more of their ration.

Here are some of the other findings:

+ Adding 20 per cent rolled oats to replace that amount of corn in the ration didn't affect eating, rate of gain or feed efficiency.

+ Adding three per cent dehydrated alfalfa meal reduced eating and rate of gain--especially during the first two weeks of the feeding period, which began when the piglets were three weeks old and ended when they were eight weeks. Researchers believe that the dustiness of the alfalfa meal may be responsible for its inefficiency.

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To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
September 19 or after
Second in Series on Use of Pictures

ALL PICTURES
SHOULD HARMONIZE

A good picture properly hung will add much in beauty, interest and individuality to a room, says Home Agent _____.

All pictures in a room should dominate and occupy the place of honor, with perhaps two smaller ones in an ordinary-sized room. Some free or open space is needed to give a restful feeling and full enjoyment of the pictures used.

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that rather than hang too many pictures in a room just because you happen to have them, hang only a few at a time and change them after a few months or with the seasons.

Several small pictures may be successfully grouped together to take the place of one important picture. Their frames, mats and subject matter should be similar. It is well to keep the outside edge of the group on a line, and to keep the shapes uniform. The space between each picture should be narrower than the width of each picture.

A picture should be placed so that it appears to be part of a unit with a piece of furniture. For example, a picture might be placed above a table or desk. This makes the picture a more important part of the room. However, placing too many or too important objects near the picture will detract attention from the picture and leave a feeling of confusion instead of the desired unification. When using a picture as part of a unit, the space between the picture and the piece of furniture should be narrower than the height of the picture.

We used to be ruled by the idea that all pictures must be hung at eye level, Mrs. Zabel says. Common practice has amended the rule to allow you to place the pictures where greatest enjoyment will be had by all.

In order to make pictures hang flat against the wall, place the screw eyes within the upper one-fourth of the frame. Before driving the nail, which should be a fine finishing one, place a piece of transparent gummed paper directly over the spot to protect the plaster and wallpaper from damage.

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Immediate Release

MANY GOOD BUYS ON SEPTEMBER MARKETS

September's horn of plenty will be full to overflowing with good things to eat.

Meat supplies are increasing this month as farmers begin to market their large supply of hogs and the near-record number of fed cattle, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. Chicken raisers also have a record number of broilers and fryers to market. Consequently, beef, especially of "Good" grade, a variety of pork cuts and broiling and frying chickens will all have a prominent place at meat counters.

Among fishery products, canned tuna is the only one on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for September.

There will be large supplies of potatoes and rice to keep company with meat and fish. Homegrown vegetables of many kinds will also be at the peak of their season.

Minnesota apples, fresh Italian prunes, Thompson seedless, Tokay and blue Concord grapes will all be abundant during the month. Lemons, limes and canned grapefruit are also included on the Department of Agriculture's plentiful list.

Milk and dairy products will continue to be in good supply, although milk production will be lower than the peak reached last May and June.

An abundance of lard and vegetable fats and oils will meet all needs for baking, cooking, salads and table use.

B-630-jbn

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 12, 1955

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
4 P.M., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13
* * * * *

FEATHER MEAL FOUND SATISFACTORY IN CHICK FEEDING

Fifty thousand tons of feathers a year are one of the many by-products of the process by which chickens and turkeys become neatly-packaged food products in a supermarket.

One way of using the 50,000 tons of feathers--as baby chick ration protein supplement--was described at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus today (Tuesday, September 13) by a University of Maryland poultry scientist, G. F. Combs.

Speaking at the University's annual Animal Nutrition Short Course, Combs said the feather meal, processed by plants in broiler-growing areas, contains about 85 per cent crude protein.

But, the feather meal's protein quality isn't quite high enough in such essential substances as lysine, tryptophane and methionine--all required by growing chicks.

In tests of two different commercial samples of feather meal, Combs and his associates found that it worked best when supplemented with another protein source. Chicks fed feather meal with another protein supplement often did better than chicks that got all their protein from a common source, soybean oil meal and corn. Combs said this suggests that there may be some "unknown nutritional factor" in feather meal that boosts feed efficiency.

Successful rations consisted of about five per cent feather meal. American Meat Institute studies show that feather meal protein can be fed chicks in combination with either blood meal and soybean oil meal, or meat and scraps or blood meal and soybean oil meal as the other protein source.

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September 12, 1955

Immediate Release

STRIKING CONTRAST SHOWN IN CHICK RATION EFFICIENCY

A striking contrast between modern and old-time feeding methods went on display today at the University of Minnesota.

Baby chicks fed a modern 1955 ration complete in all the essential nutrients weighed 296 grams--about three-quarters of a pound--at the end of a 24-day experiment completed today.

Less fortunate baby chicks fed a 1905-style ration from an accepted poultry manual of that day weighed less than half as much--119 grams--in the 24 days and required nearly twice as much feed to gain a gram.

Results of the experiment were portrayed today as the chicks went on display at the University's annual Animal Nutrition Short Course, with 120 feed manufacturers attending.

Today (Tuesday, September 13) is the second and last day of the course.

Chicks on the 1905 ration took 2.5 grams of feed to gain a gram in weight--the 1955-fed chicks required only 1.5 grams of feed to gain a gram. The experiment, carried on by Elton L. Johnson, head of the University's poultry department and chairman of the Animal Nutrition Short Course, was designed to show the superiority of today's scientifically-developed rations.

There was also a group of chicks fed 1930-style. They did a bit better than the 1905-fed chicks, weighing 183 grams at 24 days and using 2.2 grams of feed to gain a gram.

The 1905 group got a Vitamin D supplement, whose value in raising chicks indoors was unknown at that time.

The 1905-fed chicks got chick-cracked corn, finely cracked wheat, a seed mixture--clover, timothy and wild seeds--and grit, charcoal, dry bran, corn meal and ground hard-boiled eggs.

The 1955 ration had ground yellow corn, soybean oil meal, tallow, meat and bone scraps, fish meal, alfalfa meal, dried whey, distillers' dried solubles, iodized salt, ground limestone, bonemeal--plus manganese, methionine, vitamins A, D and B-12, riboflavin, niacin, pantothenic acid, choline chloride and antibiotics. B-632-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 12, 1955

Immediate Release

4-H STATEWIDE TRACTOR CLINIC SEPT. 20-23

Nearly 100 older 4-H club members and young adult leaders will attend the statewide 4-H tractor maintenance clinic in Morris September 20-23 at the West Central School of Agriculture and Experiment Station.

The clinic will include four days of lectures, demonstrations and actual work in the shop on tractors, according to Osgood Magnuson, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. For each hour of lecture, 4-H'ers will spend an equivalent amount of time working on tractors. New this year is a plow adjustment laboratory conducted in the field.

The clinic is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Standard Oil company of Indiana.

Among those who will conduct shop demonstrations and give lectures are Magnuson; Donald Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota; William Koch, D. C. Mattison and L. A. Nessius, Standard Oil company automotive engineers; and service men from eight major agricultural implement companies.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, will discuss and demonstrate safe use of the tractor at the closing session Friday.

Club members and 4-H leaders who will attend the clinic were selected on the basis of the work they have done in the tractor maintenance project, as well as their ability to bring back the information to their local clubs and set up a county-wide tractor maintenance program for the coming year.

B-633-jbn

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

U. FIELD DAY TO SHOW BEEF CATTLE RESEARCH

How nearly 100 Hereford steers and heifers grazing the rolling slopes of the University of Minnesota's Beef Cattle-Grassland Farm are doing on feeding and mangement experiments will be described at a field day, Tuesday, September 20, at Rosemount.

According to Paul M. Burson, University soils professor and chairman of the event, the field day begins at 1 p.m. at the Beef-Grassland Farm on the 2500-acre Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, 20 miles south of Minneapolis.

It gets underway with a discussion of feeding combinations of alfalfa and corn silage for wintering calves, by A. L. Harvey, professor in charge of the beef cattle. Burson will tell how the fertilized pastures have increased gains and what methods were used in renovating and fertilizing the pastures.

Agronomist A. R. Schmid will describe the high-yielding pasture mixtures used in the tests, and tell how they are best used.

One of the most interesting experiments is with fly control. Astounding weight gain increases by the cattle with treadle sprayers in their pasture have been noticed, in comparison to cattle in nearby pastures without the units.

Other program portions include a talk on treating cattle for bloat by R. E. Merrill, of the University's School of Veterinary Medicine, and results of tests in which stilbestrol is fed steers on pasture and in dry lot.

B-634-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

CONTESTANTS PREPARE FOR PLOWVILLE '55

ROTHSAY, MINN. --- A total of 31 level land and 19 contour plowmen, representing 45 Minnesota counties, will compete for state honors at Plowville '55, on the 1,200-acre Trosvik Brothers' Farms near here, Friday and Saturday, September 16-17.

They are part of the six contests and 21 soil conservation demonstrations planned for the event, according to Nick Weyrens, West Otter Tail county agent at Fergus Falls and Plowville '55 secretary.

Nearly 300 4-H and FFA members will compete in teams for top honors in land judging and contour line staking. According to Roger Harris, extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota, 80 three-man teams--45 FFA and 35 4-H--are entered in land judging competition and 30 two-man teams--15 FFA and 15 4-H--in contour line staking.

In the land judging contest, teams will score three fields. They'll evaluate each and set up a water and soil conservation program for it. Their program will be checked against a specialist's professional prescription for the land.

The contour line staking teams consist of two members--each acts as an instrument operator for half the course. Judges score them on the accuracy of their contour line, stake placement and time required.

To be sure of seeing all the contests in action, visitors should get to Plowville by 10 a.m., Friday, and by 8:30 a.m., Saturday, Harris said.

B -635-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

U SHORT COURSE IN FLOWER ARRANGING, JUDGING

A two-day short course in flower arranging and judging will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus September 29-30, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The Minnesota State Horticultural society and the University department of horticulture are sponsoring the two-day school. E. M. Hunt, secretary of the Horticultural society, is in charge of arrangements.

First day of the short course will be given over to flower arranging, the second day to training in flower judging.

The lecture-demonstrations on flower arranging on Thursday, September 29, will be open to anyone interested. Guest lecturer will be Mrs. Myra Brooks, nationally known lecturer, demonstrator, judge and author, of Westfield, New Jersey. She will demonstrate the principles and techniques of designing attractive flower arrangements. The session will begin at 10 a.m. in Coffey hall auditorium.

A special training workshop for flower judges and those who wish to become flower show judges will be held on Friday, September 30, beginning at 9 a.m. in the ground floor reading room of the agricultural library. The workshop on flower judging will be limited to 50. Mrs. Brooks will act as instructor.

Fees for the course will be \$2 for the flower arrangements lecture-demonstrations on September 29 and \$3 for the flower judging workshop September 30. Advance registration and fee should be sent to Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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Immediate Release

RABBIT BREEDERS' SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

The University of Minnesota will hold its annual Rabbit Breeders' Short Course on the St. Paul campus, Saturday, September 24.

Announcement came today from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. Course chairman is William H. Marshall, professor of entomology and economic zoology.

The program begins at 8:30 with a welcome from Clyde Merillat, president of the Minnesota State Rabbit Breeders' association. Vincent Hunter, director of the American Rabbit Breeders' magazine and editor of "Small Stock," will speak on the "national picture" for rabbit raising.

W. E. Rempel, assistant professor of animal husbandry, will tell of rabbit breeding studies now under way at the University and T. E. Thomson of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture will discuss the state's sanitation regulations.

In the afternoon, Prof. Milo H. Swanson will speak on packaging rabbit meat for freezing and retailing; Prof. L. K. Cutkomp will tell how to effectively use insecticides in rabbit raising, and Prof. P. A. Anderson will demonstrate judging rabbit carcasses for quality.

Complete information on the course is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. Course fee is \$5.

B-637-hrj

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Immediate Release

CONSERVATION CLUB OF YEAR FROM STEARNS COUNTY

The Collegeville Eager Beavers 4-H club in Stearns county has been named 4-H Conservation Club of the Year.

The club was selected as the 4-H group which has made the most outstanding contribution in conservation and forestry during the past year, according to Harold K. Anderson, district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

This marks the sixth year a 4-H club has been cited for its conservation activities. Last year the Elk River Blue Ribbons of Sherburne county received the recognition.

As an award, the Collegeville Eager Beavers 4-H club will receive all-expense trips for two of its adult leaders to the State 4-H Conservation camp in Itasca State Park September 15-17.

During the past two years members of the Collegeville Eager Beavers club have planted 4,520 trees, raised 850 pheasants, stocked nearby lakes with 340,000 fish and built nearly 100 bird houses. They received the pheasants and fish from the Division of Game and Fish of the Minnesota State Department of Conservation. All 22 members of the club are enrolled in the conservation activity.

Stearns county's two delegates to the State Conservation camp are members of the Collegeville Eager Beavers 4-H club. They are a brother and sister, Delvin, 19, and Shirley Ann Dullinger, 14, St. Joseph. Delvin's and Shirley Ann's conservation activities have included raising more than 200 pheasants, maintaining feeders for winter birds and planting about 700 trees.

B-638-jbn

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File

SPECIAL

+ to Twin Cities
Outlets

U. EXTENSION ADMINISTRATOR TO BE CONSULTANT TO NORWAY

Hans P. Hanson, an assistant professor and specialist in agricultural extension service field studies at the University of Minnesota, left Monday for Oslo, Norway, where he will be a consultant to the Norwegian Government for two months. Mrs. Hanson will accompany him.

The Hansons, both of Norwegian descent, are widely acquainted in Twin Cities Scandinavian circles and have been hosts to visitors from Norway at their St. Paul home at 1411 Grantham.

The Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture requested Hanson's services as a consultant to the Norwegian Agricultural Extension Service. He will advise them on administrative matters in improving their system of extension education for Norway's farmers and homemakers.

Hanson has been with the University's Agricultural Extension Service since 1939, when he joined the staff as a land-use specialist. He was then a member of the South Dakota State College staff at Brookings and earlier had been with the Federal Land Bank in St. Paul.

A native of Decorah and a graduate of Iowa State College, Ames, he holds a Master's degree in agricultural economics from the University of Minnesota and had 10 years' experience as a county agent in O'Brien, Jackson and Story counties in Iowa.

File

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SPECIAL

to Twin City
OUTLETS

QUEEN OF THE FURROW TO BE CHOSEN AT PLOWVILLE '55

Nearly 30 neat, smiling jean-clad farm girls will climb on their tractors next Friday, September 16, to compete for the title, "Queen of the Furrow." The scene: Plowville '55, Minnesota's big two-day state championship plowing matches and conservation field days on the Trosvik Brothers' Farms near Rothsay, up in the Red River Valley.

Ranging in age from 15 to 21, the girls come from Minnesota farms and will be judged Friday afternoon on their ability to handle a farm tractor in hitching, hauling, safe turning and other routine operations.

Friday evening, the judges will take another look at the girls at the big official Plowville '55 banquet at Pelican Rapids. At the banquet, the judges will be evaluating each girl's personality and grooming and finding out more about her home-making duties and community activities.

Later that afternoon, the girls sit down to answer a soil conservation quiz and Saturday afternoon, one of them will be crowned Minnesota's "Queen of the Furrow" by Miss Joyce Zinschlag, 17, a high school senior of Newport, just east of St. Paul.

Joyce was 1954 "Queen of the Furrow," winning out in a field of 30 girls at Plowville '54 at Ivanhoe. The 1955 Queen will receive a wrist watch, the gift of Deere and Webber.

The Queen of the Furrow contest is conducted by the Minnesota Daughters of the Soil. Mrs. Ruth Kava, Barnesville, is chairman of the contest committee.

Local Soil Conservation Districts and county extension committees conduct local contests to select their contestants.

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HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

Special Issue on Storage

This special issue includes information on how to plan adequate and convenient storage space in the home. It was prepared with the help of Lucile Holaday, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

In this issue:

System in the Front Closet

Storage for Leisure-Time Activities

Orange Crates Useful

Bathroom Storage

Clothes a Problem in Bedrooms

Keeping Drawers Neat

For Extra Blankets

Rules for Kitchen Storage

Kitchen Storage Individual Matter

System in the Front Closet

The front closet, where coats, hats and boots are kept, is often a chore to keep neat and orderly. Since we store such a great variety of things there, it's important to have a good system of organization.

A closet needs to be only 24 inches deep to accommodate the average garment. If your closet is deeper, you might add some narrow shelves at the back to hold articles not used often. Along the sides of the closet you might add a row of hooks to hold bags, some metal holders for hats, or a shoe bag on the door for gloves, mittens and scarves. Another suggestion is to have rods of two levels to take care of men's sport coats and children's clothes.

To eliminate the mess from rubbers and boots, place a rack about three inches high on the floor with a tray underneath to catch melted snow, ice and mud.

Frequently, the front closet is used to store such things as table leaves, card tables and folding chairs. If your closet has ample room, provide special racks to hold them securely. But if your space is crowded, the utility or recreation room might be a more convenient place to store these items.

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

Storage for Leisure-Time Activities

When planning living room storage, you must consider the activities and interests of the family as well as comfort and convenience. Adequate storage space will add to the comfort of your living room, because it makes for a restful, uncluttered appearance and easier cleaning.

Magazines and books should be located near the reading area in bookcases or shelves. If you have many magazines, you'll find a rack more convenient. Shallow shelves built for books can also accommodate games, cards and many of the smaller items used in family recreation. Card tables and folding chairs, projector, screen and slides, or a record collection all require larger storage space.

Small children, too, need storage space for their toys in the living room, as well as in the bedroom or playroom. This will help give them a sense of "belonging" which is so necessary for happy children.

The spaces beneath windows and on the sides of radiators are natural spots for storage units in the living room. Built-in storage units are ideal. A good example would be the room dividers that are sometimes used between living and dining areas. They usually go about two-thirds of the way up to the ceiling, and consist of shelves on one or both sides with some interest feature on top.

Many movable or temporary storage units are available for those of you who are renting. Arrangements of shelves of bricks and boards can be very attractive and inexpensive. Orange crates can also serve as temporary storage units, particularly if painted or covered with fabric.

* * * * *

Orange Crates Useful

Those bulky or seasonal items that usually wind up in the basement or utility room can be part of an orderly storage system. Orange crates can be very useful here. They can be stacked and nailed to a frame and used for papers, magazines, games, Christmas decorations, skates and sports equipment and many other things.

A pegboard can be a wonderful help, too. It can be nailed to the wall, and when fitted with brackets and hooks, can hold many items very neatly. It is strong enough to support bulky sports equipment and garden tools.

The pegboard would again come in handy above Dad's workbench in the garage for holding his tools.

Bathroom Storage

A linen closet need only be as deep as a folded sheet or blanket. If yours is rather deep, store blankets in the back, leaving the front space for towels, sheets and pillow cases which get more frequent use.

Frequently bathroom supplies can be kept in the linen closet if bathroom storage is limited. But soap, bathroom paper and other supplies should be stored right in the bathroom if possible.

According to Marian Everson, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota, most bathrooms have storage space that is overlooked. The space beneath the sink and the wall space over the toilet tank are both good positions for storage units for extra towels and soap.

* * * * *

Clothes a Problem in Bedrooms

A space for clothes is the biggest storage problem in the bedroom. Rods of different heights to allow room for shelves over the lower ones are space savers for any closet. The shelves can be used to store shirts, sweaters, bags or gloves.

Door space can be put to use, too. Why not have two shoe bags instead of one on the back of your closet door? Stockings, accessories and cosmetics as well as shoes can be conveniently kept in shoe bags. These are the things that frequently jumble up your dresser drawers.

* * * * *

Keeping Drawers Neat

One way to keep dresser drawers neat is to put small items in shallow drawers in separate compartments. Cardboard or plywood divisions can be made inexpensively, and plastic trays or even egg crates are fine for jewelry and other small accessories.

* * * * *

For Extra Blankets

Extra blankets and bed linen can be stored under the bed, providing the bed is high enough for a box or drawer underneath. It's a good idea to put gliders on the box or drawer so that it can be easily moved for cleaning. And make certain that the container is airtight, for dust collects quickly under the bed and makes ideal moth conditions.

Rules for Kitchen Storage

Plan your kitchen storage so that all items are where they will be used first, are clearly visible and within easy reach.

An illustration of the first principles--store things where they are used first--would be to store serving bowls near the range. Clear visibility means to plan your storage so you won't have to move each item to find the one behind it. This can be accomplished with several narrow step shelves in place of the older deep ones. The last principle of easy reach calls for cupboards that are neither too high nor too awkward to be conveniently reached.

* * * * *

Kitchen Storage an Individual Matter

Kitchen storage should be organized according to the needs of the individual family. One family may eat most of their meals in the kitchen, while another will use it only for food preparation and cleaning up.

However, every kitchen has at least three working areas. These are the mixing center where baked goods and hot dishes are prepared, the cleaning center where vegetables and fruits are prepared and dishes are washed and the cooking center where the actual cooking is done. Since the average woman's side-to-side reach is about 48 inches, each working area should be approximately that width.

The mixing area should have storage space for such items as flour, sugar, spices, mixing bowls, measuring cups and electric mixer. If counter space can be provided here, food can be prepared conveniently near the materials and equipment.

The cleaning center is the area around the kitchen sink. Dishwashing equipment and towels, as well as paring knives, vegetable brush, strainers, slicers and other similar equipment belong here. And don't forget to provide a place nearby for the garbage can. A dish cupboard for your everyday dishes is another time-saving measure.

The cooking area is centered around the range. Such things as saucepans, coffee pot, serving dishes and pot holders should be kept in this area.

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SPECIAL

to Twin City
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SOYBEAN FIELD DAY AT SLAYTON SEPT. 23

A soybean and corn field day will be held Friday afternoon, September 23, at the Herman Abrahamson Farm near Slayton.

The field day begins at 1 p.m. and is being sponsored by the Southwest Crop Improvement association. The group will hold a meeting at 10 a.m. that day. To be shown at the field day, which is open to the public, will be trial soybean fields, corn population research fields and other research of interest to farmers.

University of Minnesota agronomists and others will participate.

-hrj-

File

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SPECIAL TO
TWIN CITIES AREA

TWO MINNESOTA COUNTY AGENTS HONORED

Two Minnesota county extension agents will be honored at a banquet of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents in East Lansing, Michigan, tonight (Thursday, Sept. 15).

They are: Dale E. Smith, Carver County Agent at Waconia since 1947, and Harold J. Anse, North St. Louis County Agent at Virginia. They will receive distinguished service awards at the banquet, which is part of the week-long annual meeting of the national group at Michigan State University.

Smith began his extension service career in Beltrami county in January, 1939, as an assistant county agent, after graduating from the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture. He later served as agent in Isanti and Kanabec counties.

Anse holds one of the longtime records for service in Minnesota. He began as a 4-H club agent in Virginia in 1923 and was named county agent there in 1952. He is a 1918 graduate of the University's Institute of Agriculture. After serving in the army during World War I, he began his teaching career as agricultural instructor at Aurora high school.

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SPECIAL TO WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS IN
SOUTHWESTERN MINNESOTA COUNTIES

CATTLE FEEDERS'
CLINIC AT TRACY,
FRIDAY, SEPT. 30

With feeder cattle prices high in relation to fat cattle, can I afford to feed cattle? What kind of feeders should I buy? When? How should I feed them? How long should I feed them? How about stilbestrol?

These and other questions facing cattle feeders will be discussed and demonstrated with live cattle at a cattle feeders' clinic in the Central Livestock Association Yards in Tracy on Friday evening, September 30.

The meeting begins at 8 p.m. in the sales pavilion and all cattle feeders are invited.

University of Minnesota specialists on the program include R. E. Jacobs, the new extension livestock specialist, who will discuss University tests on stilbestrol in cattle feeding, and Dr. A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry and a well-known beef cattle specialist, who will speak on results of University research in raising beef cattle on grass pastures and overwintering calves at the least cost.

Ralph McCarthy, head of Central's cattle department, will speak on the present fat cattle market situation. L. S. Doran, chief of stocker and feeder operations for Central's Livestock Order Buying Company, will give a demonstration of feeder cattle grades and discuss the uses of each type under different feeding programs and farm conditions. Doran also will speak on the present availability of stockers and feeders.

Lunch will be served after the meeting by the Tracy Civic and Commerce Association.

The clinic is sponsored by Central Livestock Association and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Bob Schafer, Lyon County Agent at Marshall, is chairman.

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ATT: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

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

Vegetables

1. Sow a cover crop of rye this month where crops have already been harvested.
This will aid in controlling erosion during the winter months and will provide good organic matter to the soil when it is plowed or spaded next spring.
2. Don't harvest your carrots and beets too early. Leave them in the ground until mid-October so your storage room will cool off before you place them in storage.
3. Squash and pumpkin should be mature before harvested. If the skin resists the thumbnail at the stem end of the fruit, it is a sign of maturity. Avoid breaking the stems and place fruits in piles in the garden for a two-week curing period. Cover the piles if frost danger appears.
4. When your onion tops break at the neck of the bulb they can be pulled or topped. Onions should be cured in shallow crates in a garage or shed for a 10-14-day period before placing in cool dry storage.
5. Large green tomatoes can be harvested before frost and allowed to ripen in a warm room. These green fruits will ripen quickly at a temperature of 60° F.
6. Cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower will continue to grow after the first light frost. Be sure to protect them from worms and aphids by dusting or spraying with methoxychlor.

Fruits

1. Late apples should not be harvested too early. Temperatures as low as 26° F. do not injure apples on the tree. When the fruits are left on they develop better color and keep better than those picked too early.

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

2. Pick up all wormy apples as soon as they fall to help control insects next year. These apples may be buried or treated with crankcase oil before the codling moth or apple maggot flies emerge in the spring.
3. Make sure your fruit trees are protected with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh screen to avoid girdling of the trunk by mice or rabbits. Have the screen extend from about one inch below the soil level to the first branch.
4. If raspberries have not yet been pruned, this should be done at once. Prune out the canes that fruited this year and thin the new ones to 3-4 canes per foot of row or 8-10 canes per hill.
5. Remove late-formed runner plants from strawberries. These will not set blossom buds for a crop next spring and they will act like weeds by taking moisture and nutrients from the berry-producing plants.
6. Black and purple raspberries may be propagated now by tip layering. Bend the tips of the canes over and cover with soil. New plants will form at the tips.
7. Currants and gooseberries can be propagated by mound layering. Sear the lower branches and throw soil around the base of the plants. This will cause rooting of the canes so new plants can be obtained or larger plants developed.

Ornamentals

1. Control aphids on chrysanthemums with malathion. Plants should be sprayed before blooms are taken indoors.
2. Chrysanthemums can be transplanted even when they are in bloom. You can place a plant in a large pot and it will flower for several weeks indoors.
3. This is the month to take cuttings of favorite house plants. All plants from which you are taking cuttings should be free from insects and diseases. Select healthy, strong growing tips for cuttings. Besides geraniums, fuchsias, coleus, blood-leaf and house balsam, take in some petunias and browallia. Sterilized sand, vermiculite or water can be used as a medium for starting cuttings. Be sure to keep sand and vermiculite moist at all times. If water is used, place the cuttings so that only about an inch is beneath the water. More oxygen is found near the surface of the water; thus better rooting results.

4. Peonies and bleeding heart can be transplanted this month. Each vigorous root should contain three to five healthy eyes. Select a sunny location for peony; the bleeding heart can be grown in a semi-shady area.

5. Dahlias, cannas and glads should be harvested after the first killing frost. Glads can be harvested 6 to 8 weeks after they have flowered. Dahlias and cannas are generally dry several days after a frost has killed the tops. The tops should be sawed off 3 inches above the roots. Place the roots in an airy place to cure before storing them. Store in boxes or baskets at temperature of between 40° and 50° F.

Cut off glad stalks about an inch above the corm. Place them in trays in an airy place for about one week. Do not place in direct sunlight. Store in trays or paper bags at temperature of 40° F. with an air humidity of 70° F. Dust with 5% DDT dust to control thrips.

6. Begonias which are still flowering can be lifted and placed in pots and they will continue to flower indoors. Do not attempt to grow them all winter. Give them a rest period. Gradually reduce moisture until the stems dry. The roots can be left in the pots and stored in the basement over winter. They should rest from December until March.

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SPECIAL TO COUNTY AGENTS HAVING
OUTLOOK MEETINGS IN THEIR COUNTIES

FEED PRICES TO
DROP SOON, U.
SPECIALIST SAYS

A strong demand for feed cattle is expected with prices as high as a year ago. Profits on hogs and feeder cattle will continue narrow but will be better next year because of lower feed prices. This is despite a continuing strong demand for farm products.

These facts came from (Ermond H. Hartmans, Hal Routh, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota) or (R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota), who spoke before a hog and beef cattle outlook meeting here last week with County Agent _____.

Here are some of his points: Corn supply will be well below loan levels this fall and winter, ranging from \$1 to \$1.15--thus it might be wise to seal corn and other sealable crops.

With 15 per cent greater soybean production--up to 390 million bushels--prices may range from \$1.75 to \$2.20. Bean storage may thus be wise, too. Farmers should consider buying soybean oil meal this fall.

Heavy livestock production is almost certain because of shifting acreage out of export crops and into feed grains, high feed supplies and good western ranges.

The 1955 pig crop will be about 100 million. Slaughter rate is now 10 to 20 per cent over 1954. This and the trend toward early farrowing and other factors point to earlier marketing at lighter weights. Fall prices are expected to reach their **low point** about mid-November, ranging between 13 and 14¢. With an expected five per cent increase in the 1956 spring farrowing, prices next year are expected to be no higher than this year.

(MORE)

The number of cattle on farms will change little from the 95 million head as of January 1, 1955. With 13 per cent more cattle on feed July 1 and longer feeding programs, the fall seasonal price rise will not be as high as a year ago. Prices may range around \$23 to \$24 for choice 900- to 1,100-pound steers.

Efficient livestock management will be essential in maintaining income. The dairy picture is more favorable because of 300 million pounds less milk production, 2,700 million pounds more milk consumed, and about 200,000 fewer cows.

The much lower excess production will go to government at the end of this year. Prices in fluid milk markets may be a little higher next year.

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TIMELY TIPS FOR ISSUE OF OCT. 1

Unused seed corn should never be fed chickens. At least one popular seed protectant, Arasan, when present in the diet of hens even in very small amounts causes soft-shelled or mis-shaped eggs. -- Paul E. Waibel

The cheapest way to heat a milk house is to add enough insulation when it is built. All types of construction materials can be insulated properly. The amount and method of placing insulation depends on type of building material used. --

Dennis Ryan

Do not spray your winter wheat this fall even though there may be some broad-leaved winter annual weeds in it. Wait until spring and put on 2, 4-D after the wheat is fully tillered, but before it is in the boot stage. -- Edwin H. Jensen

The success of many cattle feeding operations is nipped in the bud by an outbreak of shipping fever or hemorrhagic septicemia in shipped-in calves and lambs. At today's prices, for each one per cent death loss the cost of feeders increases 25¢ a hundred pounds. Vaccination isn't the whole answer--good care and feed with two or three weeks will cut losses a good deal. -- Bob Jacobs

With good prospects for egg prices, you will want to get pullets in high gear and keep them there. This calls for good feed, but even good feed should be used economically. Follow the manufacturers' recommendations for best results. Don't skimp. It is just as unwise to use more than the required amounts. -- Core Cooke

It isn't sticking the neck out very far to predict that many farmers will be mourning over rabbit damage in shelterbelts this winter. Good rabbit repellants

(MORE)

put on this fall will give lasting protection during the dormant season. Spray or brush one on as soon as the leaves drop. -- Marvin Smith

Cows can stand a lot of cold weather if kept dry and away from drafts. Don't let cows, especially fresh ones, to stand and shiver in a cold raw fall rain. -- Ralph W. Wayne

Rough one-inch or one-and-a-quarter inch lumber is more economical to use for barnyard fences than planned lumber and it will also take preservative treatment better. -- John R. Heetsel

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 15, 1955

Immediate Release

4-H HEALTH WINNERS TO BE SELECTED AT ITASCA CAMP

Minnesota's outstanding boy and girl in the 4-H health activity this year will be selected at the State 4-H Health Achievement camp at Itasca State Park September 19-22.

The camp will be held at the University of Minnesota's Itasca Forestry and Biological Station.

It will be attended by more than 100 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls who have been selected because of their individual health records as well as the contributions each has made in making his home and community a more healthful place to live. According to Mrs. Cwendolyn Bacheller, assistant state 4-H club leader and camp director, each county will be represented by one or two delegates, depending on the amount of 4-H participation in the health program.

The state health achievement winners will be chosen from among the county delegates. Announcement of the winning boy and girl will be made at the luncheon Thursday noon, September 22.

Cooperating in sponsoring the camp are the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the Minnesota State Department of Health and the Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association. Funds for the camp are provided by the Folger Coffee company, Kansas City, Missouri.

At workshop sessions held throughout the camp delegates will discuss such health problems as "Food for the Family," "Developing a Healthy Personality," "Our Appearance Counts," "Protecting our Health" and "Planning the Health Program in 4-H Clubs."

