

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 1 1957

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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First View of Your Home
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Kitchen Resolutions

In that list of resolutions you are making for the new year, include some kitchen resolutions that will help to keep the family happy and well fed. Here are some that are worth adding to a homemaker's list:

- . I will buy wisely, purchasing the quality and quantity of food to meet my family's needs and tastes.
- . I will store food carefully, keeping the goodness I pay for.
- . I will cook food properly, serving food at its very best.
- . I will use up leftovers, but prepare them so skillfully that my family will eat them and like them.
- . I will serve food attractively, in a way that will give my family the most enjoyment from the meal.

* * *

Shelling and Storing Pecans

If your family is fond of fresh pecans, here are a few suggestions for easy shelling and good storage. For speedy shelling, first moisten the nuts. Spread them between several layers of damp toweling and leave overnight. Or cook them in the pressure cooker under 5 pounds of pressure for 10 minutes. To crack pecans, apply pressure at both ends, not at sides.

The colder the better for keeping pecan meats fresh. At room temperature pecans keep fresh only 2 months; in the home refrigerator, 9 months; in the home freezer, 2 years.

-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 FURNISHINGSArrange Furniture for Comfort, Convenience

The way you arrange the furniture in your home has a lot to do with the comfort and convenience of the family, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. As you plan for each room, keep in mind the activities of your family and provide for them.

When arranging furniture in your home, group together all items necessary for an activity. For example, things needed for reading include a chair, a lamp, a small table and a footstool. This group should be placed near a window if much reading is done in the daytime. Do similar grouping for the activities of writing, sewing, doing home work, viewing TV, eating, sleeping and playing games.

* * *

The First View of Your Home

What does a stranger see when he comes to your front door? Does he see the kitchen sink full of last night's dishes, an unmade bed or a blank wall? It's important that this first view of your home be an interesting one, says Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. She suggests that you plan the arrangement of your rooms and furnishings carefully for a pleasant view from the door at all times.

* * *

Do's and Don't's of Placing Furniture

Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota gives these suggestions for good furniture arrangements in the home:

- . Never place large pieces of furniture or rugs across corners or diagonally. They tip a room off balance.
- . Place furniture pieces either all on or all off a rug.
- . To judge distance between chairs and other pieces, sit down in them and see if conversation is easy or strained. Also, watch that they aren't so close that a person disturbs those around him when he moves.
- . Keep furniture out of traffic lanes. This is a safety measure as well as a step-saver.

HOME LIGHTINGAdequate Reading Light

For casual reading a 100-watt bulb is the minimum that should be used in a table lamp and a 150-watt bulb in a floor lamp; for prolonged reading, a 150-watt bulb for a table lamp and a 300-watt bulb for a floor lamp. One large bulb is more efficient than several small ones that total the same wattage.

* * *

Good Quality Lighting

Quality of lighting is just as important as quantity, according to Data Hochhalter, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. You can improve the quality of light in your home by using reflectors under lamp shades, dull wall and ceiling finishes and by making sure the light is evenly distributed throughout a room.

* * *

Light for TV Watching

It is a mistake to darken a room for watching television, says Data Hochhalter, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. Eye strain is caused by the strong contrast between the bright television screen and the dark surrounding areas. Turn on enough lamps to give a low level of general lighting. Adults should sit 8 to 12 feet from the screen and children should not sit closer than 4 feet.

* * *

Lamp Heights

A lamp should be tall enough to allow light to spread over a wide area. The height of the table or chair beside it will make a difference. For the average table lamp the lower edge of the shade should be approximately 15 to 18 inches above the table top.

HOME MANAGEMENTConvenient Kitchen Shelves

Adjustable shelves and half shelves help make use of space that is usually wasted in kitchen cupboards. Most items can be stored on 6-inch shelves, though shelf depths range all the way from 3 to 12 inches. The ideal is to store things without stacking them or placing them more than one row deep, says Data Hochhalter, extension home improvement specialist. Step shelves are good for small items such as spices. These might be made from fruit crates. Another idea for spices is a rack on the cupboard door. A vertical pan file and pull-out shelves are two more handy cupboard features.

