

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 1 1956

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:

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SAFETY

Start New Year With Hazard Hunt

A good way to start the new year right is to conduct a home hazard hunt. This calls for a room-by-room inspection and a careful check-up on the outside of the house. Take into consideration the different ages of family members when investigating such hazards as unprotected electrical outlets or a dark hall. Children have keen curiosities while older people often have poor eyesight.

A safer home for 1956 should be the aim of every family.

* * * * *

How's Your Safety Attitude?

Are you one of the people who do everything at the last minute and at top speed? Or do you allow yourself plenty of time to get your work done at a safe and sensible pace?

As you rush and concentrate on getting this and that done, safety doesn't have a chance, but accidents do. Fatigue adds to the danger as you become increasingly careless. The safe way is to plan ahead and budget an adequate amount of time for your home jobs. Just as on the highway, so in the home, now's the time to SLOW DOWN AND LIVE.

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 NUTRITIONKeep Nuts Fresh

The nuts left from Christmas baking or Christmas giving will keep better at a cold temperature than in a warm place. Shelled nuts keep well in the home freezer. They will also keep better in the refrigerator than on a warm shelf in the kitchen. Cold keeping in tight containers is very important for shelled pecans and walnuts, which turn rancid when exposed to warmth and air. Nuts in the shell keep better than shelled nuts, and unsalted nuts keep better than salted.

* * * * *

Nutritious Cookies

Cookies can be good for you as well as good to eat. They can be made so they contain valuable nutrients needed by both children and adults.

For sweetening, use dark brown sugar or molasses because they offer valuable minerals. Whole wheat or rolled oats will add extra nutritive value, as well as flavor to cookies. Natural sweets such as raisins, dates, figs and dry prunes make many kinds of cookies more nutritious and appetizing.

* * * * *

Diets Poor Without Breakfast

Are your teen-agers breakfast skippers? According to a recent study in Montana, young people who skipped breakfast did not make up later in the day the foods they missed in the morning. Consequently, their diets lacked essential nutrients.

An example of this is the effect of omitting fruit from the breakfast menu. It was found that diets of teenagers who had no fruit at breakfast were significantly low in vitamin C, which everyone needs every day.

In the experiments, the standard for an adequate breakfast was: a fruit, a grain food such as some type of bread or breakfast cereal, and milk, egg, meat or other animal protein. Yet only 30 per cent of the girls and 40 per cent of the boys had breakfasts that rated adequate.

The fact that the girls had such a poor showing is especially unfortunate, for they are the mothers and meal planners of the future.

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HOME MANAGEMENTHousehold Inventory May Be Useful

Taking a household inventory may be worth many times the effort it takes. Such an inventory can be invaluable if fire should destroy your home.

A convenient procedure is to list all the items in each room, and then group together similar items after the inventory has been completed. Include the date each item was purchased and the original cost. Don't forget the contents of closets and chests.

Snap shots of each room and articles of more than ordinary value, such as silver or antiques, will be a big help in making up your inventory.

Put the list, the pictures and negatives in a safe place, such as a safe deposit box. If your home should burn or the furnishings be destroyed in any way, you will have very good proof of your loss.

* * * * *

Washable Electric Conforter

Now on the market is a washable electric conforter filled with Dacron. The conforter is warm yet lightweight, weighing less than five pounds. It comes with a tuck-in apron to anchor it securely.

The wiring, which is one-third of that normally used, is concealed between two separate layers of Dacron fiberfill. The fiberfill contributes warmth, with extreme light weight. Because of the resiliency of the fiberfill, the conforter will resist packing or lumping.

* * * * *

Removing Candlewax from Table Linens

If your table linens have been stained with candlewax during the holiday season, here are some helpful suggestions on how to remove these stains.

Like all stains, they are best removed while still fresh. As soon as the wax hardens, scrape away as much as possible with a dull knife. Then sponge the stain with a cloth which has been wrung out in cleaning fluid, working from the outside toward the center of the stain.

Another simple method you may use after you scrape off the wax is to place the stained fabric between white blotters or paper towels and press with a warm iron. Change the blotters as soon as they become soiled and then sponge the cloth with a dry cleaning grease solvent. If the color stain remains, sponge with a solution of 1 cup of denatured alcohol to 2 cups of water.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Quality in Bath Towels

If you plan to add some bath towels to your linen closet during white sales this month, look for durability and the ability to absorb moisture rapidly.

Durability will depend on the number of yarns per inch in the background weave. So, to judge quality, hold the terry towel to the light to check closeness and evenness of the weave.

Absorbency is determined mainly by the length and frequency of loops. Even loops about an eighth of an inch long are more absorbent than shorter loops. Too long loops tend to catch and flatten out.

Check also to see that hems are well turned under, on the straight of the fabric and securely fastened at each end. The selvage should be flat, firm and even. Reinforcement of the selvage with Dacron or nylon will add durability.

* * * * *

Do You Know Your Thread Count?

Buying sheets at January white sales? Then be sure of the quality you want. Sheets generally come in three qualities--muslin, fine count and percale. Check the label for the type or thread count--which means number of threads per inch. Muslin sheets may have a thread count of 112, 128 or 140. Type 140 is a good, heavy-weight, all-round service sheeting. Type 128 is medium weight, but type 112 may be too loosely woven and contain too much sizing to give satisfactory wear. Fine-count or utility percale has at least 170 threads to the inch. Percale sheeting has a thread count of at least 180, and luxury percale is 200. Percale sheeting is made of finer yarns and has a closer weave than muslin. It is a lighter weight, smoother, more luxurious fabric than muslin but cannot be expected to wear quite as well.

* * * * *

Buy Sheets Large Enough

If you want your sheets to give satisfaction, be sure to buy them large enough. Minimum length, when stated as "torn size," should be 108 inches. This size will allow adequate tuck-in at the bottom and ample turn-over to protect blankets at the top.

Width of a single bed sheet should be 63 inches. Three-quarter and twin beds require 72-inch width sheets and double beds 81-inch sheets.

News Bureau
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 3, 1956

To all counties
For use week of Jan. 10
or after

Fillers for Your Column and Other Uses

Efficient Farming Means Lower Food Costs---Did you know that only 25 cents of the city and town dweller's dollar goes for food? That leaves 75 cents for the other nice things of life. A less efficient agriculture would take much more of a city family's income. We can feel thankful that we have such productive farmers-- and the fine thing about it is that they are growing more productive every year.

Dairy Cows Give Off Moisture--- No wonder that dairy barn is white with frost! Did you know that a dairy cow will let off steam to the tune of about 15 pounds of moisture every 24 hours? With a herd of 20, that means 35 gallons of water to dispose of every 24 hours. The answer: an efficient ventilating and drying setup to keep both barn and animals healthy.

Christmas Tree Can Have Useful Life--- A Christmas tree's life need not end in the trash burner. This year, with our deep snow, many birds have^a rough time finding food and cover. That tree can go outside in the snow and you can hang suet, dry bread and pieces of meat scraps on it. It can still be a Christmas tree-- even after Christmas. That's the suggestion of a University of Minnesota extension forester, Parker Anderson.

Farm Fertilizer Storage Tip--- The loft of a barn or cow shed isn't a good storage place for winter-bought fertilizer. The reason is the large amount of moisture given off by the cows in their breathing. A dry storage place with good air circulation is essential. That's the word from a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, Harold E. Jones.

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To all counties
For use week of Jan. 10
or after

"HUNGRY" SOIL
CAN'T GIVE HIGH
CROP YIELDS

Many people think that wise sowing and cultural practices come first in establishing a good pasture. Actually, however, claims County Agent _____, if the soil doesn't contain enough plant food, no amount of seed will produce a good sod. The answer: proper fertilizing and liming.

Soil fertility is by a long shot the most important factor in the establishment and heavy production of pastures. Best way to start a good pasture is to use the right amount of lime and fertilizer, according to needs as found by a soil test.

A University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, Charles A. Simkins, says that grass and legume stands whose misfortune it is to be planted on low-fertility soils haven't much chance. And many soils are so low in fertility that adding one fertilizer element alone -- say, nitrogen -- won't even help get a good pasture started or maintain one.

Simkins says that most pastures need fertilizer at seeding time to help them get established. But, says he, a person shouldn't forget that once a pasture is established it still must have yearly additions of plant food to keep it healthy and productive.

County Agent _____ has several helpful booklets and other information on good pasture management.

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January 3 1956

To all counties
For use week of
January 9 or after

CLOTHING PRICES
MAY BE SLIGHTLY
HIGHER IN 1956

Consumers should find no supply shortages in clothing in 1956, though they may be paying slightly higher prices for some garments, reports Home Agent _____.

A greater choice of garments will be available made of fabrics designed and engineered to be more durable, more comfortable and more easily cared for through the blending of man-made and natural fibers. This "marriage of fibers" is referred to by many as the most significant happening in the textile field in many years.

According to a report at the recent Outlook Conference in Washington, D.C., consumers can expect the price picture for clothing in 1956 to be somewhat as follows:

- . Women's and misses' coats and suits - prices will be unchanged from current levels.

- . Women's and misses' dresses - some increases in the low-quality category in which increased production costs cannot be absorbed.

- . Blouses and sportswear - no increases are anticipated.

- . Women's hosiery - prices will be unchanged from current levels.

- . Cotton socks and anklets - price increases may be effective.

- . Gloves - price increases are expected.

- . Handbags - prices will be higher because of increased production costs.

- . Footwear - higher prices are in store, though some industry men predict a break in prices after the first quarter of '56.

- . Girls' wear - some increases are anticipated - particularly for cotton dresses and slips.

- . Infants' wear - higher prices are forecast.

- . Men's and boy's furnishings - little if any price change is expected.

- . Men's clothing - most manufacturers have brought out their spring 1956 lines with no increases in prices.

These estimates were made with the assumption that the general qualities of clothing produced by manufacturers and found in retail stores next year will be the same as those currently available.

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To all counties

For use week of Jan. 10
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COUNTY AGENT
DESCRIBES NEW
AREA SOYBEANS

A full description of the new "Acme", "Grant", and "Harosoy" soybeans placed on the University of Minnesota's recommended list came today from County Agent

"Acme" is suited for the northern corn maturity zone and for northern Minnesota. It can be grown farther north than "Flambeau" because it is several days earlier-maturing. It also resists lodging better and has a higher oil content. But, being earlier it yields less and is shorter. "Acme" came from Canada and is a selection from "Pagoda."

According to University of Minnesota extension agronomist Edwin H. Jensen, "Acme" seed is short in Minnesota but other states and Canada have a limited supply.

The second, "Grant", is a high-yielding, high oil content soybean well adapted to the central and south central corn maturity zones and will be useful as an early variety in the southern zone and as a late variety in the northern zone. Its maturity rating is the same as "Ottawa Mandarin's". However, "Grant" has yielded more in tests. It doesn't resist lodging as well as "Ottawa Mandarin" but has stiffer straw than "Capital."

"Grant" came from Wisconsin and is a selection from a cross of "Lincoln"x "Seneca". No seed will be available from the University because it has allotted its supply -- about 4,000 bushels -- to counties.

Farmers have grown "Harosoy" in southern Minnesota and have accepted it well because it has a high yielding potential. It is recommended only for the southern zone as it is three to four days later than "Blackhawk."

"Harosoy" is somewhat taller, lodges more and has a lower oil content than "Blackhawk." This variety also came from Canada and is a selection from the back-cross "Mandarin x ("Mandarin x AK").

Seed supplies should be plentiful as a number of Minnesota farmers have produced certified seed of "Harosoy". These growers are listed in the 1955 Registered and Certified Seed Directory.

Other recommended soybeans are: "Blackhawk", "Capital," "Chippewa," "Flambeau," "Norchief," "Ottawa Mandarin" and "Renville".

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Immediate Release

DON'T SCRAP CHRISTMAS TREE

What to do with that joyous symbol of Christmas--the Christmas tree--is the subject of some thoughtful suggestions by Parker Anderson, a University of Minnesota extension forester.

First, says he, this is a year of deep snow and the birds are having a hard go finding food and cover from the storms. That Christmas tree can continue its gift role--right out in your yard, Anderson says.

He suggests hanging suet, dry bread and pieces of meat on it for the feathered friends--they will sing their thanks and you will have contributed more to the joys of winter.

A second idea some towns have adopted is junior-sized shelterbelts around skating rinks, with "plantings" of Christmas trees that have served their indoor use and now shield the play area from cold winds and drifting snow.

Anderson has a note of warning: be careful about burning trees in fireplaces. They are very dry and will burn with almost the speed and fury of film or cellophane.

B-780-hrj

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Immediate Release

Caption for Mat: Erik Boheman, Swedish ambassador to the United States, right, will address Farm and Home Week audiences on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus at a Wednesday noon convocation, January 11. Dr. R. G. Gustavson, center, President of Resources for the Future, Inc., of Washington, D. C., will speak Thursday noon, Jan. 12. Friday noon's speaker will discuss the nation's farm problems. He is Dr. J. Carroll Bottum, left, acting head of Purdue University's agricultural economics department. Four Minnesota doctors, all leaders in their fields, will speak at the Tuesday, Jan. 10 noon convocation.

U. ANNOUNCES FARM AND HOME WEEK SPEAKERS

Nationally known speakers in personal health, farming in Sweden, science in agriculture and farm economics problems will address noon convocation audiences at the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week, Jan. 10-13.

Tuesday noon, Jan. 10, four top medical authorities speak on diabetes, heart disease and cancer. They are Dr. L. O. Underdahl of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester; Dr. John F. Briggs, St. Paul physician; and Dr. Claude W. Hitchcock, a University surgeon and cancer specialist. Dr. James Rogers Fox, widely known for his talks on University radio station KUOM, will be moderator. The panel was arranged by the Minnesota State Medical association.

Wednesday noon, Jan. 11, Erik Boheman, Swedish Ambassador to the United States in Washington, D. C., will compare Swedish farm family life and problems with those of the United States.

Thursday, Jan. 12, Dr. R. G. Gustavson, Washington, D. C., president of "Resources for the Future, Inc.," will speak on how science will make our farms and food processes better and more profitable.

Friday, Jan. 13, Dr. J. Carroll Bottum of the agricultural economics department of Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., speaks on national farm problems.

Dr. J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the University's School of Agriculture and director of short courses, will give morning "breakfast talks" at 8:15 on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, preceded by music and "sing sessions."

B-781-hrj

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SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

New president of the Minnesota County Agents' Association for 1956 is Howard Balk, left, Clearwater County Agent at Bagley for the past 20 years. J. Russell Gute, center, Steele County Agent at Owatonna, is secretary-treasurer, and Wayne Hanson, Houston County Agent at Caledonia, is vice-president.

Minnesota's county agents held their election during the annual Extension Conference on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus recently.

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Immediate Release

PORK, BEEF, GRAPEFRUIT PLENTIFUL

Pork, beef and grapefruit take top place on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's January list of plentiful foods, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

With both pork and beef in abundance, shoppers will find a wide variety of kinds and cuts of these meats to suit family tastes and budgets. Pork will continue to be a good buy. All kinds of beef will be plentiful, especially the higher grades.

The grapefruit crop of $43\frac{1}{2}$ million boxes is well above last year's production. January grapefruit, which promises to be of very good quality, will come mainly from Florida and the Southwest.

Tangerines, oranges and winter pears, particularly the Anjou variety, are other fruits that will be plentiful this month. The tangerine, sometimes called the "kid-glove orange" because of its ease in peeling, is a good choice for the lunch box and for after-school lunching, Mrs. Loomis said.

Potatoes deserve a place on the shopping list this month. Late-crop potatoes, so good for baking, mashing and boiling, are in heavier supply than last year and will be on markets until spring.

Increased production of milk and dairy products is expected in 1956. The new year is a good time to step up the family's use of milk and milk products, according to Mrs. Loomis, especially if their calcium quota has been low.

Eggs are again on the plentiful foods list after an absence of several months. Production of eggs in the new year is expected to be larger than last year, and demand for eggs will remain high.

Vegetable fats and oils and tuna fish also continue to be abundant.

B-782-jbn

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Immediate Release

CROP IMPROVEMENT DINNER SCHEDULED

The annual Recognition Dinner of the Northwest and Minnesota Crop Improvement associations will be held in the East Room of the Curtis hotel, Minneapolis, Wednesday evening, January 11, at 6:15.

Announcement comes from Ward H. Marshall, seed registrar with the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, which has its offices on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Outstanding seed growers, elevator managers and a retail seedsman chosen for recognition for 1955 accomplishments will be honored at the banquet.

The association will hold its annual meeting beginning at 9 a.m., Thursday, Jan. 12, in the Agronomy building on the St. Paul campus. The meeting is open to all interested in certified seed production.

B-783-hrj

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Immediate Release

MINNESOTA ROYAL DATES SET FOR MAY

The weekend of May 5, 6 and 7--Saturday, Sunday and Monday-- has been set aside for "Minnesota Royal," the open house and student celebration on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

"Minnesota Royal" is the new title for the event which began in 1952 as "Kitchi Geshig," Chippewa Indian for "big days." Everyone--particularly high school seniors, parents and recent graduates interested in an agricultural career--is invited to "Minnesota Royal," according to Gerald Fahning, animal husbandry senior from Le Sueur, publicity chairman for the event.

The Saturday, May 5, program is planned especially for high school seniors and the Sunday, May 6, program for parents of present and prospective students. Monday's activities will center around the State Future Farmers of America convention which opens that day on the campus.

Events of the big weekend will include crowning of the "Minnesota Royal" Queen, a dance, livestock showmanship contest, home economics luncheon and style show, horse show, talent revue, flower show, departmental open houses for prospective students and their parents, canoe derby and a student-faculty picnic.

General chairman of "Minnesota Royal" will be Neil Durhman, agricultural education senior from Grand Meadow.

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University Farm News
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Immediate Release

LAMB FEEDERS' DAY AT MORRIS JAN. 17

How valuable are antibiotics in lamb fattening rations? Are chicken feathers a possible protein source?

Livestock specialists at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris have been testing some of the new substances on a large scale this past year.

The results will be described at the Morris station's annual Flock and Lamb Feeders' Day, Tuesday, Jan. 17. Other reports include one on feeding programs with various hormones.

The specialists even have tried incorporating chicken feathers in lamb fattening rations as part of the protein requirement. Each year, America's farmyards produce chicken feathers with a value of 100,000 tons of 40 per cent protein.

Also on the program will be discussions on farm flock production by University livestock specialists--Robert. M. Jordan, assistant professor of animal husbandry; Philip S. Jordan, associate professor of animal husbandry at Morris; Allen W. Edson, superintendent; and Herbert G. Croom, principal of the Morris station. Dr. J. J. Kelly, a Marshall veterinarian who feeds lambs year-around, will describe his feeding and management program.

B-785-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT SUPERVISORS TO MEET

Anyone interested in soil conservation is invited to attend the sessions of the 1956 State Convention of the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation District Supervisors, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 11-12, at Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis.

Announcement came today from M. A. Thorfinnson, executive secretary of the state soil conservation committee with offices on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The Minnesota Daughters of the Soil will hold their meetings at the same time.

The district supervisors will hear several speakers, including Byron Allen, State Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. George Selke, State Commissioner of Conservation; and Governor Orville L. Freeman. Committee sessions begin at 7 p.m., Tuesday, January 10.

Addressing the Daughters of the Soil will be Mrs. Cyril Sackett, Stewartville, state president; Louis Hermel of the U. S. Forest Service, who will show a movie on the Superior National Forest and Canoe Trail; and Alf Larson, Hayfield, who will show colored slides on the World Plowing Matches he attended last summer in Sweden.

The annual banquet will be held Wednesday evening, with presentation of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune conservation awards, the Goodyear awards and the Ten-Year awards to outstanding farmers and district supervisors. Banquet speaker is Bill Richards, vice-president of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, from Orleans, Nebraska.

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January 4 1956

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.

Charles W. Martin, 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.

An opportunity will be given 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.)

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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January 5 1956

F e l o

SPECIAL TO TELEVISION
STATIONS

VIDEO

Ambrose Lewandowski, Winsted,
McLeod County, standing in
front of corn crib

AUDIO

Proper fertilizing and soil care this week won a
McLeod County farmer top place in the Official
Minnesota X-Tra Yield Corn Contest. In
competition with nearly 300 entrants, Ambrose
Lewandowski of Winsted won with an 83-bushel-per-
acre "X-Tra yield," highest in this year's
contest. His unfertilized "check" plot gave only
41 bushels per acre. But his "X-tra yield" plot
gave 124. A record high 180 bushels per acre won
the "high yield" section of the contest for
Walter S. Nelson, Atwater, Kandiyohi County.
University of Minnesota extension soils
specialist Harold E. Jones, who directs the
University's part of contest, says the top yield
has risen about 20 bushels a year since the
contest started in 1953. 1953's winner was
Rudolph Holmberg of Vesta. He won with a 144-
bushel per acre "high yield."
The University and The Farmer Magazine of St.
Paul are joint sponsors of the contest.

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SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

STRIKING CHANGE
NOTED IN STATE
CREAMERY SETUP

One-third fewer butter-making plants--about 300 fewer--now operate in Minnesota than 20 years ago. From 870 units in 1935 to 575 in 1955 is one fact about our changing creamery industry reported by two University of Minnesota agricultural economists, Prof. E. Fred Koller and Arvid C. Knudtson, an instructor.

Most of the 300 plants simply quit but some became milk and cream receivers for larger plants. Others began processing other dairy products.

A total of 79 of 85 counties now have fewer butter plants. Hennepin county lost 17; Wright, 14; Carver and Pine, 11 each; Freeborn, 10; Goodhue, Rice and Steele, nine each.

Plant losses were heaviest in recent years--27 in 1952, 29 in 1953 and 26 in 1954. Among causes were farmers abandoning dairying in the war and postwar period, rising equipment and building costs, patrons shifting from cream selling to milk selling, and better roads and trucks bringing competition from larger plants.

Consequently, volume of the remaining plants has grown. In 1935, annual butter-fat receipts averaged 319,800 pounds. But, in 1954, they stood at 475,000 pounds--an increase of 50 per cent, which let many plants increase efficiency and, thus, increase returns to patrons. Sales increased from an average \$105,000 per plant in 1934 to \$511,000 in 1954.

Of 175 creameries studied in 1935, 141 were still making butter in 1955, 27 had closed, three were making cheese, three were milk receiving units and one was leased to another dairy company.

Products and sidelines sales of most plants have become more diversified. In 1934, dairy products were 93 per cent of their sales--but by 1954, 85 per cent. Sideline sales--feed, fertilizer, produce, frozen food lockers--grew from seven to 15 per cent of all sales.

(more)

Feeds and fertilizers were top sidelines in 1954. In 87 out of the 141 plants, annual feed and fertilizer sales averaged \$57,801, and 32 plants had produce departments with average sales of \$122,832. Western counties' creameries go in more for sidelines than eastern counties.

In 1934, butter sales were 90 per cent of all sales. But, in 1954, only 53 per cent of total sales were butter. Bulk whole milk and cream sales were less than two per cent of 1934 sales--but were 15 per cent in 1954. Of 141 plants, 99 sold an average \$109,000 in bulk milk and cream--in 20, bulk sales were more than half of all sales.

Creameries are selling more bulk milk and cream--net returns are greater than with butter--and much of it to large dairy plants, processors of cheese, dry milk, butter and other products.

Skim and buttermilk sales in these 141 plants grew from less than one per cent in 1934 to seven per cent in 1954--most of it in skim milk to central drying plants. In 1934, none of the 141 plants sold fluid skim milk to drying plants--but in 1954, 63 did.

Operating costs have doubled in the 20 years--due mainly to price increases. Plant labor, a big item, rose from .8 per cent per pound to 2¢ a pound of butter. Some expenses tripled.

Six small plants, with an average annual 165,000 pounds of butter, made it for 7½¢ a pound. Six middle-sized plants--average volume, 386,000 pounds of butter--made it for 6¢ a pound. And in six large plants--annual output, 588,000 pounds--5¢ a pound.

The future? Koller and Knudtson say that many creamery receiving units will be by-passed as milk is delivered directly to larger plants. The trend to more farm bulk tanks may close many.

Creameries have made many good adjustments to today's conditions--but further improvements are needed, they say. For example, output per hour of labor should increase--with training and guidance of employees, worker incentives, improved plant layout, labor-saving equipment, "automation" and other modern methods.

Most plants also need more business if they are to use their capital and labor best. Koller's and Knudtson's full report is found in the Dec. 30 Minnesota Farm Business Notes, issued by the University.

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Immediate Release

MCLEOD COUNTY FARMER WINS X-TRA YIELD CORN CONTEST

Ambrose Lewandowski, Winsted, McLeod county, today (Friday, January 6) was named winner of the Minnesota Official X-Tra Yield Corn Contest with an 82.8 bushel per acre "X-tra yield" over an unfertilized "check" plot that gave 40.9 bushels. His "X-tra yield" plot made 123.7 bushels per acre.

A yield of 179.6 bushels per acre, record high for the contest since it began in 1953, won another farmer, Walter S. Nelson, Atwater, Kandiyohi county, the "high yield" section. His check plot gave 127.6 bushels per acre.

In announcing the winners, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist Harold E. Jones said that since the contest began in 1953 the top yield has risen about 20 bushels a year. Rudolph Holmberg, Vesta, Redwood county, won the 1953 contest with 144 bushels per acre and Sumner and Danny Sowers, Vernon Center, Blue Earth county, won in "high yield" last year with 161.3 bushels.

The contest is conducted by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and The Farmer magazine of St. Paul. Overall and zone winners will be honored at a banquet, Thursday, January 12, during Farm and Home Week, January 10-13, on the University's St. Paul Campus.

Second place in "X-tra yield" went to Donald and Emil Eickhoff, Fountain, Fillmore county, and third to Earl Schafer, Goodhue, Goodhue county. The Eickhoffs achieved a 62-bushel increase. Their "X-tra yield" plot gave 112.1 bushels, their check 50.1 bushels. Last year, they won third in the state with an 89.3 bushel increase. Schafer had a 58.3 bushel increase. His "X-tra yield" plot gave 125.8 bushels, his check 67.5.

(more)

Last year's top-placer, Earling Burtness, Caledonia, Houston county, won with a 93.3 bushel per acre increase--highest in the 1954 contest and untopped in 1955. Not even Burtness this year came within 10 bushels of that 1954 record. He used a different field this year and made only 16.6 bushels "X-tra yield" over a check yield of 108 bushels per acre.

Zone winners in the "X-tra yield" class are: Zone One, Southern Minnesota: Donald and Emil Eickhoff of Fountain, Fillmore county, first; H. O. Hiller, Granada, Martin county, second; Milo Wills, Nicollet, Nicollet county, third.

Zone Two, South Central and West Central Minnesota: Ambrose Lewandowski, Winsted, McLeod county, first; Earl Schafer, Goodhue, Goodhue county, second; Olivia FFA Chapter, Olivia, Renville county, third.

Zone Three, Central Minnesota: William E. Soderberg, Isanti, Isanti county, first; Ralph Goenner, St. Cloud, Sherburne county, second; John J. Masonick, Browerville, Todd county, third.

Zone Four, Northern Minnesota: Walter Hillukka, Osage, Becker county, first; Duane Pearson, Ogilvie, Kanabec county, second; C. P. Thomas, Frazees, Becker county, third.

In "highest yield", zone winners are: Zone One: Lester L. Coy, Blue Earth, Faribault county, first; Rodney Butson, Good Thunder, Blue Earth county, second; Sumner and Danny Sowers, Vernon Center, Blue Earth county, third.

Zone Two: Walter S. Nelson, Atwater, Kandiyohi county, first; Buell Gunner, Lake Lillian, Kandiyohi county, second; Vernon Huebach, Lake Lillian, Kandiyohi county, third.

Zone Three: Berger Nelson, Cambridge, Isanti county, first; William E. Soderberg, Isanti, Isanti county, second; B. A. Ackerman, Sauk Rapids, Benton county, third.

Zone Four: Duane Pearson, Ogilvie, Kanabec county, first; Kermod H. Rodewald, Calloway, Becker county, second; Ray Anderson, Detroit Lakes, Becker county, third.

Of 281 entrants, 166 completed their project. Zone One had 145 entries, 82 completions; Zone Two, 109 entries, 65 completions; Zone Three, 13 entries, 11 completions; Zone Four, 14 entries, 8 completions.

TIPS ON PROPER CARE OF APPLIANCES

Follow the instructions that came with that new electrical appliance you received for Christmas if you want it to give you satisfaction and good service over many years.

That suggestion came today from Mrs. Dorothy Stulberg, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Reading the directions carefully before using any appliance and then following them exactly is the first and most important step toward getting long, efficient service from it, she said. Remember, too, she added, to store the instruction book and the guarantee in a convenient place where the family can find them if necessary.

Mrs. Stulberg passes on some further tips on proper care and use of appliances:

- If an appliance such as a coffee maker has a separate cord, plug the cord into the appliance first, then into the outlet. In disconnecting the appliance, pull the plug out of the outlet first.
- In disconnecting an appliance, take hold of the plug and not the cord.
- Always cool appliances before storing them.
- Store cords loosely in a drawer. Avoid hanging them over a nail to prevent extreme bending of the wire and wear in one place. Don't wrap the cord around a warm appliance.
- Don't put electric units, thermostats or motors in water unless the manufacturer says it is safe to do so.
- Oil according to manufacturer's directions, using the type of oil recommended by the manufacturer.
- Clean surfaces according to types of material. Clean chrome with damp cloth and wipe dry. Wash enamel finishes with warm suds and rinse. Clean aluminum with warm suds, scour with fine steel wool if necessary and use vinegar or lemon juice to remove discoloration. Clean stainless steel with warm suds, rinse and dry.
- If appliance does not operate as it should, take it to a reliable service man or the dealer before damage occurs.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 5, 1956

Immediate Release

TUESDAY IS BACK TO SCHOOL FOR FARM-CITY WOMEN

Women from all parts of Minnesota will go back to school January 10-13 to learn new ideas and techniques in homemaking and gardening at the University of Minnesota's annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

A homemakers' program appealing to both rural and city women and covering nearly every phase of homemaking will be a special feature of Farm and Home Week, according to Roxana Ford, professor of home economics and chairman of the School of Home Economics program.

Separate sessions for gardening enthusiasts--both men and women--on new developments in growing vegetables, fruit and ornamentals have been scheduled for Tuesday morning beginning at 9, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning in Room 102 of the horticulture building. Hybrid vegetables, dwarf fruit trees, all-purpose sprays, fruit varieties for Minnesota, better lawns through research, what's new in woody ornamentals and foundation plantings are some of the subjects to be discussed. Sections on insect control in the garden will be held Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

Staff members in the University's School of Home Economics will cover such subjects as new fabrics, hobbies, ways of making the home more attractive, work simplification and entertaining the easy way on the homemakers' program beginning Tuesday afternoon at 1:45 in Room 227 of the home economics building.

A whole afternoon will be devoted to frozen foods Wednesday in Peters Hall auditorium.

Besides University staff members, speakers on the homemakers' program will include Dr. Robert Cranston, psychiatrist, and Mrs. Ann Crowley, dietitian, Minneapolis, who will discuss weight control at Thursday morning's session; and Mrs. Martha Crone, curator of the wild flower garden, Theodore Wirth Park, who will talk on "Mushrooms for Your Table" Thursday afternoon.

Speakers at the closing session Friday will be Marguerite Robinson, nutrition field representative, American Institute of Baking, Chicago, on "Company Meals"; Bertha Loge, home service director for General Electric Supply company, Minneapolis, on new equipment; and Hugh Turley, buyer for Schuneman's, Inc., St. Paul, on selection of shoes. A tea for women guests will follow this session.

Exhibits in the fireplace room of the home economics building will feature table settings, family reading, new fabrics, detergents and starches.

B-789-jbn

FILE
University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 6, 1936

SPECIAL

LIVESTOCK BREED ASSOCIATIONS HOPE TO FEDERATE

A "groundwork" meeting for reorganization of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association—to incorporate Minnesota's 13 dairy cattle, beef cattle, hog and sheep breed associations into one group—will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus on Friday, January 13, beginning at 10:30 a.m., in Peters Hall auditorium.

According to W. E. Morris, association secretary and 40-year veteran of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service livestock activities, the new group would be known as the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Federation.

The original Breeders' Association was organized in 1905 on an individual member basis. There are now 10 dairy and beef cattle breed associations and one horse, one swine and one sheep association active in Minnesota.

Morris says the idea of the federation is that, by joining together, all the various groups a far more concerted and effective effort in livestock improvement.

Under the new plan, the various associations may join the Federation and will pay dues according to the number of members each has. Each breed association will have a member on the Federation's Board of Directors and that Board will choose the Federation's officers.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 6, 1956

S P E C I A L

The warm-hearted boost a western Minnesota veterinarian has given his county's 4-H clubs during the past 44 years received recognition recently as Lac qui Parle county, Minnesota, 4-H'ers and their families staged a party for "Doctor Bill".

"Doctor Bill" -- Dr. William E. Leighty -- received a beautiful television set and a purse of money from the grateful group. Born in Albert Lea in 1886, he received his veterinary degree from Mc Millip Veterinary College, Chicago, and settled in Madison about 1911.

There began his remarkable and generous service to county 4-H youngsters--vaccinating and testing 4-H dairy cows, steers, pigs and sheep free of charge. Each year, according to Lac qui Parle County Agent George M. Gehant, Jr., of Madison, "Doctor Bill" has worked with at least 50 4-H'ers. Gehant estimates the kindly veterinarian has driven 400 miles a year on 4-H animal testing and treating missions.

This year, Doctor Bill's 70th, he TB-tested 64 4-H calves, examined and treated 10 lambs and vaccinated 20 4-H pigs against cholera. The champion lamb of the 1935 Junior Livestock Show, exhibited by Merlin Knorr, now president of the Lac qui Parle County 4-H Leaders' Council, got his clean bill of health from Dr. Leighty.

Doctor Bill's service to 4-H began about the time the late Arthur J. Kittleson, State 4-H Club Leader from 1940 until his retirement and death in 1949, began the "Boys' Club" work, one of the several movements later to grow into 4-H Club work. Kittleson was then Lac qui Parle County Superintendent of Schools and later became associate State 4-H Club Leader under T. A. "Dad" Erickson, now in his 84th year.

A longtime member of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society, Dr. Leighty has held several important committee posts in the group.

CAPTION FOR PICTURE:

"Doctor Bill" and Mrs. Leighty stand behind the new TV set a grateful Lac qui Parle county, Minnesota, 4-H organization gave him for his 40 years of generous service to county 4-H'ers. The kindly veterinarian now is entering that era in his practice when he can recall vaccinating or testing animals that were owned by fathers and grandfathers of today's 4-H'ers.

File

SPECIAL

UFN
Jan. 9, 1956

COW-CLIPPING CONTEST AT FARM-HOME WEEK

Eight young Future Farmers of America -- the most skilled cow-clippers of nearly 5,000 of their fellow Minnesota FFA members -- will compete Thursday at the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week for the state cow-clipping championship.

It's the annual cow-clipping contest, sponsored by the state FFA and The Farmer magazine of St. Paul.

Why clip cows? The answer is simple--a cow whose udder, "undercoating" and rear legs are clipped of hair will not pick up dirt as easily.

Result: a more comfortable cow and probably higher quality milk.

Each boy will clip a cow before a Farm and Home Week audience in an exhibition to begin at 1:45 p. m., Thursday, at the Livestock Pavilion on the St. Paul Campus.

The boy who in the Judges' opinion clips his cow the fastest, most neatly and most skillfully will win a \$50 cash prize, awarded him by the new Princess Kay of the Milky Way, Ruth Marie Peterson of Austin, who recently earned the title of Number One Dairy Princess in a national competition.

Future Farmers competing will be Duane Kirkvold, 16, Bemidji, District I; Jerry Koenck, 17, Herman, Dist. II, Marvin Sprengeler, 17, Glencoe, Dist. III; Dwayne Pipping, 16, New Ulm, Dist. IV; Dale Monson, 16, Winthrop, Dist. V; James Foss, 17, Kenyon, Dist. VI; Gene Pals, 18, Rush City, Dist. VII; Donald Beer, 17, Grand Rapids, Dist. VIII.

Page 2.

Second place clipper will win \$30 and third placer gets \$20. Contest judges include Byron G. Allen, Minnesota commissioner of agriculture, and L. H. Conlon, manager of the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Jan. 8, 1956

Special To Wilcox

The Minnesota farmer's share of the food dollar is getting some thorough discussion here by Harold Pederson, left, extension agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota and Carl Ash, West Polk county agent. Ash has been in West Polk county for 24 years. He is a 1930 graduate of North Dakota Agricultural College, and farmed for two years in Kittson county before going into extension work.

" "

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 9 1956

(EDITOR: Attached sheet gives you
necessary figures for fill-
ing in names and other facts
in story below. Simply se-
lect your county farmer or
farmers)

(SPECIAL--FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY,
JANUARY 11, at 6 PM)

_____ COUNTY
FARMER PRAISED
IN HOG-RAISING

_____ of _____ has been honored for his
(Farmer's Name) (Town or Township)
efforts in efficient hog production by being named to the Minnesota Swine Producers'
Association Honor Roll for 1955.

He was one of 16 Minnesota farmers given medals for outstanding work in hog
raising at the Association's annual meeting on the University of Minnesota's
St. Paul Campus, today, (Thursday, January 12), during Farm and Home Week.

Announcement comes from Henry G. Zavoral, Extension livestock specialist at
the University and association secretary.

Carroll Plager, Extension director of George A. Hormel and Company, Austin,
presented the awards.

_____ earned his place on the Swine Honor Roll with his
(Farmer's Name)
1954 record. His _____ sows farrowed an average of _____ pigs and
(Number) (Number)
he raised to maturity an average of _____ pigs per sow. Their average age
(Number)
was _____ days and they weighed an average of _____ pounds.
(Number) (Number)

12/55

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA — U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE ST. PAUL 1 MINNESOTA

1955 Minnesota Swine Honor Roll Members

<u>Name*</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Sows</u>	<u>No. farrowed</u>	<u>No. weaned</u>	<u>No. raised</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Days</u>
Franklin Anderson	Belview	Redwood	30	9.4	8.1	8.0	200	192
Walter Arbes	Courtland	Nicollet	22	10.4	9.7	9.7	195	181
Harland Boe	LeRoy	Mower	13	11.0	10.9	10.3	206	171
Walter Brown	Delhi	Redwood	10	9.6	9.2	9.1	206	191
Hartwin Flitter	Madelia	Blue Earth	15	12.0	10.1	10.0	199	194
Elmer Friederichs	Winthrop	Sibley	18	12.3	11.2	11.2	212	162
Milton Griffel	Grand Meadow	Mower	40	9.6	9.2	9.2	222	202
Henry Grovdahl	Hayfield	Dodge	8	12.3	10.0	9.8	211	198
C. J. Hansen	Delavan	Faribault	52	10.0	8.4	8.3	210	188
Augustine Jax	Adams	Mower	13	10.0	9.3	9.3	227	189
Lyall Larson	Sargeant	Mower	16	10.5	10.0	10.0	202	189
Christy Olsen	Blooming Prairie	Mower	39	10.7	9.4	9.3	213	182
Wm. and Robert Pool	Farmington	Dakota	10	11.0	10.4	10.4	216	174
M. S. Theobald	Sherburn	Martin	16	13.1	9.7	9.6	225	212
Robert Vesely	Owatonna	Steele	8	10.1	9.6	9.6	200	188
Clem Zender	Butterfield	Watonwan	17	11.4	10.4	10.4	206	183
Average			20	10.6	9.5	9.4	210	188

* Listed alphabetically but not in order of merit.

Awarding Committees

T. W. Myers	Blue Earth - President, Minnesota Swine Producer's Association
Lloyd Hanson	Owatonna - Director, Minnesota Swine Producer's Association
Theodore Goltz	Elmore - Director, Minnesota Swine Producer's Association
Carroll Plager	Manager, Livestock Extension, G. A. Hormel and Company, Austin, Minnesota
E. F. Ferrin	Professor, Chief, Animal Husbandry, University of Minnesota
James Grass	Owatonna - Director, Minnesota Swine Producer's Association
R. E. Jacobs	Associate Professor, Extension Animal Husbandman, University of Minnesota
Harlan Hanks	Winnebago - Director, Minnesota Swine Producer's Association
H. G. Zavoral	Professor, Extension Animal Husbandman, University of Minnesota

H. G. Zavoral
Extension Animal Husbandman

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 9 1956

To all counties
ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of January 16

GAME BIRDS
NEED WINTER
FEEDING STATIONS

Feeding winter game birds is a worthwhile project for _____ county 4-H'ers and others interested in conservation, says Club (County) Agent _____.

Upland game birds, such as the pheasant, quail or Hungarian partridge, will make good use of a winter feeding station. The station may be quite simply constructed out of well opened corn shocks or a pile of brush. Other possibilities include a lean-to of branches and bales of straw or hay. Some type of shelter is necessary to protect the food from being covered by snow.

According to Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, stations should be placed in scattered locations and in fairly open areas. This will give game birds the most protection against their enemy, the house cat.

Cracked corn in a feeding station or corn cobs stuck on nails that have been pounded into trees or posts are popular feed for winter game birds.

It is also important that grit be supplied at feeding stations or birds will fly out to highways in search of sand and gravel and may get killed by passing autos.

To begin a feeding station, and then stop providing food for the birds before the summer season, is worse than not starting at all. The birds come to depend upon the station for food, and many of them will starve if it is stopped.

A bird feeding station gives 4-H'ers a good opportunity to learn to identify winter birds. Although the number and kind of birds are limited during the cold months, it is a good time to start this project. Then it can be enlarged as the birds come back in the spring.

News Bureau
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January 9 1956

To all counties

For use week of January 16
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Fox Barley Announced -- A new barley, "Fox," has been released by the University of Wisconsin. It is similar to "Kindred" in yield and plant height but much superior in straw strength with a higher average kernel weight than "Kindred's." It averages about three days later than "Kindred" and resists stem rust and moderately resists covered smut. It's only moderately susceptible to spot blotch, net blotch, root rot and Septoria. Thus far, they're saying very little about "Fox's" malting quality--not much will be known until large amounts of "Fox" grain are available for testing.

* * * * *

Automatic Watering Rates High -- What did a number of large farm flock owners say was their biggest labor saver? Automatic watering. Next in order they listed built-up litter, droppings pits and automatic feeders. Labor per hen can be cut down a lot as the flock is made larger. That's the old law of lowering per-unit time and costs by increasing the number of units handled or produced.