Leaders of workshop groups include E. J. Niederfrank, extension rural sociologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Eileen Reardon and Myhren Peterson, State Department of Health; Marguerite Breen, Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health association; Verna Mikesh and Evelyn Harne, University Agricultural Extension Service.

Dr. Robert Barr, State Department of Health, will be keynote speaker at the opening assembly program Monday evening (Sept. 19). At the Wednesday evening banquet B. V. Beadle, district 4-H club leader, will talk on "The Business of Growing Up."

Boat rides, cook outs, tours of the park and crafts and recreation sessions are also planned for the camp.

B-639-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 15, 1955

Immediate Release

FALL AND WINTER APPLES GOOD QUALITY

Recent cool weather has been ideal for developing color and excellent quality in fall and winter varieties of apples, according to J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association and horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Though the Minnesota apple crop is from 15 to 20 per cent lower than originally estimated, it is well above the five-year average. Reduction of the crop was largely due to damage to Wealthies and the earlier apples. Fall and winter varieties are not only of high quality, but are developing good size in orchards where the fruit has been properly thinned on the trees through good cultural practices, Winter said.

At the present time harvest of apples is about a week earlier than last year. Picking of McIntosh and Cortland apples is in full swing in southern and central Minnesota and will continue for another 10 days. Color and finish are usually good. The McIntosh is a good eating apple and well adapted to pie, sauce, jelly and freezing. The Cortland is a McIntosh type of apple that has excellent eating quality and is especially good for salads because the fruit does not darken readily.

Harvest of Haralson apples is expected to start about September 26, approximately the same time as last year. Picking of the main crop of other late winter apples will begin about October 1 and end about mid-October. These varieties include Jonathan, Red and Golden Delicious, Prairie Spy and Fireside.

The annual Apple Festival at La Crescent held each year during the apple harvest season is scheduled for September 23-25. This marks the second big event held in the apple-growing area in recent months, the other having been the orchard tour at La Crescent for Minnesota and western Wisconsin fruit growers on August 22.

B-640-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 15, 1955

Immediate Release

VISITORS' DAY AT U FRUIT FARM

Visitors' Day at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding farm, Excelsior, has been scheduled for Saturday, September 17.

The annual event is sponsored by the Minnesota State Horticultural society and the Fruit Breeding farm. It is open to the public.

The University Fruit Breeding farm is located 25 miles west of Minneapolis, 5 miles southwest of Excelsior.

Visitors interested in woody ornamental plants are invited to come to the farm at 10:30 a.m. At that time L. C. Snyder, head of the University horticulture department, will discuss and show the ornamental plants recently acquired as a part of the woody ornamentals research project.

Beginning at 1:30 p.m., tours will be conducted through the orchards and experimental plantings by Fruit Breeding farm staff members.

Under observation at the Fruit Breeding farm are 40,000 first-test seedlings and some 2,000 selections in advanced tests. Primary function of the 230-acre farm is to develop varieties of fruits adapted to the climate of this region. To date, more than 60 varieties have been introduced, including nationally known fruits like the Haralson apple and the Latham raspberry.

Monday, September 19, members of the University Fruit Breeding farm staff will be host to extension agricultural, soil conservation and forestry agents throughout the state.

B-641-jbn

Immediate Release

IFYE HERE FROM SOUTH AMERICA

A young woman from South America is the 16th International Farm Youth Exchangee to come to Minnesota this year to live and work with farm people in the state.

She is Carmen Rodriguez, 24, Malloa, Chile, who arrived in Lyon county this month, where she will be living in the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Banks, Lynd, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moon, Amiret, until October 4. Mr. and Mrs. Moon's daughter, Mary Ann, will leave for Chile early in October as an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate from Minnesota.

Miss Rodriguez will attend the State 4-H Conservation camp September 15-17 and the Junior Livestock show October 3-5. She will spend the period from October 5 to November 17 in Todd county.

B-642-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 15, 1955

Immediate Release

STUDY SHOWS AVERAGE FARM SIZE INCREASING

Minnesota's average farm is increasing in size according to the recent issue of the University of Minnesota's "Farm Business Notes." In northeastern Minnesota counties, according to the 1954 census now being released, there were 42 per cent fewer farmers in 1954 than in 1939. Other facts are:

- Ten per cent less land is being farmed than in 1939, while the average farm size in northeastern Minnesota rose from 103 to 162 acres. The number of farms took its greatest drop from 1939 to 1949--from 30,095 down to 21,638. As of 1954, it stood at 17,284.

- Number of farms of less than 50 acres has decreased almost 75 per cent during the 15 years and there is a steady but less sharp decrease in the number of farms up to 180 acres.

- There was an increase in farms from 160 to 260 acres until 1949 but a decrease during the past five years. There also was a steady increase in the number of farms of 260 acres and larger--but there are not yet many farms of this size in the northeastern area.

According to University of Minnesota agricultural economists, who prepared the Farm Business Notes article, several factors have caused farmers to move toward larger farms. These include:

- Modern mechanization, making it desirable to operate larger farms to reduce machinery costs.

- Modern land clearing machinery, making it feasible to clear large areas of timber and brush.

- Excellent employment opportunities, which allowed many northeastern Minnesota farmers to leave small, unproductive farms for better-paying jobs. Many young people have left this area.

The economists say that this trend toward larger farms probably will continue. Small farms are at an ever-growing disadvantage under present-day production techniques and high production costs.

B-643-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 15, 1955

Immediate Release

SWINE DAY TO SHOW DISEASE CURE

How University of Minnesota hog specialists cured a severe case of parakeratosis in hogs will be described at the annual Swine Feeders' Day, Friday, September 23, on the University's St. Paul campus.

Parakeratosis is a disease of hogs probably caused by a calcium-zinc imbalance in the ration--an imbalance easily remedied. The disease cropped up this year by accident in the University's carefully-kept hog barns and despite the modern rations University pigs enjoy.

Farmers at Swine Feeders' Day, an annual event for 33 years, also will see the University's new Yorkshire herd and several displays of hogs in feeding and management experiments.

To be described at Swine Feeders' Day are results of the past year's experiments in replacing corn with oats in sows' rations, trying to find an economical and efficient low level of feeding corn for sows, three-week versus eight-week weaning with 160 baby pigs involved, and tests of early-weaning formulas to find flavor combinations that induce baby pigs to eat. The formula tests involved about 300 piglets.

Fred Andrews, professor of animal husbandry at Purdue university, West Lafayette, Indiana, will speak on use of hormones in hog feeds and will demonstrate his "lean-meter," an electrical device for measuring hogs' body fat.

B-644-hrj

LEVEL LAND SCOPE CARD

No.	Contestant's Name	Opening Furrow	Furrow straightness	Land ends	Closing Furrow	Time	Furrow Depth and width	Furrow Conformation and surface quality	Trash Mulch	Sub-Total	Grand Total
		15	10	10	15		10	25	15		
1.	Picklett, Keith	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		72 $\frac{1}{4}$
2.	Mehr, Cyril M.	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	-3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		67 3/4
4.	Peterson, Douglas	12	7	10	10	-6	7	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		70
5.	Morton, Clinton	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	9		60 $\frac{1}{2}$
8.	Meyer, David	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	- $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{4}$
9.	Tesch, Eldor	13	9	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-8	9	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$		77 $\frac{1}{2}$
10.	Raaen, Lawrence	12	9	4	11	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		70 $\frac{1}{2}$
12.	Gibbs, Raymond	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8		73
14.	Otte, Dwaine	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	-1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	8		69
15.	Walchoft, Elmer	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	11		78 $\frac{1}{2}$
16.	Comwells, John	13	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	-1	8-3/4	22	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		79-3/4
17.	Lee, Joel	12	9	6	11	- $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		74 $\frac{1}{2}$
18.	Marland, Don	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	10	-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-3/4	21	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		79 $\frac{1}{4}$
19.	Skaurud, Clayton	14	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		82
20.	Sipe, Nyle	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		76
21.	Rebehr, Albert	12	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	-5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		75
22.	Covert, Floyd	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10	14	-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-3/4	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		79-3/4
23.	Banta, James	13	9	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	12		81 $\frac{1}{4}$
24.	Veenhuis, Roger	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6	13	-7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	9		69-3/4
25.	Schultz, Francis	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	12		75
26.	Nippoldt, Reuben	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	10		74-3/4
27.	Johnson, Marvin	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	9		63
28.	Anderson, Raymond	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	-2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	10		79 $\frac{1}{2}$
29.	Sweeter, George	11	8	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		76 $\frac{1}{2}$
30.	Schneeberger, Laster	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	21	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		75 $\frac{1}{2}$
31.	Fischer, Werner	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-3/4	22	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		76 3/4

CONTOUR PLOWING SCORE CARD

No. Contestant's name	Opening furrow	Water ways	Land ends	Contour adherence and closing furrow	Sub-total	Furrow width and depth	Conformation and surface quality	Trash mulch	Sub-Total	Grand total
	15	10	10	15		10	25	15		
3 Hollis Larson	6	3	5.5	7.0	-8	7.5	16	10.5		47.5
5 Art Greenling	3.5	6	6	6.5	-2	6	17.5	11.0		54.5
6 Marvin Heimdahl	10.5	7	7.5	6.5	-7	8	20.5	10.5		63.5
7 Dennis Johnson	9.5	1.5	7.5	7.0	-3	7.5	15.5	11.5		58
9 Don Belzer	9	7.5	7	10.5	-2	8	15.5	13		68.5
1 Dennis Jackson	10.5	4.5	8	10.	-4	7	14.5	10.5		61
6 Don Davis	8.5	8	8.5	12	-11.5	8	20	11.5		65
7 Lowell Lee	8	6	6	9.5	.5	9	11	12		62
0 Victor Asten	7	7	7	9.5	-4	8.5	22.5	12.5		70
1 Bill Cramer	9	7.5	8	10	-20.5	6.5	17	11		48.5
2 Peter Thompson	8	4	8	10.5	1	8.5	19.5	11.5		71
4 John Cramer	8	7	7	10.5	-9	7	17	12		59.5
6 Luther J. Lee	9.5	7	8.5	9.5	0	7.5	16	10		68

LEVEL LAND SCORE CARD

Contestant's name	Opening furrow	Furrow straightness	Land ends	Closing furrow	Time	Furrow Depth and width	Conformation and surface quality	Trash mulch	Grand Total
	15	10	10	15		10	25	15	
Hoeg, Donald	14	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ 12	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70-3/4
Demarais, Leonard	12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	89
Tonsfeldt, Wayne	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-3/4	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9-3/4	19	14	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Novotny, George	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	7-3/4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	81-3/4
Strand, Milton W.	10-3/4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-3/4	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 -3/4	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lerdahl, Carston	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-3/4	7-3/4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	6-3/4	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	77
Searles, Harold	10-3/4	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	7	21	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	76
Lonergan, William	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	8-3/4	7	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	9	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	70-3/4

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 19 1955

SPECIAL TO THE WINONA DAILY NEWS

MINNESOTA NOW HAS 48,000 ACTIVE 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

By Bernard V. Beadle, District 4-H Club Supervisor, University of Minnesota

Noah Webster's dictionary defines a project as a design, a scheme, a plan.

T. A. Erickson, "Dad" of 4-H club work in Minnesota, tells us the seeds of 4-H work were sown around the turn of this century, as a design, a scheme, a plan, to keep boys and girls "down on the farm".

This new movement was begun in country schools by Mr. Erickson and other school superintendents and teachers in Minnesota and other states to give life and meaning to the three R's--reading 'riting and 'rithmetic. It also gave life and meaning to the fourth R, rural living.

Mr. Erickson gave boys purebred seed corn and asked them to grow an acre of it, using good methods, keeping simple records, writing a story, and exhibiting the corn at a fall show. Because 4-H club work was started by schoolmen, they named this definite piece of work a project. How enjoyable and worthwhile reading became as a boy studied the latest bulletins to learn how to grown good corn! It was fun to write his own story of his corn project. He even liked 'rithmetic as he kept his records on his acre of corn. Similar projects were carried out by country school boys and girls in poultry, potatoes, gardening, and other projects. Rural living began to change from a lot of drudgery to a pleasant place where a boy could look forward to a useful life on a farm without apologies to anyone. Dirt became soil.

Erickson joined the University of Minnesota in 1912 as state leader of boys' and girls' club work. Corn was the first official state project with an enrollment of 200 members. May 8, 1914, President Woodrow Wilson signed the Smith-Lever Act which gave federal support to agricultural extension work, of which 4-H club work is a part. The same year Minnesota put in bread-making as the first home economics project. The pig club project was added in 1915, the first livestock enterprise.

From this simple but solid beginning, boys' and girls' club work, later named 4-H club work, with a handful of projects and a few hundred members, has grown to 48,000 members in Minnesota and over 2,000,000 in the U. S. Today Minnesota has 42 projects and three activities covering every phase of farm, home, and rural living. It is probably not too strong a statement to make that every farm home and every farm in Minnesota is better today because of 4-H club work.

It also influences city life either directly or indirectly. About half of all boys and girls raised on farms in Minnesota must leave to find work in small towns or cities. Those with good 4-H training become better citizens and better leaders wherever they are.

Many of the top farmers and homemakers of today got their start in 4-H projects. Fine herds of livestock, bounteous crops, green growing forests, stable productive soils and attractive farmsteads are simply expanded 4-H projects.

4-H club work is carried on through the county extension office by the county agent, 4-H club agent, and home agent. Direction of the program comes from the University of Minnesota, where state leader--Leonard L. Harkness, and a staff of ten, guide the organization at the state level. Local volunteer leaders, who are young adults or farmers and homemakers, lead the local clubs. Very often 4-H club members grow up to be junior leaders and then senior leaders.

One of the important parts of the 4-H club program is the International Farm Youth Exchange project. The IFYE project is a plan for selected farm youth from the United States to live and work with farm families in other countries for four to six months and for farm youths from cooperating countries to come to the United States to live and work on farms for a similar period. It was begun in 1948 and now includes 45 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Pacific and the Middle East. Last year, for example, the four Minnesota boys and girls who went abroad under the IFYE project spoke in nearly 100 countries, giving over 350 talks to a total audience of nearly 50,000 Minnesotans. They also gave a total of 23 radio programs and two television programs.

This year four IFYE delegates from Minnesota are abroad. Richard Sample, Spring Valley, Fillmore County, is in Ecuador and will return in November; Helen Fahning, Cleveland, Le Sueur County, is in Germany and also will return in November; Mary Ann Moon, Airst, Lyon County, will leave for Chile in October; and Beverly Ann Norris, Burtrum, Todd County is returning from Austria in November.

Since Minnesota first joined the IFYE program in 1949, 55 youths from 22 foreign countries have lived and worked on Minnesota farms. This year there were 16 boys and girls from such countries as Burma, Chile, Finland, France, India, Iran, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Scotland, Switzerland, and Syria.

In the host country, IFYE delegates live on farms, share the family work and social life of the community and do their part in contributing to a better understanding of the customs, life and culture of their home countries. IFYE participants also share their experiences with youth groups, rural organizations, civic clubs, and others in their own country, thus furthering a better understanding of their world neighbors. We know that U. S. Delegates have reached the total of 3,000,000 through talks alone—many more through radio and television programs and newspaper and magazine articles.

4-H club work first began in Winona county in 1917. Winona was then one of 27 counties whose county boards had given assurance of cooperation and which were in the process of organizing county extension services.

Two important events, eagerly looked forward to by 4-H'ers as awards for good project work are, the National 4-H Club Congress, a week-long round of entertainment and learning at Chicago, sponsored by several of the nation's largest business firms, and, the National 4-H Club Camp, held in Washington, D. C., each June. In Minnesota, these big events include the State Fair and the 4-H Junior Livestock Show.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 19 1955

To all counties
For use week of
September 26 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

VERY LOW COST
OVERWINTERING
STEER RATIONS

Calves can't get enough silage, even with alfalfa hay added, to meet their growth requirements. This was proved again this year in overwintering feeding tests at the University of Minnesota's Beef Cattle Grassland Farm at Rosemount, according to County Agent _____.

He says feeding specialists found that the silage ration must be "boosted" by corn and cob meal or another concentrate. Then, very economical weight gains--as low as 12¢ a pound of gain--were found possible.

The tests began this way: Last fall, 50 "good to choice" grade Hereford steer calves, weighing about 375 pounds each, were divided into six groups and each group started on a different overwintering feeding combination. Here's what Professor A. L. Harvey of the University found by spring:

Calves receiving corn silage and alfalfa hay made the largest daily gain--1.2 pounds per head per day--at the lowest cost, 12 cents per pound. These calves were given 12 pounds of corn silage and five pounds of alfalfa hay per day. They also got 2.5 pounds of corn and cob meal, beginning December 20, a month after the tests began.

Of the lots fed silage, the one receiving alfalfa silage gained the least--just barely a pound a day, average. Rate of gain went up slightly each time more corn silage was added to the ration to replace alfalfa silage.

For example, with calves receiving $\frac{2}{3}$ alfalfa silage and $\frac{1}{3}$ corn silage, daily rate of gain was 1.13 pounds. With $\frac{1}{2}$ alfalfa silage, $\frac{1}{2}$ corn silage, it was 1.17 pounds and with $\frac{2}{3}$ corn silage, $\frac{1}{3}$ alfalfa silage it was 1.18 pounds.

Costliest group of calves to feed were the alfalfa silage calves--their cost per pound gain was 15.4 cents. Cost per pound gain went down as the amount of corn silage increased in the ration.

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September 19, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

The fine points of fine cabbage are under discussion here by two agricultural specialists. At left is Mille Lacs County Agent Clayton Grabow of Milaca, who was in the big 4-H building at the State Fair when this picture was taken, putting up a county 4-H exhibit. At right is Bernard V. Beadle, district 4-H club supervisor at the University of Minnesota. The cabbage came from a prize-winning 4-H vegetable display nearby. Grabow holds a bachelor's degree in agriculture from the University of Minnesota and a master's degree in dairy production from the University of Wisconsin. He was an instructor at North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, in 1949 and 1950.

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News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 19 1955

To all counties
For use week of
September 26 or after

FERTILIZING BEANS
CAN BE A PROFIT-
ABLE PRACTICE

Fertilizer trials by A. C. Caldwell of the University of Minnesota Soils Department, show use of commercial fertilizer in soybean production can be profitable, according to County Agent _____.

Fertilizer put on in Mower County resulted in yield increases as high as 12 bushels per acre.

Caldwell says use of fertilizer on soybeans will not always result in increase and yield in soybeans on much of the land in Minnesota. But, a soil test will find the soils which are low enough in plant food and from which profitable increases by fertilization can be expected.

Extension Soils Specialist Charles Simkins suggests that since soybeans are sensitive to fertilizer burn, soybean seed should not be put in contact with fertilizer at planting time. Up to 125 pounds per acre can be used in the row at planting time if the planter has fertilizer attachments by which fertilizer materials can be put to the side and below soybeans at planting.

Simkins adds that liming acid soils is a soil improvement practice which will often result in increased soybean yields.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 19 1955

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
September 26 or after

Third in Series on pictures for the
home

SIMPLE FRAMES
ARE WISE CHOICE

How shall I frame the picture I have selected for my living room?

That's a question many _____ county homemakers have asked, reports Home Agent _____.

The frame should enhance and compliment, but not detract attention from the picture. Simplicity is the standard, for it is much easier to "over frame" a picture than to make the frame too plain, according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota.

How a picture is framed depends upon the subject matter and type of picture. Oil paintings are usually framed without mats or glass, while color prints and black and white pictures usually have both. All three have mouldings that are closely related to the picture in finish.

Photographs may be framed with mats or enclosed with glass in silver, gold or natural woods. Reproductions are framed to resemble their originals.

Mats are used to provide a suitable background for a picture and to increase the size of small ones. The decorative scheme in a room may often be improved by the use of tinted, dark toned or "French" mats--those which have decorative lines drawn around the inside edge of the mat.

Mounting, the placement of the picture upon a backing, is often used to help strengthen and preserve an old or fragile picture.

It is important to observe the law of margins in matting and mounting a picture, Mrs. Zabel says. The horizontal rectangle is well mounted when the bottom margin is widest, the sides next and the top narrowest. The square needs top and side margins equal and the bottom margin widest. The vertical rectangle should have the bottom widest, the top next and sides narrowest.

After the picture has been fitted into the frame, most pictures need to be backed with paper to seal against moisture and dirt. Best results are obtained by using hot glue and dampened paper. The hot glue is brushed on the back of the frame and the dampened side of the paper is applied to it.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 19 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H (HOME) AGENTS
For use week of
September 26

COUNTY LIVESTOCK
PROJECT WINNERS
TO STATE SHOW

_____ 4-H'ers, _____ county livestock winners, will compete
(No. - write out)

in the 37th annual Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul, October 3, 4, 5 and 6.

(List names and addresses of county 4-H'ers going to the Livestock Show, and a description of their entries.)

A total of 700 4-H'ers will attend the show which is sponsored cooperatively by the St. Paul and Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the St. Paul and South St. Paul Junior Chamber of Commerce and the South St. Paul Civic and Commerce association.

Entry day is Monday, October 3, with the sheep shearing contest at 2:30 p.m. Livestock judging will begin on Tuesday and continue through Wednesday. Educational bus tours will be conducted for 4-H'ers on the days they do not exhibit. Highlighting the week is the Wednesday evening banquet at the Lowry Hotel when the awards for each contest will be presented.

The sale of livestock on Thursday, October 6, will be the final event of the Junior Livestock Show. The auction is supported by businessmen of South St. Paul, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 19, 1955

Immediate Release

FEWER CALORIES IN TODAY'S DIETS

If you're an average American, you're eating about the same amount of food, measured in pounds, as an average American ate 50 years ago.

But the change has come in the kind of foods you eat, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Studies by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that you're eating more dairy products (except butter), more eggs, meats, fish, poultry, citrus fruits, tomatoes, leafy green and yellow vegetables than your counterpart did 50 years ago. Your diet includes more sugars and syrups. In contrast, you eat only half as many potatoes and sweet potatoes, and half as much flour and corn meal as the average person ate in 1909.

In calories your diet is 8 per cent lower than it was in 1909. A large portion of your calories come from fats and oils in salad and cooking and partly from the so-called invisible fats in whole milk dairy products and in meat, poultry and fish. More of the carbohydrate supply comes from sugars and less from potatoes and grain foods.

Many of the diet changes, according to Mrs. Loomis, are shifts from the lower-priced to the higher-priced foods. Some of the higher prices result from increased processing--as in ready mixes and frozen foods.

B-645-jbn

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 19 1955

To all counties
For use week of
September 26 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Boost Fall Egg Output -- Fall egg production can be spurred by using artificial lights to provide a 13 to 14-hour day. A 40-watt bulb with a 16-inch cone-shaped reflector will be necessary for each 200 square feet of floor space. This suggestion came to us from a University of Minnesota poultry scientist, Milo H. Swanson.

* * * * *

Penta Suggestion -- The latest information on how to grow, cut and treat your own fenceposts is found in a new University of Minnesota Extension Folder, No. 153, available free at our office. It's title is "Longer Lasting Fence-Posts with Penta" and it's by Marvin E. Smith, one of the University's extension foresters. Did you know that penta prolongs the useful life of many usually fast-decaying woods three or four times over that of the untreated wood?

* * * * *

Milking Future -- Could you milk 35 cows an hour? Maybe. How? By synchronizing milking procedure and personal movements. One New Zealand farmer machine-milked 50 cows in 61 minutes--all this while answering questions of a University of Minnesota dairy scientist, W. E. Petersen, who returned recently from a trip to Australia and New Zealand.

* * * * *

Hay Found Good Alone -- Good quality alfalfa hay, fed without concentrates, will produce normal growth in steer calves. That was one of the findings this year at the University of Minnesota's Beef Cattle Grassland Farm at its Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. Another finding: salting the steers in the opposite end of the pasture from the water supply will encourage more uniform grazing of the pasture.

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Immediate Release

SEARS-ROEBUCK FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS ANNOUNCED

Agricultural and home economics scholarships of \$200 each have been awarded by the Sears-Roebuck foundation to 11 young men and three girls, 1955 graduates of Minnesota high schools, for study at the University of Minnesota this fall.

Announcement of the awards comes from A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction and assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Awarded agricultural scholarships were: David A. Anderson, Lakeville; Leslie F. Anderson, Garfield; Paul M. Anderson, Jackson; Robert W. Anderson, North Branch; Philip Harcey, Utica; Ronald B. Hass, Tenstrike; Roger G. Hoefs, Menahga; Donald E. Howard, Newport; Arthur J. Jindra, Montgomery; Dale E. Sauer, New Ulm, and Vermayne N. Sundem, Hills.

Awarded home economics scholarships were: Evelyn M. Burzlaff, West Concord; Evelyn L. Jackman, Aitkin, and Rita Rae Weldy, Fairfax. Miss Burzlaff also was awarded a \$250 scholarship by the Steele-Waseca Electric Cooperative of Owatonna.

Janet D. Klopfleisch, Route 2, Brownton, was awarded a \$100 scholarship by the Brownton Parent-Teachers' association.

B-646-hrj

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Immediate Release

DAIRY INDUSTRY SCHOLARSHIPS ANNOUNCED

Four more 1955 Minnesota high school graduates have been awarded \$300 Minnesota Dairy Industry scholarships to attend the University of Minnesota to major in dairy industry--the study of the processing and development of dairy products. Light such scholarships have been awarded this year.

Announcement comes from A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction and assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, and W. B. Combs, professor of dairy industry.

Awarded scholarships were : Warren R. Ahrens, Heron Lake; Ronald E. Melchert, Morris; Jerry D. Sebring, Granite Falls, and Hugh C. Wagner, Litchfield.

B-647-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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* * * * *
FOR RELEASE
NOON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 20
* * * * *

GRAIN FEEDING FOUND PROFITABLE AFTER PASTURE

ROSEMOUNT, MINNESOTA --- When beef cattle come off summer pasture, it pays to "feed them out" to market weight with grain in drylot.

How much it pays was demonstrated dramatically this past year at the University of Minnesota's Beef Cattle-Grassland farm, part of the 2,500-acre Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station here. The results were disclosed today (Tuesday, September 20) at the annual Beef Cattle Grassland field day.

Steers that came off pasture in September, 1954, placed on dry lot and fed grain up to 120 days gained an average 378 pounds per steer--that is, from 577 to 955 pounds--and sold for an average \$216.31. Each steer cost \$173, figuring his original price and feeding cost to market weight. Profit over feed cost: \$43.31. Even steers fed on drylot until March 1, 1955, gave an average \$42 profit.

In contrast, a group of steers marketed just after coming off pasture in September, 1954, brought only \$17.84 net profit, average, per steer. Their total cost to market time: \$139, selling price: \$156.84.

Part of the increased profit per steer came as a result of an increase in the grade caused by grain feeding. For example, steers marketed just off pasture sold for \$19.15 per hundred pounds. But steers kept on dry lot 120 and 150 days after coming off pasture brought \$22.65 a hundred.

Dry lot feeding raised carcass grade, increased dressing percentage, selling price per hundred pounds and margin per steer over feed costs as long as it was carried on--up to 120 days. Then, profit began to drop slightly, according to A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, who supervised the tests.

Here are the figures for the other groups: steers kept on dry lot 30 days beyond coming off pasture sold for \$20.90 per hundred pounds; steers on dry lot 60 days beyond sold for about the same. The drylot groups got $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound of linseed oil meal per head per day with a full feed of corn and cob meal and alfalfa hay.

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THIS IS A SUMMARY OF PLOWVILLE '55 WINNERS

Immediate Release

PLOWVILLE '55 WINNERS SUMMARIZED

Donald Hoeg, Freeborn county farmer, won the level land plowing competition at Plowville '55 on the Trosvik Brothers Farms near Rothsay, Friday and Saturday, September 16-17, competing with 33 entrants.

Contour plowing winner was Donald Eickhoff, Fountain, Fillmore county, one of 22 contestants.

Top safety winners were Robert Krause of Clay county in contour plowing, and Leonard Demarais, Wright county, in level land.

In order of placing, level land plowing top-placers are: Donald Hoeg, Freeborn; Leonard Demarais, Wright; Wayne Tonsfeldt, Clay; George J. Novotny, Washington; Milton Strand, Hennepin; Carsten Lardahl, Sr., Pope; Harold Searles, Jr., Upper Zumbro; and William Lonergan, Mower county.

In order of placing and with the soil conservation district each represents, here are the top eight in the contour plowing class: Donald Eickhoff, Fillmore; J. Percy Mc Callum, Washington; Bernard Hayden, Le Sueur; Thomas F. Prchal, Le Suer; Robert Krause, Clay; Donald Anway, Upper Zumbro; Jerry Heins, Wright; and Harold Tesch, Waseca.

In 4-H land judging, Chippewa county's team--Harold Talin, Ronald Knutson and Arnold Gelden--rated first among 30 teams, with the Nobles county team second.

In FFA land judging, Bertha had the champion team--Darrel Beau, Merlin Anderson and James Gohnan--and Jackson the reserve champion team among 52 teams.

Alvin Wirth, Bertha, placed first in the adult land judging among 12 individuals, with Ed Peterson, Eveleth, reserve champion.

Becker county had the champion 4-H contour line staking team--Paul and Harold Nasset. Dakota county fielded the reserve champions--Richard Teske and Merlin Turnquist.

Dodge Center had the champion FFA team--Raymond Gibbs and Wayne Bjoraker. Watertown was reserve champion with Leroy Simonson and Bernard Bodien. A total of 26 teams of two competed.

Geraldine Kenyon, 15, Doran, Wilkin county was crowned 1955 Queen of the Furrow. by Joyce Zinschlag, 17, Newport, Washington county, 1954 Queen. Second among 32 contestants was Mary Korthauer, 19, Spring Grove, Houston county. Third was Evelyn Johnson, 17, Blue Earth, Faribault county.

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Immediate Release

4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS

Ten Minnesota 4-H members have won trips to the National Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Iowa, October 1-8.

They include members of the state championship dairy judging team from West Otter Tail county, David Meyer, Allan Schroeder and Donald Kroneman, Fergus Falls and Harold Ukkelberg, Clitherall; George Slinkard, New Prague, individual state championship quality milk demonstrator; Annette and Annita Zimmerman, Waseca, state championship quality milk demonstration team; and three 4-H'ers who were top Guernsey exhibitors at the State Fair, Lillie Melchert, Waconia; Marlene Karstad, Nicollet and Bonnie June Vergin, Buffalo.

N. G. Weyrens, West Otter Tail county agricultural agent, will accompany the dairy judging team to the event. Accompanying the 4-H demonstrators will be Earl Bergerud, district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

B-650-jbn

Immediate Release

MINNESOTANS TO ATTEND RURAL YOUTH MEET

Twenty members of county Rural Youth and YMW (Young Men's and Women's) groups in Minnesota will attend the annual conference of Rural Youth of the United States of America at Jackson's Mill, Weston, West Virginia, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.

Robert Pinches, assistant state YMW leader at the University of Minnesota, is serving this year as chairman of the advisory committee for Rural Youth of the U. S. A.

Theme of the meeting is "Building Better Communities." The conference is open to young adults who are members of church groups, FFA, FHA, 4-H and other farm organizations such as the Grange, Farmers Union and Farm Bureau.

B-651-jbn

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

CATTLE FEEDERS' CLINIC AT TRACY FRIDAY, SEPT. 30

With feeder cattle prices high in relation to fat cattle, can I afford to feed cattle?

These and other questions facing cattle feeders will be discussed at a cattle feeders' clinic in the Central Livestock association yards in Tracy at 8 p.m., Friday evening, Sept. 30, in the sales pavilion. All cattle feeders are invited.

University of Minnesota specialists on the program include R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist, who will discuss University tests on stilbestrol in cattle feeding, and A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry and a well-known beef cattle specialist, who will speak on results of University research in raising beef cattle on grass pastures and overwintering calves at low cost.

Ralph Mc Carthy, head of Central's cattle department, will speak on the fat cattle market situation. L. S. Doran, chief of stocker and feeder operations for Central's Livestock Order Buying company, will give a demonstration of feeder cattle grades, discuss the uses of each type under different feeding programs and farm conditions and speak on the present availability of stockers and feeders.

The Tracy Civic and Commerce association will serve lunch after the meeting.

The clinic is sponsored by Central Livestock association and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Bob Schafer, Lyon county agent, Marshall, is chairman.

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Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY POTATO TRIAL PLOTS OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Red River Valley and southern Minnesota potato growers are invited to "open houses" at five locations next week to see how 16 varieties of potatoes are performing in University of Minnesota field tests.

First of the Red River Valley open houses is at the Eugene Peterson Farm, Baker, on Tuesday, Sept. 27. Others are at the Earl Mallinger Farm, Oslo, Wednesday, Sept. 28; the Grant Bothum Farm, Kennedy, Thursday, Sept. 29, and at the H. G. Magnuson Farm, Roseau, Friday, Sept. 30.

The southern Minnesota potato growers' open house is at the John Ravenhorst Farm, Hollandale, on Wednesday, Oct. 5.