* * *

Make Use of Kitchen Corners

Lazy susan or rotating shelves make hard-to-reach corner cupboards more usable. Corner shelves can be easily reached if they are built only half way into the corner. Sometimes the corner can be used for drawer space in an adjoining room.

* * *

Kitchen Arrangement

In case you are planning a new kitchen, a U-shaped kitchen is considered the most practical and step saving. However, an L-shaped kitchen may fit a square room better. The sink center, mixing center and the cooking and serving center should be arranged in a triangle that would measure not more than 22 feet. At each of these centers there needs to be room to do the job and a place nearby for storage.

* * *

Store Appliances near the Table

A place for storing electrical equipment near the table is convenient for toasters, electric skillets and other appliances used at the table. Furthermore, electrical outlets should be planned near the table to take care of these appliances.

1957

Timely Tips for The Farmer, issue of Jan. 1

It's time to plan for buying spring chicks. The U. S. Department of Agriculture predicts that egg prices this spring and summer will be somewhat lower than in 1956. And there may not be the drop in chick purchases which usually occurs with unfavorable egg prices.

* * * --Cora Cooke

Each load of manure you haul out can be worth up to 7 dollars, if you handle it correctly. It's best to haul manure directly to the field, but if storing is necessary, the manure pile must be compact enough to keep out air and the pile must be kept moist at all times. It should be under a shelter to prevent excessive leaching.

* * * --Charles Sinkins

Make the farm home a safe one this winter. Keep the walks, paths and steps cleared of ice and snow. Check the stove, furnace, pipes and chimney to prevent overheating and explosions.

* * * --Glenn Prickett

For corn that's hand-fed to hogs, you can increase the value by about 5 percent if you have the corn ground or rolled. If the pigs are self-fed, though, grinding or rolling won't increase the value of corn. With oats, feeding value will be increased about 25 percent from grinding or rolling, regardless of how it's fed.

* * * --H. G. Zavoral

It's time to start keeping farm records for another year. To have a good records system you need four things: First, a deposit book and a

check book. Second, a safety spindle or small metal file for invoices and receipts. Third, a record book to itemize purchases and sales. And fourth, an "accordian-type" paper file to keep invoices and receipts after they've been posted in the record book.

* * *

--Hal Routh

Better order trees now for 1957 planting, if you haven't already. The Minnesota Department of Conservation reports that supplies of tree planting stock at state nurseries are dwindling rapidly.

* * *

--Marvin Smith

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 2, 1957

Immediate Release
(with mat)

CAPTION FOR MAT: With the help of two University of Minnesota students as models, (l. to r.) Luella Quammen, 2282 Carter Ave., St. Paul, and Elizabeth England, 5045 Xerxes Ave. S., Minneapolis, Charlotte Wolff, associate professor of home economics, shows how skillful use of line can make a person look taller or shorter. At the University's annual Farm and Home Week Jan. 8-11 on the St. Paul campus, Miss Wolff will explain how careful choice of clothes can bring out the best points in individual figures.

VARIED WOMEN'S PROGRAM FOR U FARM AND HOME WEEK

Special programs for rural and city women planned for the University of Minnesota's annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus Jan. 8-11 will stress practically every phase of homemaking.

Subjects ranging from building family unity to making the home more attractive will be covered in the four-day short course.

Homemakers who are concerned with feeding their family good diets will see movies on the subject, hear talks on "Are Our Children Well Fed?" and on the basic four groups of foods for good nutrition. Other talks will uncover common food fallacies and will include tips on managing household budgets and short cuts in preparing family meals. Catherine Nawn, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will give helps in buying meat, and Mrs. Kathryn Bell Niles, home economics director of the Poultry and Egg National Board, Chicago, will bring consumers up-to-date on poultry and eggs.

Lighting and color for the stage of living, curtaining windows effectively and buying rugs and carpets are among talks and demonstrations by University staff members directed toward making the home more attractive.

Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9, will be devoted to frozen foods. Other programs of interest to women during the week will be sessions on parliamentary procedure on Thursday and Friday mornings, Jan. 10 and 11, on growing ornamentals on Wednesday morning and on vegetable gardening Thursday morning. The Rural Art Show will again be a highlight of Farm and Home Week.

Copies of programs are available from Director of Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. # # # B-1287-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
At. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 2, 1957

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- ** Jan. 8-11 Farm and Home Week, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus.
- * Jan. 14-18 Weed and Seed Inspector's Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- * Jan. 28-31 Market Milk Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- ** Jan. 31 Barley Improvement Conference, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis.
- * Jan. 30-31 Cannery and Fieldmen's Short Course, Kahler Hotel, Rochester.
- * Feb. 4-8 Ice Cream Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- * Feb. 4-Mar. 1 Lumbermen's 4-week Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- ** Feb. 7 Lamb Feeders Day, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.
- ** Feb. 11-12 Agricultural Experiment Station Crops and Soils Conference, St. Paul Campus.
- * Feb. 11-15 Dry Milk Manufacturers' Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- * Feb. 18-19 Drain Tile Manufacturers' Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- # Feb. 21-23 Spring Barrow Show, Albert Lea.
- ** Feb. 25-Mar. 1 Red River Valley Show, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.
- Mar. 2-9 National 4-H Club Week.
- ** Mar. 4-5 Minneapolis Farm Forum, Minneapolis (place to be announced).
- * Mar. 10-11 School of Agriculture Alumni Meeting, St. Paul Campus.
- * Mar. 25-26 Fair Management Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- * Mar. 25-27 LP Gas Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- * Mar. 26-28 Soils Service Supervisors Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- * Mar. 28-29 Horticulture Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- * Mar. 31-Apr. 1 State Rural Youth Meeting, St. Paul Campus.

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

** Information from Information Service, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

Information from Agricultural Extension Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. ### B-128 pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 2, 1957

Immediate Release

WEED AND SEED INSPECTORS' SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

A Weed and Seed Inspectors' Short Course is Scheduled for Jan. 14-18 at the University of Minnesota, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. Program chairman for the event is R. S. Dunham, professor in agronomy.

The course is for weed and seed inspectors only. It is presented by the University's Institute of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food--Division of Plant Industry.

Instruction will cover weed and seed identification, crop production, weed control, insect control, seed certification, federal and state seed laws, plant disease control, public relations and other subjects.

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

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B-1286-9 pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 2, 1957

Immediate Release
(with mat)

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Copies of programs are available from Director of Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1. # # # B-12 jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 3, 1957

Immediate Release

FIVE IFYES NAMED FROM MINNESOTA

Five young people have been selected as International Farm Youth Exchange delegates from Minnesota for 1957, Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

They are Margaret Mallak, 22, Winsted; Genevieve Carter, 24, Bemidji; Iver Aal, 24, Starbuck; Donavan Johnson, 24, Atwater; and Duain Vierow, 21, North St. Paul.

According to tentative assignments, Miss Mallak will go to India in August; Miss Carter to Sweden in June; Aal to Honduras in October; Johnson to Guatemala in October; and Vierow to the Netherlands in June. They will serve as "grass roots ambassadors" for four to six months, living and working on farms in the country to which they are assigned. Miss Mallak will be the first young woman from Minnesota assigned to India as an IFYE delegate.

Designed to further international understanding, the IFYE program sponsors a two-way exchange of American and foreign young people. Eighteen youths from 14 different countries spent several months on Minnesota farms this past year. The IFYE program is conducted by the National 4-H Club Federation in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service.

Miss Mallak is a teacher of art and English in Menahga. She holds a bachelor of arts degree from Alverno college in Milwaukee. She grew up on a 120-acre farm in McLeod county, was a 4-H club member for seven years and a Rural Youth member for four years.

Miss Carter has a bachelor of science degree from Bemidji State Teachers' college and is now teaching second grade in Hibbing. She was a 4-H club member for 12 years in Beltrami county, where she grew up on a farm.