* * * * *

Gentle Handling Produces Milk Increase -- An increase of better than 10 pounds of milk per cow is recorded in a New Zealand experiment station dairy herd when the man handling the herd was replaced. A grumpy, nervous man was replaced with an easy-going, gentle and thoughtful man. Easy-going, gentle and thoughtful is what the dairy man should try to be when working with his cows. This story comes from a University of Minnesota dairy scientist, Dr. W. E. Petersen.

* * * * *

Safe Living Resolution -- "I will work at safe speeds and use safe methods and protective devices so that no one, including myself, will be hurt, maimed or killed. That's a New Year's resolution suggested by Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 9 1956

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of January 16
or after

PLENTY OF FOOD
FORECAST FOR '56

How much food will there be for the family market basket in 1956 and how much will we have to pay for it?

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, retail food supplies and prices for 1956 will be much the same as in 1955. Though retail food prices probably will average close to those in 1955, variations for individual items during the year will reflect seasonal changes in supplies.

Spending for food may be slightly larger in '56 because of a continuing trend toward buying the more expensive and highly processed foods, reports Home Agent _____. On a percentage basis, however, most families will spend about one fourth of their income for food, as they have in recent years.

Here is the present outlook for commodities for the market basket:

. Red meat. Production may be at least as large as the record of '55. More pork will be in our markets to offset slightly smaller supplies of beef and veal.

. Milk and dairy products. Milk production is expected to top by 2 billion pounds or more the record '55 output. There will also be plenty of butter and other dairy products.

. Poultry and eggs. More chicken and turkey are expected to be available in 1956 than in 1955 and about as many eggs.

. Bread and cereals. The large carryover of food grains plus the 1955 crops means an abundance of cereal products.

. Fats and oils. Edible vegetable oils, butter and lard will be plentiful.

. Fruits and vegetables. Supplies of canned, frozen and dried fruits up to mid-'56 are expected to be a little larger than last year, and supplies of processed vegetables about the same. More fresh apples, pears and grapefruit are anticipated for winter and early spring markets. Fresh orange supplies will be about the same unless processors take more. With favorable weather, there may be some increase in fresh vegetables this winter because of more acres planted to these crops.

. Coffee. More coffee should be available than in 1955 and prices should be no higher.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 9 1956

To all counties

For use week of January 16
or after

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

FLY CONTROL SOON
PRACTICAL FOR
BEEF CATTLE

Winter may be an odd time to talk fly control, but recent University of Minnesota field tests with a beef cattle fly control system are astounding--well worth thinking about for the coming summer.

County Agent _____ reports the tests, conducted at the University's Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. One lot of four beef animals--two steers and two heifers--with treadle sprayers in their pasture gained a total of 451 pounds in 91 days. That's an average 70 pounds more per animal than untreated animals in adjoining pastures.

The untreated four gained 171 pounds, the treated group 451 pounds--280 pounds more.

Even more striking is the fact that the tests were conducted on plain, unfertilized pasture--the same type of pasture University beef cattle specialists use as a "base" to compare how effective their fertilized pastures are.

In the tests, a sprayed steer or heifer was gaining a little over half a pound a day more than an unsprayed one. This meant about 12¢ gain in beef value for 2¢ cost in spraying.

This 10¢ a day "profit over spray cost" would mean \$30 more profit for 10 cows in one month or about \$90 for those 10 cows in the summer fly-active months. The most successful spray material used cost a little less than 2¢ per day per animal--or a little over \$1.80 for 91 days. With the most successful materials, spraying cost of putting on a pound of gain was slightly over a penny.

These are the figures of University entomologist L. K. Cutkomp, who supervised the tests.

The best spray was .23 per cent pyrethrine plus 2.26 per cent piperonyl butoxide plus 55.45 per cent Crag fly repellent. Another material, Pyrenone--.5 per cent pyrethrins plus five per cent piperonyl butoxide--was equally effective the first seven weeks.

The animals had to pass through treadle sprayers on the way to drink and on the way back out to pasture.

Counts found an average of 49 horn flies and 25 stable flies on each untreated animal. But the best-sprayed lot had less than two horn flies and only five stable flies on each animal.

Treadle sprayer units cost from \$45 up to \$170 and Cutkomp estimates one would serve a pasture area containing from 50 to 60 steers or heifers.

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News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 9 1956

To all counties

For use week of January 16
or after

"FOX" BARLEY
RELEASED TO
MINN. FARMERS

A new barley variety, "Fox", has been released to Minnesota farmers, according to County Agent _____.

University of Minnesota extension agronomist Edwin H. Jensen, says that "Fox" has three parents -- "Wisconsin Barbless", "Pillsbury" and "Composite Cross Selection 12." It was developed by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and has been tested widely in north central region barley nurseries the last four years at St. Paul, Waseca, Morris and Crookston, Minnesota - among other area test stations.

"Fox" is a six-row, smooth-awned variety with a light blue aleurone. It is similar to "Kindred" in yield and plant height but superior in straw strength, with a higher average kernel weight.

It averages about three days later than "Kindred" and resists stem rust and moderately resists covered smut. Under artificial inoculation, it has been susceptible to loose smut. It is, however, only moderately susceptible to spot blotch, net blotch, root rot and Septoria. It is susceptible to powdery mildew and leaf rust and yellow dwarf, a virus disease.

"Fox" is being released with no reference to its malting quality. Small scale malting and brewing tests have been made, but "Fox's" acceptability for malting will not be known until large quantities of grain are available.

About 1,000 bushels of seed will be allotted registered and certified growers through county distribution and none will be distributed directly from the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9 , 1956

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
TUESDAY NOON, JANUARY 10
* * * * *

TWO NEW POTATO VARIETIES ADAPTED TO MINN. -- Farm-Home Week

Two new potato varieties which will be of interest to growers and home gardeners have proved to be good performers in Minnesota tests.

Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, reported to a Farm and Home Week audience on the University's St. Paul campus this (Tuesday) morning that Red La Soda and Dazoc are two new red varieties which growers have selected as most outstanding from among 15 varieties of new and old potatoes in Minnesota trials. The 15 varieties were tested for several years by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in five different locations in the principal potato-growing areas of Minnesota.

Red La Soda has good yielding ability, attractive deep red color and good cooking quality. It is an all-purpose potato.

Dazoc has early maturity, attractive appearance and good yielding ability. Seed of both potatoes will be available to commercial growers for spring planting.

The gain in popularity of hybrid vegetables was cited by A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, who also spoke at the special gardening session opening Farm and Home Week. Hybrids are now available in asparagus, cabbage, cucumber, eggplant, spinach, onion, pepper, squash, sweet corn, popcorn, tomato and watermelon and more are being introduced each year.

A hybrid's chief value lies in the production of a single harvest and it usually is not desirable to save seed from a hybrid for planting, Dr. Hutchins said. Although hybrid seed usually is more expensive than that of standard varieties, the extra returns obtained by growing the proper hybrids usually more than offset the additional cost. However, Dr. Hutchins pointed out, all hybrids are not good hybrids for every gardener. Just as in standard varieties, a hybrid must be adapted to the locality where it is to be grown. "Until their merits are proved in the locality, grow new hybrids on a trial basis in comparison with proved varieties," he told gardeners.

Farm and Home Week sessions will continue through Friday.

B-790-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9, 1956

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
4 P.M., TUESDAY, JANUARY 10
* * * * *

HOMEMAKERS SHOULD MAKE KITCHENS MORE CONVENIENT -- Farm-Home Week

Ways of making the kitchen more convenient were stressed at the opening Farm and Home Week program for homemakers on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus this (Tuesday) afternoon.

In a talk on "Is Your Kitchen a Killer?" Kathleen Jeary, assistant professor of home economics at the University, emphasized the importance of making storage more convenient and learning better methods of working to save time and energy.

Any homemaker, she said, can improve kitchen storage by storing utensils at the place of first use and having them clearly visible and accessible.

She listed as helpful in saving both time and energy: sitting down to work; using carts and tables on wheels; having correct working heights; having work flowing in the right direction--for example, washing dishes from right to left is most efficient for a right-handed person.

Speaking at a special session on new developments in growing fruit, Orrin C. Turnquist, University extension horticulturist, told gardeners that they should read labels on all-purpose fruit sprays carefully and find out what ingredients they contain. Some of the all-purpose sprays contain more promising pest control materials than others, she said. The growing of clean fruit in the home orchard will depend on use of the proper materials to kill the insect or disease, as well as the proper timing of the spray application. Gardeners cannot expect to grow clean fruit with only one or two spray applications, he declared.

Eldred Hunt, secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, suggested that dual-purpose fruits will fit well into landscaping plans of many modern home owners handicapped in growing fruits by lack of space. However, the home owner must choose fruits carefully and must analyze his problem from the design standpoint, he said.

For high quality in frozen fruits, optimum maturity is important, according to J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture at the University. He recommended that frozen fruit be stored at subzero temperatures of -5 to -8°F. for best quality. Every 3 degrees of temperature above zero at which fruit is kept will make an appreciable difference in the taste of the fruit, he said.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9, 1956

FOR RELEASE:
WEDNESDAY NOON, JANUARY 11

BETTER LAWNS THROUGH RESEARCH -- Farm-Home Week

To help Minnesotans with their lawn problems, a nursery of grasses has been established at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm near Excelsior, R. J. Stadtherr, University of Minnesota research fellow in horticulture, reported today (Wed. a.m.).

Stadtherr spoke to a Farm and Home Week audience attending a special session on new developments in ornamentals on the University's St. Paul campus.

Observation of the University research plots and research elsewhere has resulted in some findings which will be of direct help to the home owner:

- Grass can be seeded at any time during the growing season from April to mid-September, provided a source of moisture is available.
- Soaking of some seeds before planting--for example, Merion bluegrass--has proved to be beneficial. It is believed that the seed coat contains an inhibitor which prevents early germination.
- The following amounts of seeds made good stands: $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of Merion bluegrass per 1,000 square feet; $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of Kentucky bluegrass and mixtures per 1,000 square feet; 4 pounds of fescues and ryegrass per 1,000 square feet.
- Good mixtures look well from the start. When poor mixtures are used, it takes at least two months before the good grasses take over.
- Best time to sprinkle a lawn is from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- It is best to mow frequently and never to remove more than half the total leaf surface at a mowing. Frequent mowing means thicker turf and higher quality.
- Merion bluegrass is not a superior grass with ordinary care. It is very susceptible to rust. A new Minnesota grass is being developed which appears rust-resistant.
- A rate of 4 to 6 pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet appears to give better results than the present recommendation of 2 pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per season.
- Better weedicides will be found to control crabgrass. PMAS and KOCN are recommended now, but a chlordane-petroleum product and dimethyl sodium arsonate look promising.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9 , 1956

Immediate Release

LIVESTOCK BREED ASSOCIATIONS HOPE TO FEDERATE

A "groundwork" meeting for reorganization of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association--to incorporate Minnesota's 13 dairy cattle, beef cattle, hog and sheep breed associations into one group--will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus on Friday, January 13, beginning at 10:30 a.m., in Peters Hall auditorium.

According to W. E. Morris, association secretary and 40-year veteran of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service livestock activities, the new group would be known as the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Federation.

The original Breeders' association was organized in 1905 on an individual member basis. There are now 10 dairy and beef cattle breed associations and one horse, one swine and one sheep association active in Minnesota.

Morris says the idea of the federation is that, by joining together, all the various groups can exert a far more concerted and effective effort in livestock improvement.

Under the new plan, the various associations may join the Federation and will pay dues according to the number of members each has. Each breed association will have a member on the Federation's Board of Directors and that Board will choose the Federation's officers.

B-793-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
NOON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10
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HONEY BEES IMPORTANT FOR RED CLOVER POLLINATION -- Farm - Home Week

University of Minnesota entomologists have found honey bees important for good red clover pollination. Best results came when honey bee colonies were placed near the field and when red clover did not have to "compete" with white sweetclover for bees.

These facts came this afternoon (Tuesday, Jan. 10) from a University entomologist, Allan G. Peterson, in a legume seed session at Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

There were more honeybees in northern Minnesota test fields nearest an apiary. But two fields--one two and one four miles from an apiary--had almost none, he said.

Red clover seed yields in fields within a mile from honey bee colonies ranged from 220 to 270 pounds per acre. The two fields yielded only 30 and 40 bushels of seed an acre. Last year, with better moisture, yields were up to 500 pounds per acre.

In studies near Roseau, most important competitor of red clover seemed to be white sweetclover--honeybee population on red clover stayed very low until the white sweetclover went out of bloom. Then there was a sudden increase of honey bee activity in red clover.

This white sweetclover competition resulted in a late red clover seed crop with from 138 to 324 pounds per acre.

Yellow sweetclover came into bloom about a week after alsike, but went out of bloom about the same time--in time enough not to compete seriously with blooming red clover. But the white sweetclover came into bloom much later and its blossoming period overlapped red clover's.

Near Bagley, honeybees were effective pollinators of second-crop medium red clover. And near Roseau, they were good in pollinating late blossoms of first-crop red clover after sweetclover had gone out of bloom.

Bumblebees are better pollinators, but their population fluctuates so much that they cannot be depended on.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1956

FOR RELEASE:
9 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11

SEED GROWERS AND ELEVATOR MANAGERS HONORED -- Farm-Home Week

Four Minnesota seed growers, four elevator managers and a retail seedsman were honored this evening (Wednesday, Jan. 11) at the annual "Recognition Dinner" of the Northwest and Minnesota Crop Improvement associations.

It took place in the East Room of the Curtis Hotel as part of Farm and Home Week, which began Tuesday and continues through Friday on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Honored as Premier Seed Growers for their outstanding work in producing and distributing certified seed of approved crop varieties were: Eldred Buer, Canby; Lester Dammann, Plato; Dale Kelsey, Lewisville, and R. L. Zimmerman, Racine.

Elevator managers honored were Earl D. Scott, Hardwick Farmers' Exchange, Hardwick; Jay A. Johnson, Farmers' Cooperative Marketing association, East Grand Forks; Edward Ordalen, Osborne-Mc Millan Elevator company, Buffalo, and Carl Nordvall, Farmers' Cooperative Elevator association, Roseau.

The retail seed firm honored was the Cashman Seed company of Owatonna. Founded by James E. Cashman, it has been in business for over 40 years. Jack Cashman, the founder's son, is now manager. The firm both distributes and produces high quality certified seed.

Rodney A. Briggs, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, presented the Premier Seed Growers' Awards. Henry O. Putnam, secretary of the Northwest Crop Improvement association, introduced the four honored elevator managers, and Frank L. Mitchell, Canby, president of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, presented the retail seedsman award.

Last year, the seedsman award went to the Farmers' Seed and Supply company of Ivanhoe.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1956

Immediate Release

CERTIFIED LEGUME SEED PICTURE EXCELLENT -- Farm-Home Week

Minnesota farmers making plans for their 1956 plantings will be able to select from the largest stock of certified alfalfa seed ever available. About 53 million pounds of certified "Ranger" alfalfa are on the market, compared with 32 million pounds 12 months ago.

These facts came this morning (Wednesday, Jan. 11) in a University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week talk by C. S. Garrison, principal agriculturist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forage and Range Section at Beltsville, Maryland.

He said the supply of "Vernal" alfalfa now stands at 5.5 million pounds, compared with 1955's two million pounds. And there is about 1.3 million pounds of "Narrangansett" alfalfa on the market.

Garrison praised the efforts of University of Minnesota agronomists, who cooperate with the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, the seed industry and the U. S. D. A. in increasing certified seed supplies.

He cited the recent rapid increase of "Vernal" as a striking accomplishment. "Vernal" was released by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station in February, 1953. Sixty pounds of breeder seed was row-planted on 30 irrigated acres in central Washington. That fall's harvest was nearly 8,000 pounds of foundation seed, half sent to the Southwest in winter 1953-1954 and half to the northern seed-growing areas in spring 1954. By fall 1954 over two million pounds of certified "Vernal" were produced.

Under the old system, it took eight years to get a million pounds of certified "Ranger." The new way, 85 per cent of the certified seed is grown in the irrigated valleys of California and Arizona where yields average better than 500 pounds per acre--and often reach 1,500 pounds.

Garrison said that the U. S. D. A.'s National Foundation Seedstocks Project, cooperating with state college experiment stations and the seed trade, now has 16 superior grass and legume varieties under increase. Most recently accepted were "Vernal" alfalfa, "Dollard" red clover, "Potomac" orchardgrass and "Starr" millet.

B-796-hrj

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 10, 1956

-- Johnson, Information

Timely Tips for The Farmer, Jan. 21

Animal fat is a good poultry ration ingredient because of its high-energy content, but it doesn't have other important nutrients such as protein, vitamins and minerals. Thus, rations containing animal fat should be supplemented with these other nutrients. -- Paul H. Waibel

Check your grass silage when you feed it. Eyes and nose tell if you have good silage. Excellent silage will have a clean acid smell, a dark green color and will be moist. If put up too dry, it will smell sweet. If it has a bad odor, it didn't ferment properly. Evaluate now to improve next year. -- Rodney A. Briggs

Now is the time to get seed cleaned. First, have it tested, then cleaned. You know, you are allowed five free tests -- of either purity or germination of five seed samples by the State Seed Laboratory. -- Edwin H. Jensen

If your alfalfa stands didn't get a "maintenance" fertility treatment last fall, put one on as early as possible this spring. Both phosphate and potash are necessary if production and stands of hay are to be kept at a high level. Tests show that 40 pounds of P-2 O-5 and 40 pounds of K-2-O have been most economical. -- Charles A. Simkins

Labor time needed to raise a hog is much lower in a large herd than in a small one. As hog production is pushed beyond 10 or 15 litters, each extra litter probably adds only half as much labor time as did each of these first 10 or 15. -- S. A. Engene

Aureomycin is most effective as a medicine -- not as a steady part of the ration, we have found. It had no bad effect on calves but most not given the anti-biotic in their diet did just as well as those that were. -- F. W. Gulliksen

"In my work, I will work at safe speeds and use safe methods and protective devices so that no one will be hurt or killed." That's a good New Year's resolution for all of us. -- Glenn Prickett

One of the biggest causes of mastitis is leaving the milking machine on the cow after she is milked out. -- Ralph W. Wayne

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1956

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Carl Ash, veteran West Polk County Agent at Crookston, accepts The Farmer Magazine Plaque for outstanding newspaper coverage from Mrs. Josephine B. Nelson, extension assistant editor at the University of Minnesota, during the annual Extension Conference on the St. Paul campus. Ash won in competition with 64 other county and home agents in the press section of the University's annual Extension Information Contest. He and Assistant Agent Glen Chambers and Home Agent Shirley McPherson write a weekly column for West Polk county newspapers. Samples of the column were rated excellent as were a series of newspaper feature articles written by a Crookston Times feature writer in cooperation with Ash and his staff. Ash has been county agent at Crookston for 23 years. A 1930 graduate of North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, he farmed two years in Kittson county before entering Extension work.

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University Farm News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1956

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
WEDNESDAY, 4 P. M.
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LACK OF TENDERNESS IN FROZEN TURKEY EXPLAINED -- Farm-Home Week

Lack of tenderness in frozen poultry, especially in turkeys, is due to the fact that large birds require an aging period of 10 to 20 hours in the unfrozen state to complete the tenderizing process, a Farm and Home Week audience learned today (Wed. p.m.).

At a special session on frozen foods on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Milo H. Swanson, assistant professor of poultry husbandry, explained that many commercial processors of poultry have been freezing their birds within three to six hours after killing in an attempt to produce a high-quality product with a minimum loss in freshness. When the homemaker cooks these birds from the frozen state or when only partially thawed, the time available for tenderizing is insufficient. Processors are aware of the problem and are taking steps to correct it. Research is also continuing on other factors that may possibly affect tenderness.

"Some complaints on toughness in frozen turkeys may be attributed to failure on the part of the housewife to read the label on the wrapper adequately," Swanson said further. Birds labeled "young turkey" or "dryer or roaster" turkey should cook tender in the normal roasting time. However, birds labeled "Mature turkey" or simply "Tom turkey" or "Hen turkey" are usually over 10 months of age and may not cook tender in the normal roasting time.

Most effective containers for freezing in their ability to exclude air are glass and metal containers, while glass and metal containers and plastic freezer bags are best for preventing moisture loss, according to J. D. Winter, professor of horticulture, who spoke at the same session.

Glass and metal containers have proved superior for storage of strawberries, peaches and some cooked foods such as beef stew. Polyethylene bags are excellent containers for bread, bakery goods, poultry and vegetables.

Besides emphasizing good packaging of foods for freezing to maintain high quality, Winter said proper temperature of the freezer is also important. He recommended a storage temperature of -5° to 8° F. to maintain highest quality of frozen foods.

Shirley Trantanella, instructor in horticulture, advised homemakers not to cook casserole dishes for the freezer until they are completely done, since they will finish cooking when they are reheated. It is safe, she said to put the casserole directly into the oven from the freezer.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesot
January 10, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
WEDNESDAY NOON, JANUARY 11
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USE FIRM FABRIC FOR SLIP COVERS -- Farm-Home Week

Medium-weight, firmly woven material is best for slip covers for furniture, women attending the homemakers' section of the Farm and Home Week program on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota were told this morning (Wednesday).

Juliette Myren, assistant professor of home economics at the University, demonstrated the making and fitting of slip covers and talked on proper techniques to use. Slip covers have the advantage of being able to change the color scheme of a room, in addition to covering up worn upholstery, Miss Myren said. However, slip covering requires real sewing ability. She added that completely overstuffed chairs are best adapted to slip covering.

Marion Everson, assistant professor of home economics, also talked on the morning's program and gave a demonstration on weaving.

Morning and afternoon sessions of the homemakers' Farm and Home Week program continue through Friday.

B-798-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1956

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FOR RELEASE:
WEDNESDAY, 4 P.M., JANUARY 11
* * * * *

KNOW YOUR BLENDED FABRICS -- Farm-Home Week

Consumers should know that in buying blended fabrics about 50 per cent of a fiber is usually needed in a blend in order to make a significant contribution of its qualities, a University of Minnesota home economist said today, (Wednesday p.m.).

Speaking to a Farm and Home Week audience on the University's St. Paul campus, Mary Ann Morris, assistant professor of home economics, said that studies show that the outstanding contribution of Dacron to a blend is crease resistance; nylon contributes abrasion resistance and Orlon, bulk. All will add strength to a fabric if a sufficiently large percentage of the fiber is present. One of the principal contributions of natural fibers like cotton and wool is to add comfort.

Ethel Gorham, assistant professor of home economics, pointed out that fibers of yesterday have been made more like fibers of today by addition of different finishes. Finishes may make a fabric crease resistant, fire retardant, may increase spot resistance or control shrinkage. Fabric finishes may help to eliminate some problems in clothing construction but they also bring about changes which may introduce new problems, she said.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Jan. 11, 1956

SPECIAL

CHRISTMAS TREE-FARMING SESSION AT FARM-HOME WEEK

A full morning's lectures on "Christmas tree farming"--already an important enterprise in the area north of the Twin Cities -- will be offered Friday morning, Jan. 13, at the University of Minnesota's annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus.

The program begins at 9 in Green Hall auditorium and is open to the public. On the program are: a discussion of Christmas tree raising possibilities, planting problems, rodent and insect control, market outlets, and a demonstration of pruning, shearing and other "tree farming" techniques.

Participating will be University forestry specialists and tree pest control authorities.

A University forester, Henry L. Hansen says that Minnesota already produces 5,000,000 Christmas trees a year and ranks first or second in the nation. Growers in Sherburne, Isanti, Anoka and Chicago counties --just north of Minneapolis-St. Paul--planted nearly two million "baby" Christmas trees this year for several-years-later harvest. Sherburne county led with over 700,000 trees planted.

Hansen estimates that out-of-state Christmas tree business alone brings Minnesota from \$3 to \$5 million a year and is a \$100 million industry in the nation.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Jan. 11, 1956

SPECIAL

STATE FARMER URGES LIGHTER-WEIGHT HOG MARKETING

Raising the meat-type hog and marketing all hogs at fairly light weights--200 to 220 pounds--to avoid over-fat pork are two things which can help Minnesota swine producers in the current low-price hog problem.

Another is orderly marketing so that there is no "pile-up" and consequent price drop.

C. W. Myers, Blue Earth, a leading Minnesota hog producer and president of the Minnesota Swine Producers' association made these statements today (Thursday, Jan. 12.) during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

He explained that marketing at lighter weights helps in two ways: it makes for a higher-quality pork product and reduces total pork tonnage, thus easing the strain on the market.

Myers pointed out that consumer resistance to over-fat pork has grown and he strongly advocated Minnesota farmers raising the meat-type hog. He also pointed out some striking possibilities of increasing pork sales.

For example, if American housewives would serve only one more meal of pork a week to their families, that demand would require 100 million more pounds of pork.

Myers praised the efforts of meat processors and retailers in promoting pork for the nation's dinner tables.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 11, 1956

To all counties

For use week of January 16

Att: AGRICULTURAL AGENT

NEW SAFETY
PROGRAM FOR
4-H CLUBS

A new safety program for 4-H clubs in _____ county was announced this week by County Agent _____.

Creating an awareness among club members and leaders of the need for practicing safety and making farms and homes safer places in which to live and work are aims of the new program, according to _____.

Incentives for the program will include a cash award to the winning club in each county and trips to the National Safety Congress in Chicago, Illinois, for a junior or adult leader from the winning club in each of the four extension districts in the state.

Awards will be provided by J. I. Case dealers of Minnesota, who are sponsoring the program with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Clubs will be judged on the participation of members and families in the club in safety work, on the number of meetings in which safety education is included and on the way the club tells the safety story to the public through booths, window displays, newspapers, radio and television. Community service activities of the club in promoting safety will also play an important part in the contest. Clubs will be judged on the number of farm and home inspections made for fire and accident dangers, the highway dangers removed, work in reflectorizing farm equipment and cooperation with the county safety council or farm safety committee.

The record of the outstanding club in each county is to be sent to the State 4-H Club office by October 1.

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: The story of this new program should go to your papers immediately for use week of January 16, since THE FARMER magazine will carry the story on January 21. Within a day or two you will receive a letter from Osgood Magnuson giving further details of the program.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1956

FOR RELEASE:
4 P.M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12

TIPS GIVEN ON TABLEWARE -- Farm-Home Week

A first consideration in selecting tableware is the kind of living you and your family enjoy, a University of Minnesota home economist told homemakers attending Farm and Home Week on the University's St. Paul campus today (Thursday p.m.).

Heavier glassware and dinnerware - such as stoneware and pottery - are appropriate for informal living, but finer china and glassware are more in tune with more formal living, Mrs. Evelyn Franklin, instructor in home economics, said. Dishes, glassware, flatware and table coverings should be in keeping with the textures and colors used in the home.

Select dishes, glassware and flatware first, since they are the more costly part of the table setting, Mrs. Franklin suggested. Table cloths and placemats are less expensive and can be more varied.

Helen Ludwig, associate professor of home economics, told homemakers that with the same kind of handling, china will give better service than earthenware but is more expensive to replace if it is broken.

She pointed out that earthenware is porous and is absorbent without a glaze but that real china or porcelain is non-absorbent even without a glaze.

Crazing on dishes, she said, is caused by sudden changes in temperature. For example, if dishes are cold, and boiling hot water is poured over them, crazing may occur. Good-quality china will not craze, however. Fine earthenware crazes more easily than pottery with a colored glaze.

Farm and Home Week sessions for homemakers will continue through Friday. A tea for women attending Farm and Home Week will be given by the Agricultural Faculty women's club at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon in the fireplace room of the home economics building.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1956

FOR RELEASE:
1 P.M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12

SIXTEEN MINNESOTA FARMERS ON SWINE HONOR ROLL -- Farm-Home Week

Sixteen Minnesota farmers were named this afternoon (Thursday, Jan. 12) to the Minnesota Swine Producers' association 1955 Honor Roll.

They were given medals for outstanding work in hog production at the association's annual meeting on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus during Farm and Home Week.

Carroll Plager, extension director of Hormel's, Austin, presented awards to:

Franklin Anderson, Belview--30 sows, 9.4 farrowed, 8.1 weaned, 8 raised, 200 lb. av. wt., 192 days; Walter Arbes, Courtland--22 sows, 10.4 farrowed, 9.7 weaned, 9.7 raised, 195 lb. av. wt., 181 days; Harland Boe, LeRoy--13 sows, 11 farrowed, 10.9 weaned, 10.3 raised, 206 lb. av. wt., 171 days; Walter Brown, Delhi--10 sows, 9.6 farrowed, 9.2 weaned, 9.1 raised, 206 lb. av. wt., 191 days; Hartwin Flitter, Madelia--15 sows, 12 farrowed, 10.1 weaned, 10 raised, 199 lb. av. wt., 194 days; Elmer Friederichs, Winthrop--18 sows, 12.3 farrowed, 11.2 weaned, 11.2 raised, 212 lb. av. wt., 162 days; Milton Griffel, Grand Meadow--40 sows, 9.6 farrowed, 9.2 weaned, 9.2 raised, 222 lb. av. wt., 202 days; Henry Grovdahl, Hayfield--8 sows, 12.3 farrowed, 10 weaned, 9.8 raised, 211 lb. av. wt., 198 days; C. J. Hansen, Delavan--52 sows, 10 farrowed, 8.4 weaned, 8.3 raised, 210 lb. av. wt., 188 days; Augustine Jax, Adams--13 sows, 10 farrowed, 9.3 weaned, 9.3 raised, 227 lb. av. wt., 189 days; Lyall Larson, Sargeant--16 sows, 10.5 farrowed, 10 weaned, 10 raised, 202 lb. av. wt., 189 days; Christy Olsen, Blooming Prairie--39 sows, 10.7 farrowed, 9.4 weaned, 9.3 raised, 213 lb. av. wt., 182 days; Wm. and Robert Pool, Farmington--10 sows, 11 farrowed, 10.4 weaned, 10.4 raised, 216 lb. av. wt., 174 days; M. S. Theobald, Sherburn--16 sows, 13.1 farrowed, 9.7 weaned, 9.6 raised, 225 lb. av. wt., 212 days; Robert Vesely, Owatonna--8 sows, 10.1 farrowed, 9.6 weaned, 9.6 raised, 200 lb. av. wt., 188 days; Clem Zender, Butterfield--17 sows, 11.4 farrowed, 10.4 weaned, 10.4 raised, 206 lb. av. wt., 183 days.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1956

Immediate Release

SIX 4-H'ERS TO ATTEND NATIONAL CAMPS

Six Minnesota 4-H club members have been chosen as delegates to national 4-H camps this summer in Washington, D. C., and Shelby, Michigan, Osgood Magnuson, acting state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Chosen on the basis of their outstanding achievements in 4-H work to attend National 4-H Club camp in Washington, D. C., in June, are Gary Jones, 19, Jackson; Delos Barber, 19, Deer Creek; Sylvia Marso, 19, Sleepy Eye; and Linda Eckblad, 19, Welch.

Shirley Steinbring, 20, Isanti; and Duain Vierow, 20, 223 Sixth ave., North St. Paul, will be delegates to Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan, in August.

All are presently enrolled in colleges in Minnesota, and give 4-H experience as a big factor in helping them decide on a college career.

Named alternate delegates to Camp Miniwanca were Katherine Konietzko, 19, Litchfield, and Dennis Foss, 19, Rice.

All of the award winning 4-H'ers have long-time records in many different phases of 4-H club work. Each of them has received numerous honors in connection with 4-H project work and community activities.

B-802-eh

Page 2, Striking Change Noted, etc.

Feeds and fertilizers were top sidelines in 1954. In 87 of 141 plants, annual feed and fertilizer sales averaged \$57,801, and 32 plants had produce departments with average sales of \$122,832. Western counties' creameries go in more for sidelines than eastern counties.

In 1934, butter sales were 90 per cent of all sales--but, in 1954, only 53 per cent. Bulk whole milk and cream sales were less than two per cent of 1934 sales and 15 per cent in 1954. Of 141 plants, 99 sold an average \$109,000 in bulk milk and cream--in 20, bulk sales were more than half of all sales.

Creameries are selling more bulk milk and cream--net returns are greater than with butter. Much goes to large plants: processors of cheese, dry milk and butter.

Skim and buttermilk sales in the 141 plants grew from minus one per cent in 1934 to seven per cent in 1954--most in skim milk to drying plants. In 1934, none of the 141 sold fluid skim milk to drying plants--but in 1954, 63 did.

Operating costs doubled in the 20 years--due mainly to price increases. Plant labor, a big item, rose from 4/5 of a cent to 2¢ a pound of butter. Some expenses tripled.

Six small plants, producing 165,000 pounds of butter a year, made it for 7½¢ a pound. Six middle-sized plants--average volume, 386,000 pounds--made it for 6¢ a pound. And six large plants making 588,000 pounds a year--5¢ a pound.

Knudtson says that many receiving units will be by-passed as milk is delivered directly to larger plants. The trend to more farm bulk tanks may close many.

Creameries have adjusted well to today's conditions--but further improvements are needed. For example, output per hour of labor should increase--with training and guidance of employees, worker incentives, improved plant layout, labor-saving equipment, "automation" and other modern methods.

Most plants also need more business if they are to use their capital and labor best. The full report is found in the University's Dec. 30 Minnesota Farm Business Notes.

B-803-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1956

Immediate Release

STRIKING CHANGE NOTED IN STATE CREAMERY SETUP -- Farm-Home Week

Minnesota now has a third fewer butter-making plants--about 300 fewer than 20 years ago. From 870 units in 1935 to 575 in 1955 is one fact reported by a University of Minnesota agricultural economist, Arvid C. Knudtson, in a "future of the dairy business" session this morning, (Thursday, Jan. 12), at Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

Most of the 300 plants simply quit but some became milk and cream receivers for larger plants. Others are producing other dairy products.

A total of 79 of 85 counties have fewer butter plants. Hennepin county lost 17; Wright, 14; Carver and Pine, 11 each; Freeborn, 10; Goodhue, Rice and Steele, nine each.

Plant losses were heaviest in recent years--27 in 1952, 29 in 1953 and 26 in 1954. Among causes: farmers abandoning dairying during and after the war, rising equipment costs, patron shifts from cream to milk selling and better roads and trucks with competition from larger plants.

Consequently, remaining plants' volume has grown. In 1935, annual butter-fat receipts averaged 319,800 pounds. But, in 1954, they were 475,000 pounds--a 50 per cent increase which let many plants increase efficiency and, thus, increase patrons' returns. Sales increased from \$105,000 per plant in 1934 to \$511,000 in 1954.

Of 175 creameries studied in 1935, 141 still make butter, 27 had closed, three make cheese, three are receiving units and one was leased.

Products and sidelines sales of most plants have diversified. In 1934, dairy products were 93 per cent of sales--but by 1954, 85 per cent. Feed, fertilizer, produce, frozen food locker services grew from seven to 15 per cent of all sales.

(more)

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1956

Immediate Release

STATE 4-H CORN KING FROM JACKSON COUNTY

George Benda, 19, Alpha, is state 4-H corn king for 1955.

The Jackson county youth will receive a \$25 bond from the Pride Hybrid company of Dassel.

On his five acres of corn Benda had a yield of 668 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

Blue ribbon winners in the corn contest were Don Faulkner, Lake Crystal; Lowell Wagner, Sabin; Richard Byers, Westbrook; Michael Huebsch, Lake Lillian; Harlan C. Olson, St. Peter; Eddie Beckman, Jordan. They will receive cash awards from Pride Hybrid company.

B-804-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1956

Immediate Release

U. SPECIALIST OUTLINES CHRISTMAS TREE-GROWING TECHNIQUES

Shearing pines, spruce and fir in Christmas tree plots will cost only three to 10 cents a tree--but will double the number of premium grade trees produced and considerably raise a "tree farmer's" income.

This statement came this morning (Friday, Jan. 13) from a University of Minnesota forestry professor, Donald P. Duncan, who spoke at a "Christmas tree farming" session at the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

Shearing, he explained, provides good density, proper tree taper and correct tree balance--all essential if the "Christmas tree farmer" is to compete with harvesters of wild trees. He said spruce and fir should be sheared in August or early September after they stop growing. Pines may be sheared in early July and will produce a dense set of new buds.

Another University forester, Henry L. Hansen, said that Minnesota now produces 5,000,000 Christmas trees a year and ranks first or second in the nation.

He estimates that out-of-state Christmas tree sales alone bring Minnesota from \$3 to \$5 million a year. Christmas trees are a \$100 million a year industry in the nation. About 30,000,000 trees and boughs for decorating are sold each year.

Hansen pointed to a great interest in "Christmas tree farming" in the counties just north of the Twin Cities. Growers in Sherburne, Isanti, Anoka and Chisago counties planted nearly two million "baby" Christmas trees this year for several-years-later harvest. Sherburne county led with over 700,000 trees planted.

Balsam fir is the leading tree on U. S. markets, but there is a strong trend toward more Norway and Scotch pine. These trees are better suited to plantation production and grow better in the central Minnesota area than the balsam fir, which thrives best in the forests of northern Minnesota.

B-805-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1956

Immediate Release

4-H WINNERS IN TON-LITTER AND TEN EWE CONTESTS

David Luhman, 17, Goodhue, and Terry Knutson, 12, Heron Lake, have been named state champions in two 4-H livestock contests.

Luhman is winner in the 10-ewe project and the Cottonwood county boy is state champion in the ton-litter contest.

According to Osgood Magnuson, acting state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, Luhman raised the 20 lambs from his 10 Columbia ewes to the highest weight a 4-H'er in the contest has ever achieved - 2,248 pounds in 135 days, or an average of 178.9 pounds of lamb per ewe. Each ewe produced an average of 13.5 pounds of wool.

Runner-up in the 10-ewe contest for the second consecutive year was a brother of the champion, Nick Luhman, Goodhue, who raised his 20 Columbia lambs to a total of 2,201 pounds, or an average of 173.9 pounds of lamb per ewe. Wool averaged 13.6 pounds per ewe.

Objective of the 10-ewe project is to produce maximum yields of lamb and wool in 135 days.

Terry Knutson received top placing in the ton-litter project by raising a litter of 14 pigs to a weight of 2,995 pounds in 165 days or an average of 213.9 pounds per pig. His pigs were farrowed by a crossbred gilt bred to a Minnesota Number 2.

Second place winner in the ton-litter contest was DuWayne Elliott, Spicer. Goal of the project is to produce at least 2,000 pounds of pork from one litter in 165 days.

The Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association is providing cash awards to state and county winners in both contests.

Youngquist is married and the father of three children: David, eight; Paul, seven; and Betty, three.

Turner was born in May, 1919, at Harmony and received his Bachelor's degree at the University in 1941 and his Master's in 1952. From 1941 through 1943, he was Vo-Ag teacher at Le Roy high school, and following his return from service he became Vo-Ag teacher at Red Wing, serving there from 1946 until 1953, when he joined the staff of the Waseca School.

From 1943 through 1945 he served in the Army Air Forces as a heavy-bomber pilot with the rank of First Lieutenant. He flew with an Eighth Air Force B-17 Group in the European Theater.

From 1951 through 1953, Turner was first vice-president and then president of the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors' association. He is a member of the Waseca PTA program planning committee, the Lion's Club and the District Boy Scout Council. He recently was elected to Phi Delta Kappa, a national educational honorary fraternity.

Turner and his wife have a nine-year-old daughter, Sherry Ann, and they own a home in Waseca.

B-807-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1956

FOR RELEASE
NOON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13.

YOUNGQUIST APPOINTED NORTHWEST SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

Two important positions at outlying University of Minnesota Schools of Agriculture and branch experiment stations were filled today (Friday, Jan. 13) in action by the University's Board of Regents, who met this morning.

Bernard E. Youngquist, since June, 1952, principal of the Southern School of Agriculture at Waseca, will become superintendent of the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston on July 1. He will succeed T. M. Mc Call, who retires June 30 after 44 years on the School staff. He has been superintendent since 1937.

Deane A. Turner, an assistant professor at the Waseca School, will succeed Youngquist as principal at the Southern School on July 1.

Both men have their Bachelor and Master of Science degrees, earned at the University of Minnesota, and are completing final work on Doctor of Philosophy degrees. Youngquist is 40 and Turner 36.

Youngquist was born in December, 1915, at Finlayson, Minnesota, and was graduated from Willow River high school. He received his Bachelor's degree in Agriculture in 1939 and his Master's in 1950.

He was an agriculture teacher at Starbuck until 1942, when he entered the Army Air Forces as a civilian instructor. Later, he was commissioned an officer in the U. S. Navy and served in the European and Pacific Theaters during World War II. Released from the Navy in 1946 as a Lieutenant (junior grade), he has progressed to the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve.

He joined the staff of the West Central School of Agriculture at Morris in 1946 and served there until becoming principal at the Southern School at Waseca in 1952.

(more)

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1956

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

C. W. Myers, Blue Earth, was re-elected president of the Minnesota ~~Swine~~ Producers' association at its annual meeting during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

Henry G. Zavoral, University extension livestock specialist, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Several new breed vice-presidents were chosen. They include: John Olson, Worthington, Chester White; George Pagel, Rochester, Duroc Jersey; Adolph Hogfoss, Starbuck, Commercial; Don Yusten, Kasson, Hampshire; James Grass, Owatonna, Spotted Poland; Karl Lieske, Henderson, Yorkshire.

Re-elected breed vice-presidents were: Lloyd Hanson, Owatonna, Berkshire; Orson Hempstead, Houston, Inbreds; and Theodore Goltz, Elmore, Poland China.

Re-elected field secretaries were: Carroll Plager, Hormel's, Austin; Cliff Cairns, Wilson and Company, Albert Lea, and R. E. "Bob" Hodgson, Superintendent of the University's Southern School of Agriculture at Waseca.

Re-elected president of the Minnesota Sheep Breeders' association was R. E. Keitzer, Truman. Earl Cunningham, Sleepy Eye, was re-elected vice-president and Professor P. A. Anderson of the University of Minnesota animal husbandry department, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Chosen directors, for one-year terms, were: Lyle Bogue, Farmington, and Earl Subra, Austin.

The Inbred Livestock Registry association chose new officers. Everett Frink, New Hampton, Iowa, was elected president, succeeding Tillman Bubenzer, well-known Indiana hog raider of Noblesville, Indiana.

David Miller, Smithville, Missouri, was elected vice-president, and Professor L. M. Winters of the University of Minnesota was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

YOUNGQUIST IS
NEW CROOKSTON
U. SCHOOL HEAD

Bernard E. Youngquist, since 1952 principal of the University of Minnesota's Southern School of Agriculture at Waseca, will become superintendent of the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston on July 1.