O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota and a well-known potato specialist and A. G. Tolaas, in charge of potato seed certification for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, will welcome visitors to the trial farms and discuss potato varieties with them.

Later, yields and cooking quality of the 16 varieties will be evaluated and this information will be made available at winter growers' meetings.

B-653-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

DON'T PICK WINTER APPLES TOO EARLY

Don't hurry to pick your winter apples.

That suggestion was given today by Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, to home gardeners, in response to numerous queries received in the University horticulture department.

A light frost will not hurt the fruit. Unless the temperature drops as low as 26°F., apples will not be injured.

Winter apples should be left on the trees as long as temperatures permit to give them a chance to ripen properly, Dr. Turnquist said. He explained that when apples mature on the tree they develop better color as well as the waxy coating which prevents them from drying out in storage. If they are immature when picked, they will shrivel after they have been stored for a short time.

Varieties of winter apples include Haralson, Prairie Spy, Northwestern Greening, Golden Delicious, Delicious, Cortland, Jonathan, McIntosh, and Fireside.

Pears, however, should be harvested now and ripened off the tree.

B-654-jbn

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File
SPECIAL TO WINONA DAILY NEWS

FEATURE ARTICLE ON MINNESOTA EXTENSION WORK

Fifty years ago near Terrell, Texas the first organized farm demonstration was worked out by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp. For the first time a farm demonstration was used as an educational tool for improved farming - a new approach to informal adult education.

In 1903, a Texas farmer, Walter C. Porter, agreed to farm with a method based on recommendations of agricultural specialists, and to keep records and let his neighbors watch the progress of the demonstration. Scientists and other agricultural specialists in universities and colleges had long tried to influence farmers to adopt scientifically proved farming and livestock raising practices. They were often met with derision and skepticism. The Terrell venture solved the problem. Porter farmed half his 70 acres by new methods and the other half the usual way. The object was to show what could be done with better varieties and management methods.

Even with boll weevil damage to the cotton, and the hail and wind damage to corn, the 35 acres farmed in the more scientific way yielded \$700 more than the 35 acres farmed the customary way.

The unique feature of the plan was that Porter was entirely responsible for operating his farm. He simply took suggestions the specialists gave him. No government funds were spent although advice was given by government employees of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Many states soon followed this plan. State colleges, including the University of Minnesota, and local county governments worked together to set up county agents to bring science to the farmers. In 1914 the U. S. Congress established cooperative extension work with Federal support to states and counties through the Smith-Lever Act. Employing a county agent early in 1912, Traverse county became the first in Minnesota to utilize a local extension worker. Other counties followed as they were able and as interest developed.

In 1912 4-H work began officially in Minnesota. That year, Theodore A. "Dad" Erickson joined the University staff and took charge of the club work for the state. A year later 4-H club week was established, and in 1918 a junior livestock show was started at South St. Paul. The same year the first 4-H club agent Maynard Coe, was appointed in Blue Earth County. Coe, a native of St. Charles, now is farm director for the National Safety Council in Chicago.

New projects and activities were added in 4-H club work until today nearly 50,000 farm boys and girls take part. Over 250,000 persons have participated in club work since it began in Minnesota. Many of the young boys and girls who come into the State Fair each year to demonstrate are sons and daughters of those who came in 25 years ago - perhaps to demonstrate in the same specialty.

HOW EXTENSION WORKS TODAY IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota farmers and homemakers now depend on their local county extension offices to help them keep abreast of latest discoveries in agricultural science and in home economics. Every county in Minnesota has a county agricultural agent. Many counties also have home and 4-H Club agents. All these locally employed workers are members of the University of Minnesota faculty - professors and instructors working with farmers outside laboratories and beyond classroom walls.

The county extension agent is part of a four-way partnership between the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota, the county government and farm people. His job: to bring farmers and homemakers the latest information on farming and homemaking methods and to conduct 4-H club work in the county. Local committees, cooperating with the director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, hire these agents and map out their programs.

EXTENSION WORK IN 1954 AND 1955

County agents worked hard and long this year to help farmers improve farm living and farm production. County agents throughout the state

spread the gospel of soil conservation and soil fertility, promoted better dairying, encouraged more efficient swine production and beef cattle raising by modern feeding and management methods, and crusaded for farm safety. In every field they took the results of agricultural research to the farmer. The farmers adopted many of the practices recommended and told the county agent about other problems that needed the careful work of agricultural scientists. Likewise homemakers adopted many improved techniques in food preservation and preparation, in clothing care and construction, in selection and care of home furnishings and household equipment and other concerns of the home.

Annual reports of county agents show the vast scope of their work. For example, in 1954, all agents--agricultural, home and 4-H--had 210,000 office callers seeking information. They received 148,000 telephone calls, and made 77,921 farm and home visits. In addition, they prepared 26,000 news releases for daily and weekly newspapers and made 5,700 radio broadcasts.

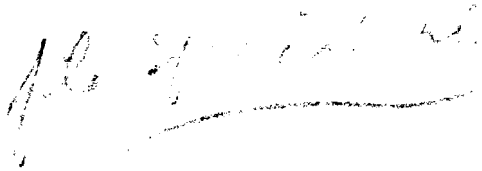
A recent striking example of Extension work took place in 1954. Many north central and northwestern Minnesota counties were stricken by an infestation of armyworms. County agents often working the clock around led the county control effort, coordinated aerial and ground spraying, helped farmers evaluate the seriousness of the armyworms in their fields and thus decide if spraying would be helpful, spoke before quickly-assembled meetings of worried farmers--often winding up such field meetings by flashlight and auto lights as late as 11 p.m.--and answered hundreds of questions by farmers, insecticide dealers, spraying plane contractors and others. County agents provided the link between the farmer and the services and specialized knowledge of the State Entomologist's office, research workers, insecticide dealers and spraying contractors.

In their reports on the value of cropland saved that year, many agents estimated that two or three million dollars worth of crops had been saved by timely spraying--enough to pay for extension work in the county for many years to come. Usually the extension agent's work is less dramatic but just as important to the individual farm family.

Today the county agent and his staff stand ready to help answer many of the difficult cropping, labor, management, and marketing problems farmers face. Almost every agent can point to at least one farmer in his community who has doubled his income from farming in the past three or four years--largely by following the recommended practices developed by specialists at the University of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The specialized research in agriculture and home economics as applied to farming and homemaking is interpreted for local conditions in every county by the county agent and his staff. Their assignment directs them to work with the adults and the youth toward a more prosperous agriculture and satisfying farm life.

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SPECIAL TO MINNESOTAN

SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS HAS CHILD LABORATORY

Young fry have invaded the School of Home Economics on the St. Paul campus.

Take a look into Room 120 in the home economics building and you are likely to see a group of three- or four-year-olds playing house in one end of the room, others building with blocks, still others floating boats in a water table.

What you are seeing is a glimpse of the child laboratory or play school, now in its third year in the School of Home Economics.

The idea of establishing a child laboratory goes back to Wylie B. McNeal, former director of the School of Home Economics. She felt very strongly that home economics students needed as much experience with children as possible for their preparation as teachers and as prospective homemakers. Before Miss McNeal's retirement, a child laboratory was incorporated into the plans for the School of Home Economics.

As a part of their curriculum, all home economics majors take a course in child training taught by a staff member of the Institute of Child Welfare and observe in the Institute's nursery school on the Minneapolis campus. In addition, home economics education majors are required to have 40 hours of participation in a nursery school. Students in the child nutrition class take part in the food planning, preparation and service in the Child Welfare Institute nursery school.

It was to supplement this training that the child laboratory was established to give home economics students additional opportunity to observe children and to work with them.

Beginning in the freshman year, the home economics student has her first contact with the children in the play school by observing them. This observation is a part of her class work in a Personal and Family Living course. Upperclass students in methods classes not only observe, but actually help in the play school. What they learn about the children and their behavior, as well as the kinds of toys and play equipment that have appeal for different ages, will be of direct help to them as homemakers and as teachers of child development units in secondary schools.

(more)

Various home economics classes may approach their observation and participation in the child laboratory from different points of view: related art, from the angle of house planning and home furnishing for the pre-school child; clothing classes from the standpoint of what clothing is appropriate for the nursery-age child; adult education classes are interested in the play school both as a service to adult groups and as material for instruction.

Room 120, once a large storage room, underwent a complete face-lifting before it became the present child laboratory. Valuable assistance in making the plans came from Dr. Elizabeth Fuller, principal of the Institute of Child Welfare's Nursery School.

Now one end of the room very much resembles a kitchen in any home - with a range, a refrigerator, counter space. At the opposite end of the room is an observation booth with a one-way screen. Here about 10 students at a time can observe the children without the children seeing them.

Tiny lockers line a part of one wall. A different colored picture in each identifies the locker where each child hangs his clothes. The children learn to take off their own wraps, hang them up and put them on without help when they leave for the day.

The room is furnished with child-size tables and chairs, a piano which the children gather 'round for nursery songs, a combination sand and water table and a slide. Books and blocks, dolls, toy dishes, equipment for playing house, including a "homemade" stove and a doll's cradle made of a grape basket - all these are a part of the play school.

Dr. Ella Rose, professor of home economics education, emphasizes the point that the children come here for play. It's the children themselves who select the activities they're interested in, whether it's using the slide, playing the xylophone or the drums or painting pictures.

(more)

Group activities include story-time, when Mrs. Mary Helen Haas, home economics education assistant, reads them stories. "They love to listen to children's records, too," Mrs. Haas says, "and they learn to take good care of the records as well as to operate the record player."

As in any home ~~situation~~ where there are several children, the youngsters learn to share and to play together and to take part in home activities. One day, for example, Mrs. Haas may bake cookies - with the children watching and taking ~~turns~~ rolling the cookies just as they might do at home. Another time she may divide a package of cake mix among them, so that each one has a chance to mix his own cake batter and make cup cakes.

water Both Dr. Rose and Mrs. Haas point out that the home economics students who ~~are~~ *observing* the children in the laboratory are observing real-life situations, with the result that the students should have little difficulty in making application to a *time home situation.*

Usually the group of children admitted to the play school is limited to eight children who come for a six- or an eight-week period, for a part of a day, two or three times a week. During one six- or eight-week period the children may be two- or three-year-olds; the next, they may be four- or five-year-olds.

Though there is no restriction on who may attend the play school, many of the children come from St. Anthony Park, from Village Grove East, from Thatcher Hall. Faculty members are numbered among many of the parents; some of the mothers are home economics graduates.

Success of the play school, young as it is, is evident from the waiting list of parents who want to "enroll" their children, even for a few hours a week. Still more significant is the training it is giving to future home economics teachers and homemakers in better understanding of young children.

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 22 1956

Handwritten initials

SPECIAL
TO: Freeborn Co. weekly and
daily newspapers, AP and UP,
and KMMT-TV, Austin

**SENSKE APPOINTED
COUNTY AGENT TO
SUCCEED BOONEN**

Alden H. Senske, Becker County Agent at Detroit Lakes for the past two years, will become Freeborn County Agent at Albert Lea in mid October. Senske succeeds Alden Boonen, who resigned to operate a family farm near the Twin Cities.

Before becoming Becker County Agent, Senske was a vocational agriculture instructor for three years. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in 1950.

The new county agent has a strong background in farming and agricultural education. Senske was raised on a 240-acre diversified farm in Otter Tail County and is a graduate of the Furber High School. He is married and the father of a four-year-old son.

One of his outstanding contributions to the agriculture of Becker County was leadership in the 1954 armyworm control effort. The county was one of 25 "invaded" by millions of armyworms. Senske and other agents worked the clock around for two weeks and helped save millions of dollars worth of crops by coordinating spraying activities and helping farmers with armyworm control measures.

In addition to a strong adult program in all phases of agriculture, Senske led one of the best county 4-H programs in his area of Minnesota, as shown by the large enrollment. Becker county has an enrollment of nearly 900 boys and girls in 4-H work.

As a University student, Senske was president of the Agricultural Education Club, a member of the Agriculture Club Commission and program chairman for Ag. Royal, an annual St. Paul Campus event. He also worked in the University's milk and cream department and in the summer worked part-time as operator of the home farm in partnership with his father and brother. In the summer of 1948, he served as a weed inspector in Otter Tail County.

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Immediate Release

DEMONSTRATION TO SHOW HOW CORN YIELDS ARE DOUBLED

RED WING -- Proof that modern methods can more than double corn yields will be presented in a dramatic demonstration on the Walter and Paul Wenzel farm, 11 miles southwest of Red Wing, Friday afternoon, October 7.

The Wenzel farm has been the site of a special demonstration, "Corn--Yesterday and Today," during the past summer. The field day will show results of this demonstration.

In the demonstration, corn on one plot was raised under the most modern methods. Corn on an adjoining plot was grown by methods used 30 years ago.

Final yield and cost figures will be shown and differences in production methods will be explained at the day.

University of Minnesota staff members including the Goodhue county extension staff and crops and soils specialists from the St. Paul campus will be on hand, according to Arnold Wiebusch, Goodhue county extension soils agent.

The "Corn Yesterday" plot was handled by methods common in the twenties. The land was not fertilized, except for manure; open-pollinated (Minn. No. 13) corn was checked in rows, 12,000 plants per acre; and the corn was cultivated four times.

The "Corn Today" plot was fertilized three times--before planting, at planting, and after the last cultivation; insecticides and herbicides were applied for insect and weed control; a modern hybrid was planted on the contour, 18,000 to 20,000 plants per acre; and cultivation was limited.

This is the first time in Minnesota, and probably in the nation, that such a demonstration has been scientifically conducted. Wiebusch, working with County Agent G. J. Kunau, is in charge of the demonstration. The University of Minnesota staff, represented by Harold Jones, extension soils specialist, and Edwin Jensen, extension agronomist is cooperating in the demonstration.

B-655-hbs

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September 22, 1955

FOR RELEASE:
NOON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23

U. HOG SPECIALISTS PRODUCE PARAKERATOSIS EXPERIMENTALLY

It's possible to produce the mange-like skin disorder of hogs known as parakeratosis by overfeeding calcium in the ration. University of Minnesota specialists found this in recent experiments. They also cleared up the disease they'd caused by adding zinc to the diet.

This was described today (Friday, September 23) at the 33rd annual Swine Feeders' Day on the University's St. Paul campus by Prof. L. E. Hanson, well-known hog feeding researcher.

Last winter, Hanson was running a feeding experiment with a penicillin feed supplement in the ration. Penicillin has been used successfully in growing pigs' rations for several years.

In a test of feeding a higher-than-usual level of penicillin, Hanson doubled the antibiotic supplement, which was "carried" in a high-calcium material. The pigs became dissatisfied the first week on the ration and began working over their straw bedding. The fourth week, several severe cases of parakeratosis developed, ~~some resulting in deaths.~~

Previous success with penicillin ruled out the possibility of its being responsible for the disease. Could it be the high calcium carrier? To find out, Hanson fed a healthy group of pigs the procaine penicillin supplement without the carrier and another group got 1.25 per cent plain ground oyster shell. The oyster shell group soon developed parakeratosis, while the penicillin-fed pigs showed better-than-average weight gains.

Earlier this year, the Alabama Experiment Station had added zinc to the ration of parakeratosis-stricken pigs and cleared up the disease. Hanson and his associates tried it. One hard-hit pig began losing weight on July 15 and was down to 40 pounds on July 29, when zinc was added to the ration. He weighed 56 pounds on August 12, 37 pounds on August 31. His condition has cleared up completely and he is on display at Swine Feeders' Day.

The conclusions: parakeratosis is probably caused by an imbalance between calcium and zinc in the diet. Hanson said feed manufacturers should be conservative in adding mineral supplements to rations, adding only those amounts known to be necessary.

B-656-hrj

University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 22, 1955

Immediate Release

CHISAGO COUNTY GIRL, FARIBAULT COUNTY BOY 4-H HEALTH WINNERS

This year's state winners in 4-H health achievement are Ardelle Videen, 17, Lindstrom, and Vic Blomgren, 15, Winnebago.

Mrs. Gwen Bacheller, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced the winners this (Thursday) noon at the closing luncheon of State 4-H Health camp at the University of Minnesota's Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca State Park. The camp was attended by 101 4-H delegates who have outstanding records in the health activity.

The two health champions will receive all-expense trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in late November. Selection of the winners was based not only on their own physical condition but on improvements they have made toward more healthful living and on their community health activities.

Brown-eyed Ardelle is 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighs 132 pounds. Vic measures 5 feet 11½ inches and weighs 155 pounds. Vic believes that drinking more than a quart of milk a day helped him win the state health championship. He has been Faribault county health champion two years. Ardelle thinks her good diet with plenty of fruits, vegetables and milk has been partly responsible for the fact that she has won the county health championship three years in a row. Regular physical and dental examinations are a part of the health program for both 4-H'ers.

The oldest of seven children, Ardelle is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Videen, who farm 160 acres in Chisago county. A senior in Lindstrom high school, she keeps busy with such outside activities as cheerleading, acting as president of FHA, serving on the staff of the school paper, playing cornet in the school band and singing in the church choir.

Ardelle has been a member of the Excelsior 4-H club for nine years and has carried the health activity every year. In addition, she has carried 41 different projects and is a junior leader. At present she is serving as secretary of the county 4-H federation.

(more)

As health chairman for her local club for three years, she has actively promoted a campaign for home pasteurization of milk, has had charge of building a county 4-H booth on safety and window displays on safety and health for local stores. Other health activities include assisting with eye examinations and the vaccination program at school. As a member of the 4-H safety committee, she has worked hard at correcting safety hazards in 4-H homes.

Ardelle's ambition is to be a medical secretary.

The Faribault county health champion lives on a 300-acre farm with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Blomgren.

A member of the Bass Lake 4-H club for six years, he has held the offices of secretary, vice president and reporter and is at present a junior leader.

In the six years he has carried the health activity, he has served as chairman of the 4-H health window committee, has taken a first-aid Red Cross course, has given health talks and rat control demonstrations at school, at 4-H leaders' council and at farmers' clubs in the county. He has also taken an active part in Christmas seal campaigns and in the club project of making a first aid kit for every member's home.

For the past six years Vic has carried the 4-H beef project and has won his third trip to the Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul. He has also been a member of the county livestock judging team.

A junior in Winnebago high school, Vic keeps busy with his school work and his many extra-curricular activities. He plays saxophone in the high school band, is drum major, sings in the high school choir, is treasurer of the junior class and president of FFA. He also plays basketball and goes out for track.

Vic wants to farm after he has finished school.

Twelve outstanding 4-H health members were interviewed for the title of state health winners. Others competing for the honors were: Pauline Bender, Excelsior; Phyllis Lawson, Kenyon; Carol Muehlstedt, 743 W. County Road C, St. Paul; Alice Orr, St. Cloud; Patricia Kaye Jones, Harmony; Ann Plihal, Hutchinson; Barbara Heldman, St. Paul Park; Duane Olson, Hartland; Cliff Ervin, Stewart; Leo Stangler, Kilkenny.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1955

EVENING CLASS
FOR COMMERCIAL
FLORISTS AT U

Special to 150
weekly papers in
nearby counties
trade papers,

An evening class for commercial flower growers will be given on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus by the horticulture department beginning Wednesday, October 5 at 7 p. m.

Dr. Richard E. Widmer, instructor in horticulture, will conduct the class, which will be held from 7 to 8:45 p. m. each Wednesday evening for nine weeks in Room 102, horticulture building.

The class will deal with the principles involved in growing flowers commercially in the greenhouse. Structure of plants, effect of temperature, light and gases on plant growth, soils and fertilizers, greenhouse watering, propagation of florists' crops and diseases and insects on florists' crops will be covered during the course. Guest lecturers will include staff members of the University departments of entomology, plant pathology and botany, agricultural engineering, soils and horticulture.

The course is open to any interested commercial grower. The registration fee of \$9 may be paid on the evening of October 5 prior to the start of the first class or may be arranged thru general extension division on the Minneapolis campus. Further information about the course may be obtained by writing or calling Horticulture Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 23, 1955

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

TWO INITIATED INTO SWINE FEEDERS' THIRTY-YEAR CLUB

Thirty years of consecutive attendance at a one-day event, Swine Feeders' Day, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, is an impressive record.

Two Minnesotans, active in hog improvement work, were honored today (Friday, Sept. 23) at the 33rd Annual Swine Feeders' Day and were inducted into the Thirty-Year Club.

They are: Lew Reeve, Austin, a buyer for George A. Hornel and company, and Dr. Howard C. H. Kernkamp, 1577 Vincent Ave., St. Paul, well-known veterinary researcher on hog diseases at the University of Minnesota.

E. F. Ferrin, head of the University's animal husbandry department and a Thirty-Year Club member, presented the two new members to a large Swine Feeders' Day audience.

File

Sept. 23, 1955

SPECIAL TO THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

CAPTION FOR PICTURE

Here the Goodhue County staff sits down to a preliminary meeting in planning the year's work. Left to right: 4-H Club Agent Duane Butler, County Agent G. J. Kunau, Home Agent Arleen Barkeim and Soil Conservation Agent Arnold Wiebusch.

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September 23, 1955

file

SPECIAL

to Twin City Outlets

MIDWEST WOOD SEASONING ASSOCIATION TO MEET AT STILLWATER

The fall meeting of the Midwest Wood Seasoning Association will be held on Thursday and Friday, September 29-30 at Stillwater.

A well balanced program of problem clinics, technical papers, and field trips to seasoning plants will highlight the two-day meeting.

A tour of the kilns and operations of the Twin City Hardwood Lumber company of St. Paul will be conducted Thursday morning and a tour of the operations of the ~~Anderson~~ Corporation, Bayport, will take place that afternoon.

Earl C. Swanson, vice-president of the Anderson Corporation, will give a non-technical talk following the evening dinner.

Friday morning, Frank Kaufert, director of the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry and director of the Society of American Foresters' Forestry Research Project, will speak on "Forest Products Research in North America."

Friday afternoon, Willard E. Pratt, of the Technical Division of the California Redwood Association, will speak on the "Objectives and Accomplishments of the Redwood Seasoning Committee." E. F. Rasmussen, of the association's division of Timber Physics, will speak on "Getting the Most Out of Your Kiln."

Problems on wood seasoning will be discussed by a panel composed of Louis Rees, University of Minnesota School of Forestry; E. C. Madsen, Anderson Corporation; Harry R. Carlson, the Weiman Company; E. F. Rasmussen and W. E. Pratt. Panel moderator will be Russ Carlson, Paine Lumber Company, Ltd.

A boat trip and luncheons will feature the social part of the two-day program.

University Farm News
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September 23 1955

SPECIAL TO SOUTHEASTERN

MINNESOTA WEEKLIES

CAPTION FOR MAT

MODERN METHODS DOUBLE CORN YIELDS -- A spectacular demonstration called "Corn--Yesterday and Today" is conclusively showing how modern methods more than double corn yields over those of 30 years ago. Results of this demonstration on the Walter and Paul Wenzel farm, 11 miles southwest of Red Wing, will be given at a special field day on the farm, Friday afternoon, October 7. Here Paul Wenzel (left) and Arnold Wiebusch (right), Goodhue county extension soils agent, show comparative yields between two plots on the Wenzel farm. Corn on one plot was grown under methods used in the twenties and the other under the most modern methods. Wiebusch, working with county agent G. J. Kunau, was in charge of the demonstration. University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service specialists, Harold Jones and Edwin Jensen, cooperated with the project and will be on hand for the field day.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
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September 26 1955

Green

SPECIAL
To Our Special List

VETERAN PLANT PATHOLOGIST TO CENTRAL AMERICA

Raymond C. Rose, 66, since 1921 extension plant pathologist -- specialist in crop plant diseases -- at the University of Minnesota, has retired from the University staff and has accepted a two-year assignment with the International Cooperation Administration as an advisor in El Salvador, Central America.

He left today (Tuesday, Sept. 27) for Washington, D. C., and will fly to El Salvador after conferring with ICA officials.

He will advise plant disease prevention specialists in that country and help in training native inspectors for checking crops for plant disease infestations.

Rose joined the University of Minnesota staff shortly after receiving his Master's degree in plant pathology here. He also earned his Bachelor's degree at the University. In 1916 and 1917 he served as a plant pathologist in Puerto Rico and later at Fargo, N. D., Lansing, Michigan, and Forth Smith, Arkansas.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 26 1955

SPECIAL

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For publication just
before your FAMILY LIFE
CONFERENCE

FAMILY LIFE
MEETINGS
FOR COUNTY

"Guiding Your Child in the Home" is the subject of a family life training conference to be held this year for representatives in extension home groups and other organizations in _____ county on _____ in _____.
(date) (place)

The meeting is one of the series held throughout the state for the sixth consecutive year under the sponsorship of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and county extension home councils.

Mrs. Louise Danielson, extension family life specialist at the University of Minnesota, will speak at the meetings. Importance of wise guidance in the home in the child's early years, the parents' responsibility to the child and guides for parent-child relationships are some of the topics to be discussed.

Persons at the meeting will have an opportunity to raise questions and to participate in small-group discussion of typical family situations involving guidance of young children.

Following the conference, those who attend will report to their groups and organize discussions on the subject, according to Home (County) Agent _____.

(If you have special plans for the noon lunch, add a paragraph about that.)

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 26 1955

TO COUNTY AGENTS

For use week of
October 3 1955 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

AFTER-PASTURE
DRYLOT FEEDING
GIVES MORE BEEF

Feeding beef steers and heifers in drylot for a few weeks after they come off summer pasture can be very profitable, according to University of Minnesota feeding studies.

County Agent _____ reports that University beef cattle specialist A. L. Harvey found that drylot feeding pays off in better carcass grade and selling price up to about 120 days after the animals come off pasture. Here are the facts:

Hereford steers taken off pasture in September, 1954, placed on drylot and fed grain up to 120 days gained an average 378 pounds per steer--that is, from 577 to 955 pounds--and sold for \$216.31. Each steer cost \$173, figuring his original price and feeding cost up to market weight. Profit over feed cost was \$43.31. Even steers fed on drylot until March 1, 1955, gave an average \$42 profit.

But, steers marketed off pasture in September, 1954, brought only \$17.84 net profit. Their total cost to market time was \$139 and they sold for \$156. 84.

Part of the increased profit per steer came from better grading caused by grain feeding. For example, steers marketed just off pasture sold for \$19. 15 per hundred pounds. But steers kept on dry lot 120 and 150 days after coming off pasture brought \$22.65.

Drylot feeding raised carcass grade, increased dressing percentage, price and profit per steer over feed costs as long as it was carried on--up to 120 days. Then, profit began to drop slightly, Harvey says.

Here are the figures for the other groups: steers kept on dry lot 30 days beyond pasture sold for \$20.90 per hundred pounds; steers on drylot 60 days beyond sold for about the same. The drylot groups got $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound of linseed oil meal per head per day with a full feed of corn and cob meal and alfalfa hay.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 26 1955

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 3 or after

MENU PLANNING
REQUIRES SYSTEM,
PLUS IMAGINATION

Menu planning for a church supper or other big community meal requires a systematic approach, plus a good imagination, according to Home Agent _____.

She has some suggestions to pass on to _____ county women from Jeanne Claypoole, manager of the agricultural cafeteria at the University of Minnesota. The very first step in menu planning is to consider the group to be served. The number of people and often their age and religion will help in deciding on the kind of food and size of portions.

The type of meal usually determines the number of people needed to prepare, serve and clean up, Miss Claypoole says. For that reason, it is important to decide early which type to use and to organize committees for each responsibility. Possibilities include cafeteria, table style, buffet or smorgasbord, tea, reception and picnic, depending upon the occasion.

As you go on to actual menu construction, always keep in mind the type of meal and the information about the people to be served. It's a good idea to keep a file of past menus for reference with remarks on how they were accepted. Other aids include the many recipes, bulletins and books that have been published on the subject of quantity cooking. A helpful book is "Food for Fifty" by Fowler and West.

Select the meat first because it is the most expensive item; then plan the rest of the menu around it. Vegetables and salads are chosen next since they contain nutrients vital to every meal. In planning the dessert, remember that it should go well with the rest of the meal. The last things to plan for in the menu are the appetizers, dressings, relishes and preserves, which add the finishing touches to every large meal. As you consider menu suggestions, keep in mind that the final result should be a nutritious, well-balanced meal.

Another requirement for a successful meal is an attractive appearance for both food and table. Give the meal some style or flair by including unusual but appealing foods, using garnishes on a few dishes and decorating the table with beautiful dishes or eye-catching food arrangements.

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University of Minnesota
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September 26 1955

TO COUNTY AGENTS

For use week of
October 3 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

NEW FEEDING MAKES
BABY CHICKS GROW
TWICE AS HEAVY

Baby chicks treated to a modern 1955 ration complete in all the known essential factors weighed nearly three times as much as chicks fed a 1905-style ration in a 24-day growth demonstration at the University of Minnesota recently.

County Agent _____ reports that at the end of 24 days on 1955 rations, chicks weighed 296 grams--three-fourths of a pound--and less lucky chicks on a 1905-style ration weighed only 119 grams. The 1905-style ration was taken from a poultry management book published then.

Another striking fact: The chicks on the 1905-style ration need twice as much feed to gain a gram of weight. Chicks on the 1905 ration took 2.5 grams of feed to gain a gram of weight--while the 1955-fed chicks needed only 1.5 grams to put on a gram of weight.

The experiment, carried on by Elton L. Johnson, head of the University's poultry department, was designed to show how superior are today's scientifically-developed rations.

A group of chicks fed 1930-style did a bit better than the 1905-fed chicks, weighing 183 grams at 24 days and using 2.2 grams of feed to gain a gram.

All groups, including the 1905 ration chicks, got a Vitamin D supplement, whose value in raising chicks indoors was unknown until 30 years ago.

The 1905-fed chicks got chick-cracked corn, finely cracked wheat, a seed mixture--clover, timothy and wild seeds--and grit, charcoal, dry bran, corn meal and ground hard-boiled eggs.

The 1955 ration had ground yellow corn, soybean oil meal, tallow, meat and bone scraps, fish meal, alfalfa meal, dried whey, distillers' dried solubles, iodized salt, ground limestone, bonemeal--plus manganese, methionine, vitamins A, D and B-12, riboflavin, niacin, pantothenic acid, choline chloride and antibiotics. -hrj-

News Bureau
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September 26 1955

TO COUNTY AGENTS
For use week of
October 3 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses...

How to Store Carrots Properly --- Low temperature is the important factor in storing carrots, according to O. C. Turnquist, a University of Minnesota extension horticulturist. He says to keep them at from 32 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit in a 10-gallon crock that's covered loosely with a burlap sack. Removing the tops and a small amount of the crown will reduce the amount of sprouting during storage.

* * * * *

Don't Burn Stalks --- Corn stalks and other crop left-overs are valuable for soil improvement. They will add organic matter and plant nutrients to the soil when you plow them under. If they're burned, however, all of the nitrogen and some of the minerals are destroyed. This tip comes from Ed Jensen, a University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

* * * * *

Grass Silage Not Enough for Calves --- Grass silage fed with a small amount of hay isn't enough to produce the normal desired growth for overwintering steer calves. It takes three or four pounds of corn and cob meal per calf per day to balance the grass silage and hay, and feed calves properly. This was one of the findings at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station in overwintering feeding tests two winters in a row--winter, 1953-54 and winter 1954-55.

* * * * *

Barn-Cleaning --- Many area dairy farmers have finished a good barn-cleaning preparatory to going into winter. It's still possible to do it while your "tenants" are still outdoors at night. That's the suggestion of Ralph Wayne, a University of Minnesota dairy specialist.

News Bureau
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September 26 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
October 3 or after

CHANCE TO JOIN
LOCAL 4-H CLUB

The many opportunities offered to 4-H club members are open to all _____ county boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21, according to Club (Agricultural) Agent _____.

_____ extends a special invitation to boys and girls to join their local 4-H club now, during the annual membership drive, and get started early this fall in the busy program planned for 4-H clubs.

Local boys and girls who join 4-H clubs:

- . Learn more about farming and homemaking
- . Get training in leadership and citizenship
- . Get the stimulation of competition in project work, and
- . Have fun with other young people.

There is no membership fee for 4-H. The only requirement is to carry at least one agricultural or homemaking project. Those offered include livestock production, crop production, mechanics, food preparation and preservation, bread making, clothing, home furnishing and home yard improvement. Extra features of 4-H are the activities such as health, safety, fire prevention and conservation, which add to 4-H'ers enjoyment of rural living.

To join your local 4-H club, contact one of the local 4-H leaders. The county extension office will supply the names of leaders and clubs in the different localities.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1955

Immediate Release

U TO GIVE EVENING CLASS FOR COMMERCIAL FLORISTS

An evening class for commercial florists will be given by the University of Minnesota horticulture department on the St. Paul campus beginning Wednesday, October 5, at 7 p.m.

Dr. Richard E. Widmer, floriculturist, will conduct the class, which will be held from 7 to 8:45 p.m. each Wednesday for nine weeks in Room 102, horticulture building.