Aal will graduate from Luther college, Decorah, Iowa, in June. He has been a member of the Lettermen's club in both high school and college. For 11 years he was an active 4-H member in Pope county where he grew up on a 382-acre farm.

Johnson is a student at St. Cloud State Teachers' college where he is majoring in industrial arts and agriculture. He rents and operates a 120-acre farm with his brother. He has been an active 4-H club member for 11 years and a member of the Kandiyohi county Rural Youth group.

Vierow is a senior at Hamline university. He plans to go into the ministry. A 4-H member in Ramsey county for nine years, he has been president of the Minnesota State 4-H Club Federation of 48,000 members. ###

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 3 , 1957

Immediate Release

Editor: At the end of this article there's a day-by-day schedule of Farm and Home Week activities. You may wish to use it all in one issue, or print the coming day's schedule as the week progresses.

FARM AND HOME WEEK SCHEDULE LISTED

Farm families from around the Gopher State will converge on the St. Paul campus on the University of Minnesota during Farm and Home Week, next Tuesday through Friday (Jan. 8-11).

Speakers from the University and other areas of Minnesota and the nation will cover every phase of modern farming and rural living and take a look at the future during some 40 sessions at the event.

Paintings by Minnesota's rural artists will be on exhibit all week in the Agriculture Library, as part of the Rural Art Show.

The week will get underway at 9 a.m. Tuesday with a continuous morning showing of "Agricultural Progress" movies in Coffey Hall.

Tuesday afternoon will feature programs on homemaking, fruit, goose production, meat-type hogs and weed control.

Wednesday topics will include ornamental plants, crop improvement, dairying, swine production, farm safety, 4-H work, frozen foods and veterinary medicine. There will be a farm machinery "open house" Wednesday at the agricultural engineering building.

Visitors on Thursday can attend programs on state water facts, conducting public meetings, vegetable gardening, trends in Minnesota agriculture, planning farm operations for profit, soil management, sheep production and beef farming.

A silage show--where farmers can find out what it takes to make good silage from grass, corn and small grains--will be held Thursday and Friday.

Also on Thursday will be a state FFA cow clipping contest in the livestock pavilion. Eight regional winners will compete for state honors.

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Friday sessions will cover farm forests, forages in beef and dairy production, Christmas tree farming and a look ahead for 1957 agriculture.

Sessions on homemaking and on beekeeping will be held every day of the week.

Noon convocation speakers will be Dr. John Schindler, Monroe, Wis., Tuesday; Herrell De Graff, food economics professor, Cornell university, Wednesday; and O. B. Jesness, head of the University of Minnesota agricultural economics department, Thursday.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses and general chairman for Farm and Home Week, will open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday activities with "Breakfast Talks."

Farm and Home Week will wind up with a concert by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra Friday evening in Northrop auditorium.

Following is a complete Farm and Home Week schedule:

Tuesday, Jan. 8

- 9:00 a.m. Agricultural Progress on Films, Coffey Hall auditorium.
- 12:15 Noon Convocation, Coffey Hall auditorium.
- 1:30 p.m. Rural Recreation Leadership Seminar, West Corral, Student Union.
Gallery Tour of Rural Art Exhibits, Agriculture Library.
Meat-type Hog Demonstration, Livestock Pavilion.
Fruit Program, 102 Horticulture building.
Homemakers' Program, 227 Home Economics building.
Weed Program, 202 Agronomy building.
Goose Producers' Program, Peters Hall auditorium.
- 1:45 p.m. Beekeeping Program, 307 Coffey Hall.
- 7:30 p.m. Square Dance, St. Paul campus gymnasium.

Wednesday, Jan. 9

- 8:15 a.m. Breakfast Talk, Coffey Hall auditorium.
- 9:00 a.m. Ornamental Program, 102 Horticulture building.
Crop Improvement, Coffey Hall auditorium.
Dairying, 100 Haecker Hall.
Swine Production, Livestock Pavilion.
Beekeeping Program, 307 Coffey Hall.
Safer Farming, 109 Agricultural Engineering building.
- 9:30 a.m. Homemakers' Program, 227 Home Economics building.
4-H Club Program, Green Hall auditorium.