Announcement came from the University's Board of Regents, who met today (Friday, January 13).

Youngquist will succeed T. M. Mc Call, who retires June 30, after 44 years of service at the Crookston School and Station. He has been superintendent since 1937.

Youngquist is 40 and the father of three children: David, eight; Paul, seven; and Betty, three.

Born in December, 1915, at Finlayson, Minnesota, he was graduated from Willow River high school. He received his Bachelor's degree in agriculture in 1939 and his Master's degree in 1950--both at the University of Minnesota--and is completing final work for his Doctor of Philosophy degree.

He was an agriculture teacher at Starbuck until 1942, when he entered the Army Air Force as a civilian instructor. Later, he was commissioned an officer in the U. S. Navy and served in the European and Pacific Theaters during World War II.

Released from the Navy in 1946 as a Lieutenant (junior grade), he has progressed to the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve. He joined the staff of the West Central School of Agriculture at Morris in 1946 and served there until being named principal at the Southern School at Waseca in 1952.

Deane A. Turner, 36, an assistant professor at the Waseca School, will succeed Youngquist as principal.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1956

SPECIAL

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AG SCHOOL INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD MEET FEBRUARY 4

The 64th annual Indoor Track and Field Meet of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture at St. Paul will be held on the St. Paul Campus Saturday, February 4, it has been announced by Dr. J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School. This is a traditional event which was first held on the State Fair Grounds in 1893. Featured in that field meet were bicycle races, foot races, broad jump, high jump, and horse harnessing contests. In 1893 no events were scheduled for girls since no provision was made then for any instructional program for them. The first girls enrolled in 1896 when a program of work in Home Economics was offered.

This School of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus offers post-high school vocational training for those high school graduates who for one reason or another do not plan on a four-year degree course, but who do wish to supplement their high school training by a couple six-month school years in technical agriculture, leadership, practical nursing, food technician work and business courses.

Joseph A. Nowotny, Assistant Professor, Physical Training Department, who is in charge of this event says the Track and Field meet will be held in the School Gymnasium beginning at 1:30 p.m. Men and women of the School will compete in their respective divisions for group and individual honors. Events will include foot races, swimming, rope climbing, jumping, shot put, rope vault, archery, nail drive, and other events.

Awards will be presented by Dr. J. O. Christianson.

In the evening, there will be two basketball games, with a men's and women's team of students each opposing a team of graduates. A dance will follow at 9:00 p.m.

In announcing the annual event, Dr. J. O. Christianson invited all former students and alumni to attend.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 16 1956

To all counties

For use week of January 23
or after

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

NARROW SOYBEAN
ROWS CAN MEAN
HIGHER YIELDS

Recent University of Minnesota field experiments that increased yields of soybeans can result from narrow row spacings, reports County Agent _____.

Most common soybean row spacing here is 40 to 42 inches. Of 250 southern Minnesota farmers surveyed recently, 57 per cent favored this spacing, 10 per cent planted in 18 to 24 inch rows and the other one-third planted in spacings somewhere in between. About 36 inches seemed to be the average.

Experiments at several locations by Prof. Jean A. Lambert of the University's agronomy department show that when soybean rows are narrowed from 40 to 20 inches, yield increases of three to eight bushels per acre can be expected with early or mid-season varieties such as "Ottawa Mandarin."

Later, tall-growing varieties give only slight gains in the narrow spacings. Narrow spacing's advantage is apparent in Central and northern counties or where early, short-growing varieties are raised.

A University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen, tells of a number of ways to narrow the spacing. One of the most popular is to use a grain drill that has part of its spouts stopped, thus giving the desired row spacing. If sugar beet equipment is available it serves very well, too. Placing planter shoes 35 to 38 inches apart on the regular corn planter is becoming more popular. But remember proper cultivation is still essential.

With 20-inch rows, a seeding rate of 90 to 110 pounds is recommended instead of the usual 60 pounds per acre.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 16 1956

To all counties

Att: HOME AGENTS
For use week of January 23
or after

BREAD TODAY IS
TOP BARGAIN
NUTRITIONALLY

Bread is a real nutritional bargain and has a place in every well balanced diet.

To dieters who feel they should eliminate bread from meals, Home Agent _____ points out (extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota point out) that bread has a place in the reducing diet, too. A slice of white bread half an inch thick furnishes only 65 calories but a host of nutrients.

Compared to bread in the mid-'30's, the loaves of enriched commercial white bread now on the market have considerably more of several essential vitamins and minerals - four times as much thiamine, three times as much riboflavin and about twice as much calcium, iron and niacin.

Much credit for this sturdier staff of life goes to the establishment of enrichment programs undertaken in the 1940's to increase quantities of three B vitamins - thiamine, riboflavin and niacin - and iron in the national diet. Flour and bread were selected for the enrichment. About 80 per cent of today's commercial white bread is enriched with specified amounts of these four important nutrients.

-jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 16 1956

To all counties

For use week of January 23
or after

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

ORCHARD GRASS
MAY HELP
PREVENT BLOAT

Orchard grass shows good promise of helping prevent bloat when used in pasture mixtures, according to research reported by County Agent _____.

A University of Minnesota agronomist, A. R. Schmid, says generally a pasture with about half legume and half grass is best for highest yield and quality--without bloat danger.

But such a balance is hard to get during a pasture's first production year because the grass doesn't develop fast enough. However, orchard grass develops rapidly and is a good competitor for legumes.

At the University's Institute of Agriculture fields in St. Paul this year, a mixture of seven pounds per acre of alfalfa, half a pound of Ladino clover and eight pounds of Lincoln brome grass made a pasture that was 68 per cent legume and 32 per cent grass the first pasturing year.

But substituting a combination of three pounds of orchard grass and six pounds of Lincoln brome grass for the eight pounds of Lincoln brome grass in the first mixture gave a much different pasture--one with 18 per cent legume and 82 per cent grass.

However, Schmid warns, orchard grass has one weakness--it isn't winter-hardy. So don't use it as the only grass in a Minnesota pasture mixture. Usually, it will come through the first winter well enough to produce well the first year, but it may kill out completely the second winter.

However, there are pastures in eastern Minnesota where orchard grass has maintained itself through several winters as part of a pasture mixture.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 16 1956

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
Use if appropriate
For use week of January 23
or after

"WOLF HUNT"
GOOD PROJECT
IN 4-H FORESTRY

A "wolf hunt" for over-grown, deformed trees in the farm woodland is a worthwhile undertaking for 4-H'ers carrying the forestry project, says Club (County) Agent _____.

Called "wolf trees" because they damage the growth of young timber, they can be identified by their very limby, wide-spreading tops. According to Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, such trees have little value and should be cut in favor of the better-formed young trees growing underneath.

Other ways 4-H'ers might help to improve the farm woodland include improvement cutting and thinning. Improvement cutting means eliminating poorly-formed and low-value species like aspen, jack pine, elm and soft maple where they hinder growth of more valuable trees like Norway pine, red oad, hard maple and green ash. Remove also, diseased, deformed and insect-infested trees.

Thinning is cutting out some trees where young ones are too thick. Presence of dead or dying trees or interlocking limbs indicates a need for thinning. Cut the less-valuable, slow-growing, stunted, sickly, crippled or dead trees.

Here is a good rule-of-thumb for the proper spacing of trees: there should be as many feet between trees as there are inches in the average stump diameter, plus four feet. Thus, when the average stump diameter is 6 inches, the distance between trees should be 10 feet; and with a 10-inch stump, there should be 14 feet between trees. However, the distance between should not be less than 6 feet even for smaller trees. Even small transplants are planted 4 to 6 feet apart.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16 , 1956

Immediate Release

CANNERS' AND FIELDMENS' SHORT COURSE SET

The Kahler Hotel in Rochester will be the site of the University of Minnesota's annual Cannners' and Fieldmens' Short Course. The dates: Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 1 - 2.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. Course chairman is A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture.

Don Maher, of the General Foods corporation, White Plains, New York, will speak on "Public Relations" at the Wednesday noon luncheon.

Wednesday's session begins at 1:30 with progress reports in grass control in peas, chemical weed control in canning peas, weed control in sweet corn--with three canning firm representatives giving their 1955 weed control experiences in sweet corn. The three are Wayne Stults, Green Giant company, Le Sueur; R. G. Olmstead, Libby's, Rochester; and Carl Norman, Owatonna Canning company, Owatonna.

A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, St. Paul, will speak on new developments in insect control in canning crops.

Dr. Charles W. Mayo will speak at the annual banquet Wednesday evening.

Thursday morning's program includes discussions of soil fertility, fertilizer types and application methods and seedbed preparation for peas and corn. Ermond H. Hartmans, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist, will speak on "What is Ahead for the Farmer" at the noon luncheon.

Thursday afternoon will be devoted to demonstrations and discussions on machinery and equipment, weather and use of pea and corn wastes.

A complete program of the course, listing speakers and topics, will be mailed to anyone requesting it from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

B-808-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1956

Immediate Release

A SUMMARY OF ASSOCIATION OFFICERS' ELECTIONS DURING FARM AND HOME WEEK

C. W. Myers, Blue Earth, was re-elected president of the Minnesota Swine Producers' association at its annual meeting during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

Henry G. Zavoral, University extension livestock specialist, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Several new breed vice-presidents were chosen. They include: John Olson, Worthington, Chester White; George Pagel, Rochester, Duroc Jersey; Adolph Hogfoss, Starbuck, Commercial; Don Yusten, Kasson, Hampshire; James Grass, Owatonna, Spotted Poland; Karl Lieske, Henderson, Yorkshire.

Re-elected breed vice-presidents were: Lloyd Hanson, Owatonna, Berkshire; Orson Hempstead, Houston, Inbreds; and Theodore Goltz, Elmore, Poland China.

Re-elected field secretaries were: Carroll Plager, Hormel's, Austin; Cliff Cairns, Wilson and company, Albert Lea, and R. E. "Bob" Hodgson, superintendent of the University's Southern School of Agriculture at Waseca.

Re-elected president of the Minnesota Sheep Breeders' association was R. E. Keitzer, Truman. Earl Cunningham, Sleepy Eye, was re-elected vice-president and Prof. P. A. Anderson of the University of Minnesota animal husbandry department, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Chosen directors, for one-year terms, were: Lyle Bogue, Farmington, and Earl Subra, Austin.

The Inbred Livestock Registry association chose new officers. Everett Frink, New Hampton, Iowa, was elected president succeeding Tillman Bubenzer, Noblesville, Indiana.

David Miller, Smithville, Missouri, was elected vice-president, and Prof. L. M. Winters of the University of Minnesota was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Frank L. Mitchell, Canby, was re-elected president of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association. Harold Roth, Cambridge, was re-elected vice-president.

Rodney A. Briggs, University extension agronomist, was elected secretary, succeeding Prof. Carl Borgeson, who has served several years.

Elected treasurer was Oscar Olson, Lake Park. Dale Kelsey, Lewisville, also a 1955 Premier Seed Grower, was named to the association's 10-man board of directors. Nine other directors were re-elected or are in mid-term in their two-year terms.

B-809-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1956

Immediate Release

SILAGE SHOW WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Dale Grondahl, Middle River, Marshall county, won the corn silage division of the University of Minnesota's first Silage Show, held during Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

Winners were announced today by University extension agronomist Rodney A. Briggs, who pointed out that Grondahl farms in the Red River Valley, an area not thought of as a corn-producing region. But Grondahl's winning, he said, proves that "good corn-- and good corn silage--can be produced up there."

Second place in corn silage went to Laurence Sharkey, Hanley Falls, Yellow Medicine county. There were 75 samples of corn silage of a total of 200 entries-- and the quality of corn silage samples was the best of the 10 kinds of silage entered. Entries ranged from straight pea silage to sorghum and combinations.

In the legume-grass silage class, Levi Halvorson, Spring Grove, Houston county, placed first, and Ed Triegloff, Frazee, Becker county, second among 75 entries.

In oat silage, Richard Boxrud, Louisburg, Lac Qui Parle county, rated first, and Robert Show, Frazee, Otter Tail county, second among 50 entries.

In the grading--Briggs' big job, which took him all one day--85 per cent of the corn entries, 65 per cent of the oat silage entries and 60 per cent of the legume-grass silages graded 70 or above.

Did preservatives make a difference in the grass-legume silages? "Definitely," Briggs says. "Preservative-treated grass-legume silages were consistently better."

Briggs was very pleased with the excellent response to the show. He said he never smelled so many different grades of silage--ranking from the almost mouth-watering to the downright disagreeable--at any one time in his career.

Plaques will be sent winners in each class and each farmer's entry will get a written evaluation of its quality and what might have been done to make it better.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1956

FOR RELEASE:
NOON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17

LAMBS GAIN WITH AUREOMYCIN IN MORRIS TESTS

MORRIS, MINNESOTA---A 13 per cent increase in lambs' rate of gain from a ration containing 40 milligrams of aureomycin per day was reported at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station here today (Tuesday, Jan. 17).

However, speaking at the station's annual Flock and Lamb Feeders' Day, R. M. Jordan, University sheep specialist, and H. G. Croom, school principal, warned that such favorable rate of gain increases probably will not occur in every lamb feeding project.

They say that response to antibiotic feeding will vary with the individual feedlot and the various sets of lambs fed--management, feeding and lamb health all enter in. The 13 per cent response came when the lambs received 40 milligrams of aureomycin per day throughout their feeding period. This group's gains were also the cheapest of the aureomycin-fed lots.

In other tests, the specialists fed aureomycin the first 28 days of the feeding period and report that the lambs ate more hay and showed a slightly faster rate of gain.

Aureomycin and stilbestrol combined gave no greater effect than either used separately, contrary to findings of other states' experiment stations.

The specialists believe they may have uncovered a new and better way to feeding stilbestrol--mixing it with free-choice salt. In tests with sheep, the salt did not interfere with stilbestrol's action.

Applying the salt-stilbestrol feeding idea might be a cheaper way of adding the substance to protein-rich legume wintering rations than feeding it in soybean oil meal, now the common way.

The substance had no noticeable effect on lamb's rate of gain or feed efficiency. Lambs fed salt-stilbestrol had somewhat enlarged udders and teats.

News Bureau
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To all counties

For use week of Jan. 23
or after

FILLERS for your Column and Other Uses.....

Improved Management Prevents Mastitis -- Preventing udder injury by good management practices--around the barn, in the pasture and while milking-- is important in preventing mastitis. One important preventer is taking the milking machine off the cow as soon as she is milked out. This suggestion comes from a University of Minnesota extension dairy specialist, Ralph W. Wayne.

* * * *

Thin Ewes Need Grain and Legume Roughage -- If your pregnant ewes are thin, feed them some grain and a legume roughage, says a University of Minnesota sheep specialist, P. A. Jordan. Ewes should gain 15 or 20 pounds during pregnancy and a little grain feeding four to six weeks before lambing will pay by producing stronger lambs and more milk for them. Ewes naturally milk down and lose flesh after lambing--and if they're thin, you can't expect them to give milk and produce good-growing lambs.

* * * *

More Legume Seed This Year -- There's more certified seed of the recommended alfalfas on the market than ever before. This year, there is about 53 million pounds of certified Ranger alfalfa, compared with 32 million pounds in 1955. There's much more Vernal, too, with supplies up from two million pounds last year to nearly six million this year.

* * * *

Holstein Steers Found Profitable -- In one small experiment, University of Minnesota dairy specialists raised Holstein steers at a feed cost of about 10 cents a pound of gain. They sold the steers for 17 cents a pound. This may be one answer to the problem of the best time to sell bull calves.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1956

Immediate Release

CLOTHING PRICES MAY EDGE UPWARD

Consumers may be paying slightly more for some garments of clothing in 1956, but they should find no supply shortages.

Increasing production of more durable, more comfortable and more easily cared for clothing through the blending of man-made and natural fibers is forecast for 1956

In spite of increasing production and prices, both farm and city families are spending less for clothing - on a per capita basis - than they did 10 years ago. The decline in total clothing expenditures since the peak year 1945, according to extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota, indicates that consumers are buying different kinds of clothing to fit the change to the more casual mode of living. Preferences have shifted to more informal, easily cared-for-clothes. Increases in expenditures for automobiles, for furnishings, equipment and television sets have also taken many of the dollars which might have gone into clothing.

Consumers can expect the price situation for clothing this year to be somewhat as follows, according to reports at the recent Agricultural Outlook Conference in Washington, D. C.:

- Women's and misses' coats and suits - prices will be unchanged from current levels.
- Women's and misses' dresses - some increases in the low-quality category in which increased production costs cannot be absorbed.
- Blouses and sportswear - no increases are anticipated.
- Women's hosiery - prices will be unchanged from current levels.
- Cotton socks and anklets - there may be price increases.
- Gloves - price increases are expected.
- Handbags - prices will be higher because of increased production costs.
- Footwear - higher prices are in store, though some industry men predict a break in prices after the first quarter of '56.
- Girls' wear - some increases are anticipated, particularly for cotton dresses and slips.
- Infants' wear - higher prices are forecast.
- Men's and boy's furnishings - little if any price changes is expected.
- Men's clothing - most manufacturers have brought out their spring 1956 lines with no increases in prices.

These estimates were made with the assumption that the general qualities of clothing produced by manufacturers and found in retail stores next year will be the same as those currently available.

B-812-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1956

COUNTY AGENT INTRODUCTION

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

Only woman ever to win the University of Minnesota's annual Extension Information Contest is Clay County Home Agent Mrs. Edna Jordahl of Moorhead, competing in a field of over 200 entries submitted by county extension workers.

She accepts the winner's plaque from Skuli Rutford, director of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, during the recent annual Extension Conference on the St. Paul campus.

A graduate of Normal and Industrial College, Ellendale, North Dakota, Mrs. Jordahl became Clay County Home Agent in July, 1955 after three years as Itasca County Home Agent at Grand Rapids, and seven years on the staff of the Farm Security Administration in North Dakota.

hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 18 1956

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:

Low Heat for Pork

Braised Chops for Tenderness

Top-Quality Eggs Plentiful

Egg Yolks Light Yellow

Egg Compact Package of Nutrients

Planning to Save Time

Tired at End of Day?

Here's a Step Saver

Best Service From Your Iron

Best Service From Your Ironer

Low Heat for Pork

Here's an important rule to remember these days when pork is one of the best meat buys: Use slow, even cooking at low or moderate heat and cook the meat until it is thoroughly done.

* * * * *

Braise Chops for Tenderness

If your family is partial to pork chops, you'll get good results by braising or pan-frying them at low or very moderate heat. These two methods are suggested by extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota so the chops will be tender, juicy and thoroughly cooked. Frying at high heat or broiling is likely to overcook chops and make the meat hard and dry.

Braising makes nicely browned, tender chops. It's cooking slowly and evenly with moist heat. Have chops at least a half inch thick. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and flour. Brown in a little fat in a fry pan. Then cover closely, and cook over low heat half to three-fourths of an hour. Make gravy with the drippings or pour the drippings over the chops on the platter.

Pork goes well with many seasonings -- tart, sweet and spicy. You can vary those chops in many ways: add a little chopped onion to the pan during cooking or a little tomato juice or use herbs or a bit of spice. Company for the chops on the platter may be hot spiced peaches, steamed dried prunes or apricots, fried apple slices, glazed apple rings or cinnamon apples.

-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 NUTRITIONTop-Quality Eggs Plentiful

There are several good reasons for making the most of eggs at this time of year. For one thing, they're plentiful. And because of the cold weather, the proportion of top-quality eggs in the total production is large.

As an example of how the efficiency of hens has improved, the 1955 rate of lay was 185 eggs per laying hen on farms compared to 121 eggs per hen 25 years ago.

* * * * *

Egg Yolks Light Yellow

Yolks of eggs at this season generally are delicate yellow in color and give a light yellow to custards, omelets, cakes or other favorite egg dishes. Later, as spring comes on and many hens are on green feed, more eggs will have deep yellow yolks.

But the shade of yellow is no indication of the vitamin A value of the yolk. Now that most hens are scientifically fed, they get their full quota of vitamins and other nutrients at all times of the year.

* * * * *

Egg Compact Package of Nutrients

Almost everybody likes eggs, but not everyone realizes what a compact package of food value is found under the shell. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say eggs have protein of the highest quality for building and repairing body tissues. They're also an important source of vitamins A and D, plus some of the B vitamins, to help protect health. The egg yolk holds a rich store of iron for red blood cells and also phosphorus and other minerals needed by the body.

Now, while eggs are plentiful, using more of them in your recipes will put more food value into every meal. What's more, you'll rate as a better cook - since many dishes are smoother and richer when made with eggs.

HOME MANAGEMENTPlanning to Save Time

Remember the old motto, "Take time to save time"? It has a lot of truth in it. According to Kathleen Jeary, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, the first step in good home management is wise planning ahead. The time spent in planning can save many more minutes than it takes to do the planning. Indecision when you work haphazardly can actually waste time. A flexible schedule listing the important jobs that must be done first, then filling in with other tasks that should be done, will save much time.

* * * * *

Tired at End of Day?

If you're among the homemakers who are very weary at the end of the day, perhaps it's time to change some of your work methods to save energy. According to Kathleen Jeary and Ruth Abrahamson, of the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics, the most tiring movements for homemakers are stooping, carrying, lifting, walking, standing and stretching.

It takes 19 times more energy to stoop to a level three inches above the floor than it takes to reach at 46 inches. But it takes four times as much energy to reach 72 inches as 46 inches, so it's a good idea to avoid the high reach, too.

Why not take your cue from these facts and eliminate as much stooping and stretching as possible by rearranging your storage of dishes, pots and pans? Many items are stored at lower or higher places than necessary.

Among the best energy savers to eliminate stooping and carrying are a laundry basket on wheels and a service cart that can be pushed around in the house, transporting whatever is needed in another area.

Remember, too, when you try to save energy, that sitting down to work takes 8 per cent less energy than standing. That's why home management specialists recommend that you learn to sit down when you iron and do some of the food preparation jobs in the kitchen.

* * * * *

Here's a Step Saver

Every homemaker can save steps by storing items in the kitchen at the place where she uses them first. In a simple task like making coffee, footsteps can be reduced from 100 to 15 by rearranging equipment.

HOME MANAGEMENTBest Service from Your Iron

Your iron requires careful handling if you are to get good service from it.

Here are several helpful tips on iron care:

. If your iron becomes soiled, wait until it has cooled and then wipe it with a damp cloth. When necessary, use soap or a mild scouring powder, wiping with a clean damp cloth afterwards. Never immerse the iron in water. To remove starch that sticks on the iron, sprinkle a little salt on a piece of paper and rub the warm iron lightly over it.

. Avoid ironing over buttons, hooks, zippers or other hard objects that might scratch the surface of the iron. Make sure zippers are closed before ironing a garments.

. Wait until the iron is completely cold before putting it away. Never coil a cord around a hot iron; wrap it lightly around a cold iron to avoid kinking or knotting. Always replace the cord when it is worn.

* * * * *

Best Service From Your Ironer

For best service from your automatic ironer, follow these hints on its use and care:

. Clean the shoe with a damp cloth when it is cool; then wipe it dry.
. When ironing over buttons, turn them facing the roll rather than the shoe.
. Occasionally fluff or reverse the position of padding in roll. Change the muslin roll cover when it becomes soiled.

. Keep the ironer properly oiled, following manufacturer's directions. If your ironer is stored in a cold room, allow it to stand in a warm place for an hour before using.

From: Jo Nelson
Information Service
St. Paul campus
January 18, 1956

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTAN

AG LIBRARIANS SPEARHEAD RURAL ART SHOW

Should you have a feeling that interest in art is dead among people living on Minnesota farms and in its small towns, you have only to visit the Rural Art Show on the St. Paul campus during Farm and Home Week.

This year, from January 10-13, some 2,000 farmers and homemakers, swelled by people from the Twin Cities area, filled the galleries set up on the ground floor of the agriculture library. Some of the people were rural artists whose work was on display; others were interested visitors who came back several times during the week.

Responsible for the Rural Art Show ~~on the ground floor of the agriculture library~~ are three staff members: J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, the largest of which is Farm and Home Week; Harald Ostvold, agriculture librarian; and Rudolph Johnson, acquisitions librarian in the agriculture library.

It was Christianson who made the suggestion that the library revive a rural art show that had been held during Farm and Home Week in 1945. ^{initiating} Interested in/some activity that would contribute to Farm and Home Week, Ostvold and Johnson acted upon his suggestion and have been co-chairmen of the Rural Art Show since they staged their first exhibit in January, 1953. Since that year it has been one of the special activities of Farm and Home Week.

Beginnings were rather modest that first year. Thirty-five amateur rural artists sent in 125 entries. But under the co-chairmanship of Ostvold and Johnson, interest in the show had grown to such proportions by last year that an unexpected 425 entries poured in from more than 125 exhibitors. The influx of ~~exhibitors~~ paintings completely overflowed the agriculture library facilities. Many exhibits had to be rejected because tables, floors and even corridors were lined with paintings and sculpture.

That was why this year the chairmen restricted each exhibitor to two entries and excluded certain organized art groups. As a result, the 1956 Rural Art Show was held to about 200 entries by about 105 rural amateurs. These amateur artists, ranging in age from 14 to 92, come from farms or towns under 10,000.

Ostvold points out that the Rural Art Show is not a competitive or selective art show. Rather, it is intended to stimulate interest in a pleasurable and creative avocation. Says Ostvold, "The display demonstrates what is being done by rural amateurs and is intended to stimulate interest in the rural scene and rural activities as a source of esthetic satisfaction."

Besides the exhibit of paintings and sculpture, Ostvold and Johnson plan a program of special activities, with the objective of helping the artists and interesting others. This year's feature was a three-day short course devoted to the painting of still life, landscapes and portraits with lecture-demonstrations by Robert Kilbride, ^{University} instructor in art, and other members of the Kilbride-Bradley Art Gallery of Minneapolis. Gallery tours were conducted by Clifton Gayne, Jr., head of the department of art education, and by Josephine Rollins, assistant professor of art. A demonstration-lecture by Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist, on how to display pictures in the home, completed this year's program.

H. Harvard Arnason, chairman of the department of art, now on leave, Donald Torbert, acting chairman of art, Mac LaSueur of the St. Paul Gallery and School of Art, Alonzo Hauser, noted Minnesota sculptor, Murray Turnbull of the Hamline University art department and Aaron Bohrod, director of art extension activities at the University of Wisconsin, are other well known artists who have taken part in previous shows.

Though the Rural Art Show is held in January, Ostvold and Johnson actually begin their work months ahead. With the help of the Agricultural Short Course Office, they organize mailing lists, contact amateur artists and people with a knowledge of amateur art activities, plan programs and publicity, work on the overall arrangement of the exhibit and conduct the heavy volume of correspondence

that increases as exhibit time nears. Week-ends and evenings before Farm and Home Week opens, the two men, shirt sleeves rolled up, are hard at work unpacking crates and hanging paintings. And when it's all over, there's a long week-end -- or several of them-- of packing paintings carefully and shipping them to the artists.

But in addition to all the hard work, there's a lot of satisfaction in holding a show, they say. During Farm and Home Week they are busy greeting artists, showing interested visitors around and keeping the special program rolling. And before and after the show, there are always gratifying letters from the amateur artists, such as these:

"Thank you for giving us a chance to exhibit. All my life I have loved pictures but have never had the opportunity to paint until two years ago."

"I am 69 years old. I started to paint several years ago....Painting is a wonderful pastime. How I would like to be present at the show but I am unable to attend. There are so many things I would like to know about painting..."

And this typical note: "I think your art shows are just grand - so interesting, informative and exciting."

From Christianson, who directs all Farm and Home Week activities, comes this comment: "The farm people have shown by their splendid interest and participation that they look upon farming not only as a way of making a living but, even more significant in all its tremendous possibilities, in living a full and satisfying life. The program of Farm and Home Week has always emphasized the cultural activities and their importance in rural as well as urban life. We hope to point the program of Farm and Home Week in 1957 even more specifically along that line as we continue with this highly successful Rural Art Show."

University of Iowa
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1955

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OFFICE
Murray County Herald, Slayton
Jackson ~~County~~ Pilot,
Fairfax Standard
Barnesville Record-Review

MINNESOTA TEAM WINS CROPS JUDGING CONTEST

The University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture crops judging team--
World Dornwell, Spirit Lake, Iowa; Elroy Hillman, Hector, and Ruess Holson, Barnesville--
was named winner today (Friday, January 20) of the fourth annual Midwest Crops
Judging Contest.

The contest is for crops judging teams from specialized schools of agriculture
of upper Midwest agricultural colleges and was held this year on the University's
St. Paul campus on Thursday, January 19. The Minnesota team won out against teams from
South Dakota State College at Brookings, Michigan State University at East Lansing,
and Iowa State University at Ames, Ames, Iowa.

L. J. Elling, assistant professor of agronomy, coached the winning Minnesota
team, which also had the three high individual judges of the contest. Dornwell was
high individual, Hillman was second and Holson third. Alternate judge was Roland
Larson, Hector. All four teams were honored at a luncheon this noon in the Minneapolis
Grain Exchange.

The teams judged six classes of crops--alfalfa, flax, spring wheat, barley,
soybeans and oats--and had to identify 90 samples of grass and legume seeds, weeds,
small grains and plant diseases.

Contest judges were Ray S. Furham, professor of agronomy, and A. R. Stebbins,
associate professor, at the University.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1956

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY INTRODUCES TWO NEW 'MUMS

Two new outdoor chrysanthemums--one a bright rust, the other a raspberry color-- have been developed by the University of Minnesota department of horticulture and are being introduced to home gardeners this year.

They have been named Mesabi (Minn. No. 45-313-46) and Wanda (Minn. No. 49-197-12).

Introduction of these two garden chrysanthemums brings to 32 the number of varieties of 'mums developed by the University department of horticulture for northern climates.

Both Mesabi and Wanda are especially adapted to northern regions because they flower early in the season. In the fall of 1955, they came into full bloom several weeks before killing frost, though most varieties of garden chrysanthemums were about a month late coming into flower.

Mesabi is a medium-tall, open-growing plant topped with bright rust-colored blooms averaging 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. The name Mesabi was selected for this variety because its copper-red flowers suggest the color of the open pit iron mines of the Mesabi iron range.

Blossoming usually starts the last week of August and reaches a peak in September, when the double flowers with their flat petals present an especially attractive display. The long stems make this variety excellent for cutting. The plant is about 18 to 24 inches and has a spread of about 2 feet.

Wanda, a vigorous-growing variety, produces a prolific display of 2½- to 3-inch raspberry-colored blooms which almost completely hide the green foliage. After the flowers have been in blossom for awhile, they turn a lighter pink. The flowers sometimes show a small yellow center. In full sun the plants reach a height of 15 to 18 inches with a spread of 2 feet or more.

Wanda usually begins to bloom in early August and continues blossoming until October or till frost.

Plants of the two new varieties will be available from many Minnesota greenhouses and nurseries this spring. A list of the firms which will carry them may be obtained by writing the Department of Horticulture, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-813-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1956

Immediate Release

NEW SAFETY PROGRAM FOR MINN. 4-H CLUBS

A new 4-H safety program which puts renewed emphasis on making the farm and home safer was announced for Minnesota today by the state 4-H club office at the University of Minnesota.

Safety activities of the entire club rather than individual members only will be stressed in the program.

Clubs will be judged on participation of members and families in safety work, on the number of meetings in which safety education is included and on the way the club tells the safety story to the public through booths, window displays, newspapers, radio and television. Community service activities of the club in promoting safety and cooperation with the county safety council or farm safety committee will also be considered. Number of farm and home inspections made for fire and accident hazards, highway dangers removed, work in reflectorizing farm equipment and use of protective devices such as shields on farm machinery will be an important part of the contest.

J. I. Case dealers of Minnesota are providing the awards. These include four trips to the National Safety Congress in Chicago for a junior or adult leader from the winning club in each of the four extension districts in the state and a cash award to the champion club in each county.

B-814-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1956

Immediate Release

MAKE PLAN FOR FURNISHING HOME

If you're planning to furnish a new home or refurbish the old, taking time to make a plan for furnishing and then sticking to that plan will pay good dividends.

According to Juliette Myren, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, satisfaction with the home furnishings you buy comes from a combination of good design along with buying only what you need and at a time when you need it. Attractive home furnishings are not necessarily expensive, and they do give satisfaction over a long period of time.

A consistent plan should be carried out in both color and style of furnishings, Miss Myren points out. For example, blue might be chosen as the basic color scheme, with rose for contrast.

Later the color scheme might be changed to blue and gold, with touches of orange added. Or a green color scheme might be selected with touches of yellows, oranges or browns.

Although it is not necessary to hold to one style of furnishings, such as eighteenth century, colonial, modern or provincial, it is important to select furniture with the same feeling. In other words, keep the same degree of formality or informality in your furnishings, Miss Myren suggests. For example, modern furniture can often be combined appropriately with early American because both are informal and simple in line.

In carrying out a plan for home furnishings, Miss Myren gives these further suggestions:

- Analyze your needs. Gear your buying to fulfill those needs.
- Don't buy furnishings just because they are cheap.
- Furnish or make replacements in one room or area at a time.
- Buy one piece of good art occasionally.

B-815-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1956

Immediate Release

AIRCRAFT SPRAYERS' SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

An Aircraft Sprayers' Short Course will be given on Wednesday, January 25, at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. J. R. Sandve of the Minnesota State Entomologist's Office is program chairman and the course is given in cooperation with the Division of Plant Industry of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

Topics to be discussed include weed and insect control recommendations, opportunities to spray and precautions in spraying, chemical residue problems and insect survey results and predictions.

A staff of authorities will discuss these and other subjects and will answer questions from the floor on aerial spraying problems.

For complete information on the course, call or write the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minnesota. Course fee is \$3.

B-816-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 19, 1956

FOR RELEASE:
A.M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 20

U. SPECIALIST SPEAKS ON CORN STALK ROT

Minnesota's most important corn disease, stalk rot, can reduce infected plants' yields up to 100 per cent before the weakened stalks lodge or break.

Stalk rot facts came this morning (Friday, Jan. 20) from a University of Minnesota plant pathologist, J. E. DeVay, at the Weed and Seed Inspector's Short Course on the St. Paul campus.

He explained that stalk rot fungi do damage in several ways--depending on time of infection, location of the rot, varieties of corn infected, and the strains of fungi involved.

Broken stalks, one of the most apparent effects of stalk rot, increase losses because pickers miss many and often leave ears. When these ears are plowed under, later crops such as soybeans are troubled with "volunteer corn."

Stalk-rotting organisms damage most during hot and dry summers and when corn matures earlier than usual, as in 1955, a delay in harvesting often results in extensive stalk breakage.

Corn borer injury greatly increases stalk rot because the fungi invade the corn borer tunnels, getting into the corn stalks much more easily.

Previous crops are a big factor, too. When corn follows corn or wheat, severe lodging often results. This may be due to an increase in the number of stalk-rotting organisms. One of these fungi causes scab of cereals.

Also, when corn follows corn, particularly in southern Minnesota, corn root worms increase. Root worms injure roots, giving the stalk- and root-rotting fungi an easy way into the roots and basal part of the stalks.

High nitrogen applications on corn fields low in potash may make the plants easy prey to rotting organisms. Result: extensive stalk rot and breakage.

Stalk rot is most effectively controlled by growing corn less susceptible to it and to corn borer injury. Damage can also be reduced by good crop rotations and soil management.

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University Of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 20, 1956

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

Timely Tips for The Farmer of Feb. 4

The Soil Bank program will have many problems as it develops. One basic factor in the whole program is the availability of good legume and grass seed. There is plenty of adapted certified seed of most recommended varieties. But order soon. -- Rodney A. Briggs.

Income from timber and forest products sales can--in some situations--be reported as a "capital gain", rather than just straight, ordinary income. Check at your bank or the county agent's office for complete information on this matter. -- Hal Routh

Income potential of the Christmas tree farm varies a great deal. Such factors as market outlets, where the tree farm is in relation to good roads, how near you are to markets, cost of investment and planting and competition from wild trees--all enter in. -- Henry L. Hansen

Does soil testing pay? After figuring fertilizer costs of farmers in the X-Tra Yield corn contest, we came up with an average return above fertilizer cost of \$33.76 per acre for those who had tested their soil. This compares with \$16.31 for those who used fertilizer--without first testing the soil. -- Charles A. Simkins

Something to remember in setting up spring and summer pastures: We found that salting steers in the opposite end of the pasture from the water supply made more uniform grazing. -- A. L. Harvey

Experience and experiments have both proven to us that it will pay a dairyman to raise his own herd replacements. Most operators who buy all their replacement cattle do not improve their herd average in the long run. -- J. B. Williams

Using a soil test for evaluating the fertility level of a soil is one way to reduce the cost per bushel of corn. The reason: the proper balance of plant food elements sometimes is more important than the amount you put on. --

Harold E. Jones

If your farm shop is crowded and cluttered, it's probably an unsafe place to work in. Now, is a good time to cast an eagle eye over your shop and put things in safe and easy-to-reach places. -- Glenn Prickett

hrj

File

SPECIAL TO LINCOLN CA

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 20, 1956

FARM PROBLEM
MEETING SET FOR

(Day and Date)

Three University of Minnesota agricultural economists and farm management specialists will speak at an open meeting on current farm problems in the

_____, in _____, on _____, _____.
(building) (TOWN) (DAY) (DATE)

County Agent _____ announces that the meeting is open to the public and will begin at _____.
(TIME)

To speak at the meeting are: S. A. Engene, who will speak on "Are We Keeping Up with New Developments in Agriculture?" and L. J. Pickrel, who will speak on the current agricultural outlook.

The two speakers will present their views during the morning portion and a panel discussion will be held in the afternoon. Composing the panel will be the morning speakers and _____

_____.

Both questions from the floor and written questions will be welcomed by the panel. W. H. Dankers, University extension marketing specialist, will be panel moderator.

FILE
University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 23, 1956

SPECIAL to: Lindstrom Press
North Branch Review
Rush City Post

CHISAGO COUNTY BOY TO GREECE

Allen Croone, 22, Stillwater, has been selected as an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Greece for the summer and fall of 1956, Stanley Meinen, district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

He is the seventh Minnesota farm youth to be named as a "grass roots ambassador" to a foreign country under the 1956 IFYE program.

Croone lives on a farm in Chisago county with his parents, Mrs. and Mr. Carl Croone. At present he is a sophomore at St. Cloud Teachers college, where he is working for his bachelor of science degree.

For 12 years Croone was an active member of his local 4-H club. A junior leader for six years, he served on the advisory board of the county 4-H council and was a county 4-H key award winner. In 1951 he was awarded a trip to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago as state champion in soil conservation and was one of 16 youths in the nation to receive sectional honors. In 1952 he was selected as a delegate to the National 4-H Club camp in Washington, D. C., for his all-round 4-H achievements and leadership. While in high school he was a member of the Future Farmers of America.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 23 1956

To all counties

For use week of January 30
or after

POTATOES, PORK,
BEEF ARE GOOD
BUYS THIS MONTH

Potatoes, pork and beef are the three items that headline the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful foods list for February, reports Home Agent _____.

Supplies of potatoes harvested last fall are so abundant that the Department of Agriculture has announced the week of February 2-11 for its peak effort in promoting potatoes.

Family food shoppers should find not only quantity but also quality in potatoes, whether they choose from bulk bins or buy potatoes packed in bags. The late-crop potatoes are preferred generally for baking, mashing and combination dishes. New potatoes which will be on markets this month from the South are favorites for boiling in their jackets or for boiling and serving "parsley buttered."

Pork will continue plentiful in February. The heavy supplies will keep prices at low levels for consumers. Also at the meat counter will be generous offerings of beef, especially the higher grades.

Broiler and fryer chickens and canned tuna packed in oil are other protein foods in good supply.

Crisp, fresh green cabbage will be coming from Texas, Arizona, California and Florida. Cabbage is a good choice for salad, relish or quick cooking. It's a buy in appetite appeal as well as for the vitamin C it offers, _____ says.

A big celery crop, mostly the green, mild-flavored variety, is due from California, Florida and Arizona.

Both fresh and processed grapefruit will be abundant. Canned grapefruit segments are expected to be in good supply and reasonably priced.

A February salad bowl of shredded green cabbage, grapefruit segments and chopped celery will make use of three of the month's plentiful.

Other February plentiful include rice, milk and dairy products, vegetable fats and oils, lard, dry beans and new-pack peanut butter.

-jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 23 1956

To all counties

For use week of January 30
or after

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

LAMBS SHOW GAIN
WITH AUREOMYCIN
IN MORRIS TESTS

University of Minnesota lamb feeding specialists report a 13 per cent increase in lambs' rate of gain on a ration that contained 40 milligrams of aureomycin each day. However, they say that such favorable increases can't be expected in every feeding operation.

The tests, just completed at the University's West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris, are reported by County Agent _____.

At the annual Flock and Lamb Feeders' Day, R. M. Jordan, University sheep specialist, and H. G. Croom, school principal, explained that lambs' response to antibiotic feeding will vary with the individual feedlot and the lambs fed--management, feeding and lamb health all enter in. The 13 per cent increase came when the lambs were fed 40 milligrams of aureomycin per day all the way through. This group's gains were also the cheapest of all the aureomycin-fed lots.

The specialists fed another group aureomycin only the first 28 days of the feeding period. Result: lambs ate more hay and gained slightly faster.

Aureomycin and stilbestrol combined showed no greater effect than either used separately, contrary to results of other states' experiment stations.

The specialists believe they may have a new and better way of feeding stilbestrol--mixing it with free-choice salt. Salt did not interfere with stilbestrol's action in the sheep tests.

The salt-stilbestrol feeding idea might be a cheaper way of adding the substance to protein-rich legume wintering rations than feeding it in soybean oil meal, now the common way.

The substance had no noticeable effect on lamb's rate of gain or feed efficiency. Lambs fed salt-stilbestrol had somewhat enlarged udders and teats, however.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 23 1956

To all counties

For use week of January 30
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Miller Soybeans Not Recommended -- Miller soybeans aren't recommended for Minnesota growing. The reason: they have a low oil content and yield less than Ottawa Mandarin. Miller is a few days earlier than Ottawa Mandarin. Instead of Miller, the University of Minnesota recommends Ottawa Mandarin, Capital, Grant and Norchief. This tip came from Edwin H. Jensen, a University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

* * * * *

High Nitrogen is a Stalk Rot Factor -- Here's something to remember when corn planting time comes around. University of Minnesota specialists find that high nitrogen fertilizing on corn fields that are "hungry" for potash may make the plants easy prey to rotting organisms such as stalk rot. The answer: balanced fertilizing, based on findings of a soil test.