The class will deal with the fundamentals of growing flowers commercially in the greenhouse. Structure of plants, effect of temperature, light and gases on plant growth, soils and fertilizers, greenhouse watering, propagation of florists' crops, and diseases and insects on florists' crops will be covered during the course.

Staff members of the University departments of entomology, plant pathology and botany, agricultural engineering, soils and horticulture will be guest lecturers during the nine-week period.

The course is open to any interested commercial flower grower. The registration fee of \$9 may be paid on the evening of October 5 before the first class or may be arranged through the General Extension Division on the Minneapolis campus.

Further information about the course may be obtained by writing or calling Horticulture Department, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-658-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1955

Immediate Release

FLOWER ARRANGING TO BE SHOWN AT U SHORT COURSE

Techniques in arranging cut flowers and dried materials for bouquets will be demonstrated and discussed at a short course in flower arranging on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Thursday, September 29.

The short course is being sponsored by the Minnesota State Horticultural society and the University department of horticulture.

The magic of color and lighting in design by Robert I. Baldus, lighting engineer for Northern States Power company, Minneapolis, will be one of the featured talks at the morning session. Also on the morning program will be discussions on dried materials for arrangements, maintaining quality and condition of cut flowers and new varieties of chrysanthemums for Minnesota. Speakers will be L. C. Snyder, Richard Stadtherr, C. G. Hard and R. A. Phillips of the University department of horticulture.

The morning program will begin at 9:45 in Coffey hall auditorium.

The afternoon session will be given over to a demonstration and lecture on flower arranging and flower show exhibiting by Mrs. Myra Brooks, Westfield, New Jersey, nationally known lecturer, demonstrator, author and flower judge.

The short course on flower arranging is open to anyone interested, according to E. M. Hunt, secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural society, who is in charge of arrangements. Fee for the course is \$2. Registration is scheduled for 9 a.m. Thursday (Sept. 29) in Room 207, Coffey hall.

B-65-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 26, 1955

FOR RELEASE
NOON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27

NEW HYBRID CORN VARIETIES RELEASED

WASECA, MINNESOTA --- It soon will be possible to convert any inbred corn line to a borer-resistant type without changing its other "personality traits."

This year was the first time University of Minnesota plant breeders at the Southern School and Experiment/here have had such an encouraging indication that such changes are possible. This statement came today (Tuesday, September 27) from E. L. Pinnell, associate professor of agronomy at the University and a widely-known corn breeding specialist, at the Waseca station's annual Corn-Soybean field day.

Pinnell also introduced three new University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station corn hybrids. The newcomers are Minhybrid 414, developed for southern Minnesota, and Minhybrids 509 and 511, for south central Minnesota. They have outyielded older recommended varieties by about five bushels per acre and have far fewer broken stalks per acre. Seed of the three new hybrids will be available for 1956 planting.

Pinnell pointed out that stalk breakage caused by the European corn borer and disease organisms is still a tough problem for the corn development scientists-- this was evident from the heavy stalk breakage in southern Minnesota corn fields this year.

He said that the University's joint research team of plant breeders, plant disease and insect control specialists have developed many more new borer-resistant inbreds that have good rot resistance and these promising lines will be used in new hybrids in the near future.

The University's corn-breeding and improvement work for southern Minnesota is centered at the Waseca station.

B-660-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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September 26, 1955

Immediate Release

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW NEXT WEEK

One of the big events in the Minnesota 4-H year opens next Monday morning, October 3, at the Livestock Pavilion in South St. Paul. It's the 4-H Junior Livestock Show.

According to Osgood Magnuson, acting state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, 4-H boys and girls from all 87 of Minnesota's counties have entered beef cattle, sheep and hogs.

He estimates 310 beef animals, 300 sheep and 150 hogs will be entered in the show. On Thursday, October 6, last day of the show, a sale will be held and all animals exhibited will be sold at auction with the proceeds going to their 4-H exhibitors.

Although there may be many sad partings, there'll be some big checks handed out for prize-winning animals. Last year's top beef steer, bought by Hamm's of St. Paul for \$3.80 a pound, brought its owner, Ivan Harder of Mountain Lake, Cottonwood county, \$3, 743.

The 4-H'ers will be guests of the St. Paul Junior Chamber of Commerce at a banquet Wednesday night, October 5.

B-66-hrj

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September 27, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Going over the fine points of some of the 4-H projects the two girls are taking is Hennepin County Home Agent Julia Bartlett, Minneapolis, center. At left is Beth Bonfoey, at right Janet Brand. Both are members of the Victory Robins 4-H club of Robbinsdale. A graduate of Iowa State College, Ames, Miss Bartlett was home agent for Houston County at Caledonia from 1941 to 1954. She has taken graduate studies in home economics at the University of Iowa and Colorado A. and M. College.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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September 27 1955

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

CAPTION FOR MAT

Just two years ago this fall he was picking corn. He had stopped to unclog the picker and hadn't cut off the power. He grabbed hold of a stalk in the rolls and before he knew it, his right hand was down in those murderous flying spikes. Pain-struck, the next second he put his free hand down to try to free the hurt one. Now both were caught.

He had to stand there 20 minutes, helpless and in indescribable pain, before his father drove up, saw the tragedy and shut off the tractor motor. Then, his father went for help--that took another 10 minutes. At Rochester, a few hours later, doctors amputated both hands at the wrist. The young man is John Anderson of near Lewiston, in southeastern Minnesota.

-hrj-

University Farm News
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September 28 1955

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLIES

For release week of October 3
(with mat)

NEW 4-H OFFICERS
HELP WITH DRIVE

Four Minnesota young people will take over the leadership of an organization of some 47,000 4-H club members when they assume their duties as officers of the State 4-H Club Federation this month.

Left to right, they are: Dennis Forsell, 20, Twin Valley, secretary; Duane Vierow, 20, North St. Paul, president; Donna Ganske, 17, Sleepy Eye, vice president; and Margie Wood, 16, Truman, treasurer.

These young men and women, along with other club members and leaders, are taking an active part in the annual 4-H membership drive now under way in this county and throughout the state. Climax of the drive is November 12, National 4-H Achievement Day.

More than a quarter of a million young people have been members of Minnesota 4-H clubs since they were first organized. The State Federation officers point out that they are making use of their training in agriculture, homemaking and in citizenship to become better farmers and homemakers as well as leaders in their own communities.

-jbn-

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

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 28, 1955

Special file
Special to Benton County

(Note signed letter)

NEW HOME AGENT
BEGINS DUTIES

Benton county again has a home agent, with the addition of Verna Milne of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to the extension staff on October 3.

Miss Milne fills the ~~position~~ left vacant by Ethel Barbour on June 30.

Miss Milne received her bachelor of science degree, with a major in home economics, from the University of Manitoba, Canada, in May. Since her graduation she has served as assistant home agent in Wadena county.

She will concentrate on developing a strong extension home program and will ^{work} ~~assist~~ with Assistant Agricultural Agent Burton Olson on 4-H projects and activities, particularly the home economics phases of the 4-H program.

-jbn-

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1955

SPECIAL TO SOUTH ST. PAUL REPORTER

SHORT FEATURES ABOUT 4-H CLUB MEMBERS AT JR. LIVESTOCK SHOW

Thanks to her brother's help, Laverne Anderson, 14, Aitkin, is showing a lamb in the fifth year in that project. The forward-looking 4-H girl credits her brother with giving her much information about the sheep-raising project.

Laverne says a good ram is necessary for producing prize-winning lambs. Following through with the proper sheep-raising practices is essential, also. Feeding a hay-silage-grain ration to the ewes and creep-feeding the lambs were some of her feeding practices.

Marcelyn Helland, Detroit Lakes, switched a "pepless" lamb to the bottle and made him healthy enough to show at the Junior Livestock show.

At first, very active, the lamb soon began losing weight and pep. That's when Marcelyn stepped in with the bottle. She noticed that the lamb's mother didn't have enough milk for her young.

In August, Marcelyn started feeding grain and hay to her "bottle lamb." With this feeding practice, the lamb finished-off well enough to rate a trip to the Junior Livestock show.

Purchase of two angus Steers last year by Glen Nelson, Audubon, prompted a brother-sister beef steer showing team. Even though a "bit scared" at first, the sister half of the team is now a seasoned showman.

Carol Mae Nelson -- just 15 -- has been in 4-H Club work for seven years. And during that time she had not planned to carry a beef project. She was reluctant to handle the big animals. But with her father and brother helping, she learned to lead and train her steer well enough to enter at the Junior Livestock show.

Six years in the 4-H beef project has netted \$1400 for Douglas Johnson, Braham. He has a record of one purple ribbon, two blue and two red. In 1950, Douglas was a blue ribbon winner in the Junior Livestock show.

With that prize-winning experience behind him, Douglas is hoping for the best this year. And that may not be unreasonable. He thinks this steer has grown faster than his others. Due to a fattening ration and special care, his calf now weighs 1000 pounds -- about a 500-pound gain during the feeding period.

A trio of Southdown lambs shown by Robert Geo. Glyndon, as his first year in the sheep project, have placed grand champion in three shows this year. Premiums amounted to \$46.00.

Robert and the Clay County 4-H Club agent have a demonstration on selecting, feeding and blocking a lamb over TV, also. This experience, says Robert, was of value in learning more about my project.

With such a valuable year's experience, Robert hopes to continue his winning trend at the Junior Livestock show.

When Wallace Anderson, Moorhead, showed his lamb at the Clay County fair, he slept in a trailer. He wanted to be close at hand to feed and care for his show lambs.

Wallace won't be sleeping in a trailer during the Junior Livestock show but he'll be close at hand to care for his animal. He'll continue to feed, water and groom his lamb just as before. He hopes to add another ribbon to his year's collection of two blue and one red.

Jerry Shebetka, Sleepy Eye, bought a white shorthorn for his seventh year in the 4-H Club beef project. The thousand-pound animal was chosen as one of Brown County's entries in the Junior Livestock show.

How did Jerry get his steer to gain almost two and a half pounds a day this summer? Jerry says a good ration and constant care will do the trick. Fresh water should be provided. Exercise during the cool evening helped induce appetite. Jerry even used a fan in the steer's pen during hot weather.

Colleen Pietig, 12, Sleepy Eye, never intends to become a beef cattle feeder. But two prize-winning years in the beef project has made her more understanding of her father's work and problems.

Even with last year's experience to guide her, Colleen still encountered difficult problems this year. The extreme heat and summer flies, she says, required extra work and attention. Her calf had to be kept in a dark pen and a fan was used to cool the animal.

The usual work of training, brushing currying, scrubbing and trimming hooves was done often. The result was a friendly and tame animal -- ready for the Junior Livestock showing.

The most important item in beef raising, according to Jerry Schotzko, Sleepy Eye, is to raise quality beef at the greatest profit. Much of this basic understanding of how to be a beef cattle feeder was learned during Jerry's 1955 beef project experience.

Some of Jerry's work this year was demonstrating beef - raising practices to his own club members. At a neighboring 4-H Club, Jerry demonstrated the care and showing of a beef calf. Several talks were given on his beef project, also.

Cooperation spells success for Philip Hanson, 12, St. James. Philip invested his time helping raise the family hog herd and was rewarded with a Chester White-Yorkshire cross hog. Now, he's showing it at the Junior Livestock show.

Hog raising is a father-son project on the Hanson farm. Feeding, cleaning and selecting is done by the "team." And with that team cooperation, Philip has learned about hog raising and now owns a hog.

Owner of a 26-head flock of sheep is Steven Taylor, Springfield. Steven's flock is a forerunner to the one he hopes to raise on his own farm someday.

Along with the experience of raising his flock, Steven has gained considerable knowledge from University of Minnesota Extension bulletins and feed store pamphlets. Creep feeding, parasite control and feeding recommended rations are a few sheep-raising practices he follows.

A beef calf showmanship winner in the Duluth Junior Livestock show last year, is Eldon Hopper, Sebeka. This year he is happy to show in St. Paul's Junior Livestock show.

Raising beef calves requires alot of hard work, says Eldon, but it's well worthwhile. Comparing his well-groomed calf, ready for the showing, to the same calf nine months ago gives him great satisfaction. Improvement is a premium for Eldon.

His attitude of "Win or lose, I'll learn through practice," is typical of the nation's 4-H'ers.

There are five 4-H Club sheep project members in the Lawrence Rahm family of Foley. However, Lawrence Rahm, Jr., 16, is the family sheep tender. That's his favorite work on the farm.

Feeding and caring for the 80-ewe flock is Lawrence's job. And worming, dipping and building feeding equipment is a part of his work.

No greenhorn in the lamb project, Lawrence entered a fat lamb at the 1954 Junior Livestock show and won a blue ribbon. This year he is back taking in the show again.

Sally Schroeder, 16, of Bemidji, has chosen the 4-H Club Sheep Project for seven years. After the sixth year she sold her flock to her brother and started another. But she's still winning trips to livestock shows.

Sally says the experience of each year's activities teaches her new, valuable lessons. Keeping the ewe and her lamb separated from the flock for three days after birth is a husbandry practice she adopted. And by providing an adequate ration and following the recommended sheep raising practices she raised a lamb that could be entered in the Junior Livestock show.

One regret of James Boesch, Anboy, is that he only has two more years to show livestock in 4-H Club work. When a 4-H'er is 21 years of age he has finished club work. And James is now 19.

Plans for the future, however, are giving help and advice to his younger brothers and sisters. After seven years in the sheep project, James hopes his experience will be of help to his brothers and sisters.

Even after he is out of 4-H Club work, James plans to continue raising Southdown sheep. His flock of about 17 ewes and two rams is a fine start.

All 4-H Club experiences for Bill Webb, Mapleton, haven't been good ones. However, Bill still recommends it for young people.

Bill's purebred Angus calf bloated shortly after he purchased the animal. It later developed a sore shoulder condition that required a veterinarian's attention. The combination of troubles caused Bill to dip into last year's savings to maintain his calf.

To Bill, 4-H Club work -- and particularly the beef project -- is a valuable experience. Showing cattle is considered an art by Bill and he plans to continue in the beef project.

A balanced ration and special care from Beverly Gilman, Garden City, resulted in a fast-gaining grade Hereford steer. The animal gained over two and a half pounds a day from April 20 to July 1.

Beverly says this gain is a record on her father's farm. No other calves have gained at such a rate. Beverly's calf weighed 500 pounds April 20 and 920 by July 1.

Beverly is 16 years of age and has worked seven years in club work, four in the beef project. She is a member of the Kean Clover Club.

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 29, 1955

SPECIAL to Town County Soil

NINTH WATERSHED APPROVED BY STATE COMMITTEE

Approval of the ninth watershed in Minnesota--the Bear Valley watershed--was announced today by M. A. Thorfinnson, executive secretary of the Minnesota Soil Conservation Committee.

The new watershed is the ninth approved of a total of 11 proposed--one was disapproved and another tabled. It begins north of Belchester in Goodhue county and runs almost to Zumbro Falls in Wabasha. One-third of its area is in Goodhue county, two-thirds in Wabasha county.

The Bear Valley watershed was proposed by the Lake Pepin and East Goodhue Soil Conservation Districts. Thorfinnson says there is no drainage involved in the new watershed--its problems are mainly those of preventing soil erosion and siltation damage.

On about 9,000 acres in the area, there is sand siltation as much as three and four feet deep deposited on the rich valley soils. There also has been heavy damage to roads and bridges.

The procedure now: The state office of the Soil Conservation Service sends a task force in to check over the area and decide what practices are necessary, then they make recommendations to the Washington SCS office, which plans action.

In other committee action, a petition to form a new soil conservation district--the second in St. Louis county--was heard and a hearing set at Meadowlands school for 8 p.m., Friday, Oct. 21. Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, and Thorfinnson will conduct the hearing.

Five townships are involved--Arrowhead, Culver, Stony Brook, Kelsey and Meadowlands, all in South St. Louis county. The county's other district is the Little Fork district, near Virginia.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1955

Immediate Release

PRICES ANNOUNCED ON NEW CROP VARIETIES

Maximum prices for registered and certified seed of the new "Chippewa" and "Norchief" soybeans and "Minland" oats were announced today by Carl Borgeson, secretary for the soybean and oat distribution committees of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Chippewa" and "Norchief" may sell for a maximum of \$5 a bushel for registered seed and \$4.50 a bushel for certified seed. "Minland's" maximum is \$3.50 a bushel for registered seed and \$3.25 for certified.

Borgeson said growers have been requested to hold registered seed of the three new varieties for county seed distribution committees until Jan. 1, 1956, and certified seed until Nov. 15, 1955.

"Minland" oats is a new University of Minnesota-developed variety that has resistance to Races 7 and 8 of stem rust and to crown rust. "Chippewa" and "Norchief" soybeans were developed by the University of Wisconsin and tested and increased in cooperation with University of Minnesota agronomists and other north central states' experiment stations.

There are now 3,000 bushels of registered and 120,000 bushels of certified "Chippewa" in the hands of 425 growers, and 1,000 bushels of registered and 12,100 bushels of certified "Norchief" in the hands of 72 growers.

There are 6,000 bushels of registered and 30,300 bushels of certified "Minland" oats with 59 growers, Borgeson said.

B-662-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
Sept. 29, 1955

Timely Tips for The Farmer, Oct. 15

It's best not to cover strawberry plants too early for winter protection. Wait until they have been exposed to a few good frosts before covering them with a two-inch layer of clean straw. --Orrin C. Turnquist

Don't forget your wooded acres. If the best use of certain land is for growing trees, then it's a good idea to investigate and find out what practices are recommended for tree farming. The county agent and extension forester can give you helpful information. --Marvin E. Smith

There is a lot of good feed in harvested corn fields--if livestock are managed properly in them. But corn stalks and grain give a poorly balanced ration. Cattle and sheep need some roughage--preferably alfalfa hay--and a protein supplement. Protein is inexpensive this year. --Robert E. Jacobs

Harvest soybeans when the seeds are low in moisture. This is the best precaution against storage losses, because when soybeans that have over 12 or 13 per cent moisture are bulked in large bins, sproutage or heating is probable. --E.H. Jenson

The big point in successful farmer sewage operation is to build the septic tank big enough. If the tank has a large capacity, it's then possible to run all wash water, grease water and regeneration water from a water softener into it. --Dennis Ryan

To keep pullets steadily at their job of laying, it is important to keep them from losing weight. It's better that they gain a bit--at least until Jan. 1. And by marking a few birds and weighing them fairly often, you may ward off a bad molt. --Miss Cora Cooke

The cost of a three-inch treated post set in the farm fence is about \$1. Based on an expected service life of 30 years, this post costs you only about three cents a year. -- John R. Neetsel

Young fruit trees can be protected from mice by placing a cylinder of a quarter- or half-inch mesh hardware cloth around the base of each tree. -- Leon C. Snyder

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1955

Immediate Release

"CORN--YESTERDAY AND TODAY" FIELD DAY PROGRAM SET

Final arrangements for Minnesota's "Corn--Yesterday and Today" field day, Friday, October 7, on the Walter and Paul Wenzel farm 11 miles southwest of Red Wing, have been made. Arnold Wiebusch, Goodhue county soils agent, is in charge of the program.

The program will start at 2:00 p.m., Wiebusch says. G. J. Kunau, Goodhue county agent, will be master of ceremonies. Wiebusch will review the demonstration--the first of its kind in Minnesota and perhaps the nation.

Two University of Minnesota agricultural extension specialists, Harold Jones and Edwin Jensen, will discuss new corn production practices, corn varieties and weed control.

In this demonstration corn on one plot was raised under modern conditions and that on the other by methods used in the twenties.

Already, the "Corn Today" promises to double the yield of the "Corn Yesterday." Although total costs per acre for the modern methods will be almost double that of the older methods, the cost of production per bushel for the modern corn will be considerably less.

The "Corn Yesterday" plot was handled by methods common in the twenties. The land was not fertilized, except for manure; open-pollinated (Minn. No. 13) corn was checked in rows, 12,000 plants per acre; and the corn was cultivated four times.

The "Corn Today" plot was fertilized three times--before planting, at planting, and after the last cultivation; insecticides and herbicides were applied for insect and weed control; a modern hybrid was planted on the contour, 18,000 to 20,000 plants per acre; and cultivation was limited.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1955

FOR RELEASE:
NOON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1

GRANT SOYBEANS RELEASED

Release of Grant, a new high-yielding, high-oil-content soybean variety of early maturity in northern areas, was announced today (Saturday, October 1) by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and cooperating State University Agricultural Experiment Stations in Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota.

J. W. Lambert, soybean specialist in the University of Minnesota's agronomy department, says that Grant is adapted to central Minnesota and farmers can expect to find seed available for 1957 planting. It is the sixteenth new soybean variety developed during the last 15 years by Federal-State cooperative breeding research for use in specific growing areas.

Grant will help meet the need for adapted varieties in northern states' expanding soybean production. The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station will release Grant seed to registered and certified growers next spring. The increase will make enough seed available for general planting in central Minnesota in 1957.

Grant's maturity period is the same as Ottawa Mandarin's, but about three days shorter than Chippewa's and four days longer than Norchief's. In oil content it is similar to Chippewa and Norchief and is higher than Ottawa Mandarin. It is about two inches taller and lodges slightly more than Ottawa Mandarin. Grant has white flowers, brown pubescence, and yellow seed with a black hilum.

Grant came from a cross of Lincoln x Seneca made in 1939 at the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. The selection now called Grant was made in 1946 at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station at Spooner. In 1949 Grant was entered in the cooperative uniform soybean tests and has been evaluated extensively by the experiment stations of Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Ohio, Michigan, Oregon and Ontario.

As an average of 33 tests in these states during the period 1952-54 Grant has yielded 34.9 bushels per acre as compared to Ottawa Mandarin with 32.2 bushels, Capital with 32.8, and Norchief with 30.4 bushels. In Minnesota during 1950 through 1954 Grant yielded about seven bushels more at St. Paul and about four bushels more at Morris than Ottawa Mandarin.

NEW BULLETIN ON SELECTING PICTURES

Selecting, framing and hanging pictures to complete your home decorating scheme can be fun and a real source of enjoyment.

According to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, selecting the right picture for a particular wall area, then framing it and finally hanging it to best advantage is a real art.

Mrs. Zabel discusses some principles to consider in selecting pictures and suitable picture subjects for various rooms in the home in a newly published bulletin of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, "Pictures: Selecting, Framing, Hanging," Extension Bulletin 279.

Other sections of the publication are devoted to matting pictures, choosing appropriate frames and to hanging pictures to produce the best effect.

The University home improvement specialist gives some guides to help homemakers hang pictures to best advantage:

- Hang a picture or a group of pictures near other furnishings so it will seem to be part of the group of furnishings.
- Look at the over-all size and shape of the space where pictures are to be hung. Use vertical pictures in vertical spaces, horizontal pictures in horizontal spaces.
- Use pictures that have a feeling of belonging together. Don't hang fine pen drawings near heavy oil paintings.
- Watch the background against which the picture will hang. Pictures to be hung on patterned walls need wide mats to serve as a rest space between picture and wall.
- Place pictures no higher than necessary for full enjoyment. Hang pictures low enough so the viewer may see them comfortably from a sitting position. Pictures in children's rooms should be at a level children can enjoy.

Extension Bulletin 279, "Pictures: Selecting, Framing, Hanging," is available free of charge from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
September 29, 1955

FOR RELEASE:
NOON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1

GHOLSON NAMED DAIRY PRODUCTS MARKETING SPECIALIST

An extension dairy products marketing specialist has been appointed at the University of Minnesota, filling a long-felt need for a well-trained authority to carry the results of dairy products research to the state's dairy processors.

To fill the new position, the University selected James H. Gholson, 40, a native of Hallsville, Missouri, and an assistant professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Missouri, Columbia. He will begin work October 3 as an associate professor.

Announcement of Gholson's appointment came today (Saturday, October 1) from Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Gholson is a graduate of the University of Missouri and holds a bachelor's degree in agriculture and master's and doctor of philosophy degrees in dairy husbandry, granted him there.

He will work closely with all branches of the dairy processing industry--market milk, butter, cheese and ice cream manufacture and dry and concentrated milk processing--acting as a direct contact between the industry and the research workers of the University's dairy industry staff.

Among Gholson's duties will be conducting schools for dairy plant workers to be held at the University's outlying agricultural experiment stations. At the schools, such subjects as improved butter quality and spread-ability, cheese starter making and dairy products quality improvement will be discussed.

The new specialist also will work closely with county, home and 4-H club agents in conducting milk and cream grading schools and in bulk tank installation on farms.

He has been a member of the University of Missouri staff since 1946. Before World War II, he served as a county supervisor for the Farm Security Administration, a dairy research assistant at the University of Missouri and as a laboratory technician with a St. Louis milk company.

He served three years in the U. S. Army Air Forces during World War II, two as a pilot in the European Theater. He is married and the father of one child.

B-666-hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 1 1955

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Don't Give Fires Chance to Start
Friendly Hospitality
Fruit for Afternoon Tea or Coffee
For Unexpected Guests
For a Small Group

Cleaning Foam Rubber Upholstery
Furniture Wash to Clean and Polish
To Simplify Picture Hanging
October Plentifuls

SAFETY

Don't Give Fires a Chance to Start

National Fire Prevention Week, October 9-15, is a time to do some major checking in your home. Are you and the rest of the family doing everything possible to see that home fires don't start through carelessness?

For example, electric irons alone start 40 fires each day in American homes.

Igniting hot grease on the range accounts for many fires.

Home dry cleaning fires kill more than 800 people every year. That's why Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, warns against doing any dry cleaning at home. Those who feel they must do their own dry cleaning as an economy measure should always do it out of doors and use non-flammable solvents.

Keeping matches away from small children, keeping electrical wiring in good repair and using fuses recommended for your circuit will help prevent fires.

Have an approved fire extinguisher handy and know how to use it. But remember that fire alertness is the best fire preventive.

-jbn-

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

FOOD FOR HOSPITALITYFriendly Hospitality

Whether you're entertaining at dinner or an afternoon coffee, remember you want to leave with your guests a feeling of friendly hospitality. Plan your menu so that it will permit you to be with your guests as much as possible.

* * * * *

Fruit for Afternoon Tea or Coffee

Have you tried serving fruit at your afternoon coffee or tea?

An attractive plate of fruit can also serve as the table decoration.

Fruit choice will, of course, depend on the season of the year. Here are some ideas from Mrs. ~~Esther~~ Trammell, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Arrange fresh or frozen pineapple chunks in the center of a plate (with a toothpick in each) and surround them with a circle of large blue grapes. A few pomegranate seeds on sprigs of watercress between the bunches of grapes will give color accent.

Something to remember in spring -- large red strawberries with green caps left on them make an interesting substitute for mints on the tea table.

* * * * *

For Unexpected Guests

When unexpected guests drop in, it's easy to show your hospitality by serving a hot beverage and thin cinnamon or butterscotch toast prepared in the broiler.

* * * * *

For a Small Group

Inviting a small group of friends to drop in for coffee or tea? Serve foods that aren't elaborate, yet show some originality. For example, hot orange pinwheel rolls, miniature hot baking powder biscuits split and spread with marmalade or a spicy deviled ham would make a nice accompaniment to a hot beverage. Or English muffins might be sprinkled with grated cheese and baked a golden brown just before serving.

HOME FURNISHINGCleaning Foam Rubber Upholstery

Don't use a solvent-type cleaning fluid on foam rubber upholstered furniture. Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, warns that this type of cleaning fluid - which smells like gasoline - will damage the foam rubber padding. If such furniture needs cleaning, make a thick suds of a detergent and water, whip it up and apply the dry suds with a soft brush. Use a case knife to scrape off the lather, then wring cloths out in warm water and wipe off the detergent. Follow with a dry cloth.

* * * * *

Furniture Wash to Clean and Polish

If your furniture needs a good cleaning and polishing, you can easily make your own wash and polish. To a quart of warm water add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup turpentine, 2 tablespoons raw linseed oil and 1 teaspoon vinegar. Mix well. Wring out the cloth in this mixture so the cloth is fairly dry. Rub the furniture well. Your homemade mix will clean and polish at the same time.

* * * * *

To Simplify Picture Hanging

If you have trouble finding the exact location to hang a picture on the wall, here's a suggestion from Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Use cardboard, newspaper or wrapping paper cut the exact size of your picture. Stick the paper pattern to the wall with masking tape, then go back from the picture to see if the placement is right. When it is, mark the bottom location for the picture lightly with a pencil mark.

Find the marking for the nail by measuring from the bottom of the picture up to the hanger. Make the mark on the paper pattern, then, holding the pattern back up to the wall, make a mark through the pattern onto the wall.

Many suggestions for selecting, framing and hanging pictures are given in the new bulletin by Mrs. Zabel, "Pictures", Ext. Bulletin 279. You can get a copy at the county extension office.

-jbn-

CONSUMER MARKETINGOctober Plentifuls

Rice, pork and potatoes are the foods the U. S. Department of Agriculture is featuring on its October plentifuls list.

The best protein buy for the month will be pork, since the spring pig crop is providing abundant supplies for October markets. As for other protein foods, grass-fed beef is expected to hit October markets in large volume. Many cuts and grades of beef will be available, especially the "good" grades. Broiler and fryer chickens continue in greater supply than they were last year at this time.

To serve with pork and other meats, there will be a large supply of rice, an economical food that lends itself to a variety of uses.

Record yields of potatoes are also due on October markets. Grocery stores will offer a generous supply of this popular and nutritious food at reasonable prices.

Dairy products continue plentiful, with the spotlight on cheese during the October "cheese festival."

Minnesota apples, Thompson seedless, Tokay and Emperor grapes will provide easy desserts and good eating between meals.

Canned tuna, a favorite item for sandwiches and salads, will also be plentiful during October.

Lard and salad oils complete the list of abundant foods.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 3 1955

To all counties
For use week of
October 10 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses...

Steers Grazing Drop Spots Better -- Fertilized pasture makes a big difference in more ways than one. For example, here's one small way, reported by a University of Minnesota beef cattle specialist, A. L. Harvey. At the Rosemount Experiment Station, they found this past year that steers will graze the dropping spots much more on fertilized pastures than they will on unfertilized.

* * * * *

Provide Iodine for Cattle -- The Minnesota area is in what is known as an iodine-deficient area--that means our soil is very low in iodine. There are several ways to guard against this shortage, say University of Minnesota dairy specialists. First, the simplest, easiest and cheapest way is to feed it to cattle as iodized salt or trace mineralized salt. TM salt contains iodine plus other trace minerals--cobalt, copper and manganese.

* * * * *

ASC Helps Pay Renovation Costs -- There's financial help waiting for you at the local ASC office in any planned pasture renovation. You can get help in paying for seedbed preparation, seed, lime and fertilizer. Complete details are available at the ASC office in _____.
(town)

* * * * *

National Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 9-15 -- Did you know that farm fire losses in the U. S. in 1954 were about \$157 million this year--and that's 13 per cent more than in 1953. And each year these fires also cost the lives of about 3,000 farm folks--many of them little children. These great losses of life and property are to a great extent preventable by a little more care, knowledge and imagination. This is National Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 9-15.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 3 1955

To all counties
For use week of
October 10 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

EIGHT-WEEK WEANED
PIGLET COME OUT
A LITTLE AHEAD

Baby pigs that nursed their mothers the first eight weeks of their lives gained slightly more in the ninth and later weeks than piglets taken from the sow at three weeks and fed dry formulas according to County Agent _____.

This was revealed by L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry, and E. A. Rutledge, graduate assistant, at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

They reported that 22 litters totaling 180 piglets, all Chester Whites, were used in the comparisons.

From three to eight weeks the pigs weaned at eight weeks gained .05 of a pound a day more than those weaned at three weeks. Most of this increased gain was in the fourth week--that is, the period when the eight-week weaned pigs continued with the sow and the three-week weaned piglets went on early-weaning dry formulas.

Growth and feed efficiency of pigs from about the ninth week through the 18th were better for the eight-week weaned piglets. But the differences have not been as great this year as in a similar experiment with 200 piglets in 1954.

The sows which nursed their pigs to eight weeks did not eat as much feed this year as those fed in 1954. Thus, some of the 1955 sows lost weight during the experimental period. The largest weight loss by any sow was 22 pounds and the most gain by any one sow was 25 pounds. The 11 sows showed a total net weight loss of five pounds for the group during the five-week experimental period--about half a pound per sow.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 3 1955

To all counties
ATT: CLUB (COUNTY)
AGENTS
For use week of
October 10

COUNTY 4-H CLUBS
SET 1955 QUOTAS

_____ county 4-H clubs have set their membership quotas for the coming year and are now working to meet these goals.

Both new and old members are urged by Club (County) Agent _____ to enroll immediately in their local 4-H clubs.

In order to meet the county membership goal of _____, each of the _____ local clubs has established an individual membership quota based on the number of young people in the community. To date, _____ boys and girls are enrolled in county 4-H programs for 1956. (Or give last year's enrollment figures.)
(no.) (no.)

County 4-H leaders and members hope to realize the enrollment goal by National 4-H Achievement Day, November 12.