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10:00 a.m. Rural Art Show Program, Agriculture Library.
Farm Machinery Open House, 49 Agricultural Engineering building.

12:15 Noon Convocation, Coffey Hall auditorium.

1:30 p.m. Frozen Foods Program, Peters Hall auditorium.
Veterinary Medicine Program, 229 Veterinary Science building.

Thursday, Jan. 10 Morning programs continue through afternoon.

8:15 a.m. Breakfast Talk, Coffey Hall auditorium.

9:00 a.m. Water Facts and Fallacies in Minnesota, 109 Agricultural
Engineering building.
Vegetable Garden Panel, 102 Horticulture building.
Homemakers' Program, 227 Home Economics building.
Recent Trends in Minnesota Agriculture, 100 Haecker Hall
Soils Program, 204 Soils building.
Sheep Production, Peters Hall auditorium.
Beekeeping Program, 307 Coffey Hall.

10:00 a.m. Rural Art Show Program, Agriculture Library.
Conducting Public Meetings, West Corral, Student Union.

11:00 a.m. Silage Show, Dairy Barn Classroom (silage sample judging will
start at 1:00 p.m.)

12:15 Noon Convocation, Coffey Hall.

1:30 p.m. Plan Your Farm For Profits, Coffey Hall auditorium.
Beef Production, Peters Hall auditorium.
Morning programs continue through afternoon.

1:45 p.m. State FFA Cow Clipping Contest, Livestock Pavilion.

Friday, Jan. 11

8:15 a.m. Breakfast Talk, Coffey Hall auditorium.

9:00 a.m. Silage Show, Dairy Barn classroom (samples for judging will be
accepted until 9:30 a.m. Results of the judging will be given
out at 11:00 a.m.)
Growing and Use of Wood on the Farm, 120 Green Hall.
Beekeeping Program, 307 Coffey Hall.
Homemakers' Program, 227 Home Economics building.
Forages in Beef and Dairy Production, Peters Hall auditorium.

10:00 a.m. Conducting Public Meetings, West Corral, Student Union.
Gallery tour of Rural Art Exhibit, Agriculture Library.

12:15 Noon Convocation, Coffey Hall auditorium.

1:30 p.m. Christmas Tree Farming, 120 Green Hall.
Looking Ahead in Agriculture--1957, Coffey Hall auditorium.
Morning programs continue through afternoon.

8:30 p.m. Concert, Northrop auditorium, Minneapolis campus.

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January 3, 1957

Immediate Release

EGGS, POTATOES, CANNED CORN PLENTIFUL

Consumers will find a generous supply of good things to eat on January markets, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

Eggs, potatoes and canned sweet corn lead the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for January because they will be unusually abundant during the month.

Egg production this year is expected to be about 3 percent greater than last January.

The potato crop in the northern states last fall was more than 167 million bags of 100 pounds each--about as many potatoes as Americans use all year. In addition, there will be potatoes harvested and marketed during late winter, spring and summer.

Sweet corn from last summer's record pack is probably the most plentiful of the canned goods on grocers' shelves this month. Cannerymen put up enough corn to provide every man, woman and child in the United States with about five cans of sweet corn.

January markets will carry an abundance of meats--beef, pork, large turkeys, broilers and fryers. More of the higher grade grain-fed beef is expected this month. In recent weeks the amount of beef cattle coming to market has been unusually large. Hog marketing has passed its peak for the year, but pork supplies are still large. The same description fits turkeys. The number of fryer chickens is expected to be about the same as in November and December.

Ocean perch fillets are abundant and offer a good supplement to the supply of red meats and poultry, Mrs. Loomis says.

Canned purple plums, medium-sized dried prunes and California dates will be plentiful and reasonably priced.

Milk and dairy products and fall-crop onions also continue in generous supply.