* * * * *

Ewes Must Have Good Water Supply -- Are your ewes getting water? Sure, it's true they will eat snow if they're really hard up. But do you like to eat snow? Probably not. When you are thirsty, you want water. So do sheep. This suggestion comes from a University of Minnesota sheep specialist, P. A. Anderson.

* * * * *

Beware of Lead Poisoning from Paint -- Cattle are much more likely to get a fatal dose of lead poisoning from curiously sampling a paint can or licking freshly-painted buildings than other farm animals. University veterinarians tell us the reason is that it takes less lead to poison cattle than other animals. Some really costly losses of fine dairy animals have resulted from an old paint can being left around the barn yard or tossed into a pasture.

-hrj-

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 23 1956

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of January 30
or after

GOOD HABITS
ESSENTIAL FOR
GOOD HEALTH

Now, at the first of the year, is an excellent time for young and old alike to check health habits, says Club (Home) Agent _____. Make sure your habits will safeguard you against colds and other infections, and keep you feeling cheerful and happy.

_____ suggests that 4-H'ers give renewed attention to the 4-H health activity, which is an important part of the 4-H club program. The activity is one that requires the best efforts of 4-H'ers during every month of the year, _____ says.

Desirable habits such as cleanliness, good posture, adequate sleep, good eating habits, exercise and fresh air, and a healthy mental attitude are necessary for maintaining bodily health. The health record, which a club member fills out at the beginning of the year, gives a check list on these habits.

Improvement is emphasized in the health activity. When a 4-H'er begins his record he lists the habits he needs to improve or develop, and at the close of his record he totals up his achievements.

Physical and dental examinations early in the year will help club members improve in the 4-H health activity. They learn of their defects soon enough to spend some time correcting them.

The health habits formed as a 4-H'er will to a large extent determine the state of health as an adult, _____ says. Good health is the foundation for a happy, useful life.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 23 1956

To all counties

For use week of January 30
or after

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

SOIL TESTING
PROVES VALUABLE
IN CORN CONTEST

Farmers in Goodhue County say that a soil test can pay off handsomely. A report of their excellent results with soil testing comes from County Agent _____.

Seven Goodhue County farmers competing in the official Minnesota X-Tra Yield Corn Contest had their soils tested and then put on fertilizer according to the soil test recommendations. These farmers produced an average increase of 43 bushels per acre.

But, five contestants from that same county who put on fertilizer -- not bothering to have their soil tested to see what its needs might be -- got a much lower yield increase, an average 24 bushels per acre.

After figuring fertilizer costs, Harold E. Jones, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist in charge of the X-Tra Yield Corn Contest, reports that the average return above fertilizer cost was \$33.76 per acre for those farmers who tested their soil -- compared to \$16.31 for those who put on fertilizer without first testing the soil.

Jones says it's easy to see from these results that a soil test is one way to reduce the cost per bushel of corn. He explains that a balance of plant food elements may be more important than the amount of fertilizer applied.

A soil test tells you what elements or plant foods a soil lacks so that you can feed that soil a "balanced diet."

-hrj-

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1956

SPECIAL TO MINNESOTA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

U. WILL OFFER
COTTAGE CHEESE
MAKING COURSE

A two-day short course in cottage cheese making will be held Thursday and Friday, March 15-16, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus.

Announcement of the course came from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. Chairman of arrangements is Professor W. B. Combs, professor of Dairy Husbandry. Instructors will be members of the Dairy Industry section of the University's Dairy Department.

On the Thursday program are discussions of cottage cheese making by the "long-time" process, a cottage cheese-making clinic and the fundamentals of starter-making and preparation.

On Friday's program are talks and demonstrations on cottage cheese making by the "short-time" method with addition of a starter and coagulator; creaming and salting cottage cheese; nonfat dry milk solids in cottage cheese making; titrable acidity and other acid factors; cutting, cooking and washing curd; bacterial defects and methods of their control and a question and answer session.

A detailed program of the course is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1956

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Floyd Colburn, Itasca County Extension Forestry Agent at Grand Rapids, accepts the Land O'Lakes Plaque for high achievement in his year's radio work from Ray Wolf, Agricultural Extension specialist in radio at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, as winner of the radio section of the University's annual Extension Information Contest.

A graduate of the University's School of Forestry, Colburn has been at Grand Rapids since 1946, on the staff of County Agent Arthur H. Frick. Raised on a farm near Excelsior, he had had wide forestry experience, including eight years as a forester with the U. S. Forest Service staff that manages the Chippewa National Forest.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1956

Immediate Release

WINNERS ANNOUNCED IN 4-H GRAIN SANITATION

The Wang Happy Hustlers 4-H club of Renville county will receive a \$100 award as state winner in the 4-H grain sanitation program for 1955.

An award of \$50 will go to the Hi-Lighters 4-H club of Le Sueur county for placing second, and \$25 to the Albin Go-Getters 4-H club of Brown county for winning third. Each of the clubs will also receive a trophy.

The Villard Livewires 4-H club of Pope county will also be the recipient of a trophy for placing high in the contest.

Prizes of \$5 each will go to Vernell Wagner and Norman Werk of Herman, Grant county; Arlie Gregor, Kilkenny, Le Sueur county; and Richard Gorans, Glenwood, Pope county, for their demonstrations on grain sanitation practices.

The clean grain program is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the agricultural department of F. H. Peavey and company. The Peavey company is providing the awards.

Objective of the program is to make needed improvements in grain storage and handling, including rodent, bird and insect control.

B-818-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1956

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
THURSDAY, JANUARY 26
* * * * *

CHISAGO COUNTY BOY TO GREECE

Allen Croone, 22, Stillwater, has been selected as an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Greece for the summer and fall of 1956, Stanley Meinen, district 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

He is the seventh Minnesota farm youth to be named as a "grass roots ambassador" to a foreign country under the 1956 IFYE program.

Others previously announced as delegates to foreign countries are Kathryn Stinar, 21, Lakefield, to Yugoslavia; Barbara Ness, 21, Byron, to Finland; Harris Byers, 21, Westbrook, to Panama; Erland Carlson, 20, McIntosh, to El Salvador; Nancy Meyer, 20, Caledonia, to England and Wales; and Richard Angus, 24, Farmington, to Italy.

Croone lives on a farm in Chisago county with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Croone. At present he is a student at St. Cloud Teachers college, where he is working for his bachelor of science degree.

For 12 years Croone was an active member of his local 4-H club. A junior leader for six years, he served on the advisory board of the county 4-H council and was a county 4-H key award winner. In 1951 he was awarded a trip to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago as state champion in soil conservation and was one of 16 youths in the nation to receive sectional honors. In 1952 he was selected as a delegate to the National 4-H Club camp in Washington, D. C., for his all-round 4-H achievements and leadership. While in high school he was a member of the Future Farmers of America.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1956

Immediate Release

VEGETABLE GROWERS' SHORT COURSE ANNOUNCED

The annual Vegetable Growers' Short Course will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Tuesday, February 14.

Announcement came today from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist, is course chairman.

On the morning program will be discussions of safe use of the new insecticides, fertilizers in vegetable production, irrigating vegetable crops and chemical weed control.

At the noon luncheon, Carl Eide, professor of plant pathology, will speak on potato growing in Mexico and Colombia and the Vegetable Growers of America Certificate of Merit will be presented.

On the afternoon program are talks on developing new varieties through breeding, newly introduced varieties, use of the growth-regulating substances and a business meeting of the Minnesota Vegetable Growers' association.

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

B-820-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1956

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA WOOL GROWERS' ANNUAL MEETING AT WORTHINGTON

The Minnesota Wool Growers' association will hold its annual meeting at Worthington on Saturday, February 18, at the high school auditorium. It will begin at 9:30 a.m.

Announcement came today from W. E. Morris, association secretary and recently retired extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

A lunch will be served at noon.

A business meeting will be held in the morning at which revisions of the association's by-laws will be discussed with a view to facilitating more efficient operation. Status of the present incentive-payment plan for wool will also be discussed.

This business meeting should be of tremendous interest to wool producers, Morris said.

Afternoon sessions will consist of a clinic, with demonstrations of good management practices.

B-821-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1956

Immediate Release

TODAY'S STAFF OF LIFE IS NUTRITIONAL BARGAIN

Today's loaf of white bread is made of sturdier stuff than the staff of life was 20 years ago.

Surveys made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture among urban families showed that by spending only 4 per cent of their total food budget for bread, these families received from it 14 per cent of the total thiamine in their diets, 13 per cent of the niacin, 12 per cent of the iron, 10 per cent of the protein, riboflavin and food energy and 9 per cent of the calcium.

Since it is a real nutritional bargain, enriched or whole grain bread has a place in every well balanced diet, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. They point out that bread also has a place in a reducing diet, since a slice of white bread half an inch thick furnishes only 65 calories but a host of nutrients.

Not only is bread an economical source of food energy and protein, but when enriched it furnishes significant amounts of iron and three B vitamins. Compared to bread produced in the middle '30's, the loaves of enriched commercial white bread you buy today have four times as much thiamine, three times as much riboflavin and about twice as much calcium, iron and niacin.

Much credit for this sturdier staff of life goes to the establishment of enrichment programs undertaken in the 1940's to increase quantities of iron and three B vitamins - thiamine, riboflavin and niacin - in the national diet. Flour and bread were selected for the enrichment. Home economists estimate that at least 80 per cent of today's commercial white bread is enriched with specified amounts of these four important nutrients.

B-822-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1956

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- * Feb. 14 Vegetable Growers' Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- ** Feb.14-16 4-H Grain Marketing School, Minneapolis
- ** Feb. 17- District 4-H Radio Public Speaking Contests
Mar. 4
- Feb.20-24 Red River Valley Winter Shows, Crookston
- Feb.23-25 Minnesota Spring Barrow Show, Albert Lea
- * Mar. 2-3 Livestock Marketing Clinic, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- ** Mar. 3-11 National 4-H Club Week
- ** Mar. 6 District Spring Barrow Show, Montevideo
- * Mar. 6-7 Tree Protection Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- ** Mar. 9-10 State 4-H Radio Speaking Contest, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Mar.11-12 Annual Meeting, School of Agriculture Alumni Association, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Mar.15-16 Cottage Cheese Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Mar. 17 Minnesota Dairy Industry Career Day, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Mar.18-20 State Rural Youth Conference and Short Course, Institute of Agriculture University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Mar.19-21 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Service School, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Mar.19-24 Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) Training School, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Mar.22-23 Horticulture Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- * Mar.26-27 Fair Management Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1

* Information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1

** Information from State 4-H Club Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1

B-823-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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January 26, 1956

Immediate Release

FORESTER'S DAY CELEBRATED AT UNIVERSITY

Beards, plaid shirts, and swinging axes will help students on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota celebrate their 22nd annual Forester's Day Saturday, January 28. The event is open to the public.

The foresters will try their woodsman skills of chopping, sawing, pole climbing, and snowshoe racing, as well as such less "he-man" games as egg-throwing, in contests for prizes in the afternoon. Before the outdoor events, an indoor program in Green Hall starting at 1:30 will include the foresters' presentation of their queen, The Daughter of Paul. Her father is the hero of all lumberjacks and foresters -- Paul Bunyan. A dramatic presentation by the Timber Beast Players is also on the program.

At noon the foresters will serve their traditional Beanfeed in lumber-camp style at the St. Paul campus Union. In the evening, School of Forestry alumni will gather with their wives for a dinner at the Venetian Inn in St. Paul. The day's celebrations will close with the Stump Jumpers' Ball at the St. Paul campus Gymnasium.

B-824-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1956

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS TO POULTRY CONFERENCE

Gerald Goff, 19, Benson, and John Daly, 15, Fairmont, have been selected from among Minnesota 4-H members to attend the third Junior Poultry Fact Finding conference in Kansas City, Mo., February 10-12.

The two 4-H'ers were chosen to represent Minnesota at the meeting because of their work in the poultry project.

Osgood Magnuson, acting state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, will accompany the 4-H'ers.

The Minnesota Poultry, Butter and Egg association is sponsoring the trips to the conference.

Goff has been a member of the Torning Happy Hustlers 4-H club for 11 years in Swift county, and has carried the poultry project for nine. He cares for a flock of 447 California White and White Leghorn pullets and gathers the eggs. He also keeps feed and production records on the flock.

Daly has carried the poultry project each of the five years he has been a member of the Rolling Green 4-H club in Martin county. He cares for a flock of 260 Leghorns and White Rocks.

More than 20 states are expected to have 4-H club members participating in the conference program which includes city and industry tours, processing and marketing clinics and a merchandising workshop.

B-825-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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Immediate Release

TIMBER CONSERVATION OUTLOOK MUCH BETTER

Timber conservation and the outlook for plentiful good quality tree harvests have improved greatly over the past 15 or 20 years, a University of Minnesota extension forester, Marvin E. Smith, said today.

Current forest growth is a third greater than the present cutting rate and we are "sitting pretty" compared to 1945 when we were cutting as much wood as we were growing.

However, he adds that according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Timber Resource Review, by 2,000 A.D. we should be growing 70 to 120 per cent more timber than today--to keep pace with ever-increasing wood requirements.

Thus, better forest lands management is a "must." Smith says that 80,000 Minnesota farmers own nearly five million acres of forest. Other small holdings bring the total to eight million acres--47 per cent of the state's timber resource. But, probably a third to a half of these valuable lands are managed poorly with very little thought of their future health and tree-producing ability.

He says that the condition of recently-cut-over forest lands is poorest on farm woodlots and small private timber holdings. And conditions are best on the timber land held by government and private industry.

Thus, the individual timber owner, who has an average of 45 acres of forest land, is a key figure in the nation's timber future--how he manages his small holding can mean the difference between a wood shortage 50 years from now or a reasonably-priced wood supply. And naturally, of course, a better-managed woodlot is a better-paying one--both short-run and long-run. Another aspect of the nation's forestry future:

There are about 115 million acres of unstocked or greatly understocked forest land--that is, land suitable only for growing timber but not now growing as much wood as it could.

And great losses still result from damage of insects, disease, fire and other destroyers, in addition to just plain poor management.

B-826-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1956

Immediate Release

WORKSHOP FOR SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE WORKERS

A workshop for school food service workers in Minnesota will be held in Coffey hall auditorium on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota on Saturday, February 11, beginning at 9 a.m.

The workshop will be sponsored by the Institute of Agriculture with the School Lunch Division of the State Department of Education and the Twin City School Food Service association cooperating.

Food preparation and serving of school lunches will be demonstrated at the workshop by representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's school lunch offices in Washington and Chicago.

Noon lunch will be served in the School of Agriculture dining hall.

B-827-jbn

Immediate Release

SHORT COURSE FOR GARDENERS SCHEDULED

The annual horticultural short course will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota March 22 and 23, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University, has announced.

R. E. Widmer, assistant professor of horticulture at the University, is program chairman.

The first day of the short course will be devoted to discussions on fruit and vegetable growing, the second day to ornamentals. The course is planned for home gardeners as well as commercial growers.

B-828-jbn

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 26 1956

NOTE TO EDITORS: We hope the enclosed mat will meet your requirements. If not, you may wish to trim it and rearrange the pictures to fit your needs.

4-H CLUB MEMBERS WIN GRAIN MARKETING TRIP

Five Minnesota 4-H club members have won three-day all-expense trips to tour Twin Cities grain markets and plants on February 6-10.

Basis of their award is outstanding work in 4-H grain projects and a good record in other club activities.

According to Osgood Magnuson, acting state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in St. Paul, the five will learn how grain is graded, sold and processed into food and how grain production and marketing fit into Minnesota agriculture.

The five are Kenneth W. Hutlestad, 19, Wolverton, Wilkin county; Carl C. Myers 18, Ada, Norman county; Elaine W. Kurth, 17, Hendricks, Lincoln county; Charles Rudi, Wheaton, Traverse county; and Daryl L. Ranstrom, 17, Warren, Marshall county.

West Polk County Agent Carl Ash, Crookston, will accompany the group on the trip to Minneapolis. Atwood-Larson, Minneapolis commission grain merchants, are hosts.

University Farm News
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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 26, 1956

SPECIAL TO CROP LIFE,
MILLER PUBLISHING COMPANY

REPORT ON AIRCRAFT SPRAYERS' SHORT COURSE

Over 40 Minnesota aerial spraying firm operators and airport managers attended the annual Aircraft Sprayers' and Dusters' Short Course on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Wednesday, January 25. Most of the group were members of the Minnesota Airport Managers' association, which held its meeting at the Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis, at the same time.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, and A. W. Buzicky, course chairman and associate state entomologist, this year's course was very successful, with a wide range of topics and problems discussed in informal panel groups and through lectures.

Minnesota's short course in Aircraft Spraying and Dusting was one of the first in the nation and was first held in 1948. The year before, the State Legislature had passed a law requiring registration of all aerial sprayers and compliance with certain laws--the short course was one attempt to "brief" spray operators on those laws and on accepted techniques of spraying and to keep them up to date with the latest research findings in weed and insect control.

This year, the acreage of wheat, barley and oats sprayed took a big jump--from 40,000 acres of wheat sprayed in 1954 to 91,000 in 1955; from 33,000 acres of barley in 1954 to 66,000 in 1955; and from 28,000 acres of oats in 1954 to 54,000 in 1955. Flax, brush, and corn spraying increased slightly.

In a mosquito control panel discussion, the most satisfactory and successful spraying was reported from Minnesota's northeastern counties. One operator who had tried farmstead spraying said that it was not very successful--mosquitoes tended to drift in very soon from other areas. Elimination of mosquito breeding by spraying lakes and ponds was very successful.

A new technique that may become important is being tried in northern Minnesota. It is aerial brush control. Associate state entomologist A. W. Buzicky said it could be used to kill back brush that might be shutting out sunlight. This would "release" young conifers to grow. Another use would be to open up infested tree areas for more accurate and effective placing of insecticide.

It may soon be a very important development in modern forest management.

The sprayers also discussed the problem of identifying mink and turkey ranches so that they could be avoided by the low-flying aircraft—which panic animals and birds. In fact, a mother mink, startled by low-flying aircraft, may turn cannibal and eat her newborn young.

The group agreed to work closely with mink ranch operators in an endeavor to work out some suitable way of identifying such places from the air.

May sprayers had, on their own, attempted to keep maps of locations of such ranches, but there are so many and they change location a good deal so that is very difficult.

Participants included L. K. Cutkomp, associate professor of entomology; J. R. Sandve of the State Entomologist's Office; Joe Devorak, manager of West Central Airways, Fergus Falls; Gordon Newstrom, Mesaba Aviation, Grand Rapids; Robert G. Robinson, assistant professor of agronomy; and R. J. Abbott, Minnesota's assistant commissioner of Aeronautics, Holman Field, St. Paul.

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 27 1956

SPECIAL TO COUNTY AGENTS IN OLMSTED,
BLUE EARTH,
WINONA COUNTIES

U. WILL OFFER
DAIRY PLANT
COURSE IN COUNTY

The first class session of a nine-week late afternoon and evening training program for dairy plant workers and operators will be held on _____ (DAY)

_____ (DATE), at the _____ (BUILDING) in _____ (TOWN).

Announcement comes from County Agent _____. The University of Minnesota's new Extension Dairy Products Marketing Specialist, Dr. James H. Gholson, will conduct the schools, which will be held one night a week for nine weeks. Course fee will be about \$10.

Classes are scheduled at a time most convenient to dairy plant workers-- from 4 to 6 p.m., and from 7 to 9.

The course will include facts on milk content, dairy bacteriology, dairy farm sanitation, sampling for the Babcock test, the Kohman butter analysis, factors that affect the fat percentage of milk and cream, dairy arithmetic, milk pricing, cleaning of dairy equipment, acidity tests with laboratory practice, sediment tests for milk and cream, the solids-not-fat test using lactometers, bulk tank cooling and handling of milk and many other topics.

The course is designed to be helpful to workers in all types of dairy processing plants. Complete information is available from the county agent.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 30, 1956

SPECIAL TO: AITKIN, COOK, CROW
WING, ITASKA, LAKE AND ST. LOUIS COUNTIES

COUNTY TO HAVE
NEW 4-H GARDEN
AWARD PROGRAM

A new awards program for three horticultural projects for _____ county was announced this week by County Agricultural Agent _____.

Purpose of the program is to encourage 4-H members who enroll in the regular 4-H garden, potato or small fruits projects to do a topnotch job of raising vegetables or fruits.

"In addition to providing a better balanced diet for the family, the 4-H gardeners should also consider the possibility of marketing some of his produce commercially," _____ said. "The tourist trade and the growing population are creating a greater demand for both fresh vegetables and fresh fruits."

Awards in the program will be provided by Oliver Iron Mining Division of U. S. Steel corporation, which is sponsoring the program with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The awards include \$50 U. S. savings bonds to 4-H'ers who do superior work in producing small fruits, potatoes or a variety of vegetables, and garden tools ^{with presented} to blue ribbon winners.

The 4-H'er interested in competing in the new awards program must enroll in the regular 4-H potato, small fruits or garden project, _____ points out. Otherwise there are no special requirements. A new improved 4-H garden record will be used this year, however. A special guide to the garden project has also been prepared for 4-H club leaders.

In encouraging _____ county 4-H club members to enroll in one of the three projects, _____ emphasized the fact that gardening is one of the 4-H projects which can be a thoroughly enjoyable hobby, at the same time that it makes a real contribution to the family food supply.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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January 30, 1956

SPECIAL TO TWIN CITY OUTLETS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS TAKING COURSE

Seven foreign agricultural information specialists are spending two weeks at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture learning about how the camera and other visual education tools help Minnesota county agents.

They are enrolled in a special short course set up by the University's extension visual aids specialist, Gerald R. Mc Kay, and the Short Course Office.

The seven are: Eung Sang Choi and Ryong Tae Kim from Korea; Yih-wen Chen and Kuang-yu Chow from the Republic of China, Formosa; Vincente A. de la Calzada of the Philippines; Lek Jayasavu, Thailand, and Irene Gonzalez, Peru.

They are here under a program of the International Cooperative Administration and their Minnesota visit is part of an eight months training course in the U. S. They arrived on August 4 and will return to their respective countries sometime in April. They spent from August 4 to 20 in Washington, D. C., and since then have been at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. They will spend a week at the University of Illinois in March and will spend from Feb. 11 to March 10 on separate assignments in various cities.

For one, Mr. Kuang-yu Chow of Formosa, who arrived in the U. S. on Jan. 17, the University of Minnesota is his first "school stop." He joins the group at St. Paul after spending two weeks in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chow and Yih-wen Chen, from China, will spend from Feb. 11 to April 6 at the University of Hawaii, in Honolulu.

Lee Sudlow, assistant extension visual aids specialist at South Dakota State College in Brookings, is assisting Mc Kay with the course. Several other University specialists will speak to the group during the course.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 30 1956

To all counties

For use week of February 6
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Feed Stilbestrol in Salt -- Adding stilbestrol in lambs' daily ration--in a new way, through their salt--resulted in no significant increase in rate of gain at the University's West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris. This system of stilbestrol feeding may work well in other types of wintering rations where large amounts of legumes are fed and the feeder may want stilbestrol in the ration, but prefer not to use additional protein supplement to carry it.

* * * * *

Golden Ball Durum Not Desirable -- Once again, the warning is going out against "Golden Ball" durum. It produces an inferior color macaroni and durum mill buyers avoid buying it when enough other durums are available. "Golden Ball" is usually discounted at terminal markets and is a problem at small elevators because it must be kept separate from other durums. A University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen, suggests planting "Langdon," "Ramsey" and "Sentry."

* * * * *

Facts on Aerial Spraying -- We're taking to the air more and more. Over twice as many acres of wheat, oats and barley were aircraft sprayed for weed control this year as last. This year, 91,500 acres of wheat, 54,500 acres of oats and 68,000 acres of barley were sprayed from the air--last year, only half that much. This was reported at the recent Aircraft Sprayers' Short Course at the University of Minnesota

* * * * *

200-Bushel Corn Soon in Minnesota -- If we keep up our increase of 20 bushels a year in the Official Minnesota X-Tra Yield Corn Contest--conducted each year by the University of Minnesota and The Farmer we should soon top the 200-bushel mark. This is only the third year of the contest and the high yield was 180 bushels an acre. Last year, it was 160. In 1953, it was 140. These facts came from Harold E. Jones, a University extension soils specialist.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 30 1956

To all counties

For use week of February 6
or after

EVER HAVE
TROUBLE WITH
FROZEN PIPES?

How to thaw frozen water pipes and how to prevent their freezing in the future often are questions of as much concern to the homemaker as to the farmer or other rural home owners at this time of year.

According to D. W. Bates, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota, any frozen water pipe should be thawed as promptly as possible, but only by safe methods. Prompt thawing may save pipes from bursting.

Families who have to cope with this emergency themselves should know first how not to thaw. For safety's sake, never use an open flame or a blow torch. Both are fire hazards, and the high heat may build up enough steam pressure to split the pipe. Electric welders should be used only by experts. Never use lye or drain solvents to thaw pipes because these strong alkali materials could injure those working on the pipe. Another caution: Never light a water heater connected to the household hot water pipes if pipes are frozen.

An old-time safe but laborious way to thaw pipes is to wrap with several thicknesses of cloth or sacks and then pour hot water on the cloth, having a container underneath to catch the water that drips from the pipes. Sometimes a hand electric hair dryer may be used to warm up pipes or an electric pad or even electric light bulbs. Electric heating cable or tape wound around the pipe thaws safely and effectively.

To prevent freezing, all new water lines should be laid below the frost level--a point to check on when the water system is installed or the house is built. Outside spigots should be of the self-draining type so that the water can be drained below the frost line when the spigot is not in use.

Pipes that must be exposed can be protected against freezing by wrapping with heating tape--that is, insulated, moisture-proof wire, flexible enough to wrap, which can be "plugged in" to an electric outlet. Several types of heating tape are available, including lead-covered and plastic-covered cables and rubber-insulated tape. A thermostat that will turn electricity on and off in the heating tape or cable according to the temperature makes the heating automatic and helps cut operation costs. Heating tape or cable keeps water flowing through wrapped pipes even at 50 degrees below zero.

Besides protecting exposed pipes from freezing, heating tape or cable may be used by gardeners for hot beds. Embedded in concrete, it can be used to keep driveways, sidewalks and porches free of ice and snow.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 30 1956

To all counties
ATT: 4-H AND HOME AGENTS

For use week of February 6

DENTAL HEALTH
NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

The high tooth decay rate in Minnesota calls for some prompt action by homemakers, 4-H club members and others, says Club (Home) Agent _____.

Ninety-five per cent of the population in Minnesota have dental defects; 50 per cent of all children have one or more decayed permanent teeth by the time they enter school; and 75 per cent of 16-year-olds have lost one or more permanent teeth, according to the Minnesota State Department of Health.

In order to remedy this poor record, more emphasis must be placed on the importance of good nutritional diets, early and regular dental care, and preventive fluoridation measures, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

The homemaker has a big part in determining her family's dental health by the kind of meals she prepares. Food rich in calcium and phosphorus, such as dairy products, should be included in every meal, and sweets should be limited. Sugar provides food for mouth bacteria which in turn form an acid that decays the tooth surface.

In the 4-H health activity, club members do a lot to improve dental health -- support dental card programs, present dental health skits and talks, become informed about the fluoridation and encourage its use.

Every 4-H'er can better his own dental health by observing these rules:

- . Eat foods rich in calcium and phosphorus.
- . Limit sweets.
- . Brush your teeth or rinse your mouth immediately after eating.
- . Go to the dentist every six months.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 30 1956

To all counties

For use week of February 6
or after

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

FEATHERS PROVE
GOOD PROTEIN
SOURCE FOR SHEEP

Feathermeal proved a good protein source for lambs in tests at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris, according to County Agent _____.

Last summer at Morris, animal researchers R. M. Jordan and H. G. Croom fed feathermeal to three lots of native lambs to compare it with soybean oil meal. All received a full feed. In addition, Lot One got 1/10th pound of soybean oil meal per day. Lot Two got a fifth of a pound of protein supplement in the form of half ground feathermeal and half soybean oil meal. Lot Three got 1/3 pound of soybean oil meal per day.

The feathermeal had a tankage smell but the lambs didn't mind -- it didn't lessen their eating and they made good use of feathermeal protein. Their rate of gain and feed efficiency were slightly higher than the lambs on the high level of soybean oil meal, which was 1/3 pound a day.

Feathermeal-fed lots had a 23 per cent higher average daily gain than lambs fed the 1/10th pound of soybean oil meal. Feathermeal-fed lambs had a better feed efficiency, too.

At the University in St. Paul this winter, 64 lambs were fed in four lots -- two lots received feathermeal plus soybean oil meal as their protein and two lots got soybean oil meal only. And the lambs with feathermeal in their ration gained faster.

At Morris this winter, one group of lambs was fed a protein supplement of half feathermeal and half soybean oil meal. A second lot received all feathermeal plus ground corn for palatability.

But, the "check" lambs gained much faster and were better feed users than either of the feathermeal-fed lots. The reason may be the abrupt change from corn, alfalfa hay and soybean oil meal to corn, wild hay and feathermeal. For the two weeks the lambs ate almost nothing. After two weeks, however, they ate well and gained as well as the check lot. There was no difference in carcass quality of feathermeal-fed lambs.

Jordan now believes feathermeal can supply at least 25 per cent of the total protein without hurting lambs' feed efficiency or rate.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 30 1956

To all counties

For use week of February 6
or after

U. MEN SAY
CORN STALK ROT
HAS MANY CAUSES

There are many ways that Minnesota's Number One corn disease, stalk rot, can get started, according to County Agent _____.

J. E. DeVay, a University of Minnesota plant disease specialist, explains that stalk rot fungi can do damage in several ways--depending on time of infection, location of the rot, varieties of corn infected and the strains of the fungi involved. Stalk rot can even reduce the infected plants' yield up to 100 per cent before the weakened stalks lodge or break.

Broken stalks, often caused by stalk rot, increase losses because pickers miss many and often leave ears. When these ears are plowed under, later crops such as soybeans are troubled with "volunteer corn."

Stalk-rotting organisms damage most during hot and dry summers. When corn matures earlier, as in 1955, harvesting delay often results in lots of stalk breakage.

Corn borers greatly increase stalk rot because the fungi invade the borer tunnels, getting into the corn stalks much more easily.

Previous crops are a big factor, too. When corn follows corn or wheat, severe lodging often results. This may be due to an increase of stalk-rotting organisms. One of these fungi causes scab of cereals.

Also, when corn follows corn, especially in southern Minnesota, corn root worms increase. They injure roots, giving the stalk- and root-rotting fungi an easy way into the roots and bases of the stalks.

High nitrogen applications on corn fields low in potash may make the plants easy prey to rotting organisms. Result: heavy stalk rot and breakage.

Best bet for stalk rot prevention is growing corn less susceptible to it and to corn borer injury. Good crop rotations and soil management will also reduce danger of stalk rot damage.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1956

Immediate Release

4-H CLUB MEMBERS WIN GRAIN MARKETING TRIP

Five Minnesota 4-H club members have won three-day all-expense trips to tour Twin Cities grain markets and plants on February 6-10.

Basis of their award is outstanding work in 4-H grain projects and a good record in other club activities.

According to Osgood Magnuson, acting state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, the five will learn how grain is graded, sold and processed into food and how grain production and marketing fit into Minnesota agriculture.

The five are Kenneth W. Hutlestad, 19, Wolverton, Wilkin county; Carl C. Myers, 18, Ada, Norman county; Blaine W. Kurth, 17, Hendricks, Lincoln county; Charles Rudi, Wheaton, Traverse county; and Daryl L. Ranstrom, 17, Warren, Marshall county.

West Polk County Agent Carl Ash, Crookston, will accompany the group on the trip to Minneapolis. Atwood-Larson, Minneapolis commission grain merchants, are hosts.

B-829-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1956

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Meeker County's new Extension Home Agent, Lillian Engen, Litchfield, gets off to a good start during his first year by winning the circular letter division of the University of Minnesota's annual Extension Information Contest, in competition with 45 entries. A native of Austin, she was graduated from the University this June. She accepts the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee Plaque for top achievement in circular letter writing from Earl K. Brigham, Extension Bulletin Editor, at the recent annual Extension Conference on the University's St. Paul campus. Brigham, too, is a newcomer to the University staff. He was Extension Publications Editor at Michigan State University, East Lansing, until coming here in October.

hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1956

Immediate Release

MEAT, POTATOES PLENTIFUL THIS MONTH

Meat and potatoes head the list of foods that will be most plentiful in February, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Pork will continue to be abundant at low prices. During February "spring pigs" will be less numerous, but their place will be taken by hogs of the "fall crop," born after the first of July, 1955.

Consumers will also find plenty of beef at meat counters, especially the higher grades. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Midwest continues to have a large number of cattle on feed, and farmers expect to market a high percentage of these fed cattle by the first of April.

Supplies of potatoes harvested last fall are so abundant that the Department of Agriculture has announced the week of February 2-11 for its peak efforts in promoting potatoes. Family food shoppers should find not only quantity but also quality in potatoes, whether they choose from bulk bins or buy potatoes ready in bags. Late-crop potatoes are preferred generally for baking, mashing and combination dishes.

Supplies of new potatoes will be increasing this month from the winter crop in Florida and elsewhere in the South. These are favorites for boiling in their jackets or for boiling and serving "parsley-buttered."

Grapefruit, cabbage and celery are also expected to be in generous supply during the month. These crops survived the cold weather in Florida with little damage, and other supplies will come from California, Arizona and Texas. The celery crop, mostly the green, mild-flavored variety, is 20 per cent larger than average.

Broiler and fryer chickens are back on the Department of Agriculture's list for February, after an absence of several months.

Lard, new-pack peanut butter, canned tuna, vegetable fats and oils for cooking and salad use, milk and dairy products are other abundant foods this month.

B-830-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1956

Immediate Release

DAIRY PLANT COURSE TO BE OFFERED

Southern Minnesota dairy plant owners and workers soon will have an opportunity to attend a nine-week evening school in dairy plant operation developed by the University of Minnesota.

James H. Gholson, the University's new extension dairy products specialist, will conduct the schools. They will start sometime in February in the Rochester, Winona and Mankato areas. County agents soon will have complete information on when the schools will start and their location. Course fee will be about \$10.

Classes are scheduled one evening a week for nine weeks, at a time convenient for dairy plant workers--from 4 to 6 p.m., and from 7 to 9 the same evening.

The course will include facts on milk content, dairy bacteriology, dairy farm sanitation, sampling for the Babcock test, the Kohman butter analysis, factors that affect the fat percentage of milk and cream, dairy arithmetic, milk pricing, cleaning of dairy equipment, acidity tests with laboratory practice, sediment tests for milk and cream, the solids-not-fat test using Lactometers, bulk tank cooling and handling of milk and many other topics.

B-831-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1956

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM MANAGERS TO MEET

The Minnesota Farm Managers' association will hold its annual meeting at Hotel Capri in St. Paul on Thursday and Friday, February 9-10.

According to Truman Nodland, assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, all sessions are open to the public.

At the opening session Thursday afternoon, Carl F. Newman, general manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, will speak on "Competition and What the Consumer Wants;" Harold F. Breimyer, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service, will speak on the livestock and meats outlook; and H. G. Zavoral, University extension livestock specialist, will speak on the meat-type hog program. There will be a panel on the meat-type hog.

At the farm managers' dinner, Thursday night, O. B. Jesness, head of the University's agricultural economics department, will speak on the current farm problem.

Friday morning's program features discussions on forages, farm costs, and a panel on costs.

W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry, will speak on "protective milk" and its possibilities at the noon luncheon.

Friday afternoon topics will be land prices, the ASC's 1956 farm program for Minnesota and a panel on problems in managing the "Soil Bank" program. On the panel will be three southern Minnesota farm managers.

A complete program is available from Truman Nodland, Agricultural Economics Department, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1.

B-832-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1956

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
3 P.M., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1
* * * * *

GOOD PROGRESS IN PEA CROP GRASS CONTROL

ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA---Canners need not worry about stage of pea growth in spraying for grass and broad-leaved weed control. Hit the weeds as soon as they come through the ground--except right after a rainy spell.

That's the prescription given by a University of Minnesota horticulturist, R. E. Nylund, at the Cannery and Fieldmen's Short Course here today (Wed. Feb. 1).

He said University tests with the Birdseye-Snyder company at Waseca showed that three pounds of Premerge per acre, at grasses' one- to two-leaf stage, killed 90 per cent of them. Cost: \$5 per acre for chemical.

A 4½ pound rate killed only a little better and cost \$7.50 an acre. But only the higher rate achieved a 90 per cent kill with grass at the three- or four-leaf stage. Then the three-pound rate killed only 60 per cent.

Another lesson: Don't put on Premerge right after a rain, because peas are then most succulent and it will injure them. But it can be put on any time during a dry spell, without fear of damage.

In Nylund's "screening tests" of several chemicals near Farmington last summer, one pound of Dalapon per acre killed 60 per cent of the grasses, but no broad-leaved weeds. And a pound of Premerge killed 75 per cent of the broad-leaved weeds, but no grasses.

However, a combination--one pound of Premerge and one pound of Dalapon per acre--had a synergistic effect. It killed 100 per cent of the broad-leaved weeds and 75 per cent of the grasses. Cost: \$2.75 per acre. Synergism is a reaction similar to cooperation--two substances can do more in combination than each can singly.

Green Giant figures it costs \$2 a thousand pounds to harvest weeds and grasses with the peas--and their best fields "yielded" at least 3,000 pounds of weeds and grasses per acre in the pea harvest. Some acres had as high as 13,000 pounds of these "free loaders."

This \$2 is over and above any pea yield reduction weeds may cause. Nylund now is setting up a project to find how heavy weeds and grasses must be to cut pea yields.

Figuring \$10 an acre as weed and grass harvesting expense, Minnesota growers are losing \$600,000 a year, in addition to yield losses, on their 60,000 acres of canning peas.

File

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 1, 1956

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

Timely Tips for Issue of February 18, 1956

Now is the time to give cattle grubs the bum's rush. Several good rotenone preparations are on the market. Grub-free cattle are happier and better earners.

-- Robert E. Jacobs

You can keep feed waste down by filling feeders only one quarter full. --

Elton L. Johnson

The prospective Christmas tree grower should ask himself some important questions and make some careful decisions before he plants his first tree. One of these decisions is selecting the right location for a tree farm. -- Marvin E. Smith

This will be a good year to start some new labor-saving practices. Water piped to the range will relieve you of practically all the work of watering. And if you have a movable brooder house sitting around doing nothing, move it out to the range to store feed in. -- Cora Cooke

Falls from hay mow chutes and ladders are a too frequent tragedy. Ladders or steps to a hay mow should be solid and strong--and chutes should have frames built around them so no one will fall into them. -- Glenn Prickett

Prescription for healthy, happy ewes with good lambing futures: do not crowd or chase them through narrow doors. -- P. A. Anderson

Copies of the University's Folder 22, "1956 Varieties of Farm Crops," now are available at county agents' offices. Folder 22 lists the state's major crops and University agronomists' findings as to their disease resistance, yield, and maturity. It also lists the varieties the University men recommend. -- Edwin H. Jensen

It's wise to review your farm plan every once in awhile. Changes in prices, in production methods and in conditions on the farm may make a change profitable. -- S. A. Engene

In the nearly 100 entries in the grass-legume section of our recent Silage Show, we found that preservative-treated silages always rated higher in every way. -- Rodney A. Briggs

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 1 1956

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:

New 'Mums for Your Garden

What's New in Annual Flowers

Plan Rest Periods

Going to Keep a Budget?

Let Children in on the Planning

Don't Overload Your Freezer

Low Freezer Temperature Important

Sparkling Red Cherry Pie

Tribute to Farm Women

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

New 'Mums for your Garden

If you've become a chrysanthemum enthusiast, as so many Minnesotans have, you may be interested in getting the two new outdoor 'mums developed by the University of Minnesota department of horticulture especially for northern gardens--Mesabi and Wanda. Mesabi is a medium-tall plant topped with double bright rust-colored blossoms averaging 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Blossoming usually starts the last week in August and reaches a peak in September. Wanda has 2½- to 3-inch raspberry-colored blooms which almost completely hide the green foliage. In full sun the plants grow about 15-18 inches high, with a spread of 2 feet. Wanda begins to bloom in early August and continues blooming until frost.

In case your local nursery can't supply you with plants, write the Horticulture Department, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, for a list of firms which carry them.

* * * * *

What's New in Annual Flowers

Every gardener likes to plant a few new ornamentals each spring. Here are some of the all-American selections in annual flowers that you may want to plant this spring: Fire Dance petunia, a bright scarlet with ruffled petals; Paleface petunia, light saucy pink; New Century zinnia, fully double flowers up to 6 inches across on a plant about 2 feet high; Golden Crown marigold, a dwarf-type, golden orange flower 3½ to 4½ inches in diameter.

-jbn-

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

HOME MANAGEMENTPlan Rest Periods

Homemakers who become fatigued while doing their housework should plan rest periods at the times they feel most tired. According to Kathleen Jeary and Ruth Abrahamson of the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics, a 10-minute rest after each hour of work is much better than four hours of work followed by 40 minutes of rest. Rest periods are just as important for the homemaker as coffee breaks are for the industrial and office workers.

* * * * *

Going to Keep a Budget?

Do you have trouble figuring out where all the family income goes - why there's nothing left for savings or for some new furnishings? Then perhaps it's time for you to start keeping a budget. According to Gladys Bellinger and Kathleen Jeary of the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics, a budget is a business-like method of dividing up your income or total dollars so that you make them behave as you want them to, instead of always wondering where the dollars have gone.

They suggest this way of starting to keep a budget:

1. List items and services needed and wanted by all family members throughout the budget year.
2. Estimate the cost of the desired items.
3. Estimate the expected income.
4. Balance the budget.
5. Finally, check your plans to see if they are reasonable and have a good chance of being successful.

* * * * *

Let Children in on the Planning

A family conclave to talk over expenditures of the family makes everyone feel part of the team. It's much easier for youngsters to understand why they can't have a new bike if they know that money must go for medical expenses or taxes. University of Minnesota home management specialists say that teenagers, especially, need to be "in the know" and are less likely to feel that parents are against them when they know the facts. Such a family discussion, too, may show up expenditures that are out of line with needs.

Don't Overload Your Freezer

During winter many people put too much meat in a freezer to be frozen at one time. Overloading causes the motor to run too long and sometimes to burn out.