"County 4-H'ers and leaders are to be congratulated for what has already been accomplished in the membership drive," said Club (County) Agent _____, "but we still need more members if we are to meet the quota set for our county." Since only one out of every _____ rural boys and girls in _____ county is now a 4-H member, there is a large potential membership to be developed.

The only requirements for joining the 4-H club are that boys and girls must be between the ages of 10 and 21 and be interested in 4-H projects offered.

To become a 4-H'er, contact any local club leader in your area, or see the county extension agent as soon as possible. The sooner you enroll, the sooner you can get started in the busy fall program planned for your local 4-H club.

News Item
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 3 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 10

FIRE PREVENTION
IS CONCERN OF
EVERY PRESIDENT

_____ county families have a stake in starting a year-round program of fire prevention that will make every week National Fire Prevention week.

Being alert to the danger of fire and taking steps to eliminate every possible hazard in the home and on the farm will go far toward preventing costly fires that can snuff out lives and wipe out the savings of a lifetime, says Home Agent _____.

Last year fires in Minnesota destroyed property worth nine million dollars. According to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, 300 dwellings were burned, including 118 farm homes, and 75 people were killed. More than 80 barns went up in flames on Minnesota farms, 14 farm people were killed and hundreds of head of livestock died in fires.

Misuse of electrical equipment is one of the major causes of fires. This cause can be removed, Prickett points out, by selecting electrical equipment which has the approved Underwriters' Laboratory seal, keeping it in good repair and seeing that there is adequate wiring to carry the electrical load. Inspection of home and farm wiring by a qualified electrician is recommended when families plan to install any large appliance such as a new electric washer, dryer or freezer.

Use of proper fuses is another protective measure. For household circuits, 15-ampere fuses are recommended.

Defective chimneys and heating plants caused many farm fires last year. Prickett suggests taking time now to inspect, repair, and clean pipes, chimneys, and heating plants before the heating season begins in earnest.

Use of flammable liquids in starting fires and in dry cleaning, carelessness in smoking, handling matches and burning rubbish are all causes of fires that destroy lives and property. Accumulation of rubbish in closets, attics and basements is another fire hazard.

Home Agent _____ calls on _____ county families to observe National Fire Prevention week by eliminating these and other fire hazards before it is too late.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 3 1955

To all counties
For use week of
October 10 or after

POTATOES USABLE
AS HOG FEED IF
WELL PREPARED

It's practical to feed hogs potatoes, but knowing how to feed the spuds and how much to feed is important, says County Agent _____.

He gives facts on the matter from H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Zavoral says that it will take between 400 and 450 pounds of fair quality potatoes to equal 100 pounds of corn--and the spuds should be cooked. Raw potatoes will make hogs sick and can cause scouring.

In cooking the potatoes, it's wise to add salt to the water--then throw this salty water out.

Zavoral says the most economical way to feed spuds would be about four pounds of cooked potatoes to one pound of grain. If you are going to feed potatoes and want to feed hogs all they want to eat, here's his suggestion for feeding: He says to mix a protein supplement of one third good quality alfalfa hay, one third tankage and one third soybean oil and feed this in a self-feeder that the hogs can get to easily while eating potatoes.

It's possible, too, to mix the protein supplement with the potatoes and feed them together. Then, the protein should be fed at the rate of about a pound per day per animal. When pigs get up over 100 pounds, this could be increased to a pound and a quarter and when they weigh 150 and over you can feed them up to a pound and a half a day up to market weight.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 3 1955

To all counties
ATT: CLUB (COUNTY) AGENTS
Use when appropriate

LOCAL YOUNG
PEOPLE TO
CONFERENCE

Ten young people from _____ county will attend the fall district Rural Youth Leader Training meeting in _____ on _____.
(city) (date)
The delegates are: (names and addresses).

The meeting will start with a supper at 7 p.m. Discussions during the evening will include "The You I Meet as a Leader," "Leading Small Group Discussions," "Putting Zip into the Regular Meeting," and "So Your Group Needs Members."

_____, district 4-H club leader; _____, state 4-H club agent; and Robert Pinches, assistant State YMW leader, University of Minnesota, will lead the discussions.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 4, 1955

File

KATE, Albert Lea
KAUS, Austin
KDHL, Faribault
KYSM, Mankato
WCAL, Northfield

KAAA, Red Wing
KROC, Rochester
WSHE, Stillwater
KWNO, Winona

SPECIAL RADIO SHORTS FOR ANNOUNCING "CORN--YESTERDAY AND TODAY" DEMONSTRATION
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 7, AT RED WING

No. 1 (40 SECONDS)

Have you heard about the unusual demonstration in corn growing they're putting on over near Red Wing, next Friday--that's October 7? It's called "Corn--Yesterday and Today." And it's simply a comparison of two fields of corn--one, a modern hybrid grown under today's cropping and management methods, and the second a field grown under the methods used 30 years ago. The "yesterday" field of corn is not a hybrid, of course. Instead, it's good old Minnesota 13, an open-pollinated variety. The field day begins at 2 p.m., Friday, and it's on the Walter and Paul Wenzel Farm, 11 miles southeast of Red Wing. University of Minnesota crops and soils specialists and the Goodhue County Agents--G. H. Kunan and Arnold Wiebusch--are putting on the demonstration and will be on hand to answer questions. You'll learn what the corn yielded and other interesting facts about how corn today is better than corn, yesterday.

No. 2 (30 SECONDS)

Don't forget the striking demonstration being put on this coming Friday--that's October 7--over near Red Wing. It's called "Corn--Yesterday and Today." Yields from two fields--one of modern hybrid corn grown the 1955 way, fertilized and cropped with today's methods, and the second a field of Minnesota No. 13, an open-pollinated variety of about 30 years ago. The field of Minnesota 13 is also handled with methods common 30 years ago. They are taking harvest yields and will have the facts available at the field day on Friday. The field day is at the Walter and Paul Wenzel Farm, 11 miles southwest of Red Wing.

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KATE, Albert Lea
KAUS, Austin
KDHL, Faribault
KYSM, Mankato
WCAL, Northfield

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University Farm News
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October 4, 1955

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY
OUTLETS

SEED GROUP TO MEET IN TWIN CITIES

Leading the way to the growing acceptance and use of certified seed has been the development of large enough supplies of enough certified alfalfa seed, a University of Minnesota crops authority said today.

Will M. Myers, head of the University's agronomy department, added that a joint meeting of the Minnesota Seed Dealers' association and the Certified Alfalfa Seed council will be held in St. Paul on Thursday, October 6.

The Certified Alfalfa Seed council is composed of certified alfalfa seed growers and the Minnesota Seed Dealers' association is made up of wholesalers and retailers of farm seeds.

According to Myers, these groups will be morning guests of the University at its Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station and will tour alfalfa trial plots. L. J. Elling, assistant professor, will conduct this tour of the many alfalfa trials under way at the station's agronomy farm.

Following the tour, in the afternoon, a general discussion of problems of alfalfa breeding, seed production and marketing will be held in St. Paul.

Speakers will include Dale Reese, president of the Minnesota Seed Dealers' association; Evert Vander Molen, chairman of the Certified Alfalfa Seed council; Dr. Hugo Grauman, alfalfa breeder with the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Beltsville, Maryland Research Center; and Charles Nelson, Northfield farmer.

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SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Explaining the feeding value of dried beet pulp for livestock is Miles Rowe, right, Wadena county agent at Wadena. Roger E. Paarmann, Wadena, listens and asks questions. Roger and his mother did most of the work on their Wadena county farm this summer---Dad was ill. Rowe is rounding out his 20th year as county agent in the northwestern Minnesota community. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, where he specialized in agricultural economics and dairy husbandry. He helped launch the Wadena county REA in 1939 and has been active in developing dairy herd improvement programs in the county. Born in Illinois, Rowe lived in Iowa for six years and then his family settled in Ceylon, Martin county, where he grew up and became an active 4-H club member.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 4, 1955

Immediate Release

(with mat)

NEW 4-H OFFICERS TAKE LEAD IN DRIVE

New officers of the Minnesota State 4-H Club federation are assuming their duties this month as leaders of an organization of some 47,000 club members.

They are, left to right: Dennis Forsell, 20, Twin Valley, secretary; Duane Vierow, 20, North St. Paul, president; Donna Ganske, 17, Sleepy Eye, vice president; and Margie Wood, 16, Truman, treasurer.

Along with other members and club leaders, these young people are taking an active part in the annual 4-H membership drive now under way in Minnesota. National 4-H Achievement Day, November 12, will mark the climax of the drive.

According to Osgood Magnuson, acting 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, more than a quarter of a million young people have been members of Minnesota 4-H clubs since they were first organized and are making use of their citizenship training as leaders in their home communities.

B-667-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 4, 1955

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
NOON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6
* * * * *

RANGER CONTINUES AS HIGH-YIELDING ALFALFA

ROSEMOUNT, MINNESOTA --- Ranger alfalfa is holding its high place as one of the highest-yielding alfalfa varieties that also have good winter hardiness and bacterial wilt resistance. This is being shown in tests at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station here.

These facts came this morning (Thursday, October 6) from L. J. Elling, assistant professor of agronomy in charge of alfalfa breeding at the University, as a group of professional seedsmen and growers--the Minnesota Seed Dealers' association and the Certified Alfalfa Seed council--toured the station's trial plots in the morning portion of a one-day meeting in the Twin Cities.

Elling said that in alfalfa trial fields seeded in 1952, bacterial wilt has badly depleted the stand of Grimm and Atlantic. Bacterial wilt is a disease found in every Minnesota county.

The visitors saw plots of Ranger alfalfa seeded with certified seed from several of the seed-producing areas of the U. S. He pointed out that the "birthplace" of the seed--that is, its area of origin as a seed crop--had not affected performance of certified seed.

However, some lots of uncertified Ranger alfalfa have shown inferior wilt resistance in Minnesota tests.

The visitors also saw alfalfa clones from many states. The clones are being grown in Minnesota to help alfalfa breeders from other areas of the country evaluate their breeding stock.

Elling said that the Minnesota agronomists could help alfalfa breeders in other states find out how good their breeding material is by growing it for a few years in Minnesota.

Observations for disease reaction and winter hardiness can often be made more accurately in Minnesota than in other states, he explained.

B-668-hrj

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
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October 5 1955

ATTN: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

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

Fruits

1. Tree-ripened apples have better color and quality and keep better than those harvested early. Light frosts do not hurt them. Harvest apples carefully and store in a cool, moist room, preferably below 50° F.
2. Protect young fruit trees from mice. A cylinder of $\frac{1}{4}$ " or $\frac{1}{2}$ " hardware cloth will give good protection if it is inserted in the soil and around the base of the trunk.
3. Sunscald on fruit trees can be prevented by wrapping the trees with strips of burlap or fastening boards to the southwest side of the trunk and larger branches.
4. Some new chemicals like Goodrite Zip and Ringwood repellent may be applied to branches of fruit trees and fruit bushes for protection from rabbits during winter.
5. Tender grapevines should be covered with soil over winter. Before covering, prune the vine to one or two buds on each spur along the main stem. These will develop canes next year with fruit.
6. Before the soil freezes, cover the raspberry canes with soil to prevent winter injury. Covering just the tips will help where snow usually gives ample protection. Complete coverage will also prevent rabbit damage to canes over winter.
7. Mulch strawberries late this month, or early in November. Don't cover them until they have been hardened by a few light frosts. Cover with a two-inch layer of clean straw or marsh hay.

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

8. Delay pruning of fruit trees until leaves have fallen and trees are in a dormant condition.

Vegetables

1. Low temperature is the critical factor in storing carrots successfully. Keep them at 32° - 40° F. in a 10 - gallon crock loosely covered with a burlap sack. If tops are removed with a small amount of the crown of the carrot, you will find less sprouting during the storage period.
2. Onions should be placed in trays and cured in a dry place for a few weeks. Laying the bulbs on the floor of a shed or garage will help cure them. After they are cured, store the onions in a cool, dry place.
3. Squash and pumpkin should be mature and the rinds hard before placing them in storage. Piling them in the field and covering with vines or straw is desirable for curing the fruits. After curing, store in a warm dry room such as a furnace room in the basement.
4. Clean up the garden and burn any refuse contaminated with disease or insects. Otherwise place the plant debris in a compost pile.
5. Fall plowing will aid in the destruction of many insect pests as well as improve the organic structure of the soil.
6. Tips on constructing a basement storage room can be found in Extension Folder 172 available in the county agricultural extension office.

Ornamentals

1. Composting your leaves and other herbaceous parts of plants this fall can provide a wealth of fertilizer for the coming season. Instead of burning the leaves, put them in a pile back of the garage or in some other secluded spot and leave them to rot. Well decomposed leaves make an excellent soil conditioner and add valuable fertilizer elements to the soil. If space does not permit a compost pile above the ground, dig a hole in the annual flower border or vegetable garden for the leaves. Cover it with dirt and next year plant flowers or vegetables in the place where the leaves are rotting. A year from next spring

you can dig up the decomposed leaves and use them for fertilizer.

2. To hasten decomposition of the compost almost any garden fertilizer can be added. As the pile is built up, broadcast the fertilizer over each six-inch layer of refuse. Use about a pound for each 25 square feet of pile surface. Nitrogen in the fertilizer will supply the bacteria that are bringing about the decomposition. When these die, the nitrogen is returned to the compost. Phosphorus and potassium in the fertilizer will enrich the compost and make it more valuable.
3. Planting of hardy bulbs can continue in the month of October. Choose a sunny or partially shaded location where the drainage is good. It is important to prepare the soil thoroughly before planting the bulbs. It is wise to add organic matter or manure to the border area. Apply two to three pounds of a 5-10-5 fertilizer to each 100 square feet before spading or tilling the soil. Spade to a depth of eight to 12 inches.
4. Mass plantings of bulbs are more effective than long, single rows. Buy the varieties in half-dozen lots or more and group them in a border. For cut flowers plant in rows.
5. Be sure to plant the bulbs so the pointed end is upright in the hole. Plant the lesser bulbs so the tops are covered with at least three inches of soil. Tulips, daffodils, and Dutch hyacinths should have from six to eight inches of soil covering the bulb. In heavier soils, bulbs are not planted as deeply as in lighter, sandy soils. Plant tulips, daffodils and hyacinths from four to six inches apart and the lesser bulbs from two to four inches apart. Distance between bulbs should be about the same as recommended depth.
6. Late October is a good time to begin to apply your winter mulches for the protection of the tender perennials and roses.

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 5, 1955

WITH MAT
SPECIAL TO YELLOW MEDICINE
COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

JOHNSON IS NEW
COUNTY AGENT

David S. Johnson, 38, who has been farming near Albert Lea, will become Yellow Medicine County agent, at Clarkfield, on October 17. He succeeds Ray Mittness, who has resigned to study for an advanced degree at the University of Minnesota.

Johnson has had wide experience in agricultural education and is a 1941 graduate of the University of Minnesota. He is married and the father of three children, ranging in age from one to five years.

Shortly after graduating from the University, where he majored in agricultural education, he was named vocational agriculture instructor in the Albert Lea public schools, serving there a year.

Following naval service as a lieutenant from 1943 to 1946, he was named veterans' agriculture instructor at Albert Lea, serving until 1947. He then joined Extension work as a farm management specialist for the Southwest Minnesota Farm Management Service at Worthington, serving from 1947 through 1952. These five years gave him an exceptionally broad background in the complex field of farm management. Since then he has been farming near Albert Lea.

While teaching vocational agriculture, he was active as a 4-H club leader, and as Freeborn PFA Chapter advisor, he helped develop programs for two young men who later became State Farmers and one who became State Star Farmer.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1955

Immediate Release

EXTENSION BULLETIN POINTS UP IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY FOODS

Follow the milk route to health, savings, tempting meals.

That's the admonition and subject of a University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service publication just off the press. Author of the publication, "Dairy Foods," Extension Bulletin 281, is Ina B. Rowe, formerly extension nutritionist at the University.

More than half of the bulletin is devoted to recipes using dairy foods. A section on milk magic gives some surprising facts about the effects of cooking with milk.

In a discussion of the importance of milk in daily meals, Miss Rowe points out that milk will help bring a poor or mediocre diet up to the level which rates good or excellent. "When you consider how much milk has to offer, there is no food more competent to meet the needs of the body at so low a cost," Miss Rowe says.

Most important nutritional components of milk are its high quality protein, calcium and riboflavin. Milk is the best source of calcium, needed for development and maintenance of bones and teeth, and of riboflavin, one of the B-vitamins needed for growth, health of the skin and utilization of food energy.

While it might be possible to get the recommended amount of calcium from other foods, it would not be practical. For example, to replace the calcium found in 1 quart of milk would require more than 3 dozen eggs, more than 10 ounces of sardines, including the bones, 27 pounds of potatoes, or 6 3/4 pounds of cabbage.

In the growth periods - childhood, adolescence, pregnancy - the need for milk is particularly high, Miss Rowe points out. Recommended amounts of milk per day are 3 to 4 cups for children; 4 cups or more for teenagers; 2 or more cups for adults; and 4 cups during pregnancy.

A liberal use of milk is also desirable in old age. At this time of life, repair of body tissues is slower and less efficient than in the younger years; therefore the need for high-grade repair materials, particularly protein and calcium, takes a sharp rise.

Copies of Extension Bulletin 281, "Dairy Foods," may be obtained from county Agricultural Extension Service offices or from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-670-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 6, 1955

Immediate Release

CAPTION FOR MAT

Just two years ago this fall he was picking corn. He had stopped to unclog the picker and hadn't cut off the power. He grabbed hold of a stalk in the rolls and before he knew it, his right hand was down in those murderous flying spikes. Painstruck, the next second he put his free hand down to try to free the hurt one. Now both were caught.

He had to stand there 20 minutes, helpless and in indescribable pain, before his father drove up, saw the tragedy and shut off the tractor motor. Then, his father went for help--that took another 10 minutes. At Rochester, a few hours later, doctors amputated both hands at the wrist. The young man is John Anderson of near Lewiston, in southeastern Minnesota.

B-671-hrj

The "Corn Today" plot was fertilized three times--before planting, at planting, and after the last cultivation; insecticides and herbicides were applied for insect and weed control; a modern hybrid, Minhybrid 508--treated with a fungicide, was planted on the contour, 18,000 to 20,000 plants per acre; and cultivation was limited.

In giving background on the demonstration, Wiebusch explained that about three acres of the Wenzel farm is involved. The field was selected for the demonstration because no lime and very little fertilizer had ever been used.

In 1952, the first year the Wenzels operated the farm, corn on this field averaged 35 bushels per acre. Oats yielded 18 bushels in 1953 and an alfalfa seeding failed. Last year fertilizer was tried for the first time, giving a 60-bushel corn yield.

In computing costs on the two plots, Jensen and Jones used the actual costs of the chemicals and seed and average costs for southern Minnesota for labor, farm machinery, and land.

Per acre figures used include the following:

"Corn Today" -- Value of crop, \$153.75 (123 bushels x \$1.25); cost of production, \$64.33; and return above cost, \$89.42.

Cost of production figures per acre included \$9.18 for plowing discing, planting, etc; \$2.50 for seed; \$20.50 for fertilizer (only half of cost charged to this year's crop); \$3.60 for insecticide; \$5.55 for herbicide; \$3.50 for applying fertilizer, insecticide and herbicide; \$9.50 for harvesting; and \$10.00 for rent of land.

"Corn Yesterday" -- Value of crop, \$73.75 (59 bushels x \$1.25); cost of production, \$39.13; and return above cost, \$34.62.

Cost of production figures included \$11.18 for plowing, discing, planting, etc.; \$.75 for seed; \$11.20 for manure (cost of application plus 40 per cent of value of manure); \$6.00 for harvesting; and \$10.00 for rent of land.

Jones and Jensen also estimated that raising one acre of corn under modern methods would take 7 man hours of labor and 5½ hours of tractor time.

Figures for time and labor under old methods, based on the World War I period experience, would be 26½ hours of human labor and 53 hours of horse time.

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October 7, 1955

THIS IS A SUMMARY OF WINNERS IN THE
1955 4-H JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW, OCT. 3-6

PIPESTONE BOY SHOWS CHAMPION STEER

Billy Carson, a 14-year old 4-H club member from Pipestone, drew top placing with his Hereford steer in beef cattle showings Wednesday at the 4-H Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul.

His grand champion steer was sold at auction Thursday to Twin City Meat Co., St. Paul, for \$3,846.15--\$3.85 a pound--slightly higher than 1954's grand champion steer--\$3.80 a pound--and an alltime record high price.

The reserve champion steer, an Angus, was shown by Darryl Klukow, 15, Albert Lea, and was sold to St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., for \$723.75, \$.75 a pound.

In the hog show on Tuesday, the grand champion, a crossbred, was shown by Keith Thurston, 19, Madelia, Blue Earth county. It sold to Doughboy Industries, New Richmond, Wis., for \$958.50, \$4.50 a pound. Gerald Cords, 17, Smithsmill showed the reserve champion, a Yorkshire, and it sold to Doughboy Industries for \$346.95, \$1.35 a pound.

In the lamb show, Rolland Barber, 17, Deer Creek, East Otter Tail county, showed the grand champion lamb, a Southdown. It was sold to Brown and Bigelow, St. Paul, for \$1,189.50, \$15.25 a pound--highest price paid since 1947 and the fourth highest ever.

The reserve champion lamb, a Shropshire, was shown by Harold Sullivan, 13, New Prague, Le Sueur county, and sold to Anchor Serum company, South St. Paul, for \$535, \$5.00 a pound.

Diane Kramer, Holland, Pipestone county, placed first with her entry in the pen of lambs competition. Swift and company bought them for \$1.65 a pound. Robert J. Cook, Glyndon, Clay county, had the reserve champion pen.

In Thursday's sale 56 lambs averaged \$153.16, 25 hogs averaged \$195.53, 70 beef cattle averaged \$402.68--a grand total of \$41,653.65.

(more)

BREED CHAMPIONS:

Beef Cattle: Hereford--Billy Carson, Pipestone, breed and grand champion; Phyllis Butman, Pipestone, reserve champion (Bruce Butman, 15, a brother of Phyllis, 12, showed the reserve grand champion beef animal in the 1954 show, a Shorthorn. Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Butman, Pipestone.) Shorthorn--Dorral Kramer, Magnolia, Rock county, breed champion; Curtis Bollum, Goodhue, Goodhue county, reserve champion. Angus--Darryl Kiukow, 15, Albert Lea, breed champion and reserve grand champion; Gary Jones, Jackson, Jackson county, reserve champion.

Hogs: Hampshire--Le Roy Wohlman, Redwood Falls, Redwood county. Yorkshire--Gerald Cords, Smiths Mill, Waseca county. Duroc--Charles Kermes, Freeborn county. Chester White--Merlin Maxwell, Lyon county. Berkshire--Justen Paulson, Stearns county. Poland China--Martin Fox, Dakota county. Spotted Poland China--Selmer Tweten, Jr., Houston county. Crossbred--Keith Thurston, Madelia, Blue Earth county. Other Breeds--Arthur A. Smith, Jr., Stanchfield, Isanti county.

Sheep: Southdown--Rolland Barber, Deer Creek, East Otter Tail county. Shropshire--Harold Sullivan, New Prague, Le Sueur county. Hampshire--Edgar Olson, East Polk county. Crossbred--Jack Morris, Kilkenny, Rice county. Other Breeds--Clifford Pierce, Utica, Winona county.

ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS:

Three 4-H club boys won achievement awards for longtime participation in the Junior Livestock Show and excellence in their 4-H livestock projects. They were: Jack Morris, 20, Kilkenny, Rice county, who won the top award, a \$100 U. S. Savings Bond from the St. Paul Union Stockyards company; Charles Kermes, 18, Hayward, Freeborn county, who placed second and was awarded a \$50 bond, and George Conzeminus, Jr., 19, Cannon Falls, Dakota county, who placed third and was awarded a \$25 bond.

Charles Telrich, Lamberton, Redwood county, was champion beef cattle showman, with Jack Koopal, Lyle, Mower county, second, and Larry Monke, Pipestone, Pipestone county, third.

Jim Brochberg, Pipestone, was champion hog showman.

Jack Morris, Kilkenny, Rice county, was champion lamb showman.

Sibley county won the herdsmanship award, being judged the tidiest exhibiting group among the 87 Minnesota counties.

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 7, 1955

STRIKING CONTRAST FOUND IN EFFICIENCY
OF 1905 and 1955 CHICK RATIONS

A startling example of how far we have come in developing baby chick rations that more nearly answer their growth needs came from a demonstration this summer at the University of Minnesota. Heading the demonstration were Elton L. Johnson, Head of the University's Poultry Department and chairman of the 1955 Animal Nutrition Short Course, and Paul E. Waibel, Assistant Professor of Poultry.

Four weeks before the short course, after much planning and research Johnson and Waibel put one group of baby chicks on a ration apparently considered excellent in 1905. It was found in the Curtis Poultry Book, published in 1910 by the Farm Journal of Philadelphia.

A second group was placed on a ration typical of 1930 and a third on a modern 1955 chick ration, complete in all the nutrients we now know--or believe--to be essential for healthy chick growth. The three groups of chicks from the same family were hatched together.

By the end of 24 days, September 12, it was apparent that we have come a long way in the last 50 years in improving chick rations. The baby chicks on the 1955 ration weighed over twice as much as their brothers and sisters on the 1905 ration--yet the chicks fed 1905-style had eaten over twice as much feed during the same period.

The 1955-fed chicks weighed an average of 296 grams--about three-quarters of a pound--and the 1905-fed chicks weighed only 119 grams. Chicks on the 1905 ration took 2.5 grams of feed to gain a gram in weight, while the 1955-fed chicks took only 1.5 grams to gain a gram.

The chicks fed 1930-style did a bit better than the 1905-fed chicks, weighing 183 grams at 24 days and requiring 2.2 grams of feed to gain a gram in weight.

The 1905-fed chicks may even have received some slight added boost-- Johnson and Waibel gave all three groups a vitamin D supplement, valuable in raising chicks indoors. Vitamin D was not discovered until 1922.

University feeding recommendations could not be found for the year 1905, but Johnson and Waibel were able to develop the feeding formula from the Curtiss Poultry Book. The 1905 ration consisted of chick-cracked corn, finely cracked wheat, a seed mixture -- clover, timothy, and wild seeds -- and grit, charcoal, dry bran, corn meal, and ground hard-boiled eggs.

The 1930 ration is typical of those used before feeders understood the variability in feedstuff energy content as related to the chicks needs. Large quantities of milling by-products were used, and a high level of dried milk to supply vitamins and high-quality protein.

The ration consisted of 45 parts ground yellow corn, 15 parts wheat bran, 15 parts wheat middlings, 12 parts dried skim milk, 6 parts meat scrap, 3 parts alfalfa meal, 3 parts ground limestone, 1 part iodized salt (vitamin D concentrate added).

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 7 1955

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS

JR. LIVESTOCK
SHOW WINNERS
ANNOUNCED

A total of _____ purple, _____ blue, _____ red and _____ white ribbons were awarded _____ county boys and girls for their 4-H club animals shown at the Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul last week, according to County Agent _____.

(LIST HERE NAMES AND AWARDS OF ANY SPECIAL CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS, AS WELL AS BEEF AND LAMB AND SHOWMANSHIP WINNERS.)

The purple ribbons were given for superior animals selected from the blue ribbon class. Breed champions and reserve champions were selected also from the blue ribbon group.

Blue ribbon beeves and wethers were classed "excellent" on the basis of quality, finish and conformity to a high standard. A red ribbon placing is "good," and white ribbon "meritorious."

Seventy-five of the top individual baby beeves, 70 top individual lambs and the first and second prize pens of lambs were sold at auction the last day of the show. Other animals were sold by commission firm salesmen earlier.

Following are the _____ county animals sold at auction, listed with their 4-H owners, sale prices and buyers:

(PICK OUT YOUR COUNTY INDIVIDUALS FROM ATTACHED SHEETS)

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

CATTLE

Owner	County	Buyer	Per lb.	Net Price
Billy Carson	Pipestone	Twin City Meats, St. P.	\$3.85	\$3846.15
Darryl Klukow	Freeborn	St. Paul Fire and Marine, St. P.	.75	723.75
Dorral Kramer	Rock	Northwest Nat'l. Bank, Mpls.	.50	507.00
Phyllis Butman	Pipestone	B. F. Nelson Mfg. Co., Mpls.	.60	570.60
Curtiss Bollum	Goodhue	Goodhue Bankers Assn., Goodhue	.45	379.80
Jeanette Brockberg	Pipestone	Southview Country Club, So. St. P.	.35	373.45
Kent Wichmann	Lyon	So. St. Paul Chamber Comm., So. St. P.	.39	344.37
Faith Seymour	Freeborn	Weyerhauser Sales, St. P.	.36	385.92
Myron Wiese	Jackson	B. F. Nelson, Mpls.	.35	332.85
Leonard Hinyze	Jackson	Kehne Electric Co., St. P.	.33	357.06
Rachel Sandsness	Fillmore	Anderson Corp., Stillwater	.34	280.16
Erik Lee Elstad	Fillmore	Minneapolis Honeywell, Mpls.	.35	307.30
John Tobolt	Clay	Northern Pacific R. R., St. P.	.35	337.75
Larry Bennett	Steele	St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. P.	.35	317.45
Marilyn Carstensen	Blue Earth	So. St. Paul Chamber Comm., S. St. P.	.35	310.80
Beth Pederson	Blue Earth	Great Northern Oil Co., St. P.	.35	325.85
Ray Keeler	Stevens	Armour & Co., So. St. P.	.35	293.65
Larry Monke	Pipestone	West Publishing Co., St. Paul	.34	326.40
Beverly Gilman	Blue Earth	Paper Calmenson, St. Paul	.34	344.76
Winfred Bauer	Norman	Great Northern R. R., St. P.	.37	376.66
Jerilyn Janssen	Jackson	Brandtjen & Kluge, St. P.	.36	302.04
Elaine Ellen Busch	Rock	First Nat'l. Bank, St. P.	.35	317.45
Jack Stumpf	Wilkin	Otter Tail Power Co., Fergus Falls	.35	368.20
Vic Blomgren	Faribault	Dayton Co., Mpls.	.35	353.15
David Koob	Murray	Gould Nat'l. Battery, St. P.	.34	366.18
Peter L. Pletz, Jr.	Jackson	Hillex Co., St. P.	.35	312.20
E. Billy Ferguson	Jackson	American Nat'l. Bank, St. P.	.35	380.10
Joel Grohs	Traverse	Midland Coop., Mpls.	.36	399.96
Jerol J. Janssen	Jackson	Minnesota Linseed Oil, Mpls.	.35	351.40
Larry Freking	Jackson	Empire Nat'l. Bank, St. P.	.34	331.50
Jerry Takle	Cottonwood	Farmers Union Grain, St. P.	.35	319.20
Elmo Dorn	Lincoln	Ellerbe & Co., St. P.	.34	380.80
Lawrence Killion	Faribault	Deere-Weber Co., Mpls.	.34	337.96
Linden Olson	Nobles	Schuneman's, St. P.	.35	344.75
Edward J. Schotzko	Brown	N.W. Air Lines, St. P.	.35	393.75
Erling O. Oie	Lac qui Parle	Waldorf Paper, St. P.	.34	318.24
Douglas Ahrenstorff	Jackson	Armour & Co., So. St. P.	.34	321.64
David J. Arends	Rock	Cardozo's, St. Paul	.34	313.14
Billy Sexton	Waseca	Dayton Co., Mpls.	.34	354.62
Russell Maring	Clay	Int. Harvester, St. P.	.35	388.85
Roman Huiras, Jr.	Renville	Emporium, St. P.	.34	329.80
Judy Cotter	Freeborn	Minn. Mutual Life Ins., St. Paul	.33	313.83
Stephen Lickteig	Mower	Sears-Roebuck, Mpls.	.33	387.42
Bonita Wager	Lac qui Parle	Sanitary Farm Dairies, St. P.	.35	339.50
Gregg Sample	Fillmore	Montgomery Ward, St. P.	.34	344.76
David O'Neil	Cottonwood	Archer Daniels Mid., Mpls.	.33	360.03
Mary Runde	Mower	Seeger Refrigeration, St. P.	.33	308.88
Arlo Gordon	Swift	St. Paul Athletic Club, St. P.	.33	331.32
Myron Wolter	Redwood	Northern States Power, Mpls.	.36	340.56
Joan Gilman	Blue Earth	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	.34	333.20
James Zitsman	Sibley	K.S.T.P., St. P. & Mpls.	.33	361.68
John Koob	Murray	7 Up Bottling Co., St. P.	.33	363.33
Lloyd A. Mau	Martin	Minn. Mining & Mfg., St. P.	.33	329.67
Gary Knudson	Cottonwood	St. Paul Hotel, St. P.	.34	285.26
Harris L. Byers	Cottonwood	J. L. Shiely Co., St. P.	.34	366.18
Jack Koopal	Mower	St. Paul Book & Sta. Co.	.32	310.40
David Christensen	Lyon	F. H. Peavy Co., Mpls.	.33	358.38