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B-1272 jbn

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January 3 , 1957

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(more)

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SPECIAL to Twin City Outlets

DUNHAM CITED FOR WORK IN WEED CONTROL

Ray S. Dunham, agronomy professor at the University of Minnesota, has been honored by an international organization for his work in weed control.

He recently received an honorary member award from the North Central Weed Control Conference, an organization that promotes weed control through research, regulatory agencies, agricultural extension services and industry.

The group includes representatives from 14 states and from four Canadian provinces.

The award cited Dunham for "outstanding contributions and progress in weed control; for a lifetime of devotion to weed control research and education; and for providing leadership and inspiration for others in this field."

Dunham has been on the agronomy staff since 1945. He earlier was agronomist for 24 years at the Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.

A native of New York, Dunham received an M.S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1933.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1957

Immediate Release

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS CONVENTION SCHEDULED

About 250 persons will attend the annual convention of the Minnesota Association of Soil Conservation Districts, scheduled for Jan. 8 and 9, 1957, at the Hotel Lowry in St. Paul.

Speakers on Jan. 8 will include Joseph Dillon, mayor of St. Paul, George Selke, state conservation commissioner, and Governor Orville Freeman. Herschel D. Newson, master of the National Grange, will address a Jan. 8 banquet session.

Skuli H. Rutford, director of agricultural extension at the University of Minnesota, will speak at a meeting of the Daughters of the Soil, Jan. 8 during the convention.

Ralph Musser, representative from the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D. C., will speak during the Jan. 9 sessions. New officers will also be elected that day.

There are now 73 soil conservation districts in Minnesota. All will be represented at the convention.

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B-1294-pjt

10:00 a.m. Rural Art Show Program, Agriculture Library.
Farm Machinery Open House, 49 Agricultural Engineering building.

12:15 Noon Convocation, Coffey Hall auditorium.

1:30 p.m. Frozen Foods Program, Peters Hall auditorium.
Veterinary Medicine Program, 229 Veterinary Science building.

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Homemakers' Program, 227 Home Economics building.
Recent Trends in Minnesota Agriculture, 100 Haecker Hall
Soils Program, 204 Soils building,
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1:30 p.m. Christmas Tree Farming, 120 Green Hall.
Looking Ahead in Agriculture--1957, Coffey Hall auditorium.
Morning programs continue through afternoon.

8:30 p.m. Concert, Northrop auditorium, Minneapolis campus.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1957

Immediate Release

DAIRY INDUSTRY SHORT COURSES SCHEDULED THIS WINTER

Three short courses on dairy industry subjects will be held at the University of Minnesota this winter, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

These courses will include a market milk short course, Jan. 28-31, an ice cream short course, Feb. 4-8, and a short course on manufacture of dry milk, Feb. 11-15. These courses are being arranged by W. B. Combs, dairy industry professor at the University.

At the market milk short course, milk plant operators and employees will hear lectures on composition and properties of milk, raw milk procurement, processing fluid milk and cream and quality control.

All phases of ice cream manufacturing and laboratory exercises will highlight the ice cream short course. Attending will be ice cream plant operators and employees. There will also be instruction on ice milks, sherbets and other products.

Persons attending the short course on manufacture of dry milk will hear these topics: operation of spray driers; bacteriological problems in dry milk manufacturing; analysis of dry milk; microscopic examination of dry milk; operation of roller driers; operating vacuum pans and evaporators; steam and water requirements for condensing; heat treatment of milk; manufacturing "instant" type powders; dry whey and cream.

For more information, write to the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-1295-pjt

Friday sessions will cover farm forests, forages in beef and dairy production, Christmas tree farming and a look ahead for 1957 agriculture.

Sessions on homemaking and on beekeeping will be held every day of the week.

Noon convocation speakers will be Dr. John Schindler, Monroe, Wis., Tuesday; Herrell De Graff, food economics professor, Cornell university, Wednesday; and O. B. Jesness, head of the University of Minnesota agricultural economics department, Thursday.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses and general chairman for Farm and Home Week, will open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday activities with "Breakfast Talks."

Farm and Home Week will wind up with a concert by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra Friday evening in Northrop auditorium.