A good rule of thumb given by the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota is to put in no more than 2 to 3 pounds of unfrozen food per cubic foot of freezer space. In other words, if you have a 12-foot freezer, you can freeze from 24 to 36 pounds. Space the unfrozen packages at least an inch apart to facilitate the escape of heat and to give the packages a chance to freeze as quickly as possible. Where possible, spread the unfrozen packages along the bottom and outside walls, in contact with refrigerated surfaces.

* * * * *

Low Temperature Important in Freezer

Have you checked the temperature of your freezer lately? Proper temperature of the freezer is one of the factors responsible for keeping high quality of the frozen food, according to J. D. Winter, in charge of the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory. He recommends a storage temperature of not higher than zero, but if the freezer is well insulated, 5 degrees below zero to 8 degrees below zero is preferable to maintain the highest quality of frozen foods. Every 3 degrees of temperature above zero will make a difference in the quality of the food.

* * * * *

Sparkling Red Cherry Pie

Cherry pie is one of February's favorite desserts. If you're making some cherry pies and freezing them for later this month, here are some suggestions to remember.

Tests in the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory show that for bright, clear filling in frozen cherry pies, it's better to use tapioca or cornstarch than flour for thickening. Flour tends to make the frozen filling cloudy.

Before serving pies which have been baked before freezing, thaw them in the wrapping for half an hour, then unwrap and heat in a 325° oven for half an hour.

A dull aluminum pie pan gives especially good results with frozen pies.

Tribute Paid to Farm Women

A tribute to the farm homemaker in the United States was included in a report by a Latin American newspaperman who took part recently in an agricultural press and radio course sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the International Cooperation Administration.

The tribute was written by Mario Miglio of La Prensa, Lima, Peru, after visiting farms in Missouri. It applies equally well to Minnesota farm women, says Home Agent _____.

"It seems strange to consider the woman as a separate factor, but I have no fear in qualifying the American woman as one of the most decisive factors in explaining the great agricultural development in this country," Mr. Miglio wrote. "In the home...the kitchen...in the field, the American woman, it could almost be said, excels the man.

"Even at the risk of being considered discourteous for making this analogy, from a strictly economic point of view the woman is the best machine which the farmer has. A man who cares for 700 chickens and works 100 acres should be applauded, but the woman who takes care of that man -- chickens and all -- is a person to be truly admired.

"If to this is added the fact that a good part of the spiritual strength of the community, which so characterizes the farm population of the United States, is due to her; that she is the basis for cooperation with the neighbors...it is easy to conclude that she is the cornerstone on which is built a special type of family, which will be difficult to find in any other country.

"I do not believe," Mr. Miglio concludes, "that from a social point of view there exists anything better in the United States than the farm family as a secure and immovable basis for the greatness of the country."

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1956

Immediate Release

DISTRICT RADIO SPEAKING CONTESTS THIS MONTH

Sixteen district contests in the annual statewide 4-H radio speaking competition will be held in February, Mrs. Gwen Bacheller, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Ninety county champions will compete in the district events which will be held as radio broadcasts beginning February 18. Nearly every county in Minnesota will be represented in district competitions.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Jewish Council are sponsoring the speaking event for the fourteenth year. Subject of this year's contest is "What Can I Do Today to Make the World Better Tomorrow?"

Broadcasts of district contests are scheduled as follows: February 18, 12:05-12:55 p.m., KDSM, Superior, Wisconsin; 2:30-3:15 p.m., KWOA, Worthington; 5-5:45 p.m., KYSM, Mankato; February 20, 1:45-3:00 p.m., KILO, Grand Forks; February 23, 2:30-3 p.m., KVOX, Moorhead; February 24, 3-4 p.m., KGDE, Fergus Falls; 3-4 p.m., KWAD, Wadena; 3-4 p.m., WJON, St. Cloud; 4-5 p.m., KWLM, Willmar; February 25, 10-11 a.m., KMHL, Marshall; 11:30-12 a.m., KOZY, Grand Rapids; 1-2 p.m., KRCC, Rochester; 1-2 p.m., KDHL, Faribault; 4-5 p.m., KATE, Albert Lea; 4:50-5:35 p.m., WPBC, Minneapolis; February 27, 12-12:15 p.m. and 12:30-1 p.m., KUOM, St. Paul.

The Jewish Council is providing more than \$2,000 for awards to county, district and state winners and for transportation, hotel accommodations and a banquet for all 4-H members participating in the contest. District winners will be awarded prizes of \$15 and an all-expense trip to the Twin Cities to compete in the state finals to be held March 10.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1956

Immediate Release

U. RESEARCH PROJECT EXPLORES HEALTH ATTITUDES

The University of Minnesota is conducting research in Two Harbors to find out more about the community's health practices and the townspeople's attitudes toward them.

The project is being supervised by Lowry Nelson, Marvin J. Taves and George Donohue, University sociologists. Nelson is a nationally-known rural sociologist.

The researchers want particularly to know how the Two Harbors people feel about medical and hospital cost prepayment plans and the services their local hospitals and physicians offer.

A carefully-selected statistical sample of 300 Two Harbors residents has been chosen to be interviewed. They will be asked questions approved by all the community's doctors--Drs. Gunn-Smith, Hansen, Kosiak, Moyer and Papermaster.

All answers, of course, will be held in strict confidence and will be seen only by the University research team. The interviewing was begun recently by Ronald Lempi, a graduate of the University's Duluth Branch and now a graduate student on the Minneapolis campus.

Information from the survey is expected to be of great value in helping other communities solve their health care and medical problems.

B-835-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1956

Immediate Release

RECOMMENDED STAND WOULD UP CORN 20 PER CENT

If every farmer growing corn in Minnesota planted the type of stand--with the exact population recommended for his conditions--our corn yields would increase an average of 20 per cent.

And that's without the use of commercial fertilizer, according to a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, Harold E. Jones. What would the increase be if on a proper stand we added the right commercial fertilizers? At least 25 per cent, he says.

Jones' comments are based on the recently-compiled results of the 1955 official Minnesota X-Tra Yield Corn Contest conducted by "The Farmer" magazine in cooperation with the University.

Another striking fact: Three-fourths of the farmers in this year's contest whose unfertilized "check" plots made less than 60 bushels per acre got better than \$2 back for every \$1 invested in fertilizer when their total fertilizer investment was at least \$17 an acre.

Most of the farmers whose unfertilized "check" plots averaged 80 to 100 bushels an acre found that when they added \$15 to \$20 worth of fertilizer an acre, the increased yields it gave more than paid its cost.

And that's just the first year's returns from a fertilizer investment. The carryover will benefit the next several years' crops a great deal.

B-836-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1956

Immediate Release

GRADUATE DAY AT U SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

The University of Minnesota School of Home Economics will hold a Graduate Day on the St. Paul campus on Saturday, February 18, for young women interested in graduate work in home economics.

Invitations to attend the Graduate Day have gone to superior students taking home economics in Minnesota colleges, as well as to professional home economists.

A full day's program has been planned, featuring guest speakers, panel discussions and tours of research laboratories.

According to Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics, the demand for home economists with advanced degrees is far greater than the supply. The special Graduate Day was scheduled, Dr. Stedman said, to tell promising young undergraduates, as well as home economists in the profession, about different types of graduate programs in home economics and the opportunities for home economists with advanced degrees.

B-837-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 2, 1956

Immediate Release

HOME ACCIDENTS INCREASING

Hazards to life were almost as great in Minnesota homes last year as on the highway.

In fact, homes may be the scene of more fatal accidents than the highway if steps are not taken to reduce the hazards that last year caused an increase in home accident fatalities for the first time in five years, a University of Minnesota safety specialist said today.

Fatal accidents in traffic, industry and every area except the home decreased in 1955, according to Glenn Prickett, University extension safety specialist.

Provisional figures released by the Minnesota State Department of Health show that there were 555 deaths from home accidents in Minnesota last year as compared with 538 in 1954. Until this past year the number of deaths from injury in the home had been declining steadily for five years.

Accidents in Minnesota homes were also responsible for permanently injuring more than 2,000 residents in 1954 and causing temporary injury to more than 55,000--or the equivalent of about half the population of Duluth.

Most of the fatal accidents occurred to children under 14 years of age and to men and women 65 and over.

Falls are still the number one cause of home accident fatalities, especially among older people, Prickett said. Fires and burns, the number two killer, take their highest toll among children under five years of age. Poisonings, suffocations and firearms are other leading causes of accidental deaths.

More attention needs to be focused on removing hazards in the home in order to reduce the high accident toll, the University safety specialist said. He appealed to homemakers to do everything possible to protect young children and older people especially against the hazards that are causing death and crippling injuries to so many in these age groups.

B-838-jbn

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 6, 1956

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of February 13
or after.

FARM HOME
ACCIDENTS ARE
ON THE INCREASE

Minnesota farm homes are not the safe havens they should be for the family, says Home Agent _____. In fact, fatal and crippling accidents in the farm home were on the increase in 1955.

This past year 85 fatal accidents occurred in Minnesota farm homes, 14 more than the year before, according to provisional figures issued by the Minnesota State Department of Health.

Total accident fatalities in Minnesota homes last year numbered 555, an increase of 17 over 1954. Most of that increase was in farm homes.

Until this past year the number of deaths from injuries in the home had been steadily declining for five years. In fact, in 1955 the home was the only area in which fatal accidents increased.

Falls are still the number one cause of fatal accidents in Minnesota farm homes, especially among people 65 and over, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Last year they caused a fourth of the accidental deaths among farm residents. Fires and burns rank second, taking their highest toll among children under five.

Suffocations and drownings together caused 18 deaths among rural children last year. Farm machinery, cars and trucks on the farm and in the farmyard were responsible for the deaths of 16 children under 14 in 1955. According to Prickett, the unshielded power takeoff shaft was one of the main offenders in machinery accidents. Falls from tractors were also responsible for many of the fatal accidents from farm machinery.

Accidental discharge of loaded firearms resulted in seven deaths among farm people and caused injury to many more.

While deaths from home accidents were on the increase last year, so were permanently crippling as well as temporary injuries. Accidents in Minnesota homes caused injuries to more than 55,000 people. More than 2,000 of these accident victims were permanently injured.

The University safety specialist made an appeal to ___ county farm families to do everything possible to remove hazards in the home and around the farm to make life safer for every member of the family. Four-H members, he said, can help by conducting hazard hunts and making checks to see that hazards are removed. -jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 6 1956

To all counties

For use week of February 13
or after

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

1955 FERTILIZER
HAS MANY THIS-
YEAR BENEFITS

Fertilizer you put on corn land last year may help this year's corn stalks break down more easily, according to County Agent _____.

He says that farmers who are using enough nitrogen fertilizer on their corn have found that corn stalks "break down" more easily when disced the following spring.

According to Prof. Jack MacGregor of the University of Minnesota's soils department, one reason for this more rapid breakdown is that the stalks produced on the fertilized land actually contain more nitrogen--and this extra nitrogen serves as part of the food for the "bugs" which decompose cornstalks.

An analysis of cornstalks on several experimental plots in the state showed that on sandy soils nitrogen fertilizer increased the total nitrogen in the stalks from at least 13 and up to 40 pounds per acre.

On finer-textured soils, nitrogen resulted in increases of from 20 up as high as 36 pounds per acre. Experiments also showed that putting on 60 pounds of nitrogen for growing corn can increase the nitrogen content of the dry stalks as much as eight pounds per acre.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 6, 1956

To all counties

For use week of February 13

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Startling Stand Statement -- If every farmer growing corn in Minnesota planted the type of stand the University of Minnesota agronomists recommend, corn yields would increase an average 20 per cent--and that's without use of commercial fertilizer. Now, with commercial fertilizer, that increase -- from just the right stand -- would be about 25 per cent. These facts come from University extension soils specialist Harold E. Jones.

* * * * *

Christmas Tree Land Gets Tax Break -- Christmas tree land gets a break under an act of the 1955 Minnesota legislature. It's a new, low assessment--20 per cent. It was 33 per cent. That 20 per cent assessment rate is for land used to grow trees for timber, lumber, wood and wood products. This tip comes from Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota extension forester.

* * * * *

How Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Works -- Do you know how carbon monoxide works as a poison? When breathed in, it combines with the oxygen-carriers of the blood and injures their ability to carry needed oxygen to the body tissues. Of course, this "oxygen starvation" affects the brain and heart and can kill in a few minutes. Avoid it by backing out of the garage as soon as the motor will pull a load. Then warm it up out in the open. That's the suggestion of Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension safety specialist.

* * * * *

Feather Meal Satisfactory for Lambs -- Feather meal didn't lower lambs' carcass quality when it was included as a protein source in fattening rations at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station at Morris.

- jbn -

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 6, 1956

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AND HOME AGTS.

For use week of Feb.13
or after

GOOD POSTURE
IS REQUIREMENT
FOR GOOD HEALTH

Good posture is a health habit that every teen-ager and adult needs for a completely healthy body, says Club (Home) Agent _____.

Good posture helps you feel more alert and ready to face daily tasks,- and look attractive at the same time. Whether you are giving a 4-H demonstration, doing housework or participating in sports, good posture will make it easier.

Good standing posture calls for head up, chin in, shoulders wide and easy, abdomen in and up, hips tucked in, knees relaxed and feet parallel, with weight evenly distributed.

To check your posture, remove shoes and lean against the wall with your head, hips and heels touching. If your posture is good, it will be just possible to pass a hand between your back and the wall.

Several factors may cause poor posture--poor nutrition, faulty vision, defective feet or inadequate rest. A physical examination may be necessary to find the cause. Poor posture resulting from fatigue can often be improved with a daily resting exercise. Rest each day for 10 minutes in a position with your legs and feet higher than the rest of your body.

Sit well back in a chair so that the lower part of the back is supported. Keep both feet on the floor.

When ironing, cooking or washing dishes, stand erect with weight on both feet. To stoop down, bend the knee and thigh joints. Stretch as you work to relieve muscular tension.

Good posture habits are formed by practicing patiently every day the correct positions to walk, sit, work and rest.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 6 1956

To all counties

For use week of February 13
or after

NEW CROP RELEASE
SYSTEM DESCRIBED
BY COUNTY AGENT

When the University of Minnesota releases a new crop variety it gives growers both foundation and registered seed, says County Agent _____.

The system enables growers of registered and certified seed to get the new crop varieties and thus creates more interest in county crop improvement.

Here's how the system works: Foundation and registered seed of new varieties is allocated to counties on the basis of past production and number of registered and certified seed growers in the county.

Seed allocation is determined by a committee from the University's agronomy department, the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, the branch experiment stations, the Dean of the Institute of Agriculture and the Director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

This group usually recommends that only growers who have a good certification record be given seed--and with the understanding it will be certified and grown under a "memorandum of agreement" with the University.

This agreement usually allows the grower to retain about 10 per cent of the crop. The University experiment station also sets a top price a grower may receive for seed grown under the agreement.

The county seed committee distributes the seed. On this committee are the members of the county crop improvement association--usually three or four men are appointed for this job.

Where there is no county crop improvement association, the county agent calls an open meeting of approved growers and others interested. This group appoints a committee of three or four and this becomes the county seed distribution committee.

Ray

Ray, case & return to me

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1956

SPECIAL TO TRIN CITY OUTLETS

ALPHA ZETA FRATERNITY TO HONOR PRESIDENT MORRILL

President James L. Morrill of the University of Minnesota will receive an honorary membership in the national chapter of Alpha Zeta, honorary agricultural fraternity at a dinner in his honor, Saturday evening, Feb. 11, in the Junior Ballroom of Coffman Memorial Union.

The La Grange Chapter--the University's Alpha Zeta Chapter--nominated Morrill for the award. Only one or two are so honored in the nation each year.

Last year, because the La Grange Chapter was celebrating its Golden Anniversary, it had the privilege of nominating an honorary member--he was Douglas Baldwin, St. Paul, Secretary of the State Fair Board.

Richard Bureau, Fergus Falls, agricultural education senior, is president of the La Grange Chapter.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1956

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Chosen president of the Minnesota 4-H Club Agents' Association at the recent University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service Conference was Robert Webb, second from right, St. Louis County 4-H Club Agent at Duluth.

Left to right are: treasurer, Russell Krech, Stearns County 4-H Club Agent, St. Cloud; vice-president, Ronald Seath, Mower County 4-H Club Agent, Austin; secretary, Delores Andol, Roseau County 4-H Club Agent, Roseau; and historian, Lila Breaten, Norman county 4-H Club Agent at Ada.

hrj

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minn.
February 7, 1956

Special to Waseca county

(with mat)

**HELEN FANNING
NEW HOME AGENT**

Waseca county's new home agent was an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Germany last summer and has a record of 4-H accomplishments behind her.

She is Helen Fanning, of Cleveland, Minn., who will assume her duties as county home agent on March 1.

Miss Fanning received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in June, 1955, with a major in home economics. While at the University she was elected to Phi Upsilon Omicron, home economics professional society and to Chimes, junior women's honorary society.

She was one of four young people from Minnesota selected to go abroad last summer as "grass roots ambassadors" under the International Farm Youth Exchange program. She spent the summer and fall living and working on farms in Germany, learning to know the people and understand their problems and attitudes.

Miss Fanning has spent the month of January and will spend all of February speaking in four different counties in the state to 4-H leaders, Rural Youth groups and other rural organizations, explaining the International Farm Youth Exchange program which is conducted by the National 4-H Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service to promote better international understanding. In her talks she also describes the rural life in the part of Germany she visited and shows colored slides.

A member of the Cleveland Pioneers 4-H Club for 12 years, she was active as a junior leader and was one of the first 4-H key award winners in the state. For two years she served as treasurer of the Minnesota State 4-H Federation.

She was a 4-H club assistant in Scott county during the summer of 1954.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1956

SPECIAL

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS HONORED

Twenty one students on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota will be honored by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation in a special dinner at Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis, Thursday evening, February 9.

All the honored students are enrolled on the St. Paul campus and received Sears-Roebuck Foundation scholarships for 1955-56.

They include the following: David A. Anderson, Lakeville; Leslie F. Anderson, Garfield; Paul M. Anderson, Jackson; Robert W. Anderson, North Branch; Evelyn M. Burzlaff, West Concord; Philip D. Harcey, Utica; Ronald B. Hass, Tenstrike;

Roger G. Hoefs, Menahga; Donald E. Howard, Newport; Herman P. Indieke, Melrose; Evelyn L. Jackman, Aitkin; Arthur J. Jindra, Montgomery; Dale E. Sauer, New Ulm, Vermayne N. Sundem, Hills; Rita Rae Weldy, Fairfax.

All the above are freshman in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Also honored were Norman D. Bosch, Montevideo, sophomore in the College; and Stanley Anderson, Aldrich; Harold J. Jacobsen, Lakefield; Glenn V. Pearson, Paynesville; Larry E. Perkins, Red Wing; Merwyn A. Swenson, Cannon Falls, all of the School of Agriculture.

Attending the dinner also will be Neil D. Rankine of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, in charge of the scholarship program of the Foundation; C. W. Bach, Claude Frank, L. J. Regan and W. L. Hampton of the Sears Roebuck and company, Minneapolis; and members of the Institute of Agriculture staff.

University Farm News
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February 7, 1956

Immediate Release

FERRIN, FITCH ELECTED TO MINN. LIVESTOCK HALL OF FAME

Two University of Minnesota Institute of Agriculture department heads have been elected to Minnesota's "Livestock Hall of Fame."

They are E. F. Ferrin, head of the animal husbandry department, and J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department. Their portraits will be hung in Peters hall on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota during the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association, Thursday, February 9.

The selection of Ferrin and Fitch was made by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association, a group of 2600 Minnesota livestock producers. Every livestock group in the state including dairy, beef, hog, sheep and horses is included in the association.

Fitch and Ferrin are the 33rd and 34th men to be selected for the "Livestock Hall of Fame" since the organization was started in 1905.

Ferrin has been head of the animal husbandry department since 1949. He has been a member of the department since 1920. Before that he taught at Iowa State college, Texas A and M and Kansas State Agricultural college. During his years on the St. Paul campus he has been especially active in swine nutrition research, becoming nationally known in the field, and has taken a leading part in such activities as Swine Feeders Day.

Fitch has been head of the University's dairy department since 1935. Before that he was head of the Kansas State dairy department from 1917 to 1935. Recently he was given the America Dairy Science association's top award for his "longtime service to the dairy industry." A pioneer researcher in sorghum and grass silage, he has led the Minnesota staff to its position as one of the country's top dairy research units.

B-839-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1956

Immediate Release

TREE PROTECTION SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

A two-day short course in tree protection will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 6-7.

Announcement of the new short course came today from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. James W. Butcher, assistant state entomologist, is course chairman.

Tuesday morning's program includes a description of important tree diseases, important tree insect problems, and an outline of tree diseases caused from within the trees themselves.

The afternoon program has discussions of adaptability of trees to their environment, tree maintenance--transplanting, pruning, treating and preventing injury--and how certain trees more easily fall prey to disease.

Wednesday's program deals with insect and disease problems, insecticides, fungicides and chemical treatment of tree diseases.

Course instructors include members of the University of Minnesota's entomology, forestry and plant pathology departments and representatives of the State Entomologist's Office and the U. S. Forest Service.

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

B-843-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1956

Immediate Release

WATCH HEIGHT OF BUILT-IN OVENS

Having built-in ovens at the right height can save homemakers considerable energy and add to kitchen convenience, according to University of Minnesota home management specialists.

About 25 per cent of newly constructed homes now have built-in ovens, set apart from surface-cooking units, the home economists report. This trend in modern kitchen design makes it possible to locate the oven at the most convenient and efficient height. However, since no adequate basis for determining correct oven height has been available, present installations vary widely, with some ovens far too high for convenience, others too low.

In a U. S. Department of Agriculture study, housing specialists found that getting a heavy roast in and out of an oven with the roasting rack about 16 inches from the floor took almost 70 per cent more energy than if the rack were 36 inches above floor level. The study also indicated that the "eye-level" ovens in some new homes, with racks higher than 40 inches from the floor, are more energy-consuming and less convenient to use than ovens installed near waist level.

In the Department's study, the energy required by women of average height - 5 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 3 inches - was measured in using ovens at various levels. Least energy was expended when the most-used oven racks were 28 to 40 inches from the floor. Lower ovens proved considerably more fatiguing. Those with racks more than 40 inches from the floor were awkward to use and also required more energy.

To save cooking effort, the housing specialists conclude from this study that inside bottoms of most built-in electric ovens should be about 32 inches from the floor, placing the lowest rack about 35 inches above floor level and broiler racks at about 40 inches. For most gas ovens, the interior bottom should be about 34 inches from the floor, which puts the lowest oven rack at about 37 inches and broiler rack at or above 28 inches.

University home economists say that results of this study, part of a continuing research effort to make kitchens easier to work in, should be valuable to architects, custom builders of kitchens and cabinet manufacturers in determining the most satisfactory heights for built-in ovens.

B-844-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
February 7, 1956

Immediate Release

RURAL YOUTH CONFERENCE MARCH 18-20

The tenth annual State Rural Youth and Young Men's and Women's conference and short course will be held March 18-20 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, has announced.

"Televiewing tomorrow" will be the theme of the conference and will be carried out in discussions on the home, education, Rural Youth, dairying and Minnesota industry.

Speakers will include T. H. Fenske, assistant dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture, C. H. Bailey, dean emeritus of the Institute of Agriculture, W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry, Osgood Magnuson, acting state 4-H club leader and Charles Martin, extension family life specialist, University of Minnesota; and George Zeller, public relations director, U. S. Steel corporation.

Diana Hebrink, Willmar, is president of the State Rural Youth Federation which has a membership of more than 2,000 young people ranging in age from 18 to 30. She will preside at the annual business meeting during the conference.

B-840-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1956

Immediate Release

4-H RECREATION SCHOOLS NEXT MONTH

A series of 12 training meetings in recreation will be held for junior and adult leaders of 4-H clubs, Rural Youth and YMW (Young Men's and Women's) groups throughout Minnesota in March.

Evelyn Harne, state 4-H club agent at the University of Minnesota, and other state 4-H staff members will be in charge of the training sessions. They will emphasize various types of games - singing games, active games, games for small spaces, games for the family.

Meetings are scheduled as follows: Rochester, Methodist church basement, March 6; Waseca, 4-H building, fair grounds, March 7; Farmington, K. C. hall, March 8; Alexandria, St. Mary's Parish center, March 13; Benson, golf club, March 13; Moorhead, court house, March 14; Olivia, armory basement, March 14; Warren, basement, city auditorium, March 15; Slayton, Methodist church, March 15; Aitkin, American Legion club rooms, March 21; Bemidji, high school, March 22; Cambridge, Co-op hall, March 23.

Sessions will begin at 10 a.m. and continue until 4 p.m.

Each Minnesota county will send up to 10 4-H leaders and Rural Youth or YMW members to the training meetings.

B-841-jbn

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 8 1956

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Since 1947 we have given state-wide recognition to outstanding farmers who have contributed so much to the development, protection, and encouragement of further advancement of natural resources.

It is through the interest and cooperation of our farmers and the practices which they carry on that we have made great strides in building up depleted soil, water, and wild-life resources.

Through the opportunity offered by the Northwest Sports, Travel and Boat Show, farmers have received recognition which they so rightly deserve

Your whole-hearted interest and cooperation through your various personal contacts will provide the state award committee with the opportunity to select a state winner with an all expense trip of he and his wife to the show with a special ceremony on Sunday, 3 p.m., April 8. In addition, of course, the county agent (and his wife) from the state winner's county also will receive the all-expense weekend award. You already have the details.

This year each county winner will receive a certificate of recognition for his contributions.

I urge you to have your nominations in to the selection committee by March 16.

Remember that nominations which have been submitted in previous years may again be re-submitted for state award consideration.

We again welcome your whole-hearted cooperation. Your county should be well-represented with a nomination so that none of our good farmers may be overlooked.

Two news releases prepared by our Information Service are enclosed for your use.

Again, my sincere thanks for making this award so successful in the past years and assuring you of our very earnest consideration to your nominations.



Parker Anderson
Extension Forester

PA/ms
Enc.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 7 1956

SPECIAL NO. 1
Farmer-Sportsman Award

FARMER-SPORTSMAN
AWARD TO BE MADE

Nominations for _____ County's outstanding Farmer-Sportsman are due in
County Agent _____'s office, March 9.

Anyone can make nominations for the honor, according to County Agent _____.
The county's top farmer-sportsman will be selected and will compete for a special
award given each year at the Northwest Sports show, March 30-April 8 in Minneapolis.

According to County Agent _____, a winner and runner-up will be selected
for each of four districts in the state. One of the four district winners will be
selected Minnesota's top farmer-sportsman. That winner will be honored at the Sports
Show Sunday, April 8, and he and his wife will receive an all-expense week-end vaca-
tion and other awards at the Show.

County winners will receive special certificates of recognition.

Points that will be considered in selecting the farmer-sportsman include reputa-
tion as a successful farmer in the community; wildlife conservation practices; for-
estry practices; soil conservation and land use program on the farm; and community
activities including those with youth, sportsmen, and farm groups.

Further details on making nominations can be obtained from the County Extension
Office.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 7 1956

SPECIAL NO. 2
Farmer-Sportsman Award

FARMER-SPORTSMAN
NOMINEE PICKED

_____ has been selected as the outstanding Farmer-Sportsman in
_____ County for this year, County Agent _____ announced
today.

He will compete for the honor of being selected as one of Minnesota's four out-
standing farmer-sportsmen for 1956. One will come from each of the major soil and
game cover areas of the state.

One of the four district winners will be named Minnesota's Farmer-Sportsman of
the year and will be honored at the Northwest Sports Show, Minneapolis, on Sunday,
April 8.

District and statewide winners will be picked from the county nominations by a
committee of sportsmen, conservationists and agricultural specialists headed by
Parker Anderson, University of Minnesota Extension forester.

The local winner was selected by County Agent _____, county commission-
ers, sports clubs, and game wardens. (Add others involved). He was picked for his
good job of farming, wildlife conservation practices, soil management, and leader-
ship in improving farmer-sportsmen relationships.

_____ will receive a special certificate of recognition for his
outstanding efforts.

(ADD PARAGRAPH OR TWO ABOUT MAN SELECTED).

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 8, 1956

SPECIAL to Twin City Outlets

SENIOR AG. STUDENT RECEIVES FREEMAN MEDAL

Lyle R. McCutchen of Carlos, a senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, was awarded the Dean E. M. Freeman medal for student leadership at the annual leadership dinner held on the St. Paul campus Wednesday evening (February 8).

The medal is awarded each year to a senior student who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the St. Paul campus. A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction and assistant dean, presented the award.

Gold and silver pins and certificates went to 45 other students in recognition of their leadership.

The Forestry club, college Home Economics association and Alpha Gamma Rho received citations for outstanding service to the campus.

McCutchen, a major in forestry, has been a leader in numerous campus organizations and activities. He has served as chairman of the Honor Case commission, Fund Fair and Forestry club. He has also served as an active member of the Ag Student-Faculty Intermediary board, Social Coordinating committee, St. Paul campus Student council, and Kitchi Geshig council. He was awarded the Little Red Oil Can at the College of Agriculture Christmas assembly last December.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1956

SPECIAL *to newspapers in
interviews underlined
plus part I list Fri.*

FREEMAN MEDAL TO SENIOR FORESTER

Lyle R. McCutchen, Carlos, a senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, was awarded the Dean E. M. Freeman medal for student leadership at the annual leadership dinner on the St. Paul campus on February 8.

The medal is awarded each year to a senior student who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the St. Paul campus. A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction and assistant dean, presented the award.

McCutchen, a major in forestry, has been a leader in numerous campus organizations and activities. He was awarded the Little Red Oil Can for leadership at the College of Agriculture Christmas assembly last December and has received one of the University's highest student honors, the Order of the Ski-U-Mah.

One of two Henry Schmitz scholarships, given for the first time this year, also went to McCutchen. The scholarship is awarded to forestry students for student leadership.

David Myhre, Battle Lake, senior in forestry and president of the Forestry club, received the other scholarship.

Gold and silver pins and certificates went to 45 other students in recognition of their leadership.

Receiving gold pins were Carolyn Larson, Faribault; Verone Rylander, Effie; Albert Nelson, Jr., Swanville; Betty Wass, Cokato; Phil Parsons, Northfield; Herb Rosenberg, Shawano, Wis.; Lou Robb, Wadena; James Russell, New Richland; Matthew Edman, Alvarado.

Silver pins were awarded to Dan Webster and Karen Krenik, Cleveland; Bruce Larson, Claremont; Gerald Fahning, Le Center; Joanne Grandstrand, Taylor's Falls; Karen Johnson, Robbinsdale; Neil Durham, Grand Meadow; Vandora Pierson, Isle; Richard Gosen, Windom; Lyle McCutchen, Carlos; Lee Daby, Warren; Wayne Sletten, Winthrop; Carole Owens, Crookston.

Certificates went to Mary Alice Towler, Redwood Falls; Jerry and Joe Zetah, Olivia; Dale Huber, New Prague; Jarvis Anderson, Milaca; Phil Grotte, Grove City; Lou Ann Restad, Pelican Rapids; John D. Lindstrom, St. Paul; Doris Carlson, Fertile; Harriet Hecht, Montevideo; Barbara Pfenning, Linneapolis; Joan Honsey, Robbinsdale; Joan Ryan, Mabel; Rachel Munson, Atwater; Robert Davidson, West Allis, Wis.; David Myhre, Battle Lake; Sally Huebner, Morris; Phil Jacquith, Milwaukee, Wis.; George Langemo, Kenyon; Richard Olson, Stacy; Lois Hagen, Badger; Mary Ellen Marcotte, Marshall; Marjory Malo, South St. Paul.

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SPECIAL TO DOUGLAS COUNTY PAPERS

SENIOR AG. STUDENT RECEIVES FREEMAN MEDAL

Lyle R. McCutchen of Carlos, a senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, was awarded the Dean E. M. Freeman medal for student leadership at the annual leadership dinner held on the St. Paul campus Wednesday evening, February 8.

The medal is awarded each year to a senior student who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the St. Paul campus. A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction and assistant dean, presented the award.

McCutchen also received one of two Henry Schmitz scholarships, given for the first time this year. The scholarships are awarded to one or more forestry students who make outstanding contributions to campus activities.

A major in forestry, McCutchen has been a leader in numerous campus organizations and activities. He has served as chairman of the Honor Case commission, Fund Fair and Forestry club. He has also served as an active member of the Ag. Student-Faculty Intermediary board, Social Coordinating committee, St. Paul Campus Student council, and Kitchi Geshig council. He was awarded the Little Red Oil Can at the College of Agriculture Christmas assembly last December for leadership in the scholastic field as well as in college extracurricular activities.

He is married and has one child.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1956

7th Special
file
Special to Scott County

(with mat)

COUNTY TO HAVE
NEW HOME AGENT
MARCH 1

Mary Gilchrist, Robbinsdale, will assume her duties as home agent for Scott county on March 1. Her headquarters will be in the county extension office in Jordan.

Since January 1 she has been assistant home agent in Goodhue county.

Miss Gilchrist received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in December, 1955. While at the University she served on the cabinet of the college Home Economics association, was secretary of Gamma Omicron Beta and of the Newman foundation, and was active in other campus organizations. In recognition of her leadership activities she received the Student Council silver award and the John Henry Newman award.

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1956

Immediate Release

U. WILL OFFER COTTAGE CHEESE MAKING COURSE

A two-day short course in cottage cheese making will be held Thursday and Friday, March 15-16, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. Course chairman is Professor W. B. Combs. Instructors will be members of the Dairy Industry section of the University's Dairy Department.

On the Thursday program are discussions of cottage cheese making by the "long-time" process, a cottage cheese-making clinic and the fundamentals of starter-making and preparation.

On Friday's program are talks and demonstrations on cottage cheese making by the "short-time" method with addition of a starter and coagulator; creaming and salting cottage cheese, nonfat dry milk solids in cottage cheese making; titrable acidity and other acid factors; cutting, cooking and washing curd; bacterial defects and methods of their control and a question and answer session.

A detailed program of the course is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-842-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1956

FOR RELEASE:
11:00 A.M., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10

HANSON NAMED UNIVERSITY ANIMAL HUSBANDRY HEAD

Lester E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, will become head of the University of Minnesota animal husbandry department on July 1. He will succeed E. F. Ferrin, present head, who retires June 30 after 35 years of service to the University.

Hanson's appointment was approved this morning (Friday, February 10) by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents.

Hanson had been recently honored by the American Society of Animal Production as the nation's "outstanding research worker in animal science for 1955."

The retiring head of the department, E. F. Ferrin, earlier in the week had been named to Minnesota's "Livestock Hall of Fame" by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association.

Hanson is known for his work in swine nutrition. His work includes studies on brood sow reproduction and lactation, development of starter and creep rations for baby pigs and study of arsenicals, antibiotics, fiber, protein levels, distillers' solubles and vitamins for growing hogs.

Hanson was born at Willmar, and grew up near Graceville. He was graduated "with distinction" from the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture in 1936 and earned his Master's degree at Cornell university in 1937 and his Doctor of Philosophy degree there in 1940. He also held a fellowship in the American-Scandinavian foundation for study of Danish animal husbandry in 1937-38.

He joined the University of Minnesota staff in 1950, after teaching and conducting research at the University of Nebraska for 10 years. He is a member of several national research societies, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Association of University Professors.

Hanson is married and lives at 1413 West Idaho, St. Paul. The Hansons have three children--Bruce, 13; Ronald Lee, 11; and Karen, 7.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1956

Immediate Release

SHORT COURSE FOR VEGETABLE GROWERS TUESDAY

L. G. Holm, associate professor of horticulture, University of Wisconsin, will be a featured speaker at the Vegetable Growers' Short Course on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Tuesday, February 14.

The Wisconsin horticulturist will discuss chemical weed control at the morning program, which opens at 9 o'clock in Green hall auditorium.

Also included on the morning program will be discussions on the safe use of new insecticides, use of fertilizers in vegetable production and irrigation of vegetable crops by University of Minnesota staff members L. K. Cutkomp, J. M. MacGregor and E. R. Allred.

Carl Eide, professor of plant pathology at the University, will speak on potato growing in Mexico and Colombia at the noon luncheon in the party dining room of the agricultural cafeteria. The certificate of merit from the Vegetable Growers of America will be presented at the luncheon.

At the afternoon session University horticulture staff members T. M. Currence, O. C. Turnquist and R. E. Nylund will talk on vegetable breeding, new varieties of interest to commercial growers and use of growth regulators in vegetable production.

A business meeting of the Minnesota Vegetable Growers' association will be held following the afternoon program.

Turnquist is program chairman for the short course.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1956

Immediate Release

FARM CASH RECEIPTS DIP, SURVEY SHOWS

Cash receipts from the sale of farm products in Minnesota fell about \$6,000,000 in 1955 compared to 1954, preliminary estimates indicate.

Total cash receipts were about \$1,250,000,000 in 1955 compared to \$1,256,000,000 in 1954. These estimates were made by R. W. Cox, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, in the University publication, "Minnesota Farm Business Notes."

Although the percentage drop in cash receipts was small, Cox points out that these figures do not indicate the true position of Minnesota farmers. Production costs rose during the year cutting into the farmers' net income even more. In addition, conditions for individual farmers varied throughout the state.

Cox summarized the situation for different farm products this way:

* Crops--Receipts up substantially, \$25,000,000, even though crop prices dropped. The increase came from larger crops and sales, especially of corn and soybeans.

* Poultry--Receipts up, especially for eggs. Egg prices were up 9 per cent and 6 per cent more eggs were sold for a total increase of 15 per cent in receipts.

* Hogs--Receipts down sharply, \$50,000,000, to a total of \$206,000,000. Farmers sold 16 per cent more pigs, but prices averaged 30 per cent lower.

* Cattle--Receipts up two per cent. A larger volume offset slightly lower prices.

* Dairy products--Receipts up slightly. Six per cent more fluid milk was sold at slightly lower prices, increasing total receipts. However, receipts from milk sold as cream dropped, with volume down 4 per cent and price down 2 cents per pound of butterfat.

University Farm News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 9, 1956

SPECIAL - Sent to Part I
on Friday +
campus members
involved.

FREEMAN MEDAL TO SENIOR FORESTER

Lyle R. McCutchen, Carlos, a senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, was awarded the Dean E. M. Freeman medal for student leadership at the annual leadership dinner on the St. Paul campus on February 8.

The medal is awarded each year to a senior student who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the St. Paul campus. A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction and assistant dean, presented the award.

McCutchen, a major in forestry, has been a leader in numerous campus organizations and activities. He was awarded the Little Red Oil Can for leadership at the College of Agriculture Christmas assembly last December and has received one of the University's highest student honors, the Order of the Ski-U-Mah.

One of two Henry Schmitz scholarships, given for the first time this year, also went to McCutchen. The scholarship is awarded to forestry students for student leadership.

David Myhre, Battle Lake, senior in forestry and president of the Forestry club, received the other scholarship.

Gold and silver pins and certificates went to 45 other students in recognition of their leadership.

Receiving gold pins were Carolyn Larson, Faribault; Verone Rylander, Effie; Albert Nelson, Jr., Swanville; Betty Wass, Cokato; Phil Parsons, Northfield; Herb Rosenberg, Shawano, Wis.; Lou Robb, Wadena; James Russell, New Richland; Matthew Edman, Alvarado.

Silver pins were awarded to Dan Webster and Kareen Krenik, Cleveland; Bruce Larson, Claremont; Gerald Fahning, Le Center; Joanne Grandstrand, Taylor's Falls; Karen Johnson, Robbinsdale; Neil Durham, Grand Meadow; Vandora Pierson, Isle; Richard Gosen, Windom; Lyle McCutchen, Carlos; Lee Daby, Warren; Wayne Sletten, Winthrop; Carole Owens, Crookston.

Certificates went to Mary Alice Towler, Redwood Falls; Jerry and Joe Zetah, Olivia; Dale Huber, New Prague; Jarvis Anderson, Milaca; Phil Grotte, Grove City; Lou Ann Restad, Pelican Rapids; John D. Lindstrom, St. Paul; Doris Carlson, Fertile; Harriet Hecht, Montevideo; Barbara Pfenning, Minneapolis; Joan Honsey, Robbinsdale; Joan Ryan, Mabel; Rachel Munson, Atwater; Robert Davidson, West Allis, Wis.; David Myhre, Battle Lake; Sally Huebner, Morris; Phil Jacquith, Milwaukee, Wis.; George Langemo, Kenyon; Richard Olson, Stacy; Lois Hagen, Badger; Mary Ellen Marcotte, Marshall; Marjory Malo, South St. Paul.
-jbn-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 13 1956

To all counties

For use week of February 20
or after

CORN BUYING
TIPS GIVEN

Buying seed corn with the proper maturity rating may mean the difference between a good and poor corn crop, County Agent _____ said today.

All hybrid seed corn sold in Minnesota must be rated for maturity by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The University's maturity ratings are found in a new report now available in the county extension office.

The publication is Miscellaneous Report 20, "Maturity Ratings for Corn Hybrids in Minnesota, 1956-57."

E. H. Rinke, professor of agronomy in charge of the University's maturity rating work, gives these seed corn buying tips in the report:

1. Buy adapted hybrids. Spoiled corn is wasted feed, food and labor. Try early hybrids for late planting.
2. Look at the maturity label on the bag.
3. Buy two or more hybrids. Seasons vary and hybrids respond differently.
4. Try new hybrids. Improvements are constantly being made. Try new hybrids on limited acreage the first year.
5. Buy from a reliable source. Local dealers and reliable firms want satisfied customers.
6. Be sure the hybrid is backed by research and field tests. Good hybrids are developed through years of breeding and testing.
7. High prices and high pressure don't prove a hybrid. Ask for proof.
8. Choose hybrids carefully. Your yield is limited by the yield potential of the hybrid you plant.
9. Certified seed tags are a mark of quality. Look for the tag on the bag.
10. Check the grade. A bushel of medium grade seed will plant more acres than a bushel of large grade seed.

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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of February 20

FIFTEEN LIVES
LOST IN FARM
FIRES IN '55

Farm fires in Minnesota took the lives of 15 people last year and caused close to a million and a half dollars in property losses.

Fires and burns took their highest toll among children under 14 and adults over 65.

These facts, says Home Agent _____, should put every _____ county family on the alert to eliminate the causes of fire, particularly at this season of the year when overheated stoves or furnaces are so often responsible for fires in the home.