CATTLE Continued

Owner	County	Buyer	Per Lb.	Net Price
Richard Quiring	Watonwan	Hilex Co., St. P.	\$.34	374.34
Mary Twait	Stevens	Rothschilds, St. P.	.33	380.82
Donald Meister	Jackson	Suburban Lumber Co., Mpls.	.35	353.15
John D. Haase	Fairbault	Twin City Bus Co., St. Paul	.31	362.39
John Halvorson	Chippewa	Farmers Union Cent. Ex., So. St. P.	.36	326.52
Larry Reynolds	Yellow Med.	Henry Brandtjen, St. P.	.33	316.80
Charles Tetrick	Redwood	Mpls. Star and Tribune, Mpls.	.33	363.33
Eugene Scheerhoorn	Pipestone	Louis Hill, Jr., St. P.	.32	322.88
Lloyd Kosbab	Martin	Minnesota Mining & Mfg., St. P.	.36	373.68
Howard Carlson	Murray	Clapp-Thomson Co., St. P.	.33	326.37
Lyle Guggisberg	Redwood	Midway Chev., St. P.	.31	326.12
Alan Campbell	Winona	The Farmer, St. P.	.32	310.40
Ann Ulland	Freeborn	Twin City Milk Producers, St. P.	.32	290.24

SHEEP

Rolland Barber	E. Otter Tail	Brown & Bigelow, St. P.	15.25	1189.50
Harold Sullivan	LeSueur	Anchor Serum Co., So. St. P.	5.00	535.00
Jack Morris	Rice	Mpls. Moline Co., Mpls.	1.50	145.50
Edgar Olson	East Polk	Great Northern R. R., St. P.	1.25	133.75
Judy Gronewald	Martin	1st National Bank, Fairmont	1.60	131.20
Audrey Fullerton	Rice	St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. P.	1.25	127.50
Barbara Rine	Faribault	Donaldsons, Mpls.	1.50	123.00
Rodney Bullis	Traverse	Great Northern R. R., St. P.	1.35	117.45
Clifford Pierce	Winona	St. Paul Book & Stationery, St. P.	1.15	111.55
Myrna Goertzen	Cottonwood	Brown-Bigelow, St. P.	1.50	117.00
Sally Schroeder	Beltrami	Northern Pacific R. R., St. P.	1.35	117.45
John Sullivan	LeSueur	W. St. Paul State Bank, W. St. P.	3.50	339.50
Bruce McCormack	Blue Earth	Nicollet Hotel, Mpls.	1.75	178.50
Marilyn Farrell	Scott	Normandy Hotel, Mpls.	1.60	124.80
Bernadine Tracy	Faribault	Doughboy Feed, New Richland, Wisc.	1.35	137.70
Maurite Freking	Jackson	Stockyards Nat'l Bk. So. St. P.	1.50	145.50
Gail Suter	Martin	American Hoist & Dirrick, St. P.	1.90	174.80
Delos Barber	E. Otter Tail	Northern Pacific R. R., St. P.	1.60	116.80
Dale Ripley	Faribault	Meers Feed Co., So. St. P.	1.70	139.40
Judith Hill	Carver	Armour & Co., So. St. P.	1.55	142.60
John Hunter	Kittson	Crane & Co., St. P.	1.50	168.00
James Boesch	Blue Earth	Swift & Co., So. St. P.	1.70	107.10
William Blake	Hubbard	N. W. Bell Telephone, St. Paul	1.35	117.45
Robert Ripley	Faribault	Lowry Hotel, St. P.	1.35	105.30
Neil Anderson	Jackson	Central Warehouse, St. P.	1.10	127.60
Wallace Anderson	Clay	Northern Pacific R. R., St. P.	1.35	105.30
Jean Low	Rice	Midway Nat'l. Bank, St. P.	1.10	117.70
Darrell Young	Yellow Med.	M. & St. Louis R. R., St. P.	1.15	117.30
Karen Kay Harder	Roseau	Our Own Hardware, St. P.	1.25	140.00
James Lehman	Rock	Chase Bag Co., Mpls.	1.25	121.25
Josephine Gute	Steele	D. W. Onan and Sons, Mpls.	1.35	117.45
Gene Wagaman	Mower	First Nat'l. Bank, Mpls.	1.25	121.25
Charles Rudi	Traverse	Applebaum Super Market, So. St. P.	1.25	108.75
Larry Allen Sherwood	Rock	Cargill Co., Mpls.	1.35	124.20
Mardell Abernathey	Freeborn	Kellogg Corn Co., Mpls.	1.25	115.00
Robert D. Sheely	Mower	Pfeiffer Beer, St. Paul	1.15	100.05
Rodney Luger	Chisago	St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. P.	1.15	105.80
Donald Kramer	Lyon	Deere-Webber Co., Mpls.	1.35	98.55

SHEEP Continued

Owner	County	Buyer	Per lb.	Net Price
Janet Low	Rice	Dayton Co., Mpls.	\$1.20	\$116.40
Elaine Stower	Nobles	Cook's Men's Store, St. P.	1.15	105.80
Lynn Cross	Kanabec	Minn. Farmers Union, St. P.	.85	82.45
Myrna Michels	Nicollet	St. Paul Cham. of Comm., St. P.	1.15	94.30
Adrienne Warbutton	Waseca	Radisson Hotel, Mpls.	1.20	98.40
Mary Patten	Redwood	Northwestern Bank, Mpls.	1.00	97.00
Richard Westphal	Washington	Blaul Motor Co., Hastings	1.75	136.50
Wayne Ash	West Polk	Great Northern R. R., St. P.	1.40	135.80
Eugene Bannerman	Clay	General Mills, Mpls.	1.20	110.40
Juleen Kay Boesch	Blue Earth	Minnesota Auctioneers, Watertown	1.30	101.40
LeRoy Larson	Swift	Swift County Bank, Benson	1.45	162.40
Peter Rine	Faribault	Coca Cola Bottling Co., St. P.	1.25	103.75

TRIO OF LAMBS

Diane Kramer	Pipestone	Swift and Co., So. St. P.	1.60	364.80
Robert James Cook	Clay	B. F. Nelson Co., Mpls.	1.80	401.40

HOGS

Keith Thurston	Blue Earth	Doughboy Feeds, New Richland, Wisc.	4.50	958.50
Gerald Cords	Waseca	Doughboy Mills, New Richland, Wisc.	1.35	346.95
LeRoy Wohlman	Redwood	Farwell, Ozman Kirk, St. P.	1.00	209.00
Merlin Maxwell	Lyon	Armour & Co., So. St. P.	.75	134.25
Charles Kermes	Freeborn	Weyand Furniture, St. P.	.65	148.20
Jim Brockberg	Pipestone	Am. Hoist & Co., St. Paul	.60	148.20
Martin Fox	Dakota	Stockyards Nat'l Bank, So. St. P.	.75	156.70
Justen Paulson	Stearns	St. Paul Chamber Comm., St. P.	.75	181.50
Arthur Smith, Jr.	Isanti	Brandtgen & Kluge, St. P.	.65	122.85
Selmer Tweeten, Jr.	Houston	Maendler Brush Co. St. P.	.65	170.30
James Cleveland	Lac qui Parle	So. St. Paul Chamber Comm., So. St. P.	.75	149.25
Joel Randall	Chippewa	Haas Comm. Co., So. St. P.	.65	151.45
Kay Rentchler	Jackson	Minn. Farm Bureau, St. P.	.75	145.50
Nelson Davis	LeSueur	Northern States Power, St. P.	.70	159.60
Larry Glidewell	Pipestone	Doughboy Feed, New Richland, Wisc.	.75	167.25
Mary Jo Pichner	Steele	Doughboy Feed, New Richland, Wisc.	.70	166.60
Donald Wilker	Steele	Minn. St. Auct. Assn.	.70	156.10
David Volkerding	Norman	Armour & Co., So. St. P.	.65	157.30
Philip Hanson	Brown	St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins., St. P.	.70	152.60
Dayton Rayman	Freeborn	St. Paul Cham. Commerce, St. P.	.65	144.95
Dale Busch	Rock	St. Paul Terminal Whse., St. P.	.60	130.80
Darlene Jensen Bartsch	Steele	Land O'Lakes Creamery, Mpls.	.60	145.20
John Brenna	Fillmore	St. Paul Hosp. & Casualty, St. P.	.70	172.90
Donald Juliar	Blue Earth	Minn. Motor Trans. Co., St. P.	.70	159.60
Edgar Bathke, Jr.	Faribault	Armour and Co., So. St. P.	.70	152.60

Results of 4-H Junior Livestock Show 'Phoned in to AP, UP, at 5 P. M., Oct. 6:

Grand Champion Beef Animal -- Ivan D. Harder, 16, Mountain Lake; a 4-H member for
(A Hereford) six years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob M. Harder

Reserve Champion: Bruce Butman, 15, Pipestone; four years in 4-H; son of Mr. and
(A Shorthorn) Mrs. Robert Butman

BREED CHAMPIONS: Hereford -- Harder

Reserve in Hereford: Darrell Busch, Luverne

Shorthorn -- Bruce Butman

Reserve: Gertrude Lou Hisken, Magnolia, Rock County

Angus -- Noel Rahn, 15, Bingham Lake; Five years in 4-H; son
of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Rahn

Reserve: Gary Jones, Jackson, Jackson County

SHOWMANSHIP:

1. Noel Rahn (Breed Champion, Angus)
2. Gary Jones (Reserve BC, Angus)
3. Marlys Kuthe, Albert Lea, Freeborn County

ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS:

1. David Rentschler, 21, Lakefield, Jackson County; 11 years in 4-H;
son of George F. Rentschler; won a \$100 U. S. Savings
Bond, given by St. Paul Union Stockyards Company
2. Dale Ripley, 19, Winnebago; Faribault County; son of
Jay C. Ripley; won a \$50 bond from same donor
3. Roger Olson, 20, St. Peter, Nicollet County; 11 years in 4-H;
son of Hilding G. Olson; won a \$25 bond.

COUNTY SHOWMANSHIP WINNER: Murray County

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 10, 1955

SPECIAL, WITH MAT. TO DAIRY
TRADE PUBLICATIONS

GHOLSON NAMED DAIRY PRODUCTS MARKETING SPECIALIST

An extension dairy products marketing specialist has been appointed at the University of Minnesota, filling a long-felt need for a well-trained authority to carry the results of dairy products research to the state's dairy processors.

To fill the new position, the University selected James H. Gholson, 40, a native of Hallsville, Missouri, and an assistant professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Missouri, Columbia. He began work October 3 as an associate professor.

Announcement of Gholson's appointment came from Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Gholson is a graduate of the University of Missouri and holds a bachelor's degree in agriculture and master's and doctor of philosophy degrees in dairy husbandry, granted him there.

He will work closely with all branches of the dairy processing industry--market milk, butter, cheese and ice cream manufacture and dry and concentrated milk processing--acting as a direct contact between the industry and the research workers of the University's dairy industry staff.

Among Gholson's duties will be conducting schools for dairy plant workers to be held at the University's outlying agricultural experiment stations. At the schools, such subjects as improved butter quality and spread-ability, cheese starter making and dairy products quality improvement will be discussed.

The new specialist also will work closely with county, home and 4-H club agents in conducting milk and cream grading schools and in bulk tank installation on farms.

He has been a member of the University of Missouri staff since 1946. Before World War II, he served as a county supervisor for the Farm Security Administration, a dairy research assistant at the University of Missouri and as a laboratory technician with a St. Louis milk company.

He served three years in the U. S. Army Air Forces during World War II, two as a pilot in the European Theater. He is married and the father of one child.

News Bureau
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 10 1955

To all counties
For use week of
October 17 or after

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

Pays to Top-Dress Old Alfalfa Fields in Fall -- You bet it pays to top-dress old alfalfa fields in the fall. In recent **tests** in southern Minnesota--near Northfield, Spring Valley and Montevideo--fall top-dressing boosted yields of hay about a third higher than test fields left unfertilized.

* * * * *

Weaning Early? -- If you aren't weaning pigs early, here's one thing you don't want to overlook. Give the small porkers feeding equipment their size. Small self-feeders and water fountains are on the market. Shallow troughs and pans aren't good, because the piglets get into them, waste feed and increase the cleaning problem. This suggestion comes from L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Kind Care Pays in Dairy Barn -- Does kindness and gentleness pay in the dairy barn? New Zealand experiment station scientists found that in one herd, changing from a grouchy milking machine attendant to a more gentle and at-ease fellow boosted some cows' milk output 10 pounds a day. A University of Minnesota dairy scientist, W. E. Petersen, calls this "good cowmanship."

* * * * *

Tractor Safety Tip -- Ride on the seat and let no one ride on the drawbar or any where else on the tractor while you're operating it. This is a basic safety rule--one that can prevent many tragedies that rob young families of breadwinners and, surprisingly enough, young kiddies. We kill more children in tractor accidents, you know, than polio takes from us. That's the official word from Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 10 1955

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 17 or after

USE PLASTIC
BAGS TO
STORE APPLES

If you want the apples you store for winter to keep crisp and fresh, be sure to select a winter variety that is well matured and store them at temperatures between 32° and 40° F.

Baskets lined with aluminum foil will help to keep apples from drying out in storage. An even more effective method of keeping apples for many months is to store them in a cool cellar in perforated plastic bags.

Home (County) Agent _____ reports that recent experiments show that perforated polyethylene bags will prolong the storage life of apples kept in the average dry home basement. The experiments were conducted under the direction of J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota.

Even varieties which shrivel readily, such as Golden Delicious, kept better in these perforated bags, whether they were held under dry or moist conditions.

In the tests, Haralson and Golden Delicious apples were stored in both a dry and a moist cellar. Half of the apples were packed in perforated polyethylene bags.

Both the Haralson and Golden Delicious apples kept better in the plastic bags than the nonbagged samples. At the end of 2½ months in the "dry" cellar, the non-bagged Haralsons were visibly shriveled and only fairly good in dessert quality. The bagged samples were not noticeably shriveled and were of better dessert quality. After 6 months in the "moist" cellar, there was more shriveling in the nonbagged than in the bagged lots.

The bagged Golden Delicious apples kept much better than the nonbagged samples in both the "dry" and the "moist" cellars.

Varieties of winter apples that keep well in storage include Haralson, Prairie Spy, Northwestern Greening, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, and Fireside. Cortland, McIntosh, Redwell and Victory keep until early winter.

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News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 10 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H (COUNTY) AGENTS
For use week of
October 17

4-H MEMBERS'
PROJECT WORK
HELPS COMMUNITY

_____ county 4-H clubs have accomplished much this past year in carrying out the 1955 national 4-H theme of "Improving Family and Community Living," according to 4-H (County) Agent _____.

Four-H'ers have helped improve their communities by working on the various projects and activities designed to add to the enjoyment of rural living.

The home improvement, beautification of grounds and electric programs all help many club members learn convenient and economical ways to make their homes more efficient and attractive. Making home furnishings, painting and redecorating the home, landscaping the yard, planting shrubs, trees and flowers and building and repairing electrical equipment are some of the things undertaken by 4-H'ers enrolled in these three projects.

In _____ county _____ club members have beautified their homes through home improvement and beautification of grounds projects. (no.)

By carrying the 4-H safety and health activities, county young people have served their communities by doing such worthwhile things as helping to sponsor various health drives, reflectorizing bicycles and farm machinery, conducting clean-up campaigns and making home and farm inspections for health and safety hazards.

(Substitute specific things your clubs have been doing.)

Another 4-H activity that is having widespread and permanent effect on the community is the 4-H conservation program. Under this program come the soil, water, forestry and wildlife conservation projects which make important contributions to the restoration and protection of Minnesota's valuable natural resources.

(To make this story more meaningful, add specific information on what is being done in your county in this area also.)

Boys and girls who are interested in any of the 4-H projects offered in home-making or agriculture and are between the ages of 10 and 21, should contact a local 4-H leader or the county extension office and take advantage of the many opportunities offered, says _____.

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October 10 1955

To all counties
For use week of
October 17 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

PARAKERATOSIS MAY BE
CAUSED BY
UNBALANCED DIET

Hog raisers who have had trouble with parakeratosis, which looks like mange, will be interested in recent findings by University of Minnesota hog specialists, reported by County Agent _____.

The specialists found that it is possible to produce parakeratosis in hogs by overfeeding calcium. They then cleared up the disease by adding zinc to the hogs' diets.

Their conclusion is that parakeratosis can be caused by too much calcium in a diet--along with too little zinc. Their scientific word for it is a "calcium-zinc imbalance."

Here's how they found how calcium works in causing the disease. Last winter, Prof. L. E. Hanson of the University's animal husbandry department was running a feeding experiment with a penicillin feed supplement in the ration. Penicillin has been used successfully in growing pigs' rations for several years.

In feeding a higher-than-usual level of penicillin, Hanson doubled the antibiotic supplement, which was "carried" in a high-calcium material. The pigs became dissatisfied in the first week on the ration and began working over their straw bedding. The fourth week, several severe cases of parakeratosis developed.

Previous success with penicillin ruled out its being responsible for the disease. Could it be the high calcium carrier? To find out, Hanson fed a healthy group of pigs the procaine penicillin supplement without the carrier and another group got 1.25 per cent plain ground oyster shell. The oyster shell group soon developed parakeratosis, while the penicillin-fed pigs showed better-than-average weight gains.

As an example of how a hog can recover from parakeratosis if its ration is adjusted properly, Hanson tells of one hog in the first group that developed parakeratosis from the high-calcium carrier of their antibiotic supplement. This hard-hit porker began losing weight on July 15 and was down to 40 pounds on July 29. On that date, zinc was added to his ration. He began recovering and weighed 56 pounds on August 12, 87 pounds on August 31. He is now fully recovered.

University Farm News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1955

SPECIAL TO: Houston and Winona
County Weekly Newspapers

WINONA STUDENT NAMED STATE ESSAY WINNER

Arlan W. Henderson, 14, Houston, a Winona senior high school student, was named state winner of the North Central Weed Control (NCWC) essay contest.

Announcement came from Robert Nylund, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota and state director of the NCWC conference.

The regional winner will be selected Dec. 8 during the Regional NCWC conference in Omaha. A \$300 scholarship in an agriculture college will be given the winner. Henderson will receive \$25 for his top state standing and compete in the regional contest.

Judges Sig. Bjerken, supervisor of weed control, State Department of Agriculture; Ray S. Dunham, professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota; and Ed Jensen, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, selected Henderson's winning essay on the basis of 75 percent for subject and content and 25 percent for method of presentation.

According to Nylund, the annual essay contest was open to all boys and girls ages 12 to 18 in the North Central Weed Control area which includes 14 midwest states and four Canadian provinces. All essays were entitled "How We Controlled Weeds on Our Farm," and were not over 1000 words long.

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SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

The fine points of potatoes are the topic here as Harold Rosendahl, right, Norman county agent at Ada, talks with A. L. Mc Mahon, vocational agriculture instructor at Ada. Rosendahl is a 1949 graduate of the University. He was veterans' agriculture instructor at Faribault for a year and became Norman county agent in 1950. He was raised on a Red River Valley farm near Warren. While attending the University, during summer vacation Rosendahl was 4-H club agent in Benton and Kittson counties and a field crop inspector for the Minnesota Crop Improvement association.

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University Farm News
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Immediate Release

HOME AGENT RECEIVES NATIONAL HONORS

Virginia Vaupel, Olmsted county home agent, Rochester, received special recognition at the National Home Demonstration Agents' association convention in Seattle, Washington, today (Wednesday.)

She is one of a group of home agents from all over the nation who will be cited for outstanding service as educational leaders for 10 years or more. In recognition of their service they were awarded certificates at a luncheon climaxing the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents' association October 9-12.

During the six years Miss Vaupel has been home agent in Olmsted county, enrollment in the extension home program has grown to 700 women in 38 groups. Besides her work with homemakers' groups, she has given special training to some 150 junior leaders of 4-H clubs and works closely with the 31 4-H clubs in the county as well as the Rural Youth group.

In 1952 she was promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff. As home agent, she is a joint employee of Olmsted county and the University.

Active in professional organizations, she has served as president of the Minnesota State Home Agents' association and is now a central district councilor for the National Home Demonstration Agents' association. She is a member of P.E.O. and Altrusa.

Before coming to Minnesota, Miss Vaupel served as a home agent in Fayette, Iowa and taught home economics in Somers Iowa.

She is a graduate of the University of Iowa.

B-674-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1955

Immediate Release

RICE, PORK, POTATOES PLENTIFUL

Pork, potatoes and rice are the three items for the market basket given special prominence on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for October.

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today that farmers will probably send about 10 per cent more hogs to market this fall and winter than they did a year ago. The added supply is expected to make retail prices of pork cheaper than they have been for several years.

Supplies of potatoes are large and selling reasonable prices. This year's harvest of rice is second only to last year's record-breaking crop.

There will be plenty of beef for consumers during October, some of it grain-fed and some of it grass-fattened from Western ranges. Best buys will be in the "good" grades of beef. Broiler and fryer chickens and lamb also will be abundant.

Dairy products will continue to be plentiful, with the spotlight on cheese during the October "cheese festival."

Minnesota apples, Thompson seedless, Tokay and Emperor grapes from California will be the best buys in fruits for the month.

Canned tuna, lard and vegetable fats and oils round out the list of plentiful foods for October.

B-675-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1955

Immediate Release

COLOR EFFECTIVE WAY OF DECORATING HOME

Color is one of the most effective means of decorating the home--and one of the cheapest.

According to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, it can create attractive and cheerful surroundings for the family and it can also be used to camouflage poor architectural features such as too-high ceilings and rooms that are too small, too large or too dark.

Mrs. Zabel gives some guiding principles in using color in a new publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, "Letting Color Work for You in Home Furnishings," Extension Bulletin 280.

Even though a complete decorating job cannot be done at one time, Mrs. Zabel suggests making a long-time plan and following it until it is completed. Sources of good color schemes might be a colorful picture, a patterned slip cover or drapery fabric or a good carpet you have and intend to keep.

Usually it is best to limit the colors in a room to two or three hues, though several values of a hue may be used. For example, a dark shade of the hue might be used for a chair, a light value for the wall color and the hue at maximum intensity for a pillow cover. A good color scheme blends all the furnishings in a room and reflects the tastes and personalities of those who live there.

Here are some tips from Mrs. Zabel on balancing amounts of color in a room:

- Use a warm note of color as a contrast in an all-cool color scheme, and vice versa.
- Balance values in a room by using a small quantity of a light hue to a large amount of dark, or a small amount of dark to balance large amounts of light.
- Use a color more than once in a room but don't repeat it too often. A book, pillow or an accessory may pick up and repeat the color of a chair.
- Keep large areas like walls and floors quiet in effect.
- Use small areas for sharp contrasts in value and intensity.

Extension Bulletin 280, "Letting Color Work for You in Home Furnishings," is available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-676-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1955

Immediate Release

REDWOOD COUNTY AGENT HONORED FOR WEED CONTROL

Jasper I. "Jap" Swedberg, Redwood county agent at Redwood Falls since 1937, has been chosen Minnesota's candidate for the title of "outstanding extension worker in weed control" in the North Central States.

Thirteen other states and three Canadian provinces are asked to nominate candidates for the honor. The man finally chosen will receive an all-expense-paid trip to the annual North Central Weed Control Conference at Omaha in December.

Announcement of Swedberg's nomination comes from Edwin H. Jensen, extension agronomist and weed control specialist at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul.

In his extensive and well-planned weed control program, Swedberg last year held 26 weed control promotional meetings in his county, wrote news stories on weed control that appeared in 10 county newspapers and aired radio broadcasts on the subject, contacted nearly 130 individual farmers at their farms on weed control problems and helped guide 121 4-H club members who are carrying weed control projects.

He also conducted two method demonstrations on brush and weed control and seven result demonstrations to show effectiveness of the various weed spraying materials.

Swedberg has been Redwood county agent since 1937, before that serving as Watonwan county agent at St. James for seven years and as agent in Grant county, South Dakota, for two years.

Several years ago he was one of two Minnesota county agents to win the Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. He also has won awards in two national contests on newspaper article writing as well as awards in the newswriting and visual aids contests at the annual University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service conference. He was president of the Minnesota County Agricultural Agents' association in 1954.

B-677-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 12, 1955

SPECIAL TO: U. S. Information Service

YUGOSLAVIAN LEADERS STUDY AMERICAN COOPERATIVES

Four agricultural and educational leaders from Yugoslavia inspected the main offices and warehouses of Midland Cooperatives, Inc., in Minneapolis, Oct. 3. They were on a nation-wide tour of U. S. cooperatives sponsored jointly by USDA and the land grant colleges. Dr. J. O. Christianson, University of Minnesota director of agricultural short courses, arranged the tour for the visitors. Here, Glenn Thompson, Midland's Co-op public relations director, points out for them some of the details of Midland's 1955 operations. From left, are: Joze Levstik, an agricultural professor from the University of Ljubljana and government advisor on cooperatives; Drago Vodopija, chairman of a federation of livestock breeding cooperatives in Zagreb; Arton Usepjanov, professor of agricultural economics and cooperation at the University of Skoplje; Thompson; and Srecko Ostojic, manager of an agricultural station at Zvornik.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 13, 1955

Immediate Release

C. White

BEST POPLARS FOUND FOR SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

Southern Minnesota farmers soon will benefit in their windbreak and shelterbelt plantings with the development of poplars which have grown 40 feet high seven years after planting.

A seven-year study of native and hybrid poplars near Rochester to find those best suited to southern Minnesota is reported in a recent Minnesota Forestry Note by Frank Kaufert, director of the University of Minnesota's School of Forestry, D. P. Duncan, associate professor of forestry, and David W. French, assistant professor of plant pathology.

The tests were conducted at the Mayo Institute of Experimental Medicine at Rochester. More trial plantings of promising poplars are being made to test them further under a wider range of growing conditions.

The best poplars from the standpoint of growth rate and resistance to disease and insect attack should be adaptable to planting on heavy soils of southeastern Minnesota, particularly where water tables are near the surface.

How rapidly these best poplars grow is shown by the fact that in seven years 11 selections grew from 26 to 45 feet high and 5 to 6 inches in diameter.

One poplar from Kew Gardens, England, may make an excellent ornamental. It appears highly resistant to canker, holds its lower branches well, and its leaves appear early, forming a heavy rich, dark green foliage.

B-680-hrj

-News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 13 1955

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Bulbs to Brighten the Indoors
Rice Advice
For Firm, Tender Rice
Powdered Juices
Watch Paint for Radiators

Let Color Work for You
Color Harmony Through the House
Fabrics for Fall
"Blackened" Look in Autumn Colors

Bulbs to Brighten the Indoors

Now is the time to plant a few pots of bulbs so you'll have gay tulips, daffodils or hyacinths to brighten your home this winter. C. Gustav Hard, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, tells how to do it.

Fill your pots with a good potting mixture - 2 parts garden soil, 1 part organic matter, 1 part sand - plant the bulbs and then place the pots in a cold frame. If you have no cold frame, place the pots on the south or east side of the house and cover them with straw or marsh hay. Leave them there for 8 or 10 weeks while the roots develop. Be sure to keep the soil moist during that time.

After 8 or 10 weeks, bring in the pots. Leave hyacinths and daffodils in a dark place, such as the basement, where the temperature is about 40-50° F. until they show buds. Then bring them into the light and keep them in a sunny location. Tulips may be brought from the outdoors directly into a light, sunny room. Be sure to keep the bulbs well watered at all times. The flowers will do better if pots are set in a cool place at night.

-jbn-

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

FOOD AND NUTRITIONRice Advice

Since rice is one of the plentiful foods during October, homemakers will want to include it on their market lists this month. It's so versatile it can be used as main dish, in soups, salads or desserts, in combination with many other foods.

Rice usually found in grocery stores today has been milled so that it needs no washing. In fact, studies made in several agricultural experiment stations in the South show that washing rice causes losses as high as 43 per cent of vitamin B₁ or thiamine. Nutritionists at these experiment stations say that washing also tends to make rice gummy rather than fluffy. Draining or rinsing after cooking is also wasteful of natural or added nutrients.

* * * * *

For Firm, Tender Rice

The secret of cooking rice is using the proper proportions of rice and water so all the water will be absorbed. Some like rice fluffy and dry, firm yet tender, so each grain stands out separately. But a ring mold or croquettes hold their shape better with a more moist rice.

The Chinese or short-boil method for firm, tender rice calls for bringing 2 cups of water to a boil in an extra-heavy saucepan, adding 1 teaspoon salt and 1 cup rice. Cover and boil 15 minutes. Turn off the heat and keep the pan closely covered 10 to 15 minutes longer, so the rice finishes cooking in its own steam. 1 cup of uncooked rice will make about 3 cups of cooked rice.

For a softer cooked rice, increase the water to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups and cook slowly for 20 to 25 minutes or until tender.

* * * * *

Powdered Juices

Recently the United States Department of Agriculture's Western Research Branch has developed powdered orange juice, tomato juice and lemonade. The new powders are not being produced commercially yet, but homemakers can look for them in the future.

The powders dissolve instantly in cold water. They are equal in flavor and nutritive value to juices of the fresh fruits. They have the advantage of being convenient to ship and store and of requiring no refrigeration. Researchers still have a few problems to solve such as keeping quality in storage, but they think these powders may soon reach the market.

-jbn-

HOME FURNISHINGWatch Paint for Radiators

If you're planning to paint your radiators, it's well to keep in mind that the kind of paint you use may reduce the heat output. Studies show that when bronze or aluminum paint is used as the last or top coat of the radiator, 10 per cent or more of the heat which should have been transmitted promptly into the room returns to the boiler. But if metallic-finished radiators are brushed with a coat of non-metallic paint, the heat will be transmitted into the room more rapidly. Radiators painted to harmonize with walls will not only be less conspicuous but more efficient than those finished with metallic paints.

* * * * *

Let Color Work for You

Color is one of the most effective ways of decorating your home, according to Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. It can create attractive and cheerful surroundings for your family with little expense. It will camouflage poor architectural features such as too-high ceilings and rooms that are too small or too dark.

In decorating your home, use colors which family members like so everyone will get enjoyment from the surroundings. Children naturally love color. Let them help with selection of colors for their own rooms.

Valuable tips in using color are given in a new publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service - "Letting Color Work for You," Ext. Bulletin 280, by Mrs. Zabel. Get a copy at your county extension office.

* * * * *

Color Harmony Throughout the House

For color harmony throughout your home, repeat colors from one room in the adjoining rooms. The color of the walls in one room might be used for the floor covering in the next. A harmonizing color through an open door always looks attractive.

CLOTHING

Fabrics for Fall

Lightness is the outstanding feature in all fabrics for fall. You'll be seeing many sheer wools in dress fabrics. New blends of natural and man-made fibers continue to appear on the market. Tweeds are a leading fabric, but they are light in weight and soft to the hand. Many tweeds combine shades of one color family and have a brushed surface to blend the colors.

Texture is seen, not felt this year. It is achieved through color and design, with emphasis on brushed surfaces for interest.

* * * * *

"Blackened Look" in Autumn Colors

Autumn colors for 1955 fall clothes have a "blackened" look. In other words, there's black in the leading color in each color family.

Brown is the most important color, from the red-browns to the golds. Beginning with black-brown, the range includes rich warm red-browns, pinky copper, brick tones, bittersweet and the neutrals.

Greens with a blue cast are high fashion. Black blue-green shading to lighter clear tones, blue-greens that are softened and moss green are all important.

Blue-red, black-red, true red and garnet are all fashionable.

Teals steal the spotlight in the blue color family. Black teal, peacock, midnight blue, blues tinged with red, periwinkle tones, black purple are prominent in the fashion picture.

Gray this fall is very dark- almost black. It's interesting when used with color.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 13, 1955

Immediate Release

FALL RURAL YOUTH LEADERSHIP TRAINING MEETINGS

Members of Rural Youth and Young Men's and Women's groups in Minnesota will hold seven leader-training meetings in October, Robert Pinches, assistant state YMW leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Meetings will be held October 18 in Warren; October 19, Fergus Falls; October 20, St. Cloud; October 24, Faribault; October 25, Rochester; October 26, Windom; October 27, Watson.

Each county Rural Youth or YMW group will be represented at one of the meetings by 10 delegates.

Discussions will include "The You I Meet as a Leader," "Leading Small Group Discussions," "Putting Zip into the Regular Meeting" and "So Your Group Needs Members." District 4-H club leaders, state 4-H club agents and Pinches will lead the discussions.

B-678-jbn

University Farm News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 13, 1955

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS TO SAFETY CONGRESS

An adult 4-H club leader and four club members in Minnesota have won trips to the National Safety congress in Chicago October 16-21 for their outstanding work in safety and fire prevention.

LeRoy Giesler, Aitkin, and LeAnn Wicks, Albert Lea, will receive trips from the State Association of Farmers Mutual Insurance companies, Cottonwood, as state winners of the fire prevention phase of the 4-H safety program. Janice Noble, Winnebago, has been awarded a trip by Mutual Service Insurance companies, St. Paul, Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Minneapolis, and Cooperative Publishing association, Superior, Wisconsin, for winning the state safety slogan contest. Jeanette Lehnhoff, Willmar, won the trip for her work in safety and fire prevention. Farm Underwriters association, Chicago, is sponsoring her trip.