Following is a complete Farm and Home Week schedule:

Tuesday, Jan. 8

- 9:00 a.m. Agricultural Progress on Films, Coffey Hall auditorium.
- 12:15 Noon Convocation, Coffey Hall auditorium.
- 1:30 p.m. Rural Recreation Leadership Seminar, West Corral, Student Union.
Gallery Tour of Rural Art Exhibits, Agriculture Library.
Meat-type Hog Demonstration, Livestock Pavilion.
Fruit Program, 102 Horticulture building.
Homemakers' Program, 227 Home Economics building.
Weed Program, 202 Agronomy building.
Goose Producers' Program, Peters Hall auditorium.
- 1:45 p.m. Beekeeping Program, 307 Coffey Hall.
- 7:30 p.m. Square Dance, St. Paul campus gymnasium.

Wednesday, Jan. 9

- 8:15 a.m. Breakfast Talk, Coffey Hall auditorium.
- 9:00 a.m. Ornamental Program, 102 Horticulture building.
Crop Improvement, Coffey Hall auditorium.
Dairying, 100 Haecker Hall.
Swine Production, Livestock Pavilion.
Beekeeping Program, 307 Coffey Hall.
Safer Farming, 109 Agricultural Engineering building.
- 9:30 a.m. Homemakers' Program, 227 Home Economics building.
4-H Club Program, Green Hall auditorium.

(more)

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 4, 1957

Immediate Release

GOODHUE COUNTY FARMERS TOP X-TRA CORN YIELD CONTEST

Louis Schafer and son Earl, Goodhue, took first place in both divisions of the 1956 Minnesota X-Tra Corn Yield contest, according to Charles Simkins and Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota.

In the "Hi-Yield" division, the Schafers topped all other state contestants with a yield of 161.4 bushels per acre. In "X-Tra Yield"--the difference between the X-Tra-Yield plot and a check plot that got no fertilizer--the Schafers again topped all entries with an increase of 126.7 bushels per acre on the fertilized plot.

Heavy fertilizing made this high yield possible for the Schafers. On their X-Tra yield plot, they applied 300 pounds of 0-12-36 fertilizer and 300 pounds of 33 percent ammonium nitrate before planting time, and added 150 pounds of 8-16-16 with the planter.

They sidedressed with 110 pounds of a complete fertilizer in July.

For the whole contest, higher yields in the X-tra yield plots were the result of heavier fertilizing and planting more corn plants per acre, say Simkins and Overdahl. In most check plots, farmers planted around 12,000 plants per acre--the conventional population. In X-tra yield plots, the farmers planted up to 19,000 plants per acre. A few farmers planted corn at even higher rates.

Second place in the "Hi-Yield" division was won by John Kruse, Hutchinson, close behind the Schafers with a 161-bushel-per-acre yield. Third place winner was Erling Burtness, Caledonia, with 160.4 bushels per acre.

(more)

Page 2, Goodhue County Farmers Top X-Tra Corn Yield Contest

In the "X-Tra Yield" division, second place went to Ambrose Lewandowski, Winsted, who in 1955 took first place in the entire contest. Last summer, Lewandowski had an X-tra yield of 121.7 bushels above his no-fertilizer check plot.

Third place in "X-Tra Yield" was taken by Donald and Virgil Eickhoff, Fountain, with an increase of 99 bushels, compared to his check plot.

There were 266 state farmers in the contest.

Zone winners in the "Hi-Yield" division were as follows:

Zone 1, southern Minnesota: Erling Burtness, Caledonia, first; Donald and Virgil Eickhoff, Fountain, second; J. Troy Schrock, Preston, third.

Zone 2, south central and west central Minnesota: Louis and Earl Schafer, Goodhue, first; John Kruse, Hutchinson, second; Howard L. Larson, Willmar, third.

Zone 3, central Minnesota: Memorial High School Agriculture Club, Pierz, first; William Zimmerman, Paynesville, second; William Soderberg, Isanti, third.