Defective chimneys were the number one cause of farm home fires in Minnesota in 1955. Other causes of farm fires were defective and inadequate wiring, misuse of electrical equipment and overheated, exploding and defective heating units. Careless handling of matches and smoking were also responsible for many fires.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that the way to reduce the loss of life and property damage from fires is to eliminate the causes. He makes these recommendations to _____ county families:

- . Make a mid-winter check of stoves, furnaces, stove pipes and chimneys to see that they are clean and in good condition.
- . Keep all electrical appliances and all electric cords in repair.
- . Use proper fuses -- 15 ampere for household circuits.
- . Exercise extreme caution in handling flammable liquids. Never start fires with liquid fuels.
- . Avoid having extension cords under rugs. Install additional outlets instead.
- . Never smoke in bed. Have plenty of ash trays in the home.
- . Store matches in tin cans, out of the reach of children.
- . Never allow children to play with matches.

Since so many children under four are the victims of fires and burns, the University safety specialist urges that these youngsters be supervised carefully. A small child should never be left alone in the home, he points out.

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To all counties

For use week of February 20
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FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Be Careful in Treating Seed Grain -- Here's a good accident preventer: see that all pesticides and treated grains are labelled plainly and stored in a cabinet or bin--preferably locked and out of reach of children and livestock. That's the suggestion of a University of Minnesota farm safety specialist, Glenn Prickett.

* * * * *

Timber Tax Saving Tips -- Many small timber owners pay more income tax than they need to according to a University of Minnesota extension forester, Parker Anderson. Often, you know, receipts from sales of lumber and forest products can be reported as a capital gain, rather than as ordinary income, and this can lower a tax a good deal.

* * * * *

Holstein Steer Calves Raised -- When is the best time to sell bull dairy calves? One answer may be in the result of a University of Minnesota dairy department experiment in which it was found possible to raise Holstein steers at a feed cost of about 10 cents a pound. The steers were then sold for 17 cents a pound.

* * * * *

New Corn Tillage Methods in the Offing -- In future years, farmers will be using new corn tillage methods for planting and cultivating corn. Here are some of them: tractor-track planting on sandier soils, wide-row spacing with corn as a nurse crop for establishing legumes--especially in hilly southeastern Minnesota. And a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, Harold Jones, sums it up by saying, "less tillage in preparation than we now use."

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To all counties

For use week of February 20
or after

HOW TO TREAT
SEED GRAIN
WITHOUT DANGER

You can treat seed grain safely. But, it takes a few precautions and County Agent _____ lists them.

First, climbing is often necessary to open bins and remove grain. A sturdy ladder will prevent falls and injuries. Second, handling grain takes lifting and shovelling. Save your muscles and back by lifting from a squatting position and lifting with the leg muscles, instead of a stooping position and with the back muscles. And when you lift, be on solid footing--not on mud, snow or ice.

Remember that most pesticides are poisonous. They must be handled cautiously. The most frequent causes of accidents with pesticides are storing them in unsafe places where children can reach, not reading and following the label's instructions, throwing away empty containers where children or animals could lick the interior, and finally, not using protective equipment to guard your lungs and nasal passages. Some people have been injured by simply not washing after handling pesticides.

After-treating and before-treating safety measures include locking pesticides in a cabinet or bin and keeping them labelled plainly. The locking-up keeps them out of kids' way and the labelling protects you from memory troubles as to how to use what and when to use it.

These suggestions came from a University of Minnesota extension safety specialist, Glenn Prickett.

News Bureau
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February 13 1956

To all counties

ATT: 4-H AND OTHER AGENTS
For use week of February 20
or after

RURAL YOUTH TO
HAVE CONFERENCE

Members of the _____ county Rural Youth (or YMW) group will be represented at the tenth annual State Rural Youth and YMW conference and short course to be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus March 18-20.

Among those planning to attend the conference are: (list names and addresses). According to Club Agent _____, others expecting to attend should send in their registration to the Office of Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

"Televiewing Tomorrow" is the theme of this year's meeting. The theme will be introduced by T. H. Fenske, assistant dean of the University Institute of Agriculture at the opening session Monday morning, March 19. Other speakers will discuss various phases of the theme, including Minnesota industry, education, dairying and home life. C. H. Bailey, dean emeritus of the Institute of Agriculture, will speak at the closing banquet on "Televiewing Tomorrow's World."

The conference will open Sunday evening, March 18, with a get-acquainted party in the Agricultural Union. Beverly Norris, 1955 International Farm Youth Exchange delegate, will talk on her experiences as an IFYE to Austria and will show slides.

A square dance is scheduled for Monday evening (March 19) and following the annual banquet Tuesday evening (March 20). Tours to places of interest in the Twin Cities are being planned for Tuesday afternoon.

(Add a paragraph listing names and responsibilities of any county members active in planning or taking part in the short course. You might substitute this paragraph for paragraph 2 if you don't know who are planning to attend or use it as paragraph 3 following a list of those going.)

University Farm News
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SPECIAL TO WIDCOX
COUNTY AGENT INTRODUCTION

Taking a careful look at the Anoka paper are the three Anoka county Agricultural Extension Service workers, County Agent Richard Swanson, left Home Agent Marie Stanger and 4-H Club Agent Fred Kaehler. They write a very popular column for Anoka county papers and in 1954, Swanson won the press section of the University of Minnesota's Extension Information Contest, with his excellent writing and choice of agricultural subjects. He is a native of the Little Falls area and a graduate of the University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
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February 14, 1956

File

SPECIAL TO HUBBARD COUNTY AGENT

UNIVERSITY TESTS
PHOSPHATES IN
FERTILIZING

Studies on the use of various phosphate materials were completed recently at the University of Minnesota and are reported by County Agent _____.

Prof. Alfred C. Caldwell of the University's soils department has been using radioactive isotopes to study the effect of various phosphate fertilizers and also their "carryover" benefit to following years' crops.

In a six year study, Caldwell has found that superphosphate materials produced the highest yield increases. The average yields of alfalfa hay were increased by about two-thirds of a ton per acre each year when superphosphate was added at 40 pounds of P-205 per acre.

Rock phosphate and colloidal clay phosphates gave small increases. For example, rock phosphate resulted in no increase in yield when put on at 40 pounds of P-205 per acre per year. Colloidal clay phosphate gave an increase of only a tenth of a ton of hay per acre.

The alfalfa hay produced on fields that received the ordinary or treble superphosphates was also higher in phosphate content than hay produced on fields receiving rock or colloidal clay phosphate.

Chemical tests of the soil at the end of the six years showed that the fields receiving superphosphate were higher in available phosphates than those fields which received the rock or colloidal clay material.

Other longtime fertility experiments conducted by soils researchers of the University's several branch experiment stations also show the value of superphosphate fertilizer.

University men began studying phosphate materials in actual field experiments over 40 years ago. They have found that ordinary superphosphate applied at the rate of 480 pounds per acre every four years is superior to 2,000 pounds of rock phosphate put on every eight years.

Corn, wheat and hay yields were increased by both superphosphate and rock phosphate treatments, of course. But superphosphate increased yields better than rock phosphate did.

Yields from fields that received super phosphate topped those from rock phosphate by nearly four bushels for corn and wheat and about a fifth of a ton of hay per acre.

County Agent Dorsey suggests having a soil test made to determine your soil's phosphate needs before buying any fertilizer.

Then buy the phosphate material which will give you the best returns.

hrj

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February 14, 1956

File - Special
Pennington Co.
Special List
"SPECIAL" LIST

^U
PAUL STELMASCH~~SK~~
IS NEW PENNINGTON
COUNTY AGENT

^U
Paul Stelmasch~~sk~~, 33, a native of Flasher, North Dakota, will become Pennington County Agent on April 2.

Announcement of Stelmaschek's appointment comes from the County Extension Committee and Frank Forbes, northwest district county agent supervisor at the University of Minnesota. Stelmaschek succeeds William S. Penning, who resigned recently.

The new county agent was born at Spedden, Alberta, and is married and the father of three children, ranging in age from one to seven. He plans to move his family here as soon as school is out. He attended the University of Alberta at Edmonton from 1947 through 1951, and was graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree, third highest in a class of 70 seniors. He took advanced studies in agriculture at the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks and at North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.

Since 1951, he has been veterans agriculture instructor at Morton County, North Dakota, and has done practice teaching in vocational agriculture. He was a 4-H club member for six years and took projects in calf, swine and grain. As a team member, he won the grain judging and scholastic achievement award in a short course given to select the winner of a college scholarship.

A member of the Congregational Church, Stelmaschek has been active in many phases of its work.

HRJ

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

(with mat)

U. CHOOSES NEW EXTENSION PLANT PATHOLOGIST

Herbert G. Johnson, 31, Le Sueur, has been appointed extension plant pathologist in the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. He succeeds Ray C. Rose, who retired recently and is now on a government mission to Central America.

Johnson is a native of Granite Falls and earned his Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees at the University of Minnesota. He has been plant pathologist with the Green Giant company of Le Sueur since January 1, 1953.

In his University position, Johnson will work closely with the state's county agents and farmers in helping to develop control measures against plant diseases common in the state and will be in constant touch with the plant pathology department on the University's St. Paul campus.

He is married and the father of two children.

B-848- krj

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Immediate Release

BAILEY TO SPEAK AT HOME EC GRADUATE DAY

Clyde H. Bailey, dean emeritus of the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, will be featured speaker at the noon luncheon Saturday (Feb. 18) on the first School of Home Economics Graduate Day on the St. Paul campus.

Marcia Edwards, associate dean of the College of Education, will bring greetings to the luncheon group.

Graduate Day is being held to tell young women about the types of graduate programs in home economics and the opportunities for home economists with graduate training. Invitations to attend the day's program have gone to superior students taking home economics in Minnesota colleges, as well as to professional home economists.

Following a coffee hour beginning at 8:30 a.m. in the fireplace room of the home economics building, A. A. Dowell, director of resident instruction and assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, will open the day's program. Five School of Home Economics staff members will present a panel discussion in graduate programs in home economics at the University of Minnesota and elsewhere. A second panel will discuss the various types of positions open to home economists with graduate training.

The afternoon will be devoted to tours of home economics laboratories and research facilities on the St. Paul campus and to conferences with advisers of graduate programs.

B-849-jbn

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

SEEK IMPROVED HOG BRUCELLOSIS TEST

Swine in some herds may react falsely to the standard test now given to spot brucellosis.

This false "positive" reaction is caused by an unknown substance, present in the blood of some hogs. This unknown substance is making it more difficult to interpret the agglutination test for swine brucellosis.

The disease itself may cause abortion, poor breeding performance, an arthritis infection, and many other troubles common on the farm. Brucellosis is not one of the more serious hog diseases in Minnesota, but it occasionally appears.

The University of Minnesota School of Veterinary Medicine, cooperating with Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been studying this problem to find out what causes the false reactions.

As a result of these studies, scientists are convinced that a single test does not provide sufficient proof of the presence or absence of brucellosis in some herds, says H. C. H. Kernkamp, professor of veterinary medicine.

If 30 per cent of the hogs show complete reaction at high levels and the remainder react at lower levels on the first test, brucellosis is undoubtedly present in the herd.

Where reactors are found in the first test performed on the breeding herd, at least two more tests should be made as a basis of final diagnosis, the researchers report.

If the strength of the reaction doesn't increase significantly in the tests that follow, there probably is no infection.

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Immediate Release

4-H PIE QUEEN TO CHERRY PIE CONTEST

Minnesota's 4-H pie queen, pretty 18-year-old Jane Nieters of Cook, will compete with 47 other state pie champions in the 24th annual national cherry pie baking contest on Tuesday, February 21, at the Sheraton hotel in Chicago.

She will leave for Chicago Sunday (February 19).

Jane won the trip to Chicago to take part in the national event when she was selected as state 4-H pie baking champion at the Minnesota State Fair last fall. She received the state pie championship title in competition with 65 other pie bakers. She scored 97 on her pie, which was judged for flavor, tenderness and appearance.

The national cherry pie baking contest, sponsored each year by the National Red Cherry Institute, will be held Tuesday morning (February 21) at the Sheraton hotel in Chicago. Each contestant will bake two cherry pies. Announcement of the winners will be made at 1:15 p.m.

Awards include a \$500 college scholarship in home economics, a trip to New York City and Washington, D.C., and a new electric range to the national champion; \$200 college scholarships and electric ranges to the four regional winners; \$75 cash prizes to the runners-up in each region; and \$10 to each contestant. The contest is limited to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21, and only one representative from each state may participate.

Though Jane's prize winning pie at the State Fair was apple, she has had plenty of experience baking cherry pie. This past summer she baked well over 100 pies in her job as a cook at a northern Minnesota resort, where she planned and prepared all the meals.

She is enrolled as a freshman at the University of Minnesota.

B-851-jbn

News Bureau
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February 15 1956

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

Rural Traffic Accidents

Safety with the Iron

Slip Covers for New Look

What Causes Craizing?

Curtains Can Increase Room Size

Know Your Blends

Match Patches to Job

To Remove Water Spots

Lard is Excellent Cooking Fat

Fluffy Baking Powder Biscuits

SAFETY

Rural Traffic Accidents

Speed is the number one rural traffic problem, according to reports of the National Safety Council by 71 county agents in 25 states. Carelessness and liquor were named next. The "survey" was made in an effort to establish a basis for accident prevention programs in rural communities and showed the need for more adequate reporting and recording of rural traffic accidents.

* * * * *

Safety with the Iron

Careless use of an electric iron can be the cause of a serious fire. Here are some common sense precautions to remember to prevent accidents:

. Always connect the iron on a separate circuit from other appliances. Never attach it to an overhead drop cord or to a light socket, for you may blow a fuse or even damage wiring.

. Disconnect the iron whenever you leave it, and make sure it's completely cold before you put it away. Allow the shoe of an ironer to cool before you close the cabinet.

. Store inflammable stain removers at a safe distance from the iron. Don't press clothing just after using an inflammable substance on the fabric.

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

HOME FURNISHINGSSlip Covers for New Look

As the long winter drags on, you're likely to feel the need of sprucing up the house - giving some of the rooms a new look. One way to do it is with slip covers. Some homemakers change the color scheme of a room through their use.

If you're considering making slip covers for some of your chairs, medium-weight firmly woven material is your best choice, according to Juliette Myren, assistant professor of related art at the University of Minnesota. Better not tackle the job, though, unless you have real sewing ability. To look well they must fit trimly and be smartly tailored.

"Slip Covering Your Furniture," Extension Bulletin 269, has some helpful information on how to go about the job.

* * * * *

What Causes Crazing?

Those cracks on the glaze of some of your dishes - called crazing - may be caused by sudden changes in temperature. Crazing may occur if boiling water is poured over dishes when they are cold, says Helen Ludwig, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Fine earthenware crazes more easily than pottery with a colored glaze. Good-quality china will not craze.

* * * * *

Curtains Can Increase Size of Room

Skillful window curtaining will camouflage both the size and shape of problem rooms. Extension home improvement specialists at the University of Minnesota say you can make a small room look larger, for instance, by using simple draw curtains, straight-hanging draperies or sheer floor-length curtains. Avoid tie backs, valance swags or large-patterned fabrics. Draperies that match the color of the walls seem to expand wall space. If the colors of draperies and walls are light and cool, they will increase the apparent size of a room. Painting all wood trim the same color as the walls will help, too.

CLOTHINGKnow Your Blends

If you're buying a blended fabric for home sewing or in a ready-to-wear garment, keep in mind the fact that about 50 per cent of a fiber is usually needed in order to make a significant contribution of its qualities.

According to Mary Ann Morris, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, the outstanding contribution of Dacron to a blend is crease resistance; nylon contributes abrasion resistance and Orlon, bulk. Natural fibers like cotton and wool add comfort. However, to get the benefits of these qualities, the blend must contain at least 50 per cent of the fiber. Dacron, Orlon and nylon will all add strength to a fabric if a sufficiently large percentage of the fiber is present.

* * * * *

Match Patches to the Job

Easy-to-apply patches of the press-on thermoplastic type are a boon to busy mothers. However, if you want satisfaction in the use of these patches, follow directions carefully, advises Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Directions tell how to round off corners, what temperature to use and time to apply the iron, as well as type of care, dry cleaning and washing the patch may be expected to withstand.

Remember, too, says Miss Whitfield, that an elbow or knee patch on a garment that's already short for its owner should not be expected to give really good service because of the constant strain.

* * * * *

To Remove Water Spots

Water sometimes spots fabrics of silk, rayon and wool. Though not all fabrics respond to the same treatment, Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests scratching the marred area with a fingernail or a stiff brush. Or rub the cloth between the hands, working from the wrong side when possible. Shaking the spotted area in the steam of a boiling tea kettle and pressing while still damp may help, too.

FOOD AND NUTRITIONLard is Excellent Cooking Fat

Lard is plentiful these days and an excellent buy for the market basket.

Because of its high shortening power, lard is a popular fat for pastry, bread and deep frying. When you use lard in recipes, though, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota caution you to remember this: If the recipe calls for one of the commercial hydrogenated fats such as a vegetable shortening, cut down the amount of lard you use by two tablespoons for each cup of other fat called for. That's because lard has greater shortening value than any of the hydrogenated vegetable shortenings.

* * * * *

Fluffy Baking Powder Biscuits

Homemade quick breads perk up winter meals, and they're easy to make whether one starts from scratch or begins with a commercial or homemade mix. Mercein Benzie, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota, gives these pointers on making tender, fluffy baking powder biscuits:

Cut shortening to the size of peas. Make a well in the dry ingredients and add the milk all at once. Stir quickly and vigorously, don't be afraid to mix. Then knead lightly, eliminating creases that may affect the appearance. Or fold the dough over and roll with the rolling pin. Roll the dough lightly and with upward strokes from center to outer edge, lifting the rolling pin as you near the edge. For high, fluffy biscuits, roll the dough to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in thickness, for crusty biscuits, to a fourth inch.

* * * * *

Toppings for Baking Powder Biscuits

As an interesting surprise for the family, vary your baking powder biscuits by using different toppings. Drop the dough by spoonfuls into greased muffin pan cups, make a slight impression in the top of each biscuit and then fill the indentation with a special topping. Mercein Benzie, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota, suggests these different toppings: a teaspoon of raspberry jam, honey butter, grated orange rind and sugar, honey and nutmeg, drained crushed pineapple and brown sugar, melted butter and mixed herbs, brown sugar mixed with butter, shredded coconut or chopped nuts.

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SPECIAL

*to Watsonman
County Agent*

LACK OF TENDERNESS IN FROZEN TURKEY EXPLAINED

Lack of tenderness in frozen poultry, especially in turkeys, is due to the fact that large birds require an aging period of 10 to 20 hours in the unfrozen state to complete the tenderizing process, according to Milo H. Swanson, assistant professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

Many commercial processors of poultry have been freezing their birds within three to six hours after killing in an attempt to produce a high-quality product with a minimum loss in freshness. When the homemaker cooks these birds from the frozen state or when only partially thawed, the time available for tenderizing is insufficient. Processors are aware of the problem and are taking steps to correct it. Research is also continuing on other factors that may possibly affect tenderness.

"Some complaints on toughness in frozen turkeys may be attributed to failure on the part of the housewife to read the label on the wrapper adequately," Swanson said further. Birds labeled "young turkey" or "fryer or roaster" turkey should cook tender in the normal roasting time. However, birds labeled "Mature turkey" or simply "Tom turkey" or "Hen turkey" are usually over 10 months of age and may not cook tender in the normal roasting time.

Top-Quality Eggs Plentiful

There are several good reasons for making the most of eggs at this time of year. For one thing, they're plentiful. And because of the cold weather, the proportion of top-quality eggs in the total production is large.

As an example of how the efficiency of hens has improved, the 1955 rate of lay was 185 eggs per laying hen on farms compared to 121 eggs per hen 25 years ago.

* * * * *

Egg Yolks Light Yellow

Yolks of eggs at this season generally are delicate yellow in color and give a light yellow to custards, omelets, cakes or other favorite egg dishes. Later, as spring comes on and many hens are on green feed, more eggs will have deep yellow yolks.

But the shade of yellow is no indication of the vitamin A value of the yolk. Now that most hens are scientifically fed, they get their full quota of vitamins and other nutrients at all times of the year.

* * * * *

Egg Compact Package of Nutrients

Almost everybody likes eggs, but not everyone realizes what a compact package of food value is found under the shell. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say eggs have protein of the highest quality for building and repairing body tissues. They're also an important source of vitamins A and D, plus some of the B vitamins, to help protect health. The egg yolk holds a rich store of iron for red blood cells and also phosphorus and other minerals needed by the body.

Now, while eggs are plentiful, using more of them in your recipes will put more food value into every meal. What's more, you'll rate as a better cook - since many dishes are smoother and richer when made with eggs.

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 15, 1956

SPECIAL

You Can Freeze Fried Chicken

Some homemakers have asked if chicken can be fried in advance before the company dinner, then frozen for later use, to save time. Frozen fried chicken that can be popped into the oven or deep fat fryer and taken out minutes later is a real boon to the homemaker.

Research by the Western Regional Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that fried chicken can be frozen satisfactorily, but there are a few conditions to keep in mind.

For example, the researchers have found that birds completely cooked before freezing should not be kept at 0°F. - the temperature of most home freezers - for more than six months for top quality. However, chickens frozen after frying for only one minute will keep much longer. Cooking apparently accelerates a flavor change in the meat.

A "fishy" flavor sometimes develops in frozen fried chicken. The researchers say that one way to avoid it is to get the fried chicken into the freezer just as soon as possible.

Thawed halves can be reheated in a 450° oven in 15 minutes, in deep fat at 365°F. in 3 minutes. Reheating takes approximately three times as long for unthawed birds.

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SPECIAL to: Nine Forestry Journals

FIRST HENRY SCHMITZ SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

The first Henry Schmitz Student Leadership Scholarships were awarded by the University of Minnesota School of Forestry at a recent student leadership recognition assembly to David W. Myhre, Battle Lake, and Lyle R. McCutchen, Carlos.

New scholarships were established in recognition of Dr. Henry Schmitz's many contributions to forestry. Now president of the University of Washington, he was head of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry from 1925 to 1947 and Dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics from 1947 to 1952. Dr. Schmitz had a deep interest in the development of student leadership and encouraged students to develop leadership as part of their college training.

Dr. Stanley Buckman, a 1931 graduate of the School of Forestry and once a student of Dr. Schmitz, established the fund for the Henry Schmitz Student Leadership Scholarships.

They will be awarded each year to students who have demonstrated outstanding leadership in the School of Forestry, who are considered leaders in college activities and who have maintained satisfactory scholarship records.

McCutchen is also the 1955-56 winner of the Little Red Oil Can and the Dean Freeman Medal, honors given to the student who has made the greatest college-wide contributions to student activities and leadership. Myhre is president of the Forestry Club and has assumed leadership in numerous college activities.

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Immediate Release

U. TO HOLD LIVESTOCK MARKETING CLINIC

A livestock marketing clinic will be held at the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, March 2 and 3.

Announcement comes from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. Henry G. Zavoral, University extension livestock specialist, is course chairman.

The Friday afternoon program opens with talks on "What's New in Animal Agriculture." Prof. Bruce Taylor, Iowa State College, Ames, will speak on beef cattle. Prof. Robert M. Jordan will speak on sheep and Prof. Lester E. Hanson on hogs.

Prof. Philip M. Raup, a University agricultural economist, will speak on livestock marketing research.

There also will be discussions on how livestock markets and commission firms can improve services.

Roland Abraham, assistant director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service, will speak on "What Agricultural Extension Service Means to the Livestock Business."

At an evening banquet in Coffman Memorial Union, R. J. Riddell, executive vice-president of the National Livestock Exchange, Peoria, Illinois, will speak.

Saturday morning's program includes talks by Bill Hare, secretary, Oklahoma City Livestock Exchange; Dick Kreusser, manager, Marketing Institute, Inc., Indianapolis Stockyards; William S. Brown, Wagner-Garrison and Abbott, Sioux City livestock commission merchants, and Frank Knutzen, of the provision department of Swift and company, Chicago.

A complete program of the clinic is available from the Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-852-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

NEW APPLE GRADING AND LABELLING REGULATION

Minnesota's revised apple grading and labeling regulation now in effect will make changes necessary in retailers' apple merchandising displays, says the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

First, each closed package of apples must have a label with the name and address of the grower or packer, plus the name of the variety, the grade and the minimum size.

Second, apples sold from open bins, open containers or in bags must have a label telling the name of the variety and the grade. Each bin or display must have one such label.

Third, all apples which do not meet the requirements for any of the established Minnesota grades must be marked plainly with a label that has the word "utility" in letters not smaller than three-quarters of an inch high.

Commissioner of Agriculture Byron Allen suggests that Minnesota food retailers discuss the new regulations with state dairy and food inspectors in their areas for fuller explanation.

B-853-hrj

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Immediate Release

WINTER JUDGING CHAMPIONS NAMED

Hilarius T. Mohr, New Ulm, a senior in agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, was named overall champion judge at the Winter judging contests this week at the University's St. Paul campus. He was presented with the Sonstegaard Award, a gold watch.

Reserve champion judge was Dennis Van Beek, an agriculture junior from Holland, Minn. Other contest champions are as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Clyde Moser, Le Sueur; BUTTER: Arthur Nielson, Hutchinson;
ICE CREAM: John Lindstrom, St. Paul; MILK: Don Benning, Browerville; CHEESE:
Don Otterness, Cannon Falls.

DAIRY CATTLE: Dale Ripley, Winnebago, champion; Elton Klaustermeier, Lester Prairie;
TOP HOLSTEIN JUDGE: M. V. Molitor, East Union; JERSEY: Eugene Sammon, St. Paul;
"REASONS AWARD": Don Holtz, Chaska; "FRESHMAN AWARD": Roger Stolt, Mankato.

GENERAL LIVESTOCK: Myron Dammon, Elkton, champion; Linden Olson, Worthington,
reserve champion and high freshman judge; Ray Husen, Luverne, third high individual.

HIGH JUDGING TEAM: Delos Barber, Roger Thompson, St. Paul; Robert Runner.

MEATS JUDGING: Morris Mitteness, Benson, champion; Milton Mitteness,
Benson, reserve champion.

CROPS JUDGING: John Januska, Little Falls, champion; Clayton Oslund, Solway,
reserve champion; John Jourdon, Northome, third; Matthew L. Edman, Alvarado, fourth.

POULTRY JUDGING: James Zetah, Olivia, champion.

The following judging teams which represented the U. of M. at various inter-
state judging contests were awarded gold tie clasps:

CROPS JUDGING: John Murray, Hastings; Roland Line, Cromwell; Milton Jellum,
Starbuck; Edward Morine, Minneapolis.

DAIRY CATTLE: Dale Huber, New Prague; John Lindstrom, St. Paul; Jerry
Fahning, Le Sueur; Phil Parsons, Northfield.

GENERAL LIVESTOCK: Phil Grotte, Grove City; Ernest Knudson, St. Paul;
Norbert Anderson, Minneapolis; Pete Karen, Le Roy; Don Dahl, Rushford; Robert
Borchert; Eugene Sanders, Dodge Center;

MEATS: Daniel Chicken, Two Harbors; Richard Gosen, Windom; James Hassing,
Wells; Paul Calvin, Worthington.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Lowell Boe, Edward J. Brugler, St. Paul; Patrick Carpenter,
South St. Paul; Fred Dryg, New Brighton.

B-854-hrj

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

MORE FARM HOME ACCIDENTS LAST YEAR

Minnesota farm homes were the scene of 85 fatal accidents last year, 14 more than the year before, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

According to provisional figures issued by the Minnesota State Department of Health, total accident fatalities in Minnesota homes last year numbered 555, an increase of 17 over 1954. Most of that increase was in farm homes.

Until this past year the number of deaths from injuries in the home had been declining steadily for five years. In fact, in 1955 the home was the only area in which fatal accidents increased.

Falls continue to be the leading cause of fatal accidents in Minnesota farm homes, especially among people 65 and over, the University safety specialist said. Last year they caused a fourth of the accidental deaths among farm residents. Fires and burns rank as a second cause, taking their highest toll among children under five.

Suffocations and drownings together cause 18 deaths among rural children last year. Farm machinery, cars and trucks on the farm and in the farmyard were responsible for the deaths of 16 children under 14 in 1955. According to Prickett, the unshielded power takeoff shaft was one of the main offenders in machinery accidents. Falls from tractors were also responsible for many of the fatal accidents from farm machinery.

Accidental discharge of loaded firearms resulted in seven deaths among farm people and caused injury to many more.

While deaths from home accidents were on the increase last year, so were permanently crippling as well as temporary injuries. Accidents in Minnesota homes caused injuries to more than 55,000 people. More than 2,000 of these accident victims were permanently injured.

B-855-jbn

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SPECIAL to part I list
only.

HORTICULTURE PROFESSOR RECEIVES NATIONAL AWARD

Fred A. Krantz, professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded the Certificate of Achievement by the Vegetable Growers' association of America for his outstanding contributions to the vegetable industry

The award was presented at a luncheon during the Vegetable Growers' Short course on the University's St. Paul campus, February 14.

Dr. Krantz has been on the University staff since 1919 and has been in charge of potato breeding work during most of that time. Under his leadership the University has introduced a number of new varieties of potatoes: Warba, Red Warba, Mesaba, Kasota, Chisago, Waseca, Satapa and Osseo. The Warba and Red Warba are grown extensively throughout the Midwest. Dr. Krantz is in charge of one of the few outdoor potato hybridizing laboratories in the nation. It is located on Minnesota's North Shore near Castle Danger.

As a teacher, Dr. Krantz has advised and guided many graduate students from all over the world to advanced degrees at the University.

He is a member of the American Society for Horticultural Science, Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta. He is a past president of the Potato Association of America, and in 1953 was elected to honorary life membership in that association for his many contributions to potato culture as a research worker and a teacher.

A native of Westphalia, Iowa, Dr. Krantz received his B.S., M.S. and Ph.D degrees from the University of Minnesota.

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SPECIAL TO GRAND FORKS HERALD

**TEACH CHILDREN
HIGHWAY SAFETY**

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 hand 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.

HAZARDS IN DRY
CLEANING AT HOME

Many hazards are connected with the practice of dry cleaning at home, warns Home Agent _____.

The arrival of spring means that winter clothes need cleaning before they are stored away for the summer. But there are so many dangers involved when homemakers try to do the dry cleaning themselves, that it is far safer to have clothes cleaned commercially, _____ says.

Glenn Prickett, Extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota points out that there is no absolutely safe way to dry clean garments at home, and there is no absolutely safe dry cleaning fluid. Many dry cleaning fluids such as gasoline, benzine and naphtha look harmless but are of an explosive and volatile nature.

For homemakers who feel that they must do dry cleaning at home, Prickett gives these precautions to follow:

1. Use a non-flammable, non-explosive cleaning solvent.
2. Always do dry cleaning out of doors. Non-explosive cleaning solvents produce vapors which are dangerous to breathe.
3. Hang garments out of doors until they are dry and most of the odor is gone. Never hang them near a stove or furnace.
4. Use a plunger to protect hands when saturating the garment in the cleaning fluid.

With all the hazards of dry cleaning at home, it may prove to be more economical to have clothes cleaned commercially, in case an accident should occur, the safety specialist says.

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SPECIAL TO GRAND FORKS HERALD

BREAD TODAY IS
TOP BARGAIN
NUTRITIONALLY

Bread is a real nutritional bargain and has a place in every well balanced diet.

To dieters who feel they should eliminate bread from meals, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota point out that bread has a place in the reducing diet, too. A slice of white bread half an inch thick furnishes only 65 calories but a host of nutrients.

Compared to bread in the mid-'30's, the loaves of enriched commercial white bread now on the market have considerably more of several essential vitamins and minerals—four times as much thiamine, three times as much riboflavin and about twice as much calcium, iron and niacin.

Much credit for this sturdier staff of life goes to the establishment of enrichment programs undertaken in the 1940's to increase quantities of three B vitamins - thiamine, riboflavin and niacin - and iron in the national diet. Flour and bread were selected for the enrichment. About 80 per cent of today's commercial white bread is enriched with specified amounts of these four important nutrients.

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SPECIAL TO GRAND FORKS HERALD

Tribute Paid to Farm Women

A tribute to the farm homemaker in the United States was included in a report by a Latin American newspaperman who took part recently in an agricultural press and radio course sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the International Cooperation Administration.

The tribute was written by Mario Miglio of La Prensa, Lima, Peru, after visiting farms in Missouri.

"It seems strange to consider the woman as a separate factor, but I have no fear in qualifying the American woman as one of the most decisive factors in explaining the great agricultural development in this country," Mr. Miglio wrote. "In the home...the kitchen...in the field, the American woman, it could almost be said, excels the man.

"Even at the risk of being considered discourteous for making this analogy, from a strictly economic point of view the woman is the best machine which the farmer has. A man who cares for 700 chickens and works 100 acres should be applauded, but the woman who takes care of that man -- chickens and all -- is a person to be truly admired.

"If to this is added the fact that a good part of the spiritual strength of the community, which so characterizes the farm population of the United States, is due to her; that she is the basis for cooperation with the neighbors...it is easy to conclude that she is the cornerstone on which is built a special type of family, which will be difficult to find in any other country.

"I do not believe," Mr. Miglio concludes, "That from a social point of view there exists anything better in the United States than the farm family as a secure and immovable basis for the greatness of the country."

BARGAIN SHOPPING
TAKES PLANNING

Buying Clothes on sale may or may not mean you will actually be saving money, but there are ways to tell a bargain from a poor buy.

A garment that has been reduced in price is not a bargain unless it fulfills a specific need, according to Athelene Scheid, Extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Avoid buying on the spur of the moment simply because something strikes your fancy. After you get home you may discover that you can't wear the sales garment with any of your other clothes. Careful planning and thought should be behind every purchase you make at a sale.

Once you have located something that appears to be truly a bargain, examine it carefully for defects such as tears or stains. If the defect is a seam that can be repaired or a spot that can be removed easily, it may still be a bargain.

Another important thing to watch for is style. Often a store puts clothing on sale that is "on its way out." It's a good idea to stay away from extreme styles, for they go out of fashion sooner than others. While thinking about style and fashion, also keep in mind that you want a style that is becoming to you.

Sometimes clearance sales are held to make room for next season's clothes. If you remain conscious of the style factor, you may often find good bargains in a clearance sale.

If you buy a garment on sale which you have seen before at regular price, have liked and know is of good quality, you will usually get a bargain. But if the stock is new, it may be purchased especially for the sale and may not be selling at reduced prices at all. Also, some stores make it a practice to combine just a few eye-catching bargains with other articles.

Planning and careful consideration are the answers to satisfactory sale purchases.

**NUTRITIONAL NEEDS
INCREASE DURING
PREGNANCY**

The expectant mother must eat not only to keep herself healthy, but to furnish the necessary building materials for the baby.

During the first four months of pregnancy the expectant mother does not require more food than her usual good diet, according to Dr. Helen Pitcher, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Later in pregnancy the need for the building materials of protein and minerals is increased. The calcium requirement practically doubles. The protein need increases about 45 per cent, vitamin needs increase, and calorie needs increase, although in smaller proportions.

Certain foods must be eaten daily during the last five months of pregnancy. They supply the necessary building and regulatory nutrients of protein, vitamins and minerals.

Dr. Pitcher recommends that expectant mothers include the following foods in the diet every day:

- 4 eight-ounce glasses of whole milk.
- 2 servings of lean meat, fish or poultry. Liver is desirable at least once a week. Cheese may be used as a meat substitute.
- 1 egg.
- 2 or more servings of fruit. Be sure to include 8 ounces of citrus fruits daily.
- 1 medium potato
- 2 or more servings of vegetables, either raw or cooked. Include green leafy and yellow vegetables often.
- 3 to 4 servings of whole grain or enriched bread and cereal.
- 1 tablespoon of butter.
- Vitamin D in an amount to supply 400 International Units.

Since there are about 2000 calories in the foods listed above, the woman who wants to prevent excess weight gains during pregnancy will have to be very careful about the other foods she adds to this diet.

**FOOD FOR
YOUR CHILD'S
HEALTH**

Training your child to like food should begin early in infancy and continue through the high school years, since children need food for growth and energy.

Dr. Jane Leichsenring, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, points out that the child needs plenty of calories to take care of his needs for activity. Cereals, bread, potatoes and fat are the chief sources of energy.

He needs proteins, which are necessary for growth and maintaining the body. Body building protein foods include milk, eggs and meat. Eggs and meat are also rich in iron, and all three foods are good sources of vitamins.

Minerals such as calcium and phosphorus are essential because they give bones and teeth their rigidity. Milk is the best source of calcium. There are other minerals the child needs, too, and he must get the various vitamins to insure normal functioning of the body and to promote growth.

Milk is the most important single food in a child's diet, and most children should get from three cups to a quart of milk a day. But don't expect your child to take all his milk as a drink. Some of it should be served in soups and puddings, or on cereal. Ice cream or custard or cottage cheese is another good way to get milk into your child's diet.

Children need all kinds of vegetables, especially the green and yellow varieties, to get vitamin A. Citrus fruits are rich in vitamin C.

Choosing foods from each of the seven basic food groups, will give your child well balanced meals.

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SPECIAL TO GRAND FORKS HERALD

CARE ADDS LIFE TO COUNTER AND FLOOR COVERINGS

The life of any floor or counter covering depends on the care it receives. This includes daily care to pick up loose dirt and spills, and an occasional thorough cleaning.

Extension home improvement specialists at the University of Minnesota point out that daily care of hard floor coverings should include using a soft-bristled broom which will not mar or scratch the surface or using a clean dust mop free of oil or furniture polish. Wiping up spills immediately reduces the possibility of softening asphalt or rubber tile or the wax coating of any covering. Thorough cleaning involves washing and rinsing, followed by waxing.

Not all counter tops need waxing. Vinyl counter coverings need very little care beyond washing and wiping. Waxing is optional, but not necessary to preserve the finish. The same applies to the laminated plastics. Stainless steel should be washed and rinsed and dried well to avoid water marks.

For all counter tops or kitchen flooring, avoid using gritty scouring powders, which will scratch or will wear away the protective covering. Wood counter coverings may need frequent cleansing, sanding and waxing. They should be washed and wiped well, regardless of the finish.

Strong soaps and other cleansers with an excess of alkali will be injurious to most floor coverings. So will an excess amount of water. Rinsing should always follow use of any detergent. In the case of asphalt and rubber floor coverings, it would be wise to ask for a care booklet from the dealer who sells the covering. If the covering is to be waxed, self-polishing wax with a water base is the easiest to use and is the only wax recommended for asphalt and rubber tile.

Linoleum floor and counter top coverings need frequent waxing to prevent drying out of natural oils and to reduce the possibility of staining.

Waistline of Dresses

If you want your garment to look "made for you," a good fitting waistline is essential.

So say extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota.

The waistline measurement is taken around the natural waistline -- at the point where the body bends. It is taken over the slip, not over the dress. The waistline of the dress should be one inch larger than the body measurement. When correctly placed, the waistline seam lies exactly under the middle of the belt.

The waistline seam should be pressed in the direction of the least amount of bulk. If the skirt is full, the seam should be pressed in the direction of the blouse; and if the blouse is gathered a lot, the seam should be pressed in the direction of the skirt.

Cut and Sew Accurately

Accurate cutting is the first important step in making a successful garment.

Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these useful pointers to help home sewers cut out any article correctly.

. Fold right side of fabric toward the inside, keeping lengthwise and crosswise yarns in exact alignment.

. Place fabric lengthwise fold on the side of the table near you.

. Place the first pins so that the pattern piece is held exactly on the fold or straight of material, as the case may be.

. Next pin pattern and fabric at each corner. Place these pins diagonally.

Additional pins are used as needed and are placed with grain line.

For more accuracy in sewing, observe the following suggestions:

. Transfer all markings before removing pattern.

. Match notches and ends of stitching lines exactly.

. Use a seam guide to keep seam width even. Be sure to use full seam allowance.

Don't Overload Your Freezer

Many people put too much meat in a freezer to be frozen at one time. Overloading causes the motor to run too long and sometimes to burn out.

A good rule of thumb given by the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota is to put in no more than 2 to 3 pounds of unfrozen food per cubic foot of freezer space. In other words, if you have a 12-foot freezer, you can freeze from 24 to 36 pounds. Space the unfrozen packages at least an inch apart to facilitate the escape of heat and to give the packages a chance to freeze as quickly as possible. Where possible, spread the unfrozen packages along the bottom and outside walls, in contact with refrigerated surfaces.

* * * * *

Low Temperature Important in Freezer

Have you checked the temperature of your freezer lately? Proper temperature of the freezer is one of the factors responsible for keeping high quality of the frozen food, according to J. D. Winter, in charge of the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory. He recommends a storage temperature of not higher than zero, but if the freezer is well insulated, 5 degrees below zero to 8 degrees below zero is preferable. Every 3 degrees of temperature above zero will make a difference in the quality of the food.

* * * * *

Don't wash Linoleum Away

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

If you want your linoleum to last, don't scrub it too much, advise home management specialists at the University of Minnesota. Wipe up spills immediately and keep floor swept or dusted with a dry mop.

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

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

4-H: THE ROAD TO BETTER LIVING

Amidst all the talk these days about juvenile delinquency, it's refreshing to be reminded of the constructive program being carried on by some 2 million young people throughout the country.

As members of the largest rural youth organization in the world, the 4-H club, these 2 million boys and girls are taking part in a program of "learning by doing," carrying on a wide variety of projects in farming, homemaking, community service and other activities. They are learning, also, to become leaders in their communities and valuable citizens of their own country.

As a matter of fact, these boys and girls are so busy "making the best better" and carrying out their theme of "Improving family and community living" that juvenile delinquency is no problem in this organization.

The 4-H club program provides opportunity for activity, adventure and achievement. Ask the boys and girls what they do, and they'll probably tell you first about the fun they have - but they'll also tell you about the satisfaction they get out of their accomplishments.

And their achievements are many. For these young people raise livestock and poultry, grow gardens and field crops, conserve the soil, sew, cook, preserve food, beautify the home grounds and make their homes more attractive. They extend their efforts to community service as they help with community health programs, conduct safety surveys and campaigns, give leadership in recreation.

These young people also continue to set a good example for their elders in the field of human relations. To further better understanding in our own country as well as abroad, 4-H'ers are taking part in the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

Nearly 185 farm youths from more than 45 foreign countries will spend six months living with farm families in the United States this year in the biggest IFYE program ever conducted. At the same time, 125 American farm boys and girls have been selected to live and work with farm families in Latin America, Europe, Asia, Africa, The Pacific and the near and middle East.