Mrs. Franklin Swanson, Byron, is the 4-H adult leader selected to make the trip because of the outstanding work her 4-H club is doing in safety. Radio station KROC, Rochester, is donor of her trip.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, will accompany the group to Chicago.

B-679-jbn

University Farm News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 13, 1955

Immediate Release

AVERAGE FARM SIZE IS INCREASING

The average Minnesota farm is growing larger, according to University of Minnesota agricultural economists. The trend to fewer and larger farms was shown in their recent study of northeastern Minnesota farms--and the same holds true for the southern and western counties.

Here are the facts, as compiled by S. A. Engene, professor of agricultural economics, from the 1954 Census of Agriculture, just released:

* In southern and western counties, there were nine per cent fewer farms in 1954 than in 1939. Average farm size rose from 187 to 206 acres. In northeastern counties, which had tended to have very small farms, this trend toward larger farms was very strong.

* The number of farms smaller than 10 acres increased--most of these are "part-time" farms near cities.

* The number of farms with 10 to 179 acres decreased, but not much. So did the number of farms with 180 to 499 acres--but, again, the increase was slight.

* There was a sharp increase in the number of farms with 500 or more acres. There are not, of course, many such large farms. Apparently some small farms are being added to others to make larger farms.

* Even after these changes, more than half the farms are less than 180 acres--and three-fourths are less than 220 acres.

Engene says mechanization is making the bigger farm the more profitable farm. One man handles more acres than ever before--and he needs the yield from more acres to cover his machinery costs.

Even though farms are growing slightly, the number of farm hands per farm has decreased. Engene sees more consolidation of small farms and an increase in average farm size. He says many farms now are too small to effectively use machinery. And machinery will continue to improve its efficiency and boost a man's ability to handle more acres.

B-681-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 13, 1955

Immediate Release

1955 4-H JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW SUMMARIZED

Minnesota 4-H boys and girls from 79 counties entered a total of 681 animals in the 1955 4-H Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul, October 3-6, and marketed them for a total of \$117,844.13.

One of the show's rules is that all animals entered must be fat stock consigned for marketing, according to W. E. Morris, secretary of the show and recently-retired extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The 4-H'ers entered 303 beef animals, 146 hogs and 232 sheep. There were 102 Angus, 151 Hereford and 50 Shorthorn steers. In the hog classes were six Berkshires, 15 Chester Whites, 15 Duroc Jerseys, 24 Hampshires, nine Poland Chinas, three Spotted Poland Chinas, 21 Yorkshires, 50 crossbreds and three other breeds.

There were 43 Shropshire sheep, 46 Southdowns, 38 Hampshires and 56 crossbreds, and four other breeds.

At the auction sale of 151 purple ribbon winners and champions, the 4-H'ers drew a total of \$41,653.65 and in commission house sales \$76,190.48, selling the 681 entries for a total of \$117,844.13--about \$5,000 more than in the 1954 show, which had slightly fewer entries.

In the auction, 56 lambs averaged \$153.16, 25 hogs averaged \$195.53 and 70 beef cattle averaged \$402.68, for the auction grand total of \$41,653.65.

B-682-hrj

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 17 1955

To all counties
For use week of
October 24 or after

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

Bulk Tanks Growing Popular - Bulk tanks have taken the place of the clanking milk cans on at least 15,000 of the nation's dairy farms. Most of this change-over has happened since 1951, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

* * * * *

We Used to Eat More Wheat -- If we still ate wheat at the same rate per person as we did in 1909, we would take about 360 million bushels of wheat a year more than the 474 million bushels we now eat. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says that this longtime decline in per-person intake of wheat has been accompanied by a greater variety of foods in the diet. We now eat less bread, potatoes and cornmeal--but much more processed fruits and vegetables, poultry, eggs and dairy foods.

* * * * *

Weaning Piglets Early? -- University of Minnesota livestock specialists have found in their tests with several hundred three-week weaned piglets that putting feed and water where the piglets can find it easily is an important factor in getting them to eat properly. In one experiment they found that changing the location of the feeder about two feet cut down on the time needed for the piglets to learn to eat. Another good idea is a small "attraction" light near the feeder--or a heat lamp if you're in a cool building. Both will encourage piglets to start eating.

* * * * *

Cobalt Deficiency in Dairy Rations? -- A cobalt lack in dairy rations is an uncommon thing, according to University of Minnesota dairy scientist T. W. Gullickson. But this lack--like a lack of phosphorus--often happens on soil that is low in cobalt. But the cow's cobalt needs are extremely small and perhaps the best way to fill them is with trace mineralized salt.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 17 1955

To all counties

For use week of
October 24 or after

OLD PASTURES ARE
BIG UNDEVELOPED
FARM RESOURCE

Minnesota farms' old permanent pastures are our "forgotten acres" -- and one of our biggest undeveloped resources, according to County Agent _____

He says these undeveloped fields can be found on almost every farm. And by changing grasses and treating with fertilizer, lime and surface tilling, these old pastures can be made highly productive.

Rodney A. Briggs, a University of Minnesota extension agronomist, urges testing the soil now and putting on lime this fall. He suggests that farmers start ripping up the sod every 10 days or two weeks so that the old vegetation is killed by freeze-up time. Then be prepared to follow through next spring with fertilizer and seeding.

He reminds farmers that there's some extra money available through the local ASC office for pasture renovation "cost sharing". You can get payments for seedbed preparation, seed, lime, and fertilizer applied to permanent pastures.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 17 1955

To all counties

ATT: 4-H (COUNTY) AGENTS
For use week of
October 24 or after

4-H'ERS LEARN
USEFUL SKILLS
IN PROJECT WORK

Four-H club members in _____ county are making a fine record of "learning by doing," says 4-H (County) Agent _____.

In hundreds of homes and on farms in this county, 4-H boys and girls are putting into practice the skills and techniques they are learning in homemaking and agriculture. As 4-H "graduates" point out, this knowledge is also helping prepare these young people for their future.

Among projects which train girls to be efficient in homemaking are food preparation, clothing, home improvement and home assistance. Using the latest techniques learned in 4-H, Minnesota club members last year made or remodeled more than 34,000 garments, canned and froze more than 150,000 quarts of food and prepared and served 231,000 meals.

The agricultural projects offered in 4-H club work teach both boys and girls the best practices in crop production and gardening, as well as livestock production where 4-H'ers learn to raise and care for livestock. Last year more than 27,000 acres in field crops and 3,300 acres in home garden crops were cultivated by 4-H'ers in the state. Minnesota 4-H boys and girls raised 13,000 dairy and beef cattle and more than 16,000 sheep and hogs. Many of these boys and girls are getting a start in building their own herds through their 4-H work.

Mechanical projects such as electrification, mechanics and tractor maintenance help develop other skills. Tractor maintenance is becoming an increasingly important project, since more machinery is being employed in agriculture every year. Last year nearly 1800 tractors were serviced and repaired by Minnesota 4-H members.

By joining a local 4-H club now, boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 will be eligible to take part in any of the various homemaking and agricultural projects offered to 4-H'ers. Further information on 4-H work may be secured from any local 4-H leader or club member or the county extension office.

News Bureau
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To all counties
For use week of
October 24 or after

A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

COUNTY AGENT
TELLS OF U. OF M.
STILBESTROL STUDY

University of Minnesota beef cattle specialists, feeding Hereford steers on pasture from May to September, 1955, found that a group which got six to seven pounds of corn and cob meal and a 40 per cent protein supplement with 10 milligrams of stilbestrol made \$9 more per head than a pasture-only group. These facts are reported by County Agent _____.

Steers on pasture only showed an average daily gain of 1.65 pounds while the pasture-stilbestrol-and-grain-fed steers gained 2.51 pounds per day. In gain per acre, the pasture-only group--fed on an alfalfa-brome pasture fertilized this spring with 70 pounds of nitrogen per acre--gained 209 pounds per acre, the stilbestrol group gained 424 pounds.

The pasture-only steers sold for \$148.54--\$20 a hundred pounds--while the stilbestrol-fed steers, having slightly more finish because of their grain feeding on pasture, sold for \$21.50. Value per steer: \$177.55.

Profit over feed cost for pasture-only steers was \$19.74 per head and \$29 per head for the stilbestrol-fed animals.

Feed prices used: Corn and cob meal, \$1.40 for 70 pounds; protein supplement, \$83 per ton; iodized salt, \$45 per ton; pasture, \$2 per head per month or \$8 for the season.

Last year, 1954, full-feeding corn and cob meal on pasture produced the same amount of gain per steer as grazing pasture with no-grain but didn't give enough finish to increase the selling price. This resulted last year in a \$6 smaller margin over feed cost than for steers fed on pasture only.

News Bureau
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 17 1955

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 24 or after

TEACH CHILDREN
HIGHWAY SAFETY

_____ county mothers have a vital part to play in making their children safety conscious, says Home Agent _____.

Since so many accidents are occurring on the highway, it is particularly important that children be safety conscious as they walk to school, ride their bicycles or ride on school buses.

Start by teaching the children some of the fundamental rules of safety, urges Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Where it is necessary to walk on the highway, children should learn to keep on the left-hand shoulder of the road so they can see oncoming cars. "Left is right for pedestrians" is a good slogan for them to keep in mind. A light jacket or cap or, better still, a jacket or cap of the new reflectorized material will help drivers see them. When crossing a street, they should use marked crosswalks when possible and be taught to look in all directions for traffic before venturing across.

Bicycle riders should learn that traffic signs, signals, and all traffic rules apply to them as much as to motorists. They should use the right lane and keep close to the curb or edge of the road. Bicycles should never be driven at night unless they have a white headlight and a red rear reflector. Carrying extra riders on a bicycle is extremely dangerous.

Children who ride the bus to school should follow these rules: Obey the driver and school police and be careful of traffic when entering or leaving the bus. An oncoming driver may not stop when the school bus does.

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 18 1955

SPECIAL

List

POTATO VOTING
TO TAKE PLACE
VERY SOON

The Minnesota Potato Commission has called for another referendum to be held on potato marketing regulations in Red River Valley Area No. 1, which includes Clay, Norman, Polk, Marshall, Kittson, Pennington, Red Lake, Mahanomen, Becker, Wilkin, Otter Tail and a number of North Dakota counties.

The referendums will be held at locations to be announced by the county agent, according to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Marshall and Kittson county farmers may vote Monday and Tuesday, October 24 and 25; Polk, Red Lake, Pennington, Norman and Mahanomen county farmers may vote Tuesday and Wednesday, October 25 and 26; and Clay, Becker, Otter Tail and Wilkin county farmers may vote Wednesday and Thursday, October 26 and 27.

Several "educational" meetings will be held at which the referendum will be explained. Each meeting will begin at 8 p.m. First will be on Monday, October 24, at the Filtration Plant in Stephen for Marshall and Kittson county farmers.

The schedule for the other four meetings is as follows: Tuesday, Oct. 25, East Grand Forks High School, for West Polk county; Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the Climax High School for West Polk and Norman counties; Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the McIntosh City Hall for Pennington, Red Lake, East Polk and Mahanomen counties; and Thursday, Oct. 27, at the Baker Community Hall for Clay, Becker, Otter Tail and Wilkin counties.

University Farm News
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October 18, 1955

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITIES OUTLETS

U. SCIENTISTS WILL ATTEND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Two University of Minnesota plant pathologists--Prof. J. J. Christensen, head of the University's plant pathology department and Prof. Clyde M. Christensen--are attending the International Conference on the Use of Antibiotics in Agriculture this week--October 19 through 21--at Washington D. C.

The conference is being sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. Dr. J. J. Christensen will present a scientific paper on his department's research on how antibiotics affect the life, growth and heredity of microorganisms.

Dr. C. M. Christensen will participate in panel discussions on research in antibiotics' possible role in improving plant growth and lessening the toll taken by plant diseases.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 18, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

We caught Dick Brand, Todd county agent at Long Prairie, right in the middle of a word here as he was talking corn with Erven Skaar, his assistant agent.

Dick was graduated with distinction from the University of Minnesota in 1949. He specialized in agricultural economics and dairy products technology while in college. Before taking over in Todd county in 1951, he was Carlton county agent at Carlton. A former Steele county farm boy, he had eight years of 4-H club work, was an FFA leader and farmed in partnership with his father.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 18, 1955

Immediate Release

HYBRID ONIONS SHOWING UP WELL IN TESTS

HOLLANDALE, MINNESOTA---Hybrid onions have proved superior to popular, high-yielding standard varieties in this year's tests in University of Minnesota plots on the Corni Muilenberg farm near here.

According to Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University, five out of a total of 40 hybrid strains showed up very well. They were "Epoch," "Fiesta," "Elite," "Surprise" and "Encore."

Farmers attending a field day recently in which the trial plots were harvested were very favorably impressed with the five hybrids and thought them superior to three old standard varieties--"Brigham Yellow Globe," "Early Yellow Globe" and "Downing Yellow Globe."

Turnquist says, however, that yield and appearance of new hybrids--although very promising--is not the entire answer. Now the harvested vegetables go into a winter storage test to give the onion specialists the facts on keeping quality.

Farmers also saw some sweet Spanish hybrid onion varieties and were pleased with their size and appearance. Yields of the plots are now being evaluated and will be presented at the winter meeting of the Southern Minnesota Vegetable Growers', on Tuesday, November 29, at Albert Lea.

B-683-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 18, 1955

Immediate Release

TREAT NOW FOR FIELD MOUSE CONTROL

Now is the right time to prepare apple orchards for field mouse control, a University of Minnesota extension horticulturist said today.

O. C. Turnquist says that the first winter snow or sleet, which can be expected in November, is usually when field mice damage trees most severely.

He explains that this year is going to be a peak year for field mice--thus it's doubly important to develop protective measures now.

He says the best way to protect trees from field mice is to place a two-foot-high cylinder of quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth around each tree. The hardware cloth cylinder should be pushed into the soil at least two inches so mice cannot burrow underneath.

"Button" the hardware cloth together securely by hog rings or wire. Leave about six inches between the cloth and the tree to allow for tree growth--one reason is that this screen can be left around a tree for several years.

Another good way to check field mice in the fall is by strychnine-treated oats and zinc phosphide-treated apples, used as baits. Complete instructions for preparing such baits can be had from any county agent. In placing bait, four baits per tree, placed in mouse runways under matted grass, is recommended. If you can see runways under grass in the open areas away from trees, putting a bait at each ten feet is a good idea.

B-684-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 18, 1955

Immediate Release

U. SCIENTIST DISCOVERS NEW SOIL NITRATE MAKER

The first discovery of another family of nitrate-forming soil organisms in over 50 years has been announced by a University of Minnesota soil microbiologist, Edwin L. Schmidt. "Aspergillus flavus" is its name. It's a soil mold.

More efficient use of nitrogen fertilizers, through better understanding of how nitrogen is transformed in the soil so it becomes usable by plants, is one possible benefit of the discovery of "Aspergillus'" role as a nitrate producer.

Around 1890, scientists first found that nitrates were formed only by action of a few highly specialized soil bacteria. And although "Aspergillus'" existence, along with scores of other common soil molds, has been known for many years, scientists did not suspect its role as a nitrate producer.

But, Schmidt's laboratory tests show that the mold has nitrate-producing ability. Just how important "Aspergillus" is in nitrate formation in field soils has yet to be evaluated.

Schmidt's discovery may help clear up some puzzling parts of the nitrate formation process that have been bothering soil scientists for generations. They have been trying to learn more accurately how nitrate formation is carried on in the soil.

Schmidt, 37, has been a member of the University's staff for six years. He is a bacteriologist, working with the bacteriology department in the medical school on the Minneapolis campus and with the soils department on the St. Paul campus. He earned his Doctor of Philosophy degree in bacteriology at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., and his Bachelor's and Master of Science degrees at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

B-685-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 18, 1955

Immediate Release

RETAIL SEED AND FERTILIZER DEALER MEETINGS SCHEDULED

One-day "get acquainted" meetings for retail seed and fertilizer dealers have been arranged by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service at eight locations over the state. Each meeting will begin at 9:45 a.m. and end promptly at 3:30.

On the program will be discussions of soil treatment for highest yields, by Charles A. Simkins and Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialists at the University; herbicide labels, by Edwin H. Jensen, extension agronomist; establishing legume seedings, by Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist; insect control, by a University entomologist; processing certified seed, soil testing, and the 1956 University recommended list of farm crop varieties.

Dates of the meetings are as follows: Tuesday, Nov. 1, Tracy Municipal Building; Wednesday, Nov. 2, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris; Thursday, Nov. 3, Porter Hotel, St. Peter; Friday, Nov. 4, Dodge Center Theater; Monday, Nov. 7, Greenhaven Country Club, Anoka; Tuesday, Nov. 8, courthouse, Brainerd; Wednesday, Nov. 9, courthouse, Moorhead; and Thursday, Nov. 10, courthouse, Thief River Falls.

In addition to all retail seed and fertilizer dealers, professional agriculture workers such as members of the SCS, Vo-Ag and Veterans' Agriculture teachers and county crop improvement association members are invited to attend.

The meetings are sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the Minnesota Seed Dealers' association, Minnesota Crop Improvement association and Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

B-686-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 19, 1955

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Giving some expert instruction on preparing a sheep to show to its best advantage is Kittson county agent Charles Campbell of Hallock. The sheep's proud owner is Gwen Sorenson, who lives on her family's 760-acre farm near Hallock. Gwen is a member of the Thompson 4-H club. Campbell has been Kittson county agent since October, 1951. Before that, he spent a little over 10 years at Morris, Manitoba, as an agricultural representative for the Manitoba Extension Service. He is a graduate of the University of Manitoba and was raised on an 1,800-acre farm near Rosten in that Canadian province.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 19 1955

File Special to
CA's in 11
NW Counties

COUNTY AGENT
ANNOUNCES POTATO
VOTING DATES

_____ (Names of counties)
county farmers may vote in the potato marketing referendum ordered recently by the
Minnesota Potato Commission on _____ and _____,
(day) (day) (month
_____, at _____ in _____
(location) (town)
and dates)
The polling place will be open from _____ to _____ both days,
(time) (time)
according to County Agent _____.

The referendum is being held as a result of a hearing conducted recently at
East Grand Forks. Potato growers will be asked to vote on an order dealing with
grade restrictions on potatoes moving out of Red River Valley Area No. 1, which
includes 11 Minnesota and 11 North Dakota counties.

An "educational" meeting at which the referendum will be explained will be held
beginning at 8 p.m. at _____ in _____ on
(location) (town)
_____, _____ . Farmers will have an oppor-
(day) (month and date)
tunity to vote in the referendum at the conclusion of each meeting.

* * * * *

County Agent:

Referendum dates are: Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 24 and 25, for
Marshall and Kittson counties

Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 25 and 26, for Polk,
Red Lake, Pennington, Norman and Mahnomen
counties

Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 26 and 27, for Clay,
Becker, Otter Tail and Wilkin counties

Educational meetings are:

Monday, Oct. 24, Stephen Filtration Plant, for Marshall and Kittson counties.

Tuesday, Oct. 25, East Grand Forks High School, for West Polk county.

Wednesday, Oct. 26, Climax High School for West Polk and Norman counties.

Wednesday, Oct. 26, McIntosh High School for Pennington, Red Lake, East Polk and
Mahnomen counties.

Thursday, Oct. 27, Baker Community Hall, for Clay, Becker, Otter Tail and Wilkin. -hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 20, 1955

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

U. DAIRY PRODUCTS JUDGING TO COMPETE AT ST. LOUIS

The University of Minnesota's three-man dairy products judging team will compete with 27 other colleg^e teams in the Collegiate Students' International Contest in judging dairy products, at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, October 24.

The University team members—all majoring in Dairy Industry, the branch of dairy science which deals with dairy products processing, research and improvement—are: Patrick Carpenter, 431 Seventh Avenue South, South St. Paul; Lowell E. Bee, International Falls and Edward E. Brugler, 2107 Hartford, St. Paul. Fred R. Dryg, 3220 Foss Road, New Brighton, is alternate. Elmer L. Thomas, associate professor of dairy industry, is the team's coach and will accompany it to St. Louis.

The team will judge ten samples each of commercial creamery butter, vanilla ice cream, cheddar cheese and market milk.

The first-placing team will be awarded a \$1,380 fellowship for study, the second-place \$1,280, and the third-placing \$1,180. The fourth-placing team will be awarded a \$900 fellowship.

The fellowships are given by the Dairy Industries Supply Association and are known as the Dairy Industrial Research Fellowships.

Silver cups will be awarded the winning teams in butter, cheese, milk and all products judging. Gold, silver and bronze medals for individual judges placing first, second and third will be given.

Last year, the Minnesota team ranked fifth in all products among 26 teams and one of the Minnesota team members was high individual dairy products judge.

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 20, 1955

SPECIAL TO THE MINNESOTAN

UNIVERSITY SCIENTISTS MAKE DRAMATIC USE OF "YESTERDAY--TODAY" FARMING CONTRASTS

Not long ago we were taking pictures of three pigs in an unusual demonstration on the U's St. Paul Campus. The largest pig, a 200-pounder, and the second largest, perhaps 50 pounds smaller, were docile. But the little pig was nervous. He was out of his cement-bottomed pen in the sunlight and, reasoned, "Where there's sunlight, there's grass."

He spotted some rich green grass along a fence row and broke away from the group and began a frantic feast, his little teeth clipping madly. If he had had a wrist watch and could tell time, there is little doubt he would have been looking at it often to see how precious time he had left to graze.

As we watched, the herdsman mercifully let him feed a few minutes, then reluctantly shooed him back into the cement-bottomed pen.

BROTHER The hungry little pig weighed about 75 pounds, yet he was a littermate--a ~~mate~~ of the two larger pigs, one 150 pounds, the other 200. And this little pig had in his short 135-day lifetime eaten twice as many pounds of feed per pound of gain as his healthy 200-pound brother. What was the answer?

The hungry little pig had been fed a hog ration thought good in 1910. His nearly-three-times-heavier brother had received only half as many pounds of feed per pound of gain, but his ration was modern formula--full of the correct amounts of everything animal nutritionists believe necessary for growing hogs.

Prof. Lester E. Hanson set up the demonstration to show the dramatic improvement of today's hog rations over those of 40 years ago.

The three pigs, one trio of total of nine in the demonstration, were probably the most photographed pigs that ever lived. The picture on this page appeared in numerous farm magazines and in LIFE, which sent its photographers here for the story.

Early this summer, Elton L. Johnson, head of the University's poultry department, and Assistant Professor, Paul E. Waibel, set up a similar demonstration with baby chicks.

In paging back through history to find what farmers fed baby chicks in 1905--50 years ago--they could find no University of Minnesota recommendations. They took their 1905 feeding plan from the Curtiss Poultry Book, published in 1910 by Farm Journal.

It suggested chick-cracked corn, finely cracked wheat, a seed mixture-- clover, timothy and wild seeds--and grit, charcoal, dry bran, corn meal and ground hard-boiled eggs. Charcoal was thought helpful in "absorbing" disease organisms in the chick's system.

The 1955 ration looks a good deal different--ground yellow corn, soybean oil meal, tallow, ground meat and bone scraps, alfalfa meal, fish meal, dried whey, distillers' dried solubles, iodized salt, ground limestone and bonemeal. And look at the vitamin and mineral re-enforcement in the 1955 ration: manganese, methionine, vitamins A, D and B-12, riboflavin, niacin, pantothenic acid, choline chloride and antibiotics.

The results were evident after only 24 days. The chicks on the 1905-style ration weighed less than half as much -- 119 grams -- and required nearly twice as much feed to gain a gram as the 1955-fed chicks. Chicks on the 1905 ration took 2.5 grams of feed to gain a gram in weight, but the 1955-fed chicks took only 1.5 grams of feed to gain a gram.

The 1905 group even got an added boost -- a vitamin D supplement, whose value in raising chicks indoors was unknown until around 1920.

Now, would this demonstration work for farm crops? Extension soils specialist Harold E. Jones and extension agronomist Edwin H. Jensen, working with Goodhue County Agent Glenroy J. "Dick" Kunau and his Extension Soil Conservation Agent, Arnold Wiebusch, at Red Wing, set up a "Corn--Yesterday and Today" demonstration early this summer on the Walter and Paul Wengel Farm.

Corn Yesterday was an open-pollinated variety, famous Minnesota No. 13, raised under cultivating and fertilizing practices considered wise in the 1920's. Corn Today was a University hybrid, Minhybrid 508.

Here's how they compared at harvest the first week of October: Corn Today yielded 123 bushels at \$1.25 a bushel, for a total value of \$153.75 per acre. It cost \$64.33 an acre to produce Corn Today and it thus gave a return over cost of \$89.42.

Corn Yesterday, only a few feet away, on the same type soil, yielded only 59 bushels at \$1.25 a bushel for a total value of \$73.75 per acre. It cost less to produce Corn Yesterday—\$39.13 an acre—but it earned less than half as much over cost per acre as Corn Today. The farmer's profit per acre from Corn Yesterday was \$36.42, compared to \$89.42 for Corn Today.

Jones and Jensen estimate that raising an acre of corn under modern methods takes seven man-hours of labor and five-and-a-half hours of tractor time.

But Corn Yesterday, based on World War I production figures, cost 27 man-hours and 53 horse-hours per acre. Thus Corn Today costs only a fourth of the man-hours and today's farm tractor does the work of 10 horses, cutting power-time down to about a tenth of what it was 25 or 30 years ago.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 20, 1955

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
NOON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21
* * * * *

TURKEYS DO WELL ON LESS PROTEIN

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA --- It is probable that turkeys can be fed to healthy market weight with less protein in the latter part of their growth period. This was reported today (Friday, October 21) at the University of Minnesota's Northwest School and Experiment Station here.

A. M. Pilkey, station poultryman, speaking at the station's annual Turkey Day, said that a group of 100 turkeys, fed a 34 per cent protein ration on a restricted basis--that is, allowing only 15 pounds of mash per 100 birds per day with free choice corn and oats--developed market-weight turkeys at a feed cost of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a pound, more than a cent a pound below four other unrestricted feeding plans.

The restricted ration produced turkeys at a feed cost of \$2.19 per bird--lowest of all five groups--and gave up to 24¢ more profit per bird over feed cost than the four other plans. The 34 per cent protein, restricted-fed group also had a lower feed requirement per pound of gain than the other groups--taking three and a quarter pounds of feed to gain a pound weight, in comparison to about three and a half pounds feed needed by birds on the other rations.

Here's what the groups got: Lot 1 was fed all they wanted of the Minnesota Standard 25 per cent protein ration; Lots 2 and 3 got a 28 per cent protein ration and were fed all they wanted; Lot 4 got 34 per cent protein ration and were fed all they wanted, and Lot 5 got the 34 per cent protein ration, with mash restricted to 15 pounds per 100 birds per day, but full-fed corn and oats.

This ration cost \$80 a ton. This is about \$4 a ton more than the 28 per cent protein ration cost and about \$7 more than the 25 per cent protein ration.

B-687-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 20, 1955

Immediate Release

POTATO BIN FILLER BEING TESTED

Potato growers may soon be able to buy or order built an unloading unit that will lower potatoes into basement bins as deep as 24 feet without bruising. The machine is being developed by the University of Minnesota's agricultural engineering department and a pilot model is being tested at the U.S.D.A. Potato Research Center at East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

The unit has a filling-ability of about 1,200 bushels of potatoes an hour and is controlled by an operator outside. Potatoes are moved from the truck to the bin filler by ordinary conveyors and dropped gently onto the unit's moving horizontal section.

This horizontal section, a few feet on, turns 90 degrees downward into the bin. In the vertical section, on their trip down into the bin, potatoes are guarded by compartments formed by the telescoping sheet metal duct that surrounds the wood "flights" of the conveyor. The operator can reduce the length of the vertical section from 24 down to six feet--as the bin fills.

At the bottom of the conveyor, potatoes drop gently onto other potatoes in the filling bin as the "flights" move back up the conveyor. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Minnesota's horticulture and plant pathology departments are cooperating with the agricultural engineers in evaluating the bin filler's performance.

Two large bins were filled at East Grand Forks last year and potatoes showed less injury than those handled with the conventional conveyor and canvas chute.

John Strait, associate professor of agricultural engineering who helped develop the machine, says it will cost about \$1,500 when a production model can be marketed or the pilot model perfected so that it can be custom-built.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 20, 1955

Immediate Release

SCIENTISTS TEST EFFECT OF FENCE POST TREATMENT

How long do on-the-farm Penta-treated fence posts last in actual service? Some striking answers are coming out of University of Minnesota foresters' longtime study of a simple, low-cost preservative treatment used on farms.

The study is by Frank Kaufert, director of the University's School of Forestry, Louis W. Rees, professor of forestry, and John R. Neetzel, a research associate and farm fencing specialist.

In the tests, underway for 13 years, peeled and seasoned fence posts were treated in a 5 per cent oil solution of pentachlorophenol--"Penta"--by cold-soaking them upright in open oil drums, from 24 to 48 hours.

Fence posts of jack pine, black ash, paper birch, cottonwood, aspen, red oak, and white oak were tested.

Jack pine, black ash, and paper birch respond best to the cold-soaking treatment--100 per cent of the treated jack pine posts were still strong at the end of 13 years.

Aspen and cottonwood are difficult to treat, but treating results in at least a 400 per cent increase in service life. Red and white oak are naturally durable and the increase in service life may not be enough to make treatment pay, say the foresters. Forty per cent of the untreated red oak and 50 per cent of the untreated white oak posts were OK after 13 years.

But at the end of the 13 years, only six per cent of the untreated jack pine posts and none of the black ash, aspen, cottonwood and paper birch posts were serviceable--the latter had failed at 10 years or earlier.

Average life of the short-lived untreated posts was: 4.5 years for black ash and four years for paper birch, aspen and cottonwood.

The foresters say on-the-farm treatment by the cold-soaking method is not as good as commercial treating, but it allows treatment of fence posts that would otherwise be untreated. A University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service bulletin giving complete directions for treating fence posts by this method can be obtained from county agents.

B-689-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 20, 1955

Immediate Release

POTATOES CAN BE FED HOGS

Potatoes are OK as a hog feed, but they should be cooked. A University of Minnesota extension livestock specialist, H. G. Zavoral, explains that uncooked potatoes can cause hogs to scour.

He says that it takes from 400 to 450 pounds of fair quality potatoes to equal 100 pounds of corn. In cooking the potatoes, it's wise to add salt to the water-- then throw the salty water out.

Most economical way to feed spuds would be about four pounds of cooked potatoes to one pound of grain. If you want to feed hogs all the spuds they want to eat, here's Zavoral's suggestion: Mix a protein supplement of one third good quality alfalfa hay, one third tankage and one third soybean oil and feed this in a self-feeder that the hogs can get to easily while eating the potatoes.

You can also mix the protein supplement with the potatoes and feed them together. Then, feed each hog about a pound of the protein per day. When pigs get up over 100 pounds, increase the protein to a pound-and-a-quarter and when they weigh 150 and over, feed them up to a pound-and-a-half a day on up to market weight.

B-690-hrj

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
October 21 1955

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Here are three suggested news stories concerning the 1956 ACP program that you may find helpful.

We would suggest that you talk over each story with your local ASC authority and if he feels it should go out to the newspaper, his name can be inserted in the blank space.

And, of course, it may be necessary to make additions or changes in the stories to fit the local situation in your county.



Harry R. Johnson
Extension Information Specialist

HRJ:dc
Enc.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 21 1955

ASC 1956 Program Changes -- Story No. 1

To all counties

For use week of
October 24 or after

COST-SHARING OK
NOW ON NITROGEN
AND GYPSUM

The ACP cost-sharing program for farm land improvement has now been broadened so that cost-sharing is authorized for nitrogen in fertilizers and for gypsum to be put on new legume seedings.

According to _____, several such changes have been made.
(local authority and his title)

He lists several of them:

First, the least permissible and most permissible amounts of fertilizer now are 30 to 80 pounds of available phosphate -- P-2, 0-5 -- or 45 to 120 pounds of plant food when a mixed fertilizer is used -- and 100 to 300 pounds of gypsum in counties whose land is short of sulphur.

The cost-sharing rate for fertilizer is 5¢ per pound for plant food and 55¢ per hundred pounds of gypsum.

This is a good time to take soil samples and have soil tests made. The University of Minnesota's soils laboratory is the only agency in the state whose soil analysis will be accepted by the ASC office in applying for ACP payments.

Complete information about the 1956 ACP cost-sharing program is available at the local ASC office. The 1956 program year, under which payments may be made, began last August 22.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 21 1955

ASC 1956 Program Changes -- Story No. 2

To all counties

For use week of
October 24 or after

CHANGES IN RULES
ON EROSION PRO-
TECTION ANNOUNCED

Changes in the rules under which farmers may draw ACP payments for planting protective legumes and grasses on their land have been announced. They are described here by _____
(local authority and his title).

In establishing a cover for winter protection from erosion, the new rules state that a good stand and good growth must be ready to protect the area in the fall and winter of 1956 and must be kept on that land until spring, 1957. This is in order to draw payments for this coming year's improvements.

In establishing cover for green manure crops and for protection from erosion, cost-sharing will be given only on acreages of perennial or biennial legumes, or mixtures of them, seeded during the 1956 program year, which began August 22, 1955.

Here, again, a good stand and growth must be ready. Pasturing, wisely managed, is permitted, but none of the growth may be harvested for hay or for seed. Volunteer stands do not qualify for cost-sharing. The rules say the green manure crop should be plowed into the soil in the usual way and at the usual time.

Eligible legumes are alfalfa, sweetclover, red clover, alsike clover and Ladino clover. At least six pounds per acre of such seed must be seeded--but seeding alsike or Ladino clover alone will not qualify a farmer for cost-sharing payments.

Full details on the 1956 cost-sharing program are available from the local ASC office.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 21 1955

ASC 1956 Program Changes -- Story No. 3

To all counties

For use week of
October 24 or after

NEW ASC RULES
GIVE GOOD PAYMENT
FOR PASTURES

One of the most generous cost-sharing plans developed is being offered farmers this year in the new 1956 ACP program. It is the program which provides for complete re-establishment steps on permanent pasture and hay land.

_____, county agent, (or local authority), says that the cost-share rate is \$6.50 per acre--plus the cost-sharing for any fertilizer, gypsum and lime that might be needed in the pasture making-over job.

With greater use of bulk fertilizers, farmers want to know how they can qualify for cost-sharing under the 1956 ACP program. This year, cost-sharing is authorized for fertilizers put on this fall on land that is to be seeded to legumes and grasses next spring as part of a "package" practice. This, of course, is provided other requirements of the practice are met and the request for cost-sharing is filed for the "package" practice before the fertilizer is put on.

A full set of facts on the 1956 ACP program, which went into effect this last August, are available from the local ASC Office.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 21, 1955

SPECIAL TO MARSHALL COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

FRED HECK NAMED
EXTENSION SOIL
CONSERVATION AGENT

Fred L. Heck, 27, a native of Engelstad, has been named Extension Soil Conservation Agent for Marshall County, with headquarters in the county Extension Office at Warren.

He will work closely with Marshall County Agent Erling M. Weiberg, specializing in soil testing work and soil conservation help to the county's farmers, and with the soil conservation district supervisors and farm planners.

Heck is a graduate of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, where he majored in soils and agronomy. During his college career, he worked two summers with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service -- one summer at Goodhue in southeastern Minnesota and another at Thurston, Nebraska.

He was raised on a dairy farm in Carver County and has worked a farm hand on a dairy and general livestock farm in Goodhue County, and on a 600-acre grain farm in Montana.

He will take over the job left vacant when Orvis Engelstad resigned several months ago to accept a position elsewhere.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 21, 1955

SPECIAL

to Becker-
Co. papers

**NELSON CHOSEN
AS BECKER COUNTY
EXTENSION AGENT**

Ernest A. Nelson, 33, now farming at Fosston, has been chosen as Becker County Agent to succeed Eldon Senske, who moved to Albert Lea recently as Freeborn County Agent.

Nelson, who spent three years as Extension Soil Conservation Agent at Preston, Fillmore County, is a 1950 graduate of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture. Earlier he attended Bemidji State Teachers' College and the University's Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston.

Born at Gonvick, he was raised on a 320-acre general livestock farm of his parents and was active in 4-H club work. During World War II, Johnson served in the Navy nearly four years, much of the time as a crew chief of a Naval Air Transport plane.

For the past year, he has been working with a farm loan association at Mankato.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 24, 1955

SPECIAL TO:

SOUTHEASTERN MINN. NEWSPAPERS

FRUIT GROWERS
ANNUAL MEETING
OCT. 31, NOV. 1

The joint annual meeting of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association and the Wisconsin State Horticultural society will be held Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, at the Stoddard Hotel, La Crosse.

Announcement comes from J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota and secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers association. The meeting is open not only to members of the two groups but to all fruit growers and persons interested in fruit growing.

Monday morning's program begins at 10 and features talks on what's new in insect control, by Dr. C. L. Fluke of the University of Wisconsin; our Minnesota fruit insect control program, by Thomas T. Aamodt of the Minnesota state entomologist's office; and new fruit varieties that show promise, by Dr. Leon C. Snyder, head of the University of Minnesota's horticulture department.

The afternoon program begins at 1:30 and has discussions of new developments in apple storage, new apple disease control methods and insect and disease control in apples.

The annual banquet will be at 6:30, with Alfred Francour, county agent at La Crosse, as toastmaster.

Tuesday morning's program begins at 9:30 with talks on what varieties growers like as determined by an apple sampling test to be held on Monday, bagging apples on the farm, and a movie on packing apples.

In the afternoon, spray materials companies will demonstrate what their products can do in insect and disease control and Dr. R. H. Roberts of the University of Wisconsin, will speak on current problems in orchards.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 24 1955

J. E. Mann . Papers

SOUTHEAST FARM
MANAGEMENT ASS'N.
MEETING, NOV. 18

The Southeast Farm Management Service will hold its annual meeting on Friday, Nov. 18, at the Sacred Hearth Catholic Church Hall in Owatonna.

According to Harvey M. Bjerke, University of Minnesota Extension farm management specialist stationed at West Concord and secretary of the 13-county group, the meeting is open to the public at 10 a.m., ending about 4 p.m.

Among topics will be farm organization, what cropping and livestock choices farmers make and why, what help farm wives get from farm records and Social Security for farmers.

-hrj-

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 25, 1955

SPECIAL TO BECKER COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

CAPTION FOR MAT

Ernest A. Nelson, 33, above, Fosston, is the new county agent, succeeding Eldon Senske.

Nelson spent three years as extension soil conservation agent at Preston, Fillmore county and is a 1930 graduate of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture. Earlier he attended Bemidji State Teachers' college and the University's Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston.

Born at Gornvick, he was raised on his parents' 320-acre general livestock farm and was active in 4-H club work.

For the past year, he has been working with a farm loan association at Mankato.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 24 1955

To all counties
For use week of
October 31 or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses . . .

Three Ways of Liming -- In comparing three methods of putting lime on acid soils --namely, lime put on plow sole, putting it on the surface and mixing lime in the top six to eight inches of the plow layer--the last-named method produced the highest alfalfa yields when used before planting in University of Minnesota tests. Least effective was putting it on the surface. This tip comes from a University extension agronomist, Rodney A. Briggs.

* * * * *

Dairy Cattle Feeding -- Feed all the good roughage a dairy cow will eat. That's the suggestion of University of Minnesota extension dairy specialists. They say good hay and silage is still our cheapest feed. For example, the feeding value in a ton of good alfalfa hay will cost about \$35 in grain and protein concentrate at present feed prices.

* * * * *

Why Not More Grade "A" Eggs? -- If you are not satisfied with the egg grading you get when you go to town, ask the produce man to show you how he grades eggs. In addition to welcoming you, produce men will be able to give you some helpful suggestions on how to produce more Grade "A" eggs. He's just as anxious to get Grade "A" as you are. This suggestion comes from a University of Minnesota poultry specialist, Milo H. Swanson.

* * * * *

Prepare Shelterbelt Ground Now -- It's too late next April or May to tear up sod and get heavy soils in shape for putting in a shelterbelt. Right now, before freeze-up, is the time to cut up the sod and plow it, leaving it rough through the winter. Then, in the spring, discing and spring-toothing will complete your shelterbelt ground preparation. So says Marvin E. Smith, extension forester at the University.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 24 1955

To all counties
ATT. HOME AGENTS
For use week of
October 31 or after

HOW WELL DO YOUR
CHILDREN EAT?

How well the nation's school children eat may well be of special concern to American mothers, comments Home Agent _____.

Recently the Agricultural Experiment Station in one of our Eastern States made a study of the foods eaten by children in the fifth through eighth grades. The records were checked of all foods eaten by more than a thousand boys and girls in representative city, village and rural schools. More than half these records were of foods eaten during a straight week, while the rest were of four to six consecutive days. In scoring the diets for nutritional value, the basic seven food groups were used as the standard.

You may want to check your children's eating habits with some of the findings in this study:

. Younger children generally had better diets than older children. For example, the 11-year-olds had slightly better rating than the children aged 12 to 14. Diets of older girls particularly were poorer than those of younger girls.

. Foods most often short or lacking in these children's diets were the important green and yellow vegetables and foods rich in vitamin C such as citrus fruits.

. The children averaged close to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups of milk a day or the equivalent in other dairy foods. Four cups is the standard for the best diet.

. Nearly all the children - 97 per cent - ate between meals. About 10 per cent averaged two or more between-meal snacks a day. These were milk, ice cream, fruit, soft drinks, candy or other sweets. Rural children had slightly less candy and soft drinks than city children.

. Only 10 per cent of these children reported missing any meals. But when meals were missed, breakfast was most often listed.

News Bureau
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To all counties

ATT: 4-H (COUNTY)
AGENTS

For use week of
October 31 or after

RECREATION IS
IMPORTANT PART
OF 4-H ACTIVITY

The 4-H club not only gives young people many opportunities to learn more about homemaking and agriculture, but it's also a lot of fun, says 4-H (County) Agent

Part of each regular 4-H meeting is spent in recreation, which usually includes group singing and some mixer-type games. In addition, local 4-H clubs frequently plan special parties during the year such as hay or sleigh rides, square dances, picnics or cookouts and tobogganing and ice skating. These additional recreational activities give 4-H'ers a chance to relax and get to know their fellow 4-H'ers better.

Many county 4-H federations sponsor county-wide music or play festivals and softball or basketball tournaments. (Be specific here--tell what your county does.) Outside competition attracts a great deal of interest and attention among county citizens as well as among 4-H'ers themselves.

The various camp trips such as State 4-H Health camp, State Conservation camp and National 4-H camp, which are given as awards in various phases of 4-H work, provide additional opportunities for 4-H'ers to mix socially with other young people from different communities, and in that way develop a broader viewpoint on life.

Recreation has a very important place in the 4-H club program. It helps 4-H'ers add to the enjoyment of rural living, provides enriching experiences, promotes lasting friendships and is often very helpful in developing social poise and confidence.

For fun and fellowship with other young people, join your local 4-H club now. If you are between the ages of 10 and 21 all you need to do is contact any local 4-H leader of the county extension office.

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To all counties
For use week of
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A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

PENTA-TREATING
TESTED IN LONG-
TIME U. STUDY

Every single one--100 per cent--of a large batch of jack pine fence posts treated on-the-farm with Penta was in good shape at the end of 13 years of University of Minnesota Forestry School tests.

This was reported by County Agent _____ . In the tests, now underway for 13 years, several kinds of peeled and seasoned fence posts were treated in the usual "on-the-farm" treating method--by cold-soaking them upright in Penta in open oil drums from 24 to 48 hours.

Jack pine, black ash, and paper birch posts did the best--all of the jack pine posts were still strong at the end of 13 years.

Treating aspen and cottonwood gives at least a 400 per cent increase in post life. Red and white oak are naturally durable and treatment may not pay, say the foresters. Forty per cent of the untreated red oak and 50 per cent of the untreated white oak posts were OK after 13 years.

But at 13 years, only six per cent of the untreated jack pine posts and none of the black ash, aspen, cottonwood and paper birch posts were serviceable--the latter had failed at 10 years or earlier.

Average life was $4\frac{1}{2}$ years for black ash and four years for paper birch, aspen and cottonwood posts.

The foresters say on-the-farm cold-soaking is not as good as commercial treating, but it allows treatment of fence posts that would otherwise be untreated. A University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service bulletin giving directions for treating fence posts is free at the county agent's office.

News Bureau
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To all counties
For use week of
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A U. of M. Ag. and Home Research Story

LIMITED FEEDING
PLAN IS GOOD
WITH GILTS

In its first year of testing, a method of limited-feeding gilts shows much promise. This was found in University of Minnesota animal husbandry department tests led by Prof. L. E. Hanson and reported by County Agent _____.

In the tests, 20 pairs of gilts--mostly littermates--were used. One group were limited by replacing from 15 to 35 per cent of the corn in the ration with an equal weight of corn cobs ground over a 5/32 inch screen.

At farrowing time, the normally fed gilts weighed an average of 422 pounds, the limited-fed gilts, 318 pounds. Up to farrowing time each gilt in the "normal-fed" lot had eaten 1,855 pounds of feed and each in the limited-fed group, 1,636 pounds.

But, 1,165 pounds of the ration fed the limited-fed lot was the regular ration --the rest, 471 pounds, was ground corn cobs.

Figuring the value of ground corn cobs at \$15 a ton, feed costs look like this: Three-week old pigs from the limited-fed lot were produced at a cost of \$3.08 apiece --that's \$1.37, or 29 per cent, less than pigs from the normal fed sows, which cost \$4.45 apiece.

And the reproductive record of the limited-fed gilts, except for the pigs' birth weights, was fully equal or superior to that of their full-fed sisters.

The limited-fed sows had only 1.5 inches of backfat and yielded nice-sized cuts at the packing house. But the dressing percentage was higher for the normal-fed group--72 per cent, compared to 66 per cent for the limited-fed.

-hrj-

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
October 25 1955

TO: County Home Agents

I am enclosing a copy of some information on eggs which has been prepared jointly with Cora Cooke, poultry specialist. This material was prepared in response to a request by supervisors and state leaders for some information to help you at egg institutes or other meetings stressing the importance of eggs. You will note that the importance of eggs in the diet and the place of eggs in cooking are stressed.

If you do not use this material this year, I would suggest that you might like to file this information for future use.

Grace D. Brill

Grace D. Brill
Extension Nutritionist

GDB:dc
Enc.

EGGS

As consumers, you are interested in the high place that eggs hold in the diet. As producers of eggs you need to be fully aware of the superior qualities of the product you are offering for sale. No food is perfect, but some offers more of certain food values than others. What then do we have inside that very small package which provides just about two ounces of very nourishing food?

First of all--it is one of the few foods that is completely utilized by the body. The large amounts of total nutrients in proportion to the calories make eggs a low cost food at the usual price levels.

Eggs are a superior source of protein. We speak of it as a high quality protein, meaning that it contains all the essential amino acids in the proportions best utilized by the body.

It is a superior source of iron, a good source of phosphorus, as well as providing some calcium.

Eggs are one of the few foods in which Vitamin D occurs naturally. The amount of Vitamin D depends on the diet of the hen but all hens that lay eggs receive Vitamin D in their feed or manufacture it--as they do when in direct sunlight. Vitamin D helps in the utilization of calcium and phosphorus and in building and maintaining strong bones and teeth.

Eggs are a good source of Vitamin A, in an available form, already set up and completely used. Vitamin A is needed for normal growth, for normal functioning of the eye, and maintaining a healthy condition of the mucous membranes throughout the body.

Eggs contain thiamine which stimulates growth and helps to change starches and sugars into energy, maintain appetite and good muscle tone in the digestive tract.

Eggs contain riboflavin which is essential to growth, to maintaining the nervous and digestive systems. It prolongs the years of adult vigor.

Eggs are used in so many ways that they are sometimes spoken of as the foundation of all cooking.

1. Eggs as eggs: soft cooked, deviled, fried, poached, baked, scrambled, omelet.
2. Eggs as leaveners: meringue, angel food cakes, puffy omelet, sponge cakes, popovers, soufflé.
3. Eggs as binders: meat loaf, casserole dishes, pancakes, cookies, butter cakes, loaf quick breads, muffins.
4. Eggs as thickeners: custards, pie filling, pudding, ice cream.
5. Eggs as a coating: croquettes, fish, breaded meats, poultry.
6. Eggs as a garnish: salads, soups.
7. Eggs to clarify: consommé or in boiled coffee.
8. Eggs as an emulsifier: salad dressings, cream puffs.
9. Eggs to give flavor and color and extra food value to dishes: rolls, egg sauce, noodles.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 26, 1955

Immediate Release

RURAL YOUTH DISTRICT CONFERENCES START SATURDAY

The twelfth annual series of district conferences for Minnesota Rural Youth and Young Men's and Women's groups will be held this fall, beginning Saturday, October 29, Robert Pinches, assistant state YMW leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Conferences are scheduled as follows: October 29, northwest district, School of Agriculture, Crookston; November 4-5, St. Cloud hotel, St. Cloud; November 11-12, Hotel Faribault, Faribault; November 18-19, southwest district, Lee's Steak house, Marshall.

"Know Your State" will be the theme of all four conferences. The program for each meeting will include a special speaker, group discussions, a banquet and square dancing. District 4-H leaders, state 4-H club agents and Pinches will assist with the sessions.

Saturday's conference in Crookston will begin at 2:30 p.m. Featured speaker at the evening banquet will be Harold Thomforde, mayor of Crookston. He will talk on "Knowing Your Minnesota Opportunities."

Committees of Rural Youth members and district Rural Youth officers are in charge of planning the programs. The meetings are open to all members of Rural Youth groups as well as other interested young adults.

B-691-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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October 26, 1955

Immediate Release

FERTILIZING SOYBEANS CAN BE PROFITABLE

University of Minnesota soils department tests show commercial fertilizer and fall plowing each can result in profitable yield increases of soybeans.

Fertilized fields of soybeans in Mower county, near Austin, gave as high as 12 bushels per acre more than nearby unfertilized fields, according to Charles A. Simkins, a University extension soils specialist.

And fall plowing soybean fields increased yields as high as eight bushels per acre compared to spring plowing.

He cautions that fertilizing soybeans will not always give soybean yield increases on much of Minnesota's land--but a soil test will find the soils which are low enough in plant food to give profitable increases after fertilizing.

Simkins suggests that since soybeans are sensitive to fertilizer burn, soybean seed should not be put in contact with fertilizer at planting time. Up to 125 pounds per acre can be used in the row at planting time if the planter has fertilizer attachments by which fertilizer materials can be put to the side and below soybeans at planting.

Liming acid soils also will often result in increased soybean yields.

B-692-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

PREDICTING INSECT PEST DAMAGE MADE MORE PRECISE

How accurate and useful are the insect egg and hatching surveys that are made in an attempt to predict later damage by growing insects?

University of Minnesota entomologists found recently that such surveys, although very useful, could be made much more accurate by one refinement: counting the actively growing and apparently healthy insects in the several days following hatching.

A. G. Richards and A. C. Hodson, professors of entomology, say that recent tests prove that fully accurate predictions of insect damage based on counting the hatching eggs give a true picture of the possible future only when weather conditions are ideal during the egg and larval development.

But, when the weather is poor and not the best for egg growth, the eggs will hatch--but they may produce weak insects that are doomed to die early, probably before doing much damage.

Richards and Hodson say this is one explanation of what was thought would be a large insect infestation occasionally turning out a good deal smaller than predicted.

They believe a change should be made in the method of counting so that not only the number of hatching eggs are counted in any survey, but also the actively growing insects--those that have a chance of causing damage.

B-693-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

NOW TREES AND SHRUBS ARE GOING MODERN

Sweeping changes in home landscaping have occurred as a result of the shift toward the one-story ranch style of home.

Large trees like the American elm are no longer in scale with the modern home and grounds. The need now is for small, compact shrubs and small- to medium-sized trees.

How this need is being met by research in the University of Minnesota department of horticulture is reported in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, quarterly publication of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station. Authors of the article, "Even Trees and Shrubs Are Going Modern," are Leon C. Snyder, head of the department of horticulture, and horticulture staff members Richard J. Stadtherr, Richard E. Widmer and Robert A. Phillips.

The University department of horticulture is carrying on an active project of testing and breeding woody ornamentals to meet the demand for new landscape materials. More than 600 species and varieties have been obtained for testing thus far. One of the aims of the program is to develop hardy varieties of desirable ornamentals now grown only in the East and South, such as redbud, azalea, forsythia and magnolia. Ornamentals found desirable will be made available through local nurseries as soon as they have been tested adequately.

The University horticulturists suggest that home owners looking for desirable woody ornamentals to plant may want to try some of the following new materials: Japanese tree lilac, a graceful, small, rounded tree up to 30 feet tall, with white flowers and cherry-like bark; showy mountain ash, medium-sized tree about 40 feet tall with bright orange-red fruits; Toba Hawthorn, small, rounded tree with pink long-lasting flowers; Sungary rockspray cotoneaster, rounded shrub for border or foundation plantings, 6 or 7 feet tall, with white flowers followed by bright red berries; Lemoine deutzia, flowering shrub 5 to 7 feet tall, good for foundation or border plantings; early Korean or round-leaf golden bell, the hardiest forsythia, about 4 to 5 feet tall, for foundation or border plantings; winterberry or black alder, a wild shrub with small, bright red berries; prairie almond, medium-sized bush with profuse pink flowers followed by red fruits; Henry St. Johnswort, a 2- to 3-foot shrub with yellow flowers, for foundation or border plantings; dwarf peashrub, a rounded small shrub 2 feet tall, with graceful arching branches; dwarf cranberrybush, handsome, compact, rounded dwarf plant with green leaves which turn copper colored in the fall, for formal or informal hedge or foundation plantings.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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October 27, 1955

Immediate Release

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS FIND DAD HIGHLY VALUED AROUND HOME

Dad is a pretty important fellow around home--apparently, sometimes a bit more wanted and valued than Mom. That's what University of Minnesota rural sociologists found--somewhat to their surprise--in a study of the social and personal adjustment of over 1,500 Minnesota children from eight to 18.

The study is reported in the October "Farm and Home Science," the University's popular agricultural research magazine, by Marvin J. Taves, one of the rural sociologists who led the study and helped conduct the interviews.

Here are some of his key findings:

* Among third, seventh and 11th graders, the better adjusted children had a feeling of "nearness" to their father. "Nearness" and being able to confide in the mother came next.

* Except for seventh and 11th grade boys, "nearness" to the mother is among the five factors most important to adjustment. In all cases, "nearness" to the father is among those first five factors.

* Well-adjusted children said they felt that they were "living up to their father's expectations of them."

* The other way around, good adjustment is also directly related--except among older boys--to the parent's living up to the child's concept of a "good parent."

* The amount of spending money the child received was not important to his adjustment. But his feeling that he had about what he ought to have--considering his family's situation--was connected with his adjustment.

* Domination by father or mother leads to poor adjustment. Better adjusted children seldom said their parents were dictatorial.

(more)

* The best child-parent relationship appeared to be a democratic one, in which the parent does not give up authority--but is reasonable and not dictatorial or over-exacting. Better-adjusted children felt that a parent's decisions could be questioned without danger.

Taves' suggestions to parents from the findings of this study are:

* Try to meet the child's expectations of you and set him goals he is capable of reaching.

* Be willing to explain rulings and demands for action or conduct.

* Encourage the child to join in wholesome social activities.

* Give a child a feeling that he can count on love, gentleness and parents' support--even if playmates turn against him. A child might be in the doghouse with his social group once in awhile, but he should never be in a doghouse in the home.

B-696-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

RECENT RESEARCH MAY PRODUCE NEW LOOK IN LARD

Lard produced by Minnesota swine growers may soon rate a more important place in the home grocery list as a result of recent research discoveries which make it possible to convert lard into a fine cake shortening.

Increase in hog production during the past 10 years, accompanied by excessive production of lard, has stimulated attempts of the meat packing industry to regain some of the lost lard market. This fact accounts for the concentrated efforts being made to develop a shortening from lard that will help this product compete more favorably with other shortenings.

Processing untreated lard into shortening adds considerably to the cost. However, recent research discoveries at the Hormel Institute in Austin--a research unit of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota--have made it appear possible to produce shortenings of excellent quality at relatively low cost. These researches have produced an emulsifier that converts lard to as fine a cake shortening as can be had without needing special processing other than deodorization to remove undesirable odors and flavors. The emulsifier gives the dough added strength to hold the volume of the raised cake, as well as to give a fine and even-grained texture.

Dr. W. O. Lundberg, professor of agricultural biochemistry and executive director of the Hormel Institute, and Dr. O. S. Privett, associate professor of agricultural biochemistry, are in charge of the research being done at the institute in the development of improved shortenings from animal fats.

In an article in Minnesota Farm and Home Science, University agricultural research quarterly, the two University scientists discuss the development of s shortenings and the discovery of the new process that promises to help lard make a further comeback for home baking in competition with other shortenings.

B-697-jbn

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

LUMBERMEN'S SHORT COURSE ANNOUNCED

The University of Minnesota's annual Lumbermen's Short Course will be held January 30 through February 24, 1956, at the School of Forestry on the St. Paul Campus.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. The course is sponsored by the Independent Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, the Hoo-Hoo clubs of the Twin Cities and the University.

Registration will be limited to 45 and the registrants will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis.

The program is being arranged by Prof. L. W. Rees, program chairman. It will give basic information on building products, good practices in building construction and in lumber yard salesmanship and management. The course will include business courses, public speaking, blueprint reading, drafting and building cost estimating, farm buildings, lumber yard management, building products merchandising and use and field trips to manufacturing plants and lumber yards.

The teaching staff will consist of some 50 instructors, most of them from the lumber and building products industries, with representatives from the University of Minnesota, the Small Homes Council, the Forest Products Laboratory and industrial research laboratories.

Further information on the course can be secured from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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October 28, 1965

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

BORGESON TO JUDGE AT CANADA SHOWS

A University of Minnesota seed specialist has twice received the rare honor of being asked to serve as a judge at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

He is Carl Borgeson, associate professor of agronomy and specialist in charge of the University's agronomy seed stocks. Borgeson will judge spring wheat, oats and rye at the Canadian event, November 11-19.

Only three or four Americans are asked each year to serve on the large crops judging panel--most of the judges are Canadians.

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SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

DEAN MACY TO SPEAK AT U.S.A.C.

Dr. Harold Macy, Dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul, will address Utah agricultural scientists, extension workers and instructors at Utah State Agricultural College at Logan, Utah, on Tuesday, November 1.

Occasion is the annual conference of the College's Division of Agricultural Sciences. Dean Macy's topic will be, "Science Serves Best Through Teamwork."

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Institute of Agriculture
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October 31, 1955

with mat
SPECIAL TO MARSHALL COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

CAPTION FOR MAT

Fred L. Heck, 27, shown above, is the new Marshall County Extension Soil Conservation Agent. He will work closely with Marshall County Agent Erling K. Weiberg, specializing in soil testing work and soil conservation help to the county's farmers.

Heck is a native of Excelsior and a graduate of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, where he majored in soils and agronomy. He was raised on a dairy farm in Carver County and has worked as a farm hand on a dairy and general livestock farm in Goodhue County and on a 600-acre grain farm in Montana.

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News Bureau
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To all counties
For use week of
November 7 or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

More Fertilizer Available -- The U. S. Department of Agriculture says about 2.5 per cent more fertilizer will be available in 1956 than this past year. They expect 4.4 per cent more nitrogen, 2.3 more phosphate and 4.3 more potash. More than half the fertilizer bought last year was delivered in March and April. Such heavy demand boosts costs and farmers will find a price advantage in off-season buying. This information comes from Harold E. Jones, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist.

* * * * *

Protein Cheap This Year -- Protein is cheap this year and it surely doesn't pay to go light on protein in the dairy ration. If your roughage and home-grown grain doesn't supply enough protein, it will pay to buy a good protein concentrate. Linseed meal gives about the same amount of protein as a 36 per cent dairy concentrate. With 44 per cent crude protein, soybean oil meal may be a cheaper source, according to University of Minnesota Extension Dairy Specialist Ralph Wayne.

* * * * *

Farm Tractor Safety Tip -- A good fire extinguisher on the farm tractor can be a real lifesaver. One way of avoiding ever having to use it is to never refuel a tractor while it is running or hot from recent running. Some tragic burn cases have resulted from doing just this, according to Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota farm safety specialist.

* * * * *

Fuel Saving From Shelterbelt -- Twenty Montana farmers reported an average 23 per cent lower fuel bill as the result of a good farm shelterbelt's growing to maturity. If a farmer or rancher used 10 tons of coal, this would mean he could use two tons less--or 500 less gallons of fuel oil. This tip comes from Parker Anderson, a University of Minnesota extension forester.

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News Bureau
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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
November 7

PORK CONTINUES
PLENTIFUL

Pork is the meat that rates A for abundance of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful foods list for November, reports Home Agent _____.

Family food shoppers can expect to find increasing quantities of pork on markets as the fall season progresses. Along with ham, bacon, pork chops and roasts, there will be a great variety of economical cuts for thrifty meal planners.

The turkey crop is somewhat smaller than last year's huge crop, with a drop chiefly in the smaller birds. Even so, there will be plenty of turkey for Thanksgiving platters.

Markets will continue to have good supplies of young chicken and of beef from grassfed cattle.

There will be plenty of cranberries since this fall's cranberry crop is the second largest in history. Winter pears from the West coast will be abundant from a crop 23 per cent above last year's. The Bosc pear, a large pear tapering in shape with a smooth, russet-brown skin and sweet, mellow flesh, will be the most important pear on November markets. Grapes from the big California harvest will be favorites for the Thanksgiving centerpiece and for eating out of hand. Chief November varieties will be the Emperor, a large dark grape, and Tokays.

Dates and raisins will be in good supply for fruit cakes and cookies.

Potatoes, rice, dairy products, canned tuna, lard and vegetable fats and oils complete the list of plentiful foods for November.

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News Bureau
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To all counties

ATT: 4-H (COUNTY) AGENTS
For use week of
November 7

NATIONAL 4-H
ACHIEVEMENT DAY
TIME FOR REVIEW

_____ county 4-H clubs will observe National Achievement Day, November 12, by reviewing their activities and accomplishments for the past year.

(If there are local or county-wide observances, you may want to go into some detail about them here.)

In reviewing accomplishments of the past year, 4-H (County) Agent _____ pointed out that _____ county 4-H'ers have done their part in carrying out the national theme of "Improving Family and Community Living." They have learned to serve nutritious meals, beautified home yards and home interiors, assisted in crop and livestock production and promoted good health and safety measures in both the home and community.

Parents of 4-H club members, adult leaders and community businessmen of _____ county, too, are to be congratulated on the good work they have done and the vital part they have played in 4-H work this past year, says _____. These interested adults are making an important contribution by supporting a program which helps young people develop desirable ideals and standards for farming, homemaking, community life and citizenship.

Achievement Day is not only a good time to review past achievements but an excellent opportunity for looking ahead at the program for the coming year. Young people who are not 4-H members may still have a part in this program by taking steps now to join their nearest 4-H club. Contact a local 4-H leader or the county extension office.

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To all counties
For use week of
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STALK ROT IS
SERIOUS THIS
YEAR ON FARMS

Stalk rot, a fungus disease of corn, is serious in Minnesota this year. There is no known control for this disease, but use of rot resistant hybrids is one way of avoiding lodging losses in your 1956 corn crop, says County Agent _____.

A University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, Harold E. Jones, says about 30 per cent of the state's corn fields were hit with stalk rot this summer and it caused a great deal of lodging.

Fortunately, the disease strikes too late in the season to hurt yields, but it makes it difficult to combine-harvest corn.

Jones says the only protection against the disease is planting rot resistant hybrids. Early-maturing varieties are hurt more than late ones, but don't delay planting too long or your crop will not mature well.

Another way of avoiding stalk rot damage is careful use of commercial fertilizer. This promotes sturdier root and stalk growth and helps cut down the damaging effects of the disease. But, too much nitrogen can actually help bring on stalk rot, Jones warns.

He reports a field near Ellendale almost completely lodged--it had a row fertilizer plus 80 pounds of nitrogen. But, on the same farm, where only a row fertilizer was used--and not the 80 pounds of "n"--there was very little stalk breaking.

Jones explains that many fields had too much nitrogen this year, even from a normally-thought-safe application of nitrogen. The reason: lack of moisture caused corn to stop growing before the plants could use all the nitrogen they were given.

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WINTER DAIRY
FEEDING POINTERS
GIVEN FARMERS

What do the University of Minnesota dairy cattle specialists say about winter feeding? County Agent _____ reports some of their suggestions.

One of the specialists, Ralph W. Wayne, says the amount of grain to feed dairy cows will depend on the quality and the amount of roughage fed, the amount of milk produced and the cow's condition.

The old rule of a pound of grain to four pounds of milk for Holsteins, Ayrshires and Brown Swiss, and a pound of grain to three and a half pounds of milk for Jerseys and Guernseys is still a good one to follow.

But, where a farmer has excellent roughage that has a lot more feed value and when cows are given more of it, less grain is needed, of course. Under such "excellent roughage" conditions, a pound of grain for five or six pounds of milk produced may be enough.

The cow's condition is also a factor to consider. Cows that seem to be losing more flesh than usual should be fed more grain--if they can take it. But cows gaining more than usual often can be given less grain without its lowering their milk production.

And here's an important point: very essential are the close observation and good judgment of a dairy farmer as he works with his cows from day to day.

Give bossy enough good, clean water, too. You know, milk is about 85 per cent water--thus, cows need a lot of it to produce large amounts of milk.