Modern Appliances Time-Savers

Ten years ago the average farm wife spent four hours a day cooking—or 25 per cent of her waking hours. Today, thanks to modern appliances and to food processing, she prepares the three meals in two hours and twenty minutes - or in almost half the time required a decade ago.

* * * * *

For Speedier Ironing

Most homemakers say that ironing is the most fatiguing household task.

If you feel that way about it, too, here are some suggestions from University of Minnesota home management specialists to make ironing speedier, less energy-consuming and more enjoyable:

. Before dampening the clothes, sort them according to the type of fabrics. Then stack the articles so those requiring the greatest amount of heat are at the bottom of the basket, those needing the least heat at the top.

. Train yourself to sit down when you iron. But be sure you have a comfortable chair or stool. You use 24 per cent less energy when you sit and iron than when you do the job standing.

. Have everything within easy reach - damp clothes, a table on which to put ironed flat pieces, racks with hangers to hold clothing, a bowl of water and sponge to moisten dried-out portions.

. Iron in a well-ventilated cheerful room with plenty of natural light. If you enjoy the radio, have it on to keep you entertained.

* * * * *

Spots From Colored Linens

Many homemakers who have dark colored table linens are asking how to remove stains without running the risk of fading the colors. Extension home management specialists at the University of Minnesota say that grease spots—probably the worst trouble makers—are best removed with a good dry cleaning solution before putting the linens into the laundry. Fruit stains should be removed by boiling water. But remember: never use bleaches on colored linens.

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To all counties
For use week of
February 27 or after

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

Rodent Proof Granary --- Did you know that you can bird-proof and rodent-proof a granary that has a good foundation for only \$25? And for another \$5 you can spray the bins to guard against insects. Total: \$30. And you can easily lose \$60 or more to rodent and bird damage -- if you don't spend those \$30. These figures come from H. L. Parten, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

Cows are Best Harvesters --- Harvesting "soilage" and bringing it right to the cows has its advantages, University of Minnesota dairy specialists find. For example, with such tall-growing crops as Sudan grass and green oats, cows will tramp down and destroy much more than they will eat. Thus, these two would be better crops to cut as "soilage" and chop and feed in the lots.

Limited Feeding OK, But Quality Must Stay High --- University of Minnesota studies of limited feeding of pregnant gilts shows that the quantity of the ration can be cut down a good deal--and, thus, of course, its cost. But quality of the cut-down ration must remain high and full of all the nutrients the animals are known to need.

How Much Fertilizer for Grain? --- A University of Minnesota soils professor, A. C. Caldwell, says that from 30 to 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre a year is usually enough for grain crops. But, he says, make a soil test to see more exactly what that particular patch of land needs. Only by satisfying all the soil's "hungers" can you expect the best crops.

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To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

For use week of February 27

FALLS ARE
NUMBER ONE
KILLER IN HOMES

Falls are responsible for most of the disabling and fatal accidents in Minnesota farm homes, reports Home Agent _____.

Last year falls brought death to 22 farm residents. Of these, 21 were more than 60 years of age, one was under 4.

Stairways and steps are danger points for falls. Most of the accidents on stairs could be prevented, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, by installing solid protective handrails low enough for children and having stairs adequately lighted. A two-way switch at both top and bottom of stairs is recommended. Carpeting should be fastened firmly on each step and kept in good repair so it will not catch heels. Painting the bottom basement step white is also a protection against falls.

Disorder is the cause of many falls. When mops and brooms, children's toys and boxes find their home base in stairways, broken bones and bruises are almost sure to result. Good housekeeping will prevent such disasters.

Loose scatter rugs and highly waxed floors are an invitation to a tumble. Materials are available for skidproofing such rugs and non-skid wax may prevent many a fall.

In the kitchen, wipe up promptly any grease or spilled water. Use a sturdy step stool instead of makeshift climbing aids such as boxes stacked on chairs.

Personal habits are frequently the cause of falls also, the University safety specialist says. Slow down when going up and down stairs and avoid carrying objects which obstruct the view.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 20 1956

To all counties

For use week of February 27

INFRA-RED HEAT
LAMPS REQUIRE
WISE HANDLING

When a heat lamp is put together correctly, it can be quite safe. If not, it is a constant fire danger.

According to County Agent _____, defective electrical equipment--and unwise use, too, of course--are the Number One cause of farm fires in Minnesota. And heat lamps can cause their share of loss, unless they're put together properly and used according to directions.

A University of Minnesota farm safety specialist, Glenn Prickett, advises buying only an "Underwriters' Laboratories-approved" heat lamp. This means a unit with a porcelain socket for the heat lamp, a metal shield around it with a lamp guard which protects the lamp and makes it tip upward if it gets loose and drops to the floor--and into easily-caught-fire litter.

Another safety measure is to make sure the lamp assembly is fastened tightly by a separate hook and chain suspension from the screw hook to the lamp. A heavy rubber-insulated cord should be used from the permanent outlet to the lamp.

What is the safety limit for "loading?" Prickett says it's dangerous to use more than five 250-watt heat lamps on a No. 14 wire, 15-ampere circuit -- or more than seven 250-watt lamps on a No. 12 wire, 20-ampere circuit.

Suggested safe heights for hanging are: for chickens, 18 inches; for pigs, 24 to 30 inches, and for lambs, 36 to 42 inches.

-hrj-

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 20 1956

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

For use week of March 3

4-H CLUBS
IMPROVE HOME,
COMMUNITY LIFE

Boys and girls who are members of the _____ 4-H clubs in _____ county have
(no.)
an impressive list of achievements to show what they have done to work for better
homes and communities, according to _____ Club (County) Agent _____.

During National 4-H Club Week, March 3-11, these _____ boys and girls are
(no.)
renewing their efforts to carry out the 4-H theme, "Improving Family and Community
Living."

(From here on, you might use the following paragraphs as a guide, but substitute as much specific local material as possible.)

Through their active participation in 4-H health activities they are building better physical and mental health for themselves and for the community. They are taking part in community betterment programs by helping to sponsor visual, dental and physical check ups, safety and sanitation campaigns and assist with special drives. Many 4-H'ers have conducted rat and insect control campaigns on the farm and are practicing milk pasteurization for a safe milk supply. Through hazard hunts and special safety activities they have helped to reduce accidents in the home and on the farm.

By planting trees, shrubs, flowers and windbreaks and maintaining the lawn they have made scores of home yards more attractive. In the home, too, the refinished pieces of furniture, new curtains, newly painted or papered rooms give evidence of 4-H'ers at work.

In their projects in producing and conserving food, meal planning and preparation and sewing they have applied the best scientific methods learned from their extension agents and adult leaders, and thus have helped to increase the efficiency of both homemaking and farming and to make life more pleasant and comfortable.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
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To all counties

For use week of February 27

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

UNIVERSITY TESTS
PHOSPHATES IN
FERTILIZING

In a six-year study, a University of Minnesota soils professor, A. C. Caldwell, has found that superphosphate materials produced higher yield increases than rock phosphate or colloidal clay phosphate. The average yields of alfalfa hay were increased by about two-thirds of a ton per acre each year when superphosphate was added at 40 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre, according to County Agent _____.

Caldwell has been using radioactive isotopes to study the effect of various phosphate fertilizers and also their "carryover" benefit to following years' crops.

In the six-year study, rock phosphate gave no yield increase at 40 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre per year. Colloidal clay phosphate gave an increase of only a tenth of a ton of hay per acre.

Alfalfa hay from fields that received the ordinary or treble superphosphates was also higher in phosphate content than hay produced on fields receiving rock or colloidal clay phosphate.

Soil tests at the end of the six years showed that the fields receiving superphosphate were higher in available phosphates than those fields which received the rock or colloidal clay material.

Other longtime fertility experiments conducted by University soils researchers also show the value of superphosphate fertilizer.

University men have found that ordinary superphosphate applied at the rate of 480 pounds per acre every four years is superior to 2,000 pounds of rock phosphate put on every eight years.

Corn, wheat and hay yields were increased by both superphosphate and rock phosphate treatments, of course. But superphosphate increased yields better than rock phosphate did.

Yields from fields that received superphosphate topped those from rock phosphate by nearly four bushels for corn and wheat and about a fifth of a ton of hay per acre.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 20 1956

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

For use week of February 27

LOCAL 4-H CLUBS
OBSERVE 4-H WEEK
MARCH 3-11

More than 2 million 4-H boys and girls in America, including _____ in _____
(no.)
county, will observe National 4-H Club Week March 3-11.

Through exhibits, radio, newspapers and special programs during the week they will tell the public about their program of "learning by doing."

(Add a paragraph here on specific events or exhibits planned for the week, tell where and when.)

Club (County) Agent _____ invites _____ county boys and girls 10 to 21 years of age who are not members to attend any 4-H club meeting held during the week of March 3-11 and to get information on club work from the county extension office or adult leaders. _____ points out that through membership in a club, 4-H'ers learn skills in farming and homemaking, citizenship responsibilities and have a chance to get acquainted with other young people and take part in recreational activities.

Again this year one of the events of National 4-H Club Week in Minnesota will be the state 4-H radio speaking contest on Saturday, March 10, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul Campus (_____ from _____ county is one of the 16 district winners who will compete for the state title in radio speaking.) Talks of state champion and reserve champion will be broadcast from 3:30 - 4 p.m. that afternoon over WCCO on the subject of "What Can I Do Today to Make the World Better Tomorrow?"

-jbn-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1956

COUNTY AGENT INTRODUCTION

SPECIAL TO WILCOX

Showing slides is a frequent task with Minnesota county extension workers. Here, Mrs. Jeanette Bogue, Kandiyohi county home agent at Willmar, sets up for a showing. Until Jan. 20, 1955, Mrs. Bogue was home agent at Detroit Lakes. She was graduated from Concordia College, Moorhead, majoring in home economics. She taught home economics At Cannon Falls high school for three years and also at Randolph and Edgerton.

hrj

News Bureau
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To all counties

For use week of February 20
and later

COUNTY AGENT GIVES
FACTS ON 2,4-D DUST

The disadvantages of using 2,4-D dust with minor elements were outlined today by County Agent _____.

He pointed out that when applying 2,4-D dust, there is difficulty when it's windy in getting a uniform application so that the material performs as it is designed to. In addition, there is a special danger from wind draft that may injure sensitive crops nearby.

Most farmers don't have the special equipment to apply the dust. Thus, they must have it applied by commercial applicators or rent an applicator.

Also 2,4-D dust doesn't become effective until dew or rain has made a liquid solution of it.

The county agent also pointed out that including minor elements in 2,4-D would most likely be of very little value. With rare exception, most Minnesota soils contain enough minor elements necessary for plant growth.

When considering buying any herbicide, it's advisable to make comparisons of cost per pound of acid equivalent before buying, the agent says.

-hrj-

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1956

Immediate Release

MORE FOOD FOR '56

Americans may be eating more food during 1956 than they did in 1955.

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reports that the U. S. Department of Agriculture notes these prospects concerning the food situation:

- Continued high demand for food as consumer incomes continue high.
- Food supplies at least as large as last year.
- Retail food prices averaging about the same.

In view of these prospects, food consumption will probably be a little larger, both total and per capita.

Spending for food is expected to be up, too. The average person probably will spend more dollars for food, though the share of his income going to groceries will likely continue to be about 25 per cent. The increased spending is expected to result not only from using a little more food but especially from buying the highly processed products that save preparation time in the home kitchen, Mrs. Loomis said.

Stocks of food were at their peak at the beginning of 1956. The number of livestock now on farms is the largest since the end of World War II. This indicates continued heavy supplies of livestock products.

Likely shifts in what the average person eats in 1956 compared to last year are these: 1) More beef, pork, fluid milk and chicken meat; 2) Slightly less veal, lamb and mutton; 3) About the same quantity of butter and other manufactured dairy products, eggs, turkey meat and lard.

It's too early to know about production or consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables. But in '56 the average person probably will use more processed vegetables and also vegetable cooking and salad oils; somewhat less canned fruit products and cereal food products; and about the same amount of frozen fruits and juices and shortening as last year.

B-856-jbn

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1956

Immediate Release

HOGS DROP TO FOURTH PLACE IN MINN. FARM INCOME

The decline in hog prices during the past year has dropped hogs from second to fourth place as a source of cash farm receipts in Minnesota.

During the past 15 years hogs usually ranked second to crops as a source of cash income for Minnesota farmers, according to R. W. Cox, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota.

Crops again ranked first in 1955, making up nearly 32 per cent of all cash sales. Dairy products moved up to second place with nearly 19 per cent of the sales. Cattle and calves held third with 17.5 per cent of receipts.

Although not popularly recognized as a major source of farm income, eggs rank a high fifth in the state. Nearly 9 per cent of the cash farm sales came from eggs in 1955.

Other sources of farm sales included: turkeys, 3 per cent; sheep and lambs, 1.2 per cent; and chickens, 1 per cent.

Cox made these estimates in connection with an article in the last issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes" published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Economics.

B-857-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 21, 1956

Immediate Release

CORN MATURITY RATING BULLETIN PUBLISHED

Farmers buying their hybrid seed corn for 1956 should remember that, on the average, one of three years has been a "soft" corn year in the past.

This ever-present danger that corn will not ripen properly points up the need for buying seed corn with the right maturity for each local area, according to E. H. Rinke, professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota.

Rinke made this statement in the newly revised University Experiment Station Miscellaneous Report No. 20, "Maturity Ratings for Corn Hybrids in Minnesota, 1956-57."

Fortunately it is possible to check on the maturity rating of any hybrid seed corn offered for sale in Minnesota. State law requires that the maturity rating be stated on the label and that all hybrid seed corn sold in the state be rated for maturity by the University of Minnesota.

The results of these ratings by the University are included in Miscellaneous Report 20 which is now available through the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, or through local county extension offices.

Rinke says that hybrids are now offered for sale under approximately 65 different brand names. It appears that no one company has superiority of hybrids for all areas of the state.

Since hybrids respond differently in different seasons, the agronomist suggests that two or more hybrids of different maturity be grown on each farm.

The approximately 675 differently-named hybrid corn varieties offered for sale in Minnesota are listed in the publication. The report gives relative maturity in days and zone of adaptation for all these varieties.

B-858-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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February 21, 1956

Immediate Release

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS SERVICE SCHOOL SCHEDULED

The University of Minnesota's annual Liquefied Petroleum Gas Service School will be held Monday through Wednesday, March 19-21.

Announcement of the dates came today from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses.

Course chairman is Arnold M. Flikke, assistant professor of agricultural engineering, and it is held in cooperation with the LP Gas industry, the LP Gas association, Inc., the Minnesota Petroleum Gas association and others.

The course is open to anyone connected with or interested in installing and servicing LP Gas equipment and appliances. There will be three days of lectures and demonstrations by leading LP Gas industry and University men on the latest technical, service and commercial LP Gas developments.

The course is divided into two sections--one for beginners and one for those with experience in servicing LP Gas equipment. To be eligible for the "advanced group" a man must have attended two University LP Gas courses, or one such course plus three years' experience in servicing LP Gas equipment, or have a total of five years' experience in servicing such equipment.

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

B-859-hrj

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 23, 1956

Immediate Release

TREE STYLES CHANGE WITH HOUSES

The style of trees Minnesotans are planting in their yards is changing with their preferences in houses.

The trend toward the low rambler-type home has changed the type of trees, especially evergreens, needed for attractive landscaping of the yard, several University of Minnesota specialists agreed today.

Writing in a newly revised version of Extension Bulletin 258, "Evergreens," they point out that the modern architecture calls for more low, spreading evergreens. As a result they have added such new junipers as Sargent's, Golden Prostrate, and Hetzi Blue Pfitzer, in addition to Brown's Yew and several other evergreens to the University's long list of recommended varieties.

The authors of the publication are Richard J. Stadtherr, horticulturist; Marvin E. Smith, extension forester; A. C. Hodson, professor of entomology; and David W. French, assistant professor of plant pathology.

Evergreens, however, can be used too widely in the landscape plan, they cautioned. If over-used, evergreens may give the yard a too formal and cold appearance. Properly used, they can add beauty and distinction to the home.

The bulletin discusses all evergreens suited to the state including the pines, spruces, arborvitae, junipers, yews, hemlock, firs and Douglas fir.

A free copy of the bulletin may be obtained at local county extension offices or from the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

B-860-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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February 23, 1956

Immediate Release

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS GROW

Six new dairy herd improvement associations have been started in Minnesota in the past year, Ramer Leighton, agricultural extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Leighton pointed out that there are now 122 associations in Minnesota, indicating a steady growth in interest in the associations over a period of years by Minnesota farmers. Over 2,900 herds made up of 68,000 cows, are included in the associations.

DHIA's, as they are popularly known, are groups of dairymen banded together to follow scientific practices and record keeping in their dairy operations. Each association hires a tester who visits each farm regularly, checking on production and suggesting improvements in practices.

Except for the supervisory help provided by University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service largely through Leighton and except for some help from the U. S. Department of Agriculture in keeping general over-all records, the associations are entirely self-financed and self-governing.

How successful they have been in increasing efficiency of production is shown by the fact that the average butterfat production in the association is 359 pounds compared to the state average of 220 pounds.

Leighton's report for January indicates, too, that the members of the associations are following many modern practices as follows:

- * 1,812 or nearly two thirds use artificial breeding service.
- * 2,331 or over 75 per cent are feeding high protein concentrates.
- * 2,394 are feeding alfalfa hay, another highly regarded practice.
- * 475 now use bulk tank coolers, a new development in dairying aimed at meeting the demands of consumers for milk untouched by human hands from the time it leaves the cow until it reaches the consumer's table.

B-861-hbs

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Immediate Release

FARM FIRES TAKE HEAVY TOLL OF LIFE, PROPERTY

Fifteen people lost their lives in Minnesota farm fires last year and nearly a million and a half dollars worth of farm property was destroyed by fire, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Most of the victims of the fires were children under 14 and adults over 65.

Defective chimneys were the number one cause of farm home fires in Minnesota in 1955. Other causes of farm fires were defective and inadequate wiring, misuse of electrical equipment, overheated, exploding and defective heating units, smoking and careless handling of matches.

The only way to reduce loss of life and property damage from fires is to eliminate the causes, Prickett said. The University specialist makes these suggestions:

- Make a mid-winter check of stoves, furnaces, stove pipes and chimneys to see that they are clean and in good condition.
- Keep all electrical appliances and all electric cords in repair.
- Use proper fuses -- 15 ampere for household circuits.
- Exercise extreme caution in handling flammable liquids. Never start fires with liquid fuels.
- Avoid having extension cords under rugs. Install additional outlets instead.
- Never smoke in bed. Have plenty of ash trays in the home.
- Store matches in tin cans, out of the reach of children.
- Never allow children to play with matches.

B-862-jbn

3. Price changes have widened the spread between high-priced and low-priced land areas. In 1953 land in southwestern Minnesota, the highest-priced area, averaged \$175 per acre compared to \$40 per acre in northeastern Minnesota, the lowest-priced area. By 1955 this spread had increased to \$205 per acre for the southwest compared to \$45 for the northeast.

4. Farm buyers apparently do not fear a repetition of the collapse in land prices that characterized the time following World War I or the depression years of the 1930's.

5. The demand for additional land by farmers is helping to keep up prices. In northwestern Minnesota, for example, 52 per cent of the buyers last year bought to add to their present farms. In the southwest this figure was 30 per cent, and for the state as a whole it was 24 per cent.

Often the farmer attempting to expand his farm acreage exercises a "bullish" influence on the land market. In other words, he is in a position to bid prices up because he is already established on some land and has his capital built up. This tends to make it difficult for the beginning farmer to compete with him in the land market.

6. Investment buying continues to be important. About one of every six farms purchased today in Minnesota is bought for investment purposes. The proportion is fairly equal for all parts of the state. This type of demand, the authors say, is not influenced as much by yearly changes in farm income. Investors are concerned with alternative opportunities to invest their money.

7. High capital gains taxes hold down sales. Many farms that normally would be for sale are held by owners who acquired them at lower prices in the 1920's and 1930's. If sold today, the farmers would have to pay a heavy capital gains tax.

8. The impact of social security has reduced the supply of farms for sale. A change in social security laws going into effect in 1955 has induced farmers to stay in business a few years longer to take advantage of social security benefits.

9. Farm homes have increased in value, and this has been reflected in the cost of land.

Raup's and Baumgartner's findings are reported in Report No. 508 of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the Institute of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota. Copies may be obtained from the Bulletin Room of the Institute, St. Paul 1.

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Immediate Release

FARM LAND PRICES UP

In spite of a decline in prices of farm products in the past year, farm land prices in Minnesota continued to increase in 1955.

The increase from 1954 to 1955 was 7 per cent or an average of \$8 per acre. The state average is now \$121 per acre. The range in prices for reported sales was from \$8 in the Northeast to \$500 per acre in the Southwest. An important part in keeping up the demand for land was the desire on the part of many farmers to expand their present farms.

These facts were brought out today in a report by two University of Minnesota agricultural economists, Philip M. Raup, professor of agricultural economics, and H. W. Baumgartner, research assistant.

Raup and Baumgartner based their estimates and conclusions on data supplied by 520 cooperating real estate brokers, farm loan agents, bankers and others who are in touch with the land market in their communities.

The agricultural economists pointed out these important conclusions as the result of their studies:

1. The change in values varied greatly in the state. Biggest percentage increase, 12 per cent, was in northeastern Minnesota. However, this increase was largely due to the demand for suburban development rather than for farm land. The actual dollar increase was small. Land values increased 10 per cent in southwestern and 8 per cent in southeastern Minnesota compared to a 1 per cent in the northwestern part of the state. For the two years, 1953-55, the southwestern counties reported the biggest increase of any area in the state.

2. The number of sales remained low. Only 45 of each 1,000 farms in Minnesota changed hands during the year from July, 1954, to July, 1955. Voluntary sales accounted for 32 transfers per thousand; inheritance, gift, foreclosure, and other forms of transfer accounted for 13 transfers per thousand.

(more)

University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
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February 23, 1956

SPECIAL TO THE GRAND FORKS HERALD

OATS MAY BRING CHEAPEST GAINS TO GILTS

By L. E. Hanson, Professor of Animal Husbandry,
University of Minnesota

Every farmer wants to raise pigs for the least cost. Much of the time he can cut costs by feeding a corn ration to his bred gilts, but this year the situation is different.

First, this year there is a vastly different price situation from former years. Oats has been relatively low priced and corn carries an added hauling price.

Second, there are the low hog prices, which cannot be expected to improve during the next eight or nine months. When hog prices—including sow prices—are high, the extra gain from a corn ration tends to reduce the cost of weanling pigs. When hog prices are low any unnecessary gain made by the sows during pregnancy tends to increase the cost per weaned pig.

For the past two winters we at the University of Minnesota have compared an oats-alfalfa-supplement mixture with a corn-alfalfa-supplement mixture for self-feeding bred gilts. And we came to this conclusion:

If good oats can be bought for 64 cents per bushel or less, and corn costs \$1.25 per bushel or more, this appears to be a good year to replace all of the corn in the winter ration of pregnant gilts with oats.

In our experiments the rations we fed to the bred gilts were designed for self-feeding. Thus the oats ration was 46 per cent ground oats, 45 per cent ground alfalfa hay, and 9 per cent protein-mineral-vitamin supplement. The corn ration contained 46 per cent ground shelled corn in place of the oats and the remainder was the same as the oats ration.

Lactation Mixtures The Same

When the gilts were penned for farrowing, both groups were fed the same ration. This ration contained corn, oats, 10 per cent alfalfa, tankage, soybean meal, wheat bran, mineral mix, salt, and vitamin B12. Since the pigs were to be weaned early this lactation mixture was fed until the pigs were weaned. Under farm conditions the gestation mixtures can be fed successfully through the farrowing period and for a few days after. A more concentrated, higher energy, and higher protein ration should then be introduced to the sows over a period of two or three days. The sows should be back on full feed seven to ten days after farrowing.

Both years the corn-fed gilts gained more weight during gestation and they ate somewhat more feed daily during the second year. The number of pigs farrowed and the average birth weight was the same for both rations. There was no difference in weaning weight or per cent survival in 1954. The apparent difference between rations in 1955 is believed to be due to factors other than the rations fed.

In calculating the cost for each three-week-old pig we assumed that corn would cost \$1.40 and oats \$.64 per bushel. Further, we assumed that sow prices would be 12 cents per pound. On this basis the oats ration produced pigs at less cost than the corn ration. Even if sow prices advanced to 14 cents the oats ration would still be the most economical, unless corn should sell for about \$1.25 per bushel.

We would like to point out that in calculating feed cost, only ingredient prices were used. Other factors such as grinding or mixing would be about the same for each ration and would vary from one area to another. These costs would need to be added to the figures given in the table to give the true feed cost of the pigs produced.

It should be noted that during the past two years the gilts fed the oats ration consumed an average of 3.7 pounds of ground oats, 3.6 pounds of ground alfalfa, and 0.7 pounds of supplement per day during gestation. Likewise the gilts fed the corn ration consumed 4.0 pounds of ground corn, 3.9 pounds of ground alfalfa, and 0.8 pound of supplement per day. This is considerably less concentrates than is commonly given to gilts during the winter months.

WE'RE FIGHTING VIRUS DISEASES OF LEGUMES

By T. H. King, M. F. Kernkamp, T. P. Reiling, and N. Oshima, University of Minnesota Plant Pathologists

Do viruses weaken red clover so that it is more susceptible to winter injury? Is the stage of development at which infection occurs important to the yield of canning peas? Do viruses do more damage when working in combination? Do pea varieties vary in susceptibility to various viruses?

These are the questions we are attempting to solve in studies now going on at the University of Minnesota. These experiments were begun after the big virus epidemic of 1952—the black year when canners of peas saw their yield cut at least 50 per cent in many fields.

That year we examined 144 fields and found 95 infected with virus diseases. In addition, many of the other legumes such as red clover and sweet-clover were affected by viruses that often limited the production of a profitable crop.

Four Viruses Hit Peas

We knew that at least four different viruses infect canning peas and other leguminous plants like red clover, alfalfa, alsike, and sweet-clover in Minnesota. Common pea mosaic, bean virus 2, pea streak, and pea stunt seem to be the most prevalent and severe.

All attack only legumes, may be transmitted from plant to plant by aphids, and are not seed transmitted. They differ from one another, however, in the legumes that they affect, the symptoms that they produce, and the effect on the host plant.

As an example, in the red clover improvement program, the most valuable plants that had been selected for further experimental work became infected with virus diseases and many of them were killed. Thus the results of several years of work were lost.

Since workers at the University of Wisconsin had demonstrated that the vein-mosaic virus of red clover also causes pea stunt, we decided to study the relationships of the viruses that affect canning peas and the other legume crops grown in Minnesota. During the winter of 1953, cultures of viruses affecting red clover were isolated and identified as pea stunt, pea streak, common pea mosaic, and bean virus 2. These cultures were used in the studies on red clover and canning peas.

Aphids Spread Virus Disease

Tests were made with red clover at the same time as the tests were made with peas. Field plots were artificially infected with the three viruses alone and with a mixture of the three, and noninfected plots were used for comparison as checks. The object was to find out what the viruses would do to red clover. Would they reduce yield, make the clover susceptible to winter killing or root rot, or cause any other sort of injury and damage?

Unfortunately we couldn't tell. These viruses are spread from plant to plant by aphids, and we were not able to prevent their spread from one plant to another. Consequently, the different viruses became mixed up in all of the plots, and the check plots were just as severely infected as the inoculated plots.

Plants All Died

Actually the percentage of visibly infected plants in the fall of 1954 ranged from 23 to 81 in the various plots. Even though all the check plots became infected we left the nursery during the winter of 1954-55. In April 1955, when growth should have resumed, virtually all of the plants were dead.

Another nursery some distance away had been planted in 1954 and there was no virus infection in this nursery. The plants survived the winter in excellent condition and produced almost a perfect stand in April 1955. Likewise, all of the other red clover planted on the Experiment Station farm or in the vicinity came through the winter in beautiful condition. Thus the only conclusion we can reach is that the virus infection killed the plants in the nursery where the viruses became established.

Naturally we cannot draw definite conclusions from these studies yet. But next spring we will have the results of this year's red clover inoculations and more information in regard to the overwintering hosts of these virus diseases. We also need further studies on the survival of mixtures of viruses in legumes and the role aphids play in the spread and survival of these virus diseases.

HIGH PROTEIN? YOUR PIGS DON'T NEED IT

By L. E. Hanson, Professor of Animal Husbandry, and
W. J. Aunan, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry,
University of Minnesota

Pigs fed modern, lower level protein rations produce just as good carcasses as those fed higher protein rations. Our recent experiments show that well balanced, properly fortified, lower level protein rations give as lean a meat, as firm a carcass, and as good a color as high protein rations.

Added supplements such as vitamin B12, antibiotics, and some B complex vitamins have made it possible to lower protein levels and still keep up gains and feed efficiency. Since protein feeds cost more, a lower protein level means less expense.

However, we weren't sure that lowering protein level didn't affect carcass quality, so we made this study.

The carcass data in our study included average backfat thickness, carcass weight, length of carcass, dressing percentage, fat and lean tissue content, color, and firmness.

We ran two experiments. One involved three breeds—Chester Whites, Durocs, and Poland Chinas; the other used Minnesota No. 1 and Minnesota No. 2 crossbreds. We used two levels of protein feeding for each:

High level—18 per cent protein from eight weeks to 125 pounds and 15 per cent protein from 125 pounds to 200 pounds.

Low level—14 per cent protein from eight weeks to 125 pounds and 11 per cent protein from 125 pounds to 200 pounds.

At the start the crossbreds averaged 80 pounds and the other three breeds averaged 41 pounds.

We shifted the pigs individually to their respective lower level of protein as they reached 125 to 130 pounds. The pigs were self-fed and water was available at all times. Results are shown in table 1.

Some of the Poland Chinas and one Chester White developed sore feet and/or erysipelas during the latter part of the experiment. Their gains are reported only up to 125 pounds. Littermates of the affected pigs were also omitted. However, the feed data are included for all pigs.

In the experiment with the three breeds, up to 125 pounds the 14 per cent protein ration produced as efficient and rapid gains as the 18 per cent protein ration. For the 125- to 200-pound period, the 11 per cent ration produced a higher rate of gain and feed efficiency. The feed required per 100 pounds of gain was 400 pounds for the higher protein level and 382 pounds for the lower protein level.

The crossbreeds gave similar results in the early growth period, the lower level of protein producing as efficient and rapid gains as the higher level of protein. In the 125- to 200-pound period the results became somewhat different, however, because seven pigs were not included because of an outbreak of parakeratosis. Since they were group fed they are included in the feed data calculations. This has biased the figures somewhat because more pigs were involved in the low protein lot.

Table 2 clearly shows that lower protein levels do not lower the value of swine carcasses. We found no significant differences between lots in relation to carcass length, weight, average backfat thickness, dressing percentage, lean tissue content, and fat tissue content of carcass.

In addition, we found no differences between protein levels in relation to color of lean tissue and firmness of carcass. In both experiments all of the carcasses produced cuts which were firm and bright enough to produce No. 1 pork products.

HOW MUCH TIME WILL IT TAKE?

By S. A. Engene, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota

When farmers plan to add land or livestock to their farm, they must know how much more labor they will need. Records kept by a group of 30 southern Minnesota farmers provide some helpful information. These records, from members of the Southern Minnesota Farm Management Services, were obtained in 1951, 1952, and 1953.

The average time spent for raising and harvesting an acre of the principal crops was:

Oats or barley	5.0 hours
Flax	4.7 hours
Soybeans	4.5 hours
Corn (husked)	6.4 hours
Corn silage	10.5 hours
Alfalfa hay or silage	6.1 hours

To these we must add more than an hour of labor per acre for hauling manure and for other work connected with crops.

Although there are differences between these crops, for ordinary figuring it will be close enough to say about seven to seven and one-half hours of labor an acre for the cropland, not including permanent or rotation pasture. That means that if a farmer thinks of buying or renting an additional 80 acres with 70 acres of cropland, he will have to work about 500 hours more.

This is an average figure and will vary with the efficiency of the individual farmer. It also will vary with the topography of the farm. On moderately hilly farms, as in southeastern Minnesota, the average labor time will be eight to nine hours an acre. On moderately rolling land, as in southwestern Minnesota, the average will be six to seven hours. On the very level lands of the Red River Valley, the labor requirements will be even lower.

Less Labor Used on Large Farms

The data available from these records show that less labor is used per acre on large than on small farms. The difference is probably less than one hour per acre between a quarter section and a half section farm.

Most of these farmers worked from 3,000 to 3,500 hours per year. During the crop growing season, they averaged about 275 hours a month, or about 10 hours a day during the week and a few hours of chores on Sundays.

The farmer who considered the possibility of adding 80 acres of land to his farm would add 500 hours for crop work alone, or add about two hours of work a day during the summer. This is about equal to a fifth of a man's work during this period. Before making his decision the farmer must decide whether or not he has that much time available or where he can get it.

These records also show the average time spent on livestock. These farmers averaged 121 hours a year to do chores for a dairy cow and her share of the young stock. This includes only the work done directly with the cattle—such as feeding, cleaning the barn, milking, and taking care of the milk. It does not include the work of raising the crops or related work, such as repairing the barn.

These records and other studies show that the chore time per cow is a little lower for large herds than small, but the difference is not very large.

The average time spent with hogs was 1.7 hours per hundred pounds of gain. Put in another way, this is about four hours per hog raised or 25 to 30 hours per litter. This, too includes only the direct chore work.

Contrasted with dairy work, the time needed to raise a hog is considerably lower for a large herd than for a small one. As hog production is pushed beyond 10 or 15 litters, each extra litter probably adds half as much time as shown above.

These farmers spent 1.9 hours per hen with flocks averaging 225 hens. This is calculated on the basis of the average number of hens for the year rather than on the number of hens housed. Those with more than 300 hens averaged 1.6 hours per hen, compared with 2.6 hours for those with less than 150 hens.

Only a few of these farmers fattened cattle. These men averaged 2.1 hours per hundredweight of gain. That means about 10 hours per head with 500 pounds of gain. The average number of head fattened was 52.

There are big differences in labor efficiency from one farm to another due to differences in barn arrangement, in equipment, and in working habits. For example, in 1953 one-fifth of these farmers spent more than 140 hours per cow while another one-fifth did their chores in less than 100 hours.

In addition to this work on crops and livestock, the typical farmer will spend 1,000 to 1,500 hours a year on other farm work. This includes maintaining the farmstead, buildings, fences, and machinery; doing farm shopping; and attending to other farm business.

University Farm News
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SPECIAL TO THE GRAND FORKS HERALD

(WITH PICTURE)

1905-1955: FIFTY YEARS OF POULTRY PROGRESS

By Paul E. Waibel, Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry,
University of Minnesota

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 Husbandry.

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 Curtiss 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.

Modern Chicks Weigh More, Eat Less

By the end of 24 days, September 12, it was apparent that we had 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, along with 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 iodised salt (vitamin D concentrate added).

The 1955 ration is typical of those used in commercial broiler production today. Ingredients are selected for their ability to supply available energy, balanced protein, and both known and unidentified vitamins and minerals.

The 1955 Ration

Ground yellow corn	52.5 parts
Soybean oil meal(50% protein)..	24
Tallow, stabilized	6
Meat and bone scraps	5
Fish meal	5
Alfalfa meal	2½
Dried whey	2
Distillers dried solubles. . .	1
Salt, iodised.	0.5
Limestone, ground.	0.75
Bonemeal	0.75

Plus:

manganese; methionine; vitamins A, D, B12;
riboflavin; niacin; pantothenic acid;
choline chloride; and antibiotic

This demonstration gives clear evidence of the improvements made over the years in feeding chicks—improvements that benefit all producers of poultry. Our modern knowledge of the nutrient requirements of chicks is the result of many years of research. And such research—as seen by the calorie-protein ratio recently developed—is continuing to improve nutrition.

FARM MACHINERY INVESTMENT IS HIGH

By Hans Pilhofer, Former Research Assistant, Agricultural
Economics Department, University of Minnesota

Modern farming requires large machinery investments. Data from the Southern Minnesota Farm Management Services show how large the average machinery investment for 237 farms was in 1954:

Auto and truck (farm share) . . .	\$1,412
Tractors	1,962
Other Machinery	5,312
Total	<u>\$8,686</u>

These are the present values as given by the farmers in their account books. This was about as high as the investment in buildings (excluding dwelling), which was \$9,796, or livestock, which was \$8,880.

The costs of replacing these machines is a big item to the farmers. The average outlays on machinery on these farms from 1940 to 1954 were:

Auto and truck (farm share) and tractor	\$ 9,707
Other machinery	13,106
Total outlays 1940-54	<u>\$22,813</u>
(Operating costs excluded)	

The average outlays per farm for new buildings during the same period were \$9,492. In other words, the farmers spent more than twice as much for machinery as they did for buildings.

Machinery Costs Vary With Farm Size

The total investment and costs for machinery vary according to the size of the farm, but the distributions of these costs are not affected equally by the size of the farm or the type of farming, as shown in the table.

Farm types with larger acreages require larger investments in machinery. For example, the 23 dairy farms, with 1.6 workers and 210 acres of land, had \$6,714 invested in machinery while the 24 farms raising feeder cattle, hogs, and cash crops, with 1.9 laborers and 365 acres, invested \$11,364 in machinery.

Measured on a per acre basis, large acreage farm types had a smaller machinery investment than small-acreage types, although the difference was not large. As with machinery investment per acre, on farm types with larger acreages the machinery investment per acre, on farm types with larger acreages the machinery investment comprises a smaller percentage of total assets than on farm types with smaller acreages the machinery investment comprises a smaller percentage of total assets than on farm types with smaller acreages. These differences were not very large, however, with percentages ranging only from 18 to 14.

Annual costs for owning and operating machinery were higher on the large farms than on the small, but they constituted about the same percentage of the total operating expense.

PRESERVATIVES FOR GRASS SILAGE

By Rodney A. Briggs, Extension Agronomist, University of Minnesota

Feed value can be lost in making grass silage just as easily as when trying to make hay. These losses can be reduced by using a preservative. Start with high-legume forage crops, properly preserved, and a valuable high quality feed is the result.

Silage, either corn or grass, is green material which has been pickled by the action of bacteria on fermentable sugars within the plant. This bacterial action produces acid which stops further fermentation and therefore prevents spoilage.

Under certain conditions good quality silage can be made without a preservative—if there is a high proportion of grass, air tight storage, and proper moisture content, and if it is well-packed. Since it is difficult to insure all these conditions, the use of a preservative is advisable.

Proper fermentation may sometimes be insured by delayed harvesting of forage crops. This practice, however, results in serious quality losses and does not always guarantee good silage.

In addition to insuring a high quality silage, preservatives will eliminate many dry matter losses and improve palatability and intake.

There are two types of preservatives commonly used today:

1. Chemicals which produce acid, thus inhibiting fermentation.
2. Readily fermentable sugars which insure proper fermentation.

Acid-Producing Chemicals

Sodium metabisulfite, among the chemicals, has proved its great value as a silage preservative and will be widely used this year. Experiments and the observations of many farmers have indicated increased palatability in silage preserved with this chemical.

While it can be handled without danger to the operator, this dry white powder may be irritating to the eyes and nose. Consequently packing and leveling should be

done between loads and not while the green material is being blown in.

Sodium metabisulfite must be evenly distributed throughout the green material. A funnel applicator located at the blower has been used successfully by many Minnesota farmers. Field application by attaching a hopper directly to a field chopper has also proved satisfactory.

The recommended rate of application is 8 to 10 pounds per ton of green material, but higher rates have produced no ill effects. The cost of sodium metabisulfite is under a dollar per ton of grass silage.

Fermentable Sugars

Molasses, which is high in carbohydrates and minerals, is in itself a good feed and insures palatability in grass silage. When used in preserving grass silage, most of its food value is recovered in the silage. It comes in two forms, liquid and dry.

Liquid molasses, applied at 80 to 100 pounds per ton of green legumes or immature grasses, is best pumped to the top of the blower pipe as feeding at the fan or apron of the blower may clog the equipment. It can also be added at the throat of the blower. In a trench silo, it can be added by gravity flow from a container at the edge of the silo. Diluting with warm water or heating will make it flow better in cool weather.

Dry molasses can be spread on top of the load of green material or can be added at the sugar or apron of the blower on stationary choppers. It is easier to work with, but the cost is higher than liquid molasses. Use 100 to 125 pounds of dry molasses per ton of high legume green material.

Other readily fermentable sugars used as preservatives are corn and cobmeal, ground grain, and beet pulp. While they do not preserve carotene or other nutrients quite as well as molasses or sodium metabisulfite, most of their feed value is recovered in the silage, and they do insure high quality silage.

The recommended rates of application of these preservatives depends on the grass and legume composition of the silage. With high-legume green material, use 200 to 250 pounds corn and cobmeal, 150 to 200 pounds of ground grain, and 100 to 150 pounds of beet pulp per ton.

These dry preservatives insure a good fermentation and reduce the moisture content of the green material being ensiled. They can be added on top of the load, on the wagon canvas, or may be added directly to the auger or apron of the blower or stationary chopper.

The preservative you use will depend on the cost of the material and the portion of the cost used in preservation. Eighty per cent or more of the feed value of molasses and dry grains is recovered in the silage; thus the preservation cost is small. Much fermentation is eliminated when sodium metabisulfite is used, so its cost is offset by decreased fermentation losses in the silage.

It's good business to add preservatives: (1) to add sufficient sugars to insure proper fermentation or inhibit fermentation; (2) to reduce the possibility of spoilage; (3) to eliminate hap-hazard estimation of wilting, allowing for direct cutting of forage crops; (4) to make the silage taste better and thus the cows eat more; and (5) to reduce losses of total feed value and dry matter.

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SPECIAL TO THE GRAND FORKS HERALD

(WITH PICTURES)

CHEESE YOU CAN FREEZE

By Howard A. Morris, Associate Professor of Dairy
Industry and W. B. Combs, Professor of Dairy
Industry

During the last two years we have had many inquiries regarding the freezing of cheese in the home. Among these was a letter from the research director of the American Dairy Association. He asked: "What types of cheese can be frozen successfully?" "What is the length of time frozen cheese can be stored?" "Can small consumer size packages now available on the market be frozen successfully?" "What is the recommended type of packaging for the freezer?" Unfortunately, we did not have the answers to his questions and the questions asked by others.

We were unable to find satisfactory answers in the literature or from cheese merchandisers. In fact most sources discouraged the freezing of cheese. Some previous work done by Dr. J. D. Winter was encouraging. We decided to try to answer some of the questions asked us by freezing various cheese at 0° F.

Cream cheese becomes watery and mealy after freezing. It cannot be frozen successfully in the home deep freezer.

Some Club cheese can be frozen without damage.

How To Prepare Cheese For Freezing

To prepare the cheese for freezing cut all pieces of cheese larger than one pound into pound or half-pound pieces. Cheese that are small in size, such as Camembert and Liederkranz, can be left in their original packages. Cut cheese, however, should be wrapped in aluminum foil. Press the foil tightly against the cheese.

The best place to thaw cheese is in the refrigerator.

If your freezer is at 0° F. or colder, you can freeze one pound or smaller cuts of the following varieties of cheese: Cheddar, Brick, Port du Salut, Swiss, Proveloni, Mozzarella, Liederkranz, Camembert, Parmesan, and Romano. Some Lin-

burger, Colby, Gouda, and Club cheese will freeze satisfactorily while others become crumbly and mealy. Apparently, it depends on the composition of the cheese. You would be taking a chance with these cheese.

Remember to freeze only small cheese or small cuts of cheese. This is very important. Cheese above one-half to one pound take too long to freeze in a home freezer and, thus, may not withstand freezing satisfactorily.

CAPTION FOR PICTURE NO. 1

Large pieces (5 pounds) of cheese when frozen (left) became chalky in appearance when compared to the unfrozen cheese(right).

CAPTION FOR PICTURE NO. 2

When the frozen cheese was sliced (above left), it crumbled and fell apart. The sliced unfrozen cheese (right) was waxy in appearance and did not crumble.

CAPTION FOR PICTURE NO. 3

The crumbling was caused by the curd particles being forced apart during freezing as is shown in this picture. The theory is that large ice crystals which formed during slow freezing of the cheese do the damage. Therefore, we tried smaller pieces (below 1 pound) of cheese wrapped in aluminum foil. Here are the results—you can freeze many different varieties of cheese.

CAPTION FOR PICTURE NO. 4

A mild Brick cheese (C), and a medium cured Brick cheese (D) were not damaged by freezing and storing for six months.

CAPTION FOR PICTURE NO. 5

The pieces of Cheddar cheese shown above were held in a deep freeze at 0° F. for six months. The cheese varied in age from one month (A) up to 12 months (F). There were no changes in flavor or body and texture in any of the cheese during the six months of cold storage.

CAPTION FOR PICTURE NO. 6

Seven of these eight cheese when thawed were excellent in flavor and physical properties. The domestic Gouda is the only one that became crumbly. The cheese are (from left to right): mild flavored Liederkranz, aged Liederkranz, and Camembert. All but the Port du Salut were stored frozen in their original packages. The Port du Salut was wrapped in aluminum foil.

CAPTION FOR PICTURE NO. 7

Here is a comparison between unfrozen Swiss cheese held at refrigerator temperatures (cheese A and C) and the frozen cheese (B and D) after six months. Cheese cuts A and B were from a mild flavored block Swiss cheese, and C and D from an aged 200-pound Swiss cheese. Both cheese withstood freezing successfully. The only difference between the frozen and unfrozen cheese was that the unfrozen was a little stronger in flavor.

CAPTION FOR PICTURE NO. 8

The frozen Colby cheese (B) above was crumbly and flaky after thawing when compared to the unfrozen cheese (A). Most Limburger tested in our laboratory could be frozen without any damage to the cheese (C); however, one brand (D) of Limburger became mealy and was unsatisfactory.

CAPTION FOR PICTURE NO. 9

Three different brands of Blue cheese were frozen. All of them were crumbly and mealy. A and B cheese were the poorest. If the Blue cheese is to be used for salads or dressings, the crumbliness would not be important. The flavor was not changed. Upon the recommendation of the authors, many people have been placing Blue cheese in the deep freeze for future use.

CAPTION FOR PICTURE NO. 10

Here are two pieces of the same Salami cheese (an Italian variety). B was held frozen for six months; A was held in a refrigerator. A was stronger in flavor; otherwise, there was no difference.

File

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SPECIAL TO GRAND FORKS HERALD

MINNESOTA EGG INDUSTRY GOING FORWARD

By W. H. Dankers, Extension Marketing Specialist,
University of Minnesota

Minnesota produced 4,043 million eggs and ranked fourth in the nation in egg production in 1954. Only about 30 per cent of the eggs produced in Minnesota are consumed in the state. The remaining 70 per cent are shipped to markets in practically all directions from Minnesota.

During the period of 1930-34 the number of eggs laid per hen in the United States averaged 93 and in Minnesota only 86. (These figures were based on the number of hens and pullets on hand January 1) In 1954 the average was 156 in the United States and 174 in Minnesota. This indicates that there have been tremendous forward strides in the Minnesota egg industry.

Many more eggs are produced in some counties of Minnesota than in others. However, because the counties vary greatly in size, a better measure of density in egg production is to compare the eggs produced per square mile of total land area. The great density in egg production in the south central and southern areas of the state can readily be observed.

The relationship of egg production to consumption in various areas of the state has a significant bearing on the prices received by producers. Those having access to significant local markets usually have a price advantage. In Minnesota there are only two such markets, namely in the Twin Cities and in northeastern Minnesota. These markets reflect the large number of consumers in Minneapolis and St. Paul and in Duluth and the Iron Range towns.

In these areas more eggs are consumed than are produced and the markets are in part dependent on "in shipments." The "surplus" and "deficit" egg production counties of the state are indicated in figure 2. The Minnesota surplus in 1954 was 2,580 million.

The Twin Cities egg market and the northeastern Minnesota egg market vary in one aspect. There is a very large surplus of eggs in the counties immediately surrounding Hennepin and Ramsey, so a sufficient supply of "nearby" eggs can be readily obtained to balance the needs of the market. The northeastern Minnesota market is considerably smaller than the Twin Cities market.

However, because of limited production in the immediate area, it is necessary to reach out a considerable distance to obtain the needed supply for the market. A variety of factors such as small flocks, less emphasis on improved methods of production, and the need for transporting some eggs a considerable distance have greatly complicated the egg marketing pattern in northeastern Minnesota.

Egg Production Is Seasonal

The pattern of egg marketing and egg prices in Minnesota is also complicated by the seasonality in egg production. In the season of larger production the local markets can be supplied from a smaller production area than in the season of smaller production.

The area required to supply the local markets will also vary from year to year depending on whether it is a year of comparatively large or small egg production. The area required to supply local markets also varies as the individual producers in the area increase or decrease egg production and as the demand for eggs changes.

Egg prices are quite irregular in the supply areas where a local market outlet is available for only part of the year. In these areas the marketing facilities for outshipment are not available when needed or, if available, are costly to operate because of small volume.

Most of the producers and the handlers throughout western and southern Minnesota must look beyond Minnesota for markets in which to sell their eggs.

Prices Paid Are Above Average

Prices to producers were considerably above average in the northeastern Minnesota deficit area and were also comparatively high in the Twin Cities area. The prices listed for Anoka and Ramsey Counties are net representative of the prices paid

for market eggs because each of these counties has a very large hatchery and the average prices reflect the higher prices received for hatching eggs. However, prices to farmers were also higher in the other counties surrounding the Twin Cities than in counties farther out.

Producers in the surplus egg counties of Minnesota are frequently concerned about the large spread between retail prices paid for eggs in the Twin Cities and the prices received for them. However, the spread is narrower between retail prices in the Twin Cities and the prices received by producers in the nearby area who actually supply the Twin Cities market.

There is little merit in comparing producer and retail prices which are not comparable. Producers in the surplus egg counties should compare their returns for a given supply of eggs with the available returns for the same supply in distant terminal markets where the eggs are actually sold. In making such a comparison proper allowance must be made for costs in transportation and handling and loss in quality.

Egg Loss Quality

Loss in quality is a rather intangible price factor. In a study of some truck lot shipments of eggs from Minnesota to New York, it was found that less than half of the eggs which were bought as Grade A from producers were Grade A when they arrived in New York. Consequently, less than half commanded a Grade A retail price in New York. The rest brought considerably lower prices which reduced the average price received for the shipment. This is an important factor and should be given full consideration when prices received by producers for Grade A eggs are compared with prices paid in terminal markets.

If increased emphasis is placed on retaining egg quality and a large proportion of Minnesota eggs reach terminal markets as Grade A, producers will receive a larger return for their efforts. The spread between producer and retail prices will then also be narrower. Retention of quality requires teamwork between producers, handlers, transporters, and distributors.

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
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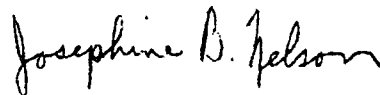
Dear Editor:

Nearly 48,000 4-H club members in Minnesota will observe National 4-H Club Week March 3-11, re-dedicating their efforts to their program of "learning by doing."

Enclosed is a mat for possible use during 4-H Week. Also enclosed is a 4-H Fact Sheet which will give you some information on the aims and achievements of Minnesota 4-H clubs. Your county extension agent can supply you with specific information on local 4-H work.

The newspapers have always given fine support to the 4-H program. Whatever you can do to continue to encourage this worthwhile program for our young people and give a pat on the back to the community-spirited local leaders and parents will be most appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

JBN/ms

Enc.

Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1956

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES AND DAILIES

Immediate Release

4. SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT, ALUMNI ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED

Events in connection with the 67th annual commencement and alumni reunion of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, St. Paul, will be held March 11, 12 and 14.

Special reunions will be held Sunday, March 11 from 1 to 6 p.m. by the following classes: 1891, 1896, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921, 1926, 1931, 1936, 1941, 1946, 1951.

Mr. Myron Clark and Mr. Victor Dose of St. Paul, who are president and secretary, respectively, of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association, urge all alumni and former students of the School to attend the festivities. Alumni headquarters will be in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus.

Dr. Edgar Carlson, President, Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota, will give the commencement sermon at 8 p.m. March 11 in the auditorium of Coffey Hall on the St. Paul Campus.

The annual Alumni Association business meeting will be held at 1 p.m. Monday, March 12 in Room 107, Agricultural Engineering Building. The alumni banquet and program is scheduled at the School of Agriculture dining hall at 6 p.m. the same day. Mr. A. L. Sjowall, class of 1920, Sales Manager, Rochester Dairy Cooperative, will be the Master of Ceremonies at the banquet.

There will be a reception on March 14 from 3 to 5 p.m. for members of the graduating class and their parents by Dean and Mrs. T. H. Fenske and Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Christianson. Dean Fenske is assistant dean of the University Institute of Agriculture, and Dr. Christianson is superintendent of the School of Agriculture. The reception will be held in the fireplace room of the home economics building.

Dean R. K. Froker, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin will speak at the graduation exercises at 8 p.m. on March 14 in the auditorium of Coffey Hall. Diplomas will be presented to graduates by Dean Fenske. Presiding over the capping ceremony for young women who have completed the course in Practical Nursing and Home Management offered jointly by the School of Agriculture and the School of Nursing of the University of Minnesota will be Miss Katharine J. Densford, director, and Miss Eugenia Taylor, Assistant Professor, in the School of Nursing.

News Bureau
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 27 1956

To all counties

For use week of March 5
or after

STAND AGAIN
PROVES VITAL
IN CORN GROWING

Stand is very important in high corn yields. That was the greatest single lesson from this year's official X-Tra Yield Corn contest, according to County Agent

During the three years of the contest, check plot yields have been 80 bushels on stands averaging below 14,000 plants per acre. Raising the stand to above 18,000 increased yields 26 per cent or 21 bushels per acre.

And the University of Minnesota extension soils specialist who summarized 1955's results, Harold E. Jones, says that yield increases were even greater when proper fertilizing joined proper stand in a farmer's corn plan.

The X-tra yield fertilized plots with less than a 14,000-plant stand averaged 90.5 bushels per acre. But -- and listen to this -- the increase in yield was 36 per cent, or 33 bushels, when the stand was increased to above 18,000 plants per acre.

Farmers in the 1955 X-tra yield contest had an average yield of 108 bushels per acre -- about 63 bushels above the state average, which is a low 43 bushels.

This low state average can be raised a great deal, Jones says. Farmers will need to follow more closely the information now available and being uncovered every day on good corn-growing practices.

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News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 27 1956

To all counties
For use week of March 5
or after

FILLERS for Your Column and Other Uses....

Defective Equipment is No. 1 Fire Cause -- Electrical equipment that shouldn't be used, but is--that's the number 1 cause of fires in Minnesota. And heat lamps can cause some disastrous losses, if they aren't put together and used according to the manufacturer's directions. That's the suggestion from Glen Prickett, the University's extension farm safety specialist.

* * * * *

Mouse and Rat Contamination Highest on Farm -- The University of Minnesota's large-scale study of grain contamination has shown one out of every five farm granaries had serious rodent problems--and one out of every 12 had insect problems. The study also showed that mouse and rat contamination is heaviest on the farm and grows less as the grain moves onto the road toward feed and flour mills. Thus, farmers can play a big part in reducing grain contamination by proper storage structures.

* * * * *

Average 1955 X-Tra Yield was 108 Bushels -- The average yield of the several hundred farmers who participated in the University of Minnesota - The Farmer Magazine X-Tra yield corn contest was 108 bushels per acre. Says Extension soils specialist Harold E. Jones: "This means Minnesota farmers can easily be making much more corn than the commonly quoted average of 43 bushels an acre. But to raise that low average will require their following more closely the facts available and being uncovered every year on good corn-growing practices."

* * * * *

A Little Paint Kills a Calf -- A very small amount of dried paint, clinging to a carelessly discarded paint can, can kill a calf, University of Minnesota veterinarians tell us. This lead poisoning problem is a rough one -- one Minnesota farmer lost nine choice heifers and cows last year. A radio tower in the pasture had been painted and several empty paint buckets were carelessly -- and very cruelly -- left lying around.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 27 1956

To all counties
For use week of March 5
or after

PROTEIN FOODS
PLENTIFUL FOR
MARCH MEALS

If you take advantage of the wide variety of plentiful foods expected on March markets, your family should have good eating, with no monotony in their meals, according to Home Agent _____.

Many choices in protein foods are on the plentiful list, including pork, beef, broiling and frying chicken, as well as foods for Lenten fare, such as cheese and other dairy products, peanut butter and canned tuna in oil.

To keep company with the main dish, take your choice between potatoes and rice, both plentiful. You can choose between late-crop potatoes from storage and the big crop of "new" potatoes coming from the South. Rice is such a versatile food that it's a favorite in cheese dishes, as well as chicken, beef or pork.

At least three fruits deserve the shopper's attention in March -- grapefruit, canned cherries and dates. Supplies of both fresh and processed grapefruit are large. Most of the fresh grapefruit on March markets comes from Florida. This is the season when the Florida fruit is fine in flavor, texture and juiciness, and this year's crop is high in quality. Grapefruit rates high in vitamin C, the vitamin which needs to be replenished every day.

Grocery shelves have large stocks of canned pie cherries as well as canned sweet cherries to serve for dessert. There's also plenty of lard for making pie crust.

California dates will be plentiful in March. Unfavorable weather delayed harvest of a larger than average crop. Thus many dates didn't get a market for their usual holiday sale. Date quality is high because this year for the first time there's a Federal marketing agreement that only the better-quality fruit can be shipped as whole or pitted dates.

Because dates are so convenient for eating out of hand, they deserve a place in lunch pails and also make handy snacks for youngsters. For variety, stuff them with cheese or nuts.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 27 1956

To all counties

For use week of March 5
or after

PROFIT GROWS
IN X-TRA YIELD
CORN CONTENT

In spite of a lower assigned price for corn this year -- that is, \$1.25 a bushel, compared to \$1.50 in the 1954 and 1953 contests -- farmers this year made almost as much profit in the Official Minnesota X-Tra Yield Corn Contest as in 1953 and 1954.

This illustrates the fact that the contest's average high yields are increasing a good deal -- about 20 bushels a year, according to County Agent _____.

He says that the University of Minnesota's summary of the contest, prepared by Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist, shows that this year about 60 per cent of the farmers participating received a profit over fertilizer cost. This compares very well with 64 per cent in 1954, when corn was considered 25¢ higher, and is, of course, much higher than 1953's 37 per cent profit over fertilizer cost.

As in 1954, this year's X-tra yield contest could profitably use nearly \$20 worth of fertilizer on fields where the unfertilized check plots made up to 100 bushels per acre. That is, this fertilizer would more than pay for itself. The increase from fertilizer over those apparently already fertile high-yielding check plots was very high.

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SPECIAL TO THE GRAND FORKS HERALD

**SURVEY SHOWS
LARGE HEN FLOCKS
MORE PROFITABLE**

What many poultry raisers know already--that large flocks are more profitable than small ones--was indicated in a preliminary summary of a University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service study.

Miss Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, and Ermond H. Hartmans, extension farm management specialist, made the study on 20 farms which had poultry flocks ranging in size from 420 to 10,000 hens. Average size flock: 2,400 hens.

Here are some of their findings: The flock owners, asked what they considered "their greatest labor saver" listed "automatic watering" first more often than any other. Second came built-up litter, with droppings pits and automatic feeders following.

Although used in only six of the 20 flocks, automatic feeders proved to be a big labor-saver. Farmers who had the automatic feeders needed only 17 minutes per 1,000 layers for daily feeding chores. But the others needed 26½ minutes per 1,000 layers for the same job. That's a one-third or more saving of labor by using automatic feeders.

The farmer's wife and his children did most of the chores. Of the total 120 minutes a day per 1,000 birds for "chore time," they recorded 33 minutes for egg-gathering, 25 for cleaning, 19 for packing, 25 for feeding and 18 for other jobs.

How labor requirements go down as flock size goes up is shown by their study--49 layers took two and a half hours per hen per year, 225 layers took nearly two hours, 400 layers took an hour and a half, and 2,400 layers took only 45 minutes per year per hen. Figuring the lower labor requirement for a larger flock, the University economists came up with a \$1.90 return per hour of labor.

This compares very well with other livestock enterprises: for example, \$1.02 labor return per hour for dairy cattle, \$1.88 for feeders and \$3.14 for hogs.

U. FINDS TURKEYS
CAN BE GROWN WITH
LESS PROTEIN

Probably turkeys can be fed to healthy market weight with less protein in the latter part of their growth period. This was one finding of this year's feeding program with 500 turkeys at the University of Minnesota's Northwest School and Experiment Station at Crockston, in the Red River Valley.

The tests were conducted by A. M. Pilkey, station poultryman. He reported that a 34 per cent protein ration fed on a restricted basis—that is, allowing only 15 pounds of mash per 100 birds per day with full feeding of corn and oats—developed market weight turkeys at a feed cost of 10¢ a pound, more than a cent a pound below four unrestricted feeding plans tried on other 100-turkey flocks.

This is the lowest known per pound cost of turkey production at Crockston. Total feed required per bird: 67.5 pounds, about the lowest ever at the station.

The restricted ration produced turkeys at a feed cost of \$2.19 per bird—lowest of all five flocks on test—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 (3¼) pounds of feed to gain a pound of weight, in comparison to about three and a half (3½) pounds of feed needed by birds in the other flocks.

Again, this 3¼ pounds feed per pound of gain figure is the lowest known—at least at the Crockston station. The flock of 100 took in an estimated 18 per cent protein, again the lowest recorded protein intake.

From eight to 18 weeks the birds ate their mash allowance in from three to five hours. But toward the end of the feeding period, the limited mash was lasting most of the day.

**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.

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.

**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.

Beef cattle specialist Professor 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.

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SPECIAL TO THE GRAND FORKS HERALD

FEEDING TREATED
SEED CORN TO HENS
IS DANGEROUS

A poultry ration can contain as little as five per cent seed corn treated with Arasan and it can have a heavy poisoning effect on laying hens.

A University of Minnesota research study found that egg production drops, laying of shell-less eggs and other profit-cutting troubles were due to Arasan-treated seed corn which got into feed channels in error. The farmers involved were mixing their own feed. But poisoning has happened with both commercial-mixed and home-mixed feeds.

Elton L. Johnson, head of the University's poultry department, led the project. Under it, young chicks and hens were fed different levels of the basic ingredient of Arasan.

They found, first, that growth of young chicks was set back when even the very low levels--37 parts of this ingredient per million of feed--were fed in the ration. Higher levels--150 to 300 parts per million--resulted in severe leg weakness and retarded growth. Chicks were paralyzed, couldn't stand, had enlarged hock joints and crooked toes. Layers' egg production dropped off when the ration contained as little as 7 parts of the ingredient per million of feed.

The poisoning ability of this compound reaches a "critical" stage very easily, Johnson and his associates found. In treated seed corn, the levels are usually about 600 to 750 parts of the poisoning ingredient per million parts of feed--or about ten to 20 times as heavy as the low levels the University researchers found dangerous.

Johnson says every poultryman and feed manufacturer should be watchful for any possible Arasan-treated seed corn which might accidentally get into feed or ingredient supplies.

Farmers and others having left-over Arasan-treated seed corn will be wise not to use it in feeding poultry or any other livestock, Johnson said.

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PULLETS SHOULD
EAT HEAVILY NOW
FOR BEST FALL

"The more they eat—the more money you make." We're talking about the fact that chickens need to eat plenty of the proper kind of feed if they are to grow or lay efficiently.

Gora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota, explains that a chicken's appetite is dulled by hot weather and it pays to use any tricks you know to keep birds eating.

What are some of these tricks? Well, they aren't really tricks—just good management. The first one is to see that your pullets out on range can choose from feed and water located several places to meet the several summer conditions.

For example, food and water should be in shelters for windy or rainy spells and also out on the ranges for those days or hours when birds are out of the shelters. The big point is that if chickens have to fight wind, rain or broiling sun they often will just eat enough to keep them going—and that's really not enough for good growth.

With hens, the feeding problem is a bit different. Miss Cooke suggests that hens be confined to the house so feed and water dispensers don't need to be scattered in so many places. But, to assure their eating enough for best production, the comfort angle is very important here, too. Especially vital is good ventilation—and cross-ventilation is a must during hot weather.

Another wise idea is to cull out non-layers as fast as they turn up. Poultrymen who've tried this technique of taking out non-layers right away have found it pays in reduced feeding costs and total egg production. This gives better feeder space for the "producers" who are kept on the job, too, of course.

U. SPECIALIST
GIVES CHICK-
RAISING TIPS

Early hatching doesn't always insure your getting high fall egg prices. Chicks also must have every advantage of adequate feeding and floor space for rapid growth and early maturing.

Miss Cora Cooke, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist, says if you haven't bought chicks yet, you may be better off to "forget it" this year. Fall egg prices may top last year's fall prices, but winter and spring prices depend on the number of chicks hatched late this spring. Chances are, late chicks will be as great a risk this year as they were last, says Miss Cooke.

If you already have chicks, give them plenty of room and they'll grow out quicker, says Miss Cooke. Not less than one square foot of floor space for each two chicks is a "must" at the start. And double that by the time the pullets are ready for the range.

Plenty of feeding room assures chicks getting the most out of the feed, too. One four-foot trough is needed for every 100 chicks at first. Twice as much space is needed when the chicks are two weeks old. The space should be doubled again at ten weeks.

Slowed-up growth results from summer overheating conditions. Miss Cooke suggests planning now for proper shelters. Wire-floored roosting shelters with at least two sides covered with wire netting are best for midsummer. These open shelters are easier to move than a brooder house and comfortably house more pullets than can be safely housed in the same-size brooder house.

BROOD SOW CARE
AND FEEDING IN
NEW U. BOOKLET

Nine pigs per sow were raised by Minnesota Swine Honor Roll farmers in recent years. That's three and a half pigs per sow more than the average farmer raises successfully. How do honor roll farmers raise more pigs per sow?

A University of Minnesota Folder, No. 90, "Care and Feeding of Brood Sows," has many of the answers. H. G. Zavoral, Extension livestock specialist who wrote it, gives many practical pointers on how to produce big litters of healthy piglets.

Zavoral says proper sow feeding during her gestation period helps assure larger size and better vigor at farrowing time. And the bigger the pigs at birth, the bigger they are at weaning and the sooner they reach marketable age.

A thrifty sow, not overly fat, should go on a good ration two or three weeks before she is bred. She should be gaining weight, says Zavoral. This means she'll "start" larger litters and have more chance of carrying more pigs through to live birth.

It's a good idea to record the date each sow is bred. This will help you estimate her farrowing time.

When she's carrying pigs, the sow should have plenty of good feed. Quality is important, Zavoral emphasizes. Feeding a variety of good rations is better than the same old stuff day after day -- even a good ration can become boring and there's danger of that one ration being short of some small but important feeding factor.

In the booklet, Zavoral lists the exact ingredients for several different high quality rations. He also gives a ration for after farrowing.

If you think you may have been missing out on possible higher litters and healthier pigs, pick up a copy of this booklet at County Agents' offices or write for one at the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

BEET PULP AGAIN
PROVES GOOD BEEF
CATTLE FEED

A feed similar to oats in price and total digestible nutrients proved its worth again in a six-month beef cattle feeding trial at the University's Northwest School Experiment Station at Crookston. The feed is molasses beet pulp.

In the Red River Valley and other sugar beet-growing areas, beet pulp is a by-product of the manufacturing process. The Crookston plant can produce about two million 50-pound bags of it a year.

The best of four groups of Hereford steers in the trials made a profit for the station of \$66.36 per steer. Each steer ate an average three pounds of alfalfa hay, up to 33 pounds of plain corn silage and 14 pounds of the grain ration per day.

Half the grain ration was molasses beet pulp, the other half was 70 per cent barley and 30 per cent oats. Soybean oil meal brought the crude protein content of the ration up to 14.6 per cent.

The Crookston station's livestock specialist, Professor Homer D. Fausch, said that gains were good despite the fact that the roughage portion of the ration--hay and corn silage--supplied 44 to 49 per cent of the animals' nutritional needs. The highest-gaining group put on an average 2.18 pounds per steer per day--the lowest-gaining, 1.95 pounds per day.

In one group of steers, urea replaced about 40 per cent of the soybean oil meal in the grain ration and didn't affect daily gains. One group of steers which got corn silage to which 20 pounds of urea per ton had been added at ensiling time did about as well as the highest-gaining group.

In earlier feeding tests, the station found that even when the grain ration was two-thirds molasses beet pulp, beef animals gained well and graded choice to prime.

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SPECIAL TO THE GRAND FORKS HERALD

RESEARCH FINDS
PHOSPHATE HELPS
GRAIN ROOTS

How important is a good, deep root system in giving small grains a good water "drawing-in" system--and helping them build big, plump grain?

Norman County Soil Conservation Agent Klint of Ada recently dug up and photographed some barley roots on a test area he set up near Ada.

Here's what he found: barley that had not been fertilized was about 10 inches tall and had a small, shallow root system.

But barley which this spring had been 75 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre was about 14 inches tall and had 50 per cent more roots.

And on barley ground which had received 160 pounds of 4-24-12--which contains lots of phosphate--applied with the drill in addition to the 75 pounds of ammonium nitrate, the barley was about 18 inches tall and had twice as big a root system as barley in unfertilized areas.

Klint's research story was reported to Harold E. Jones, a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist.

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**"HUNGRY" CORN
CAN BE RECOGNIZED**

If a farmer knows what to look for, corn will tell him a lot about why it is not growing well and what can be done in the future to improve the land.

These "hunger signs" explained by University of Minnesota extension soils specialist Harold E. Jones.

Roots can tell a good deal. A healthy stalk should have a root and soil clinging to it nearly as big as a half-bushel basket when you pull it out. A small root system often is caused by not enough phosphate in the starter.

If the roots have flat bottoms and are shallow, the corn won't live through dry weather and can easily be blown over. Usually this problem is caused by poor drainage. A tile system is often a must for high corn yields.

Spindly stalks and stalks that have no ears are, again, a sign of phosphate shortage in the soil. Phosphate is the plant food mainly responsible for stalk size, ear set and root development.

If, in a hill that has several stalks, one or two are healthy with a good ear and the others are spindly, there was not enough phosphate early in the season to take care of all of the plants. Lesson: when you increase the corn stand in trying for high yields, you must also provide enough plant food.

If the lower leaves of corn turn yellow and die up the middle, the corn has run out of nitrogen. About when corn is waist-high, an acre uses at least three pounds of nitrogen each day. Many corn fields show nitrogen-hunger by August 1.

There are many other "hunger signs," of course, and the county agent has a special sheet prepared by Jones describing all the various "hungers," and telling how to avoid them. Ask for Form S-30, "How to Recognize Hungry Corn." It's free, of course.

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SPECIAL TO THE GRAND FORKS HERALD

FARMER USES
"MORE CORN" PLAN
PROFITABLY

A couple of years ago, one Winnabago, Minnesota, farmer, got a bit disgusted with 45-bushel corn and 22-bushel soybeans. 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, 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 0-26-25 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.

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.

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 $2/3$ alfalfa silage and $1/3$ 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 $2/3$ corn silage, $1/3$ 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.

**AFTER-PASTURE
DRYLOT FEEDING
GIVES MORE BEEF**

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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.

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 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.

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SPECIAL TO THE GRAND FORKS HERALD

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.

In the tests, 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.

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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 by Prof. L. E. Manson.

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 per centage was higher for the normal-fed group--72 per cent, compared to 66 per cent for the limited-fed.

X-TRA YIELD
POTATO CONTEST
ON IN NORTH

Entrants in the University of Minnesota's X-tra yield potato contest in North St. Louis county are not using the cookbook to raise potatoes. They are, however, using a definite recipe.

Eleven farmers in North St. Louis county are hoping to top last year's winner, who harvested 611 bushels of potatoes per acre.

They hope to increase potato yields with a good fertility program that supplies enough plant food for a 600-bushel crop.

A University extension soils specialist, Charles A. Simkins, tells how their recipe works. First, the farmer sends a soil sample to the University soil testing laboratory. At the laboratory the number of pounds of available plant food in the soil are determined. University soil scientists then mail their recommendations to County Agent Harold Aase of Virginia, who recommends how much more nitrogen, phosphorus and potash the farmer will need to grow a bumper crop.

Some growers, realizing that moisture is important in potato production, plan to irrigate their crop.

Simkins says that in most years, Minnesota has ideal weather for growing potatoes. However, years of research have shown that potatoes need large amounts of plant food and a steady supply of available moisture for good growth.

Some growers find it necessary to use a half to a ton of fertilizer per acre in order to be sure of giving their potatoes enough plant food.

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Institute of Agriculture
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SPECIAL TO THE GRAND FORKS HERALD

OAT SILAGE TWICE
AS VALUABLE AS
OATS FOR GRAIN

Oat silage is almost twice as valuable as oats harvested for grain. This interesting conclusion came out of University of Minnesota studies of southern Minnesota farmers' account books.

The same is true with other small grains when they're used for silage—particularly where there is no premium grain market and the small grain is to be fed at home.

A University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Rodney A. Briggs, suggests that oats for silage be cut when they are in late milk stage or early dough stage. Time for proper harvesting of oats for silage is short and it's essential that it be finished as rapidly as possible to assure the best silage, says he.

Possibly the best way is to direct-cut in the field and, without giving the oats time to wilt, put them into a silo. In the silo, proper packing is vital for best results. The reason: the hollow stems of the grain plant may make it hard to completely force out all the air from the mass.

Briggs says that when oats are allowed to mature to the late milk or early dough stage, they have enough "fermentable carbohydrates" in them to give good fermentation--thus, preservatives are not needed.

Oat silage can be a good replacement for corn silage. Yields normally are about half of what corn would do on the same ground. And taking off oats for silage helps under-seeded legumes and grasses "catch" much better.

Briggs' facts on the value of oat silage compared to "plain" oats come from University studies of records of several hundred farmers in the Southeast and Southwest Farm Management Services.

PASTURE MUST BE
GOOD TO PRODUCE
MILK WELL

Two cows on an acre of top-quality pasture can produce over \$50 worth of milk a month. Are your pastures that good? They can be--if only you'll treat pasture land as carefully as your choice corn land and give it the fertilizer and other care it requires.

Here are some pasture facts from Ralph Wayne, Extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota: A cow must eat about 160 pounds of grass a day to maintain herself and still produce 30 to 35 pounds of milk a day. On good pasture, she should produce about 1,000 pounds of milk a month. At \$2.75 a hundred pounds, this would be \$27.50 worth of milk a month.

Now, two cows can get their day's fill on an acre of good pasture and thus boost the total value of milk produced on that acre to over \$50 a month.

Having top-quality pasture usually means taking some good cultivated land and seeding it to a good pasture mixture, says Wayne. And fertility of pasture land must be kept high, just as for a grain crop. But, even good pasture must be well-managed to compete with corn land in the good corn-land areas of southern Minnesota. Thus, where a farmer thinks of taking good corn land and putting it into pasture, he needs to plan on giving that "new" pasture the top care in order to give it the ability to make him as much profit as corn would.

Another point: it's surprising how much further good pasture will go in a three- or four-field rotation system--one that lets some of the pasture "rest" awhile. Many Minnesota dairyman now are using such a system with excellent results, Wayne reports.

County Agents have other helpful facts on getting good pasture and keeping it good.

COUNTY AGENT
GIVES TIPS ON
TESTING OLD 2,4-D

Many are wondering how to test the "health" of 2,4-D after it's been stored a few months and, especially, where temperatures are low. Here's a simple set of testing rules. Before making any tests, the container should be opened and its contents allowed to come to room temperature.

Stir it with a clean metal or glass rod and feel for any resistance--that is, crystalline formations, oil globs, or heavier bottom layers. If you note any of these things, it's especially important to test the material. It's wise, anyway, of course, even if the material "feels" uniform.

Here's the Minnesota Department of Agriculture's testing formula for **ESTER FORMS** of 2,4-D:

1. Pour a cup of water into a clean pint fruit jar.
2. Add five teaspoonsful of the ester concentrate. Shake the 2,4-D container well before you take this sample, of course.
3. Screw the cap on the fruit jar and shake it well for a few seconds, being careful to turn it upside down and back a dozen times or so. Then set it aside for two hours.
4. After the two hours is up, examine the jar for an oil layer or globules on the surface. If you see oil, the material has "gone to pot" and shouldn't be used.
5. Watch, also, for cream formation. You should have only a very thin layer of cream on the top--not over 1/8th inch. If you see cream, turn the fruit jar upside down and back several times. Then, if the material looks all the same throughout, it's OK to use. If not, don't use it.

To test **AMINE FORMS** in hard water:

1. Fill a clean pint fruit jar with water.
2. Shake the amine container well, then add five teaspoons of the amine concentrate to the water in the jar.
3. Put the cap on the jar and shake thoroughly for several seconds, until the solution appears the same all through. Then, set it aside for two full days.
4. At the end of two days, check the jar for crystal formation on bottom or sides, precipitate formation at the bottom, and suspended particles of material. If you see any of these conditions, the material should not be used.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Special to Redwood County

NEW COUNTY ASST.
AGENT APPOINTED

Ernest D. Johnson will become assistant county agent in Redwood county on March 1, J. I. Swedberg, county agent, announced today.

Johnson comes from Brown county where he had been assistant agent since last July. Before that he served as an assistant county agent in Cottonwood county for nearly a year.

Johnson is a native of Milaca, Minnesota, where he grew up on a small general farm. A graduate of Central High School in Minneapolis, Johnson farmed in Milaca from 1934 to 1941 when he entered service. He served in the U. S. Air Force until 1946.

After separation from service he farmed for a year and a half and then enrolled in Bemidji State Teachers' College. Later he attended the University of Minnesota where he received his bachelor's degree in agriculture in 1951.

From 1951 until 1954 he was a veteran's agriculture instructor at Fulda, Minnesota.

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SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

CAPTION FOR PICTURE

Receiving the Minnesota Farm Bureau Service company plaque for outstanding work in the field of visual aids in Extension teaching is Clay County Home Agent Mrs. Edna Jordahl of Moorhead.

Gerald R. McKay, Extension visual aids specialist, presents the plaque.

Mrs. Jordahl also is the first woman to win the overall top placer's plaque in the University's annual Extension Information Contest. Her top radio entry and top visual aids entry won her the honor. Some 200 entries from Minnesota's county, 4-H club and home agents were judged in this year's Information Contest.

Mrs. Jordahl has been Clay County Home Agent since June, having served nearly three years as Itasca County Home Agent at Grand Rapids and before that as a Farm Security Administration home supervisor in her native North Dakota.

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Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- *Mar. 2-3 Livestock Marketing Clinic, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- **Mar. 3-11 National 4-H Club Week
 - *Mar. 6 District Spring Barrow Show, Montevideo
- *Mar. 6-7 Tree Protection Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- **Mar. 10 State 4-H Radio Speaking Contest, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- *Mar. 11-12 Annual Meeting, School of Agriculture Alumni Association, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- *Mar. 15-16 Cottage Cheese Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- *Mar. 17 Minnesota Dairy Industry Career Day, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- *Mar. 18-20 State Rural Youth Conference and Short Course, Institute of Agriculture University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- *Mar. 19-21 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Service School, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- *Mar. 19-24 Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) Training School, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- *Mar. 22-23 Horticulture Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1
- *Mar. 26-27 Fair Management Short Course, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1

*Information from Short Course Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1

**Information from State 4-H Club Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1

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Immediate Release

CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST AT U SHORT COURSE

Charles Walkof, senior horticulturist from the Morden Experiment station, Morden, Canada, will be a featured speaker at the annual horticulture short course March 22-23 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Walkof will give an illustrated talk on vegetable production in Europe at the opening session on vegetable growing on Thursday, March 22. He will also speak at the closing session on Friday afternoon, March 23, on ornamental horticulture in Europe. His talks will summarize his impressions of European gardening during a two months' trip in Europe last summer.

As in previous years, the horticulture short course, intended primarily for home gardeners, will cover vegetable gardening and home fruit growing on the opening day. The second day's session will be devoted entirely to ornamental horticulture. Commercial fruit growers will have a special meeting and luncheon on Thursday (March 22).

Staff members in the University departments of horticulture, soils, entomology and plant pathology will speak on home gardening problems during the two-day short course.

Richard E. Widmer, assistant professor of horticulture, is program chairman.

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University Farm News
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Immediate Release

U SPECIALIST GIVES FACTS ON 2,4-D DUST

The disadvantages of using 2,4-D dust with minor elements were outlined today by a University of Minnesota extension agronomist, Edwin H. Jensen.

He pointed out that when applying 2,4-D dust, there is difficulty when it's windy in getting a uniform application so that the material performs as it is designed to. There is also a special danger: wind drift may injure sensitive crops nearby.

Most farmers don't have the special equipment to apply the dust. Thus, they must have it applied by commercial applicators or rent an applicator.

Also, 2,4-D dust doesn't become effective until dew or rain has made a liquid solution of it.

Jensen also pointed out that including minor elements in 2,4-D would probably be of very little value. With rare exception, most Minnesota soils contain enough minor elements necessary for plant growth.

Jensen says that when considering buying any herbicide, it's advisable to make comparisons of cost per pound of acid equivalent before buying.

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Immediate Release

GYPSUM PROVED VALUABLE AS LEGUME BUILDER

Proof of gypsum's value as a legume booster comes from an experience of two Frazee farmers, the Holzel brothers. They have been using gypsum for about five years.

University of Minnesota extension soils specialist Harold E. Jones says it was easy to tell from the better growth and green color of their oats. He could tell, by the color, exactly where the gypsum had been put on last year's red clover crop.

The University recommends putting on 300 to 400 pounds of gypsum per acre on soils that you plan to use for growing legumes. The gypsum may also be top-dressed on established legume fields early in the spring or after the first hay cutting.

Jones cautions, however, that gypsum is no substitute for the other nutrients that the soils may need to efficiently grow crops. Many sandy soils, for example, need lime to start legumes, in addition, they are very low in potash.

Lack of sulphur in legume growth shows up as a light yellow--almost white--color on the leaves. The whole leaf, including its leaf veins, is affected. Legumes are very heavy users of sulphur. A three-ton alfalfa hay crop will pull about 70 pounds of sulphur--about 350 pounds of gypsum--from the soil.

Jones suggests that if you suspect a sulphur lack in your legumes, call and ask the county agent to come out and look at the fields--he can give you some valuable tips.

B-867-hrj

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Immediate Release

LEAP YEAR PROSPECTS GOOD FOR GIRLS ON FARM

Girls looking for husbands during Leap Year (and every year) will find the odds stacked in their favor in the rural farm areas of Minnesota.

Here's why. Young unmarried men, 20-30, outnumber young women of the same age five to one on rural Minnesota farms. In large cities the number of unmarried young men and women is about equal.

That's the word from Roy Francis, rural sociologist at the University of Minnesota. Francis gathered his material from the most recent U. S. Census at the request of several rural groups. These groups were concerned with the difficulties faced by many organized groups of young rural people in maintaining the interest of its members.

The preponderance of young unmarried men, 20-30, in rural areas is greatest in Cook and Clearwater counties where they outnumber unmarried girls of the same age nearly 8 to 1.

In several counties young men outnumber young unmarried women from 6 or 7 to 1. These include the following: Aitkin, 6.1 to 1; Chisago, 6.7; Grant 6.3; Mahnomon, 6.8; Marshall 6.1; Meeker, 6.3; Norman, 6.5; Pennington, 6.0; Roseau, 6.4; and Sherburne, 6.5

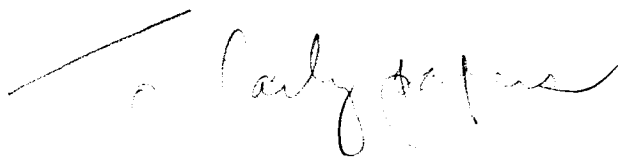
Young men in Blue Earth, Faribault, Isanti, Pipestone, Ramsey, Rice and Wadena counties have the "best" chance of finding a girl their own age to marry. Even in these counties the odds are heavily against them with the number of rural men outnumbering the girls nearly 4 to 1 in the most marriagible age range, 20-30.

B-868-hbs

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
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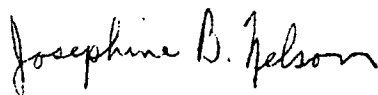
Dear Editor:

Nearly 48,000 4-H club members in Minnesota will observe National 4-H Club Week March 3-11, re-dedicating their efforts to their program of "learning by doing."

Enclosed is a mat for possible use during 4-H Week. Also enclosed is a 4-H Fact Sheet which will give you some information on the aims and achievements of Minnesota 4-H clubs. Your county extension agent can supply you with specific information on local 4-H work.

The newspapers have always given fine support to the 4-H program. Whatever you can do to continue to encourage this worthwhile program for our young people and give a pat on the back to the community-spirited local leaders and parents will be most appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



(Mrs.) Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

JBN/ms

Enc.