Zone 4, northern Minnesota: Duane Pearson, Ogilvie, first; Marvin Falk, Ft. Ripley, second; Ray J. Anderson, Detroit Lakes, third.

Winners in the "X-Tra Yield" division by zone are:

Zone 1: Donald and Virgil Eickhoff, Fountain, first; Erling Burtness, Caledonia, second; Dale and Don Faulkner, Lake Crystal, third.

Zone 2: Louis and Earl Schafer, Goodhue, first; Ambrose Lewandowski, Winsted, second; Fred Sievert, Gibbon, third.

Zone 3: John J. Masonick, Browerville, first; Memorial High School, Pierz, second; Clinton V. Moline, Isanti, third.

Zone 4: Earl L. Richolson, Brainerd, first; Ray J. Anderson, Detroit Lakes, second; Marvin Falk, Ft. Ripley, third.

The Minnesota X-Tra Corn Yield contest is sponsored cooperatively by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the FARMER magazine, St. Paul.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota.
January 4, 1957

Immediate Release

TOPICS LISTED FOR FARM FORUM MEETINGS

Speakers and topics for five Farm Forums around Minnesota in January were announced today by Luther Pickrel, extension specialist in public affairs at the University of Minnesota.

"Adjustment and growth in Wright county dairy farming" will be the topic for a Farm Forum, Jan. 15, at Buffalo. Speakers there will include Pickrel, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension specialist in consumer marketing, and E. Fred Koller, University agricultural economist.

These specialists will take a close look at modern farm problems, what caused these problems and possible solutions.

Pickrel, Miss Dorothy/^{Simmons, extension home economist,} and Reynold Dahl, agricultural economist, will discuss "Agriculture in a changing world" in a Norman county Farm Forum Jan. 18 at Ada.

"Adjustment and growth in dairy farming in Dakota county" is the topic for a Forum at Farmington Jan. 22. Speakers there will include Pickrel, Koller, Mrs. Loomis and Kenneth Ogren, U. S. Department of Agriculture economist.

Ogren and Pickrel will also appear at a Jackson county Forum Jan. 23, where "Adjustment in dairy farming" will be the general theme. This Forum will also be attended by visitors from Cottonwood, Watonwan and Martin counties.

Speakers at a Redwood county Forum at Redwood Falls, Jan. 23, will be W. H. Dankers, marketing economist at the University, W. C. Rogers, head of the University World Affairs Center and Robert Worcester, economist for the Federal Reserve Bank, Minneapolis.

The first 1957 Farm Forum was held Friday, Jan. 4 at Pipestone.

About 28 Farm Forums will be held around Minnesota between January and March. Topics and speakers for the rest of these Forums will be announced later.

B-1297-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 7, 1957

FOR RELEASE:
WEDNESDAY 11 A.M., JAN. 9

SELECTING HOUSE PLANTS FOR LOCATION BASIC TO SUCCESS - Farm and Home Week

If you want to be successful in growing houseplants, select varieties suited to the location where they are to be grown, a University of Minnesota floriculturist urged today (Wed. a.m.)

In a special session on ornamentals held as part of the University's Farm and Home Week program on the St. Paul campus, R. E. Widmer stressed the importance of considering location first, then choosing a plant that is adapted to those conditions. If the location is dark, certain foliage plants will thrive fairly well. Some of the brighter foliage plants and most flowering plants need more light. African violets may be grown in a north or an east window if the light is fairly bright.

Where there is not adequate natural light, fluorescent light or a combination of incandescent and fluorescent lights may be used as a substitute or a supplement.

In a demonstration lecture at a session for homemakers Wednesday morning, Gertrude Esteros and Marion Everson, members of the University's home economics staff, showed the effect of various types of incandescent and fluorescent lights on people, fabric colors, combinations of fabrics, plants and other accessories.

Light may be used to intensify a color, change it into something else or to gray it, Miss Esteros said. Each of these effects may be desirable or undesirable depending upon the particular situation. In some rooms a combination of colored lights may be most effective.

It is also important to consider the mood that is created by different lights, the degree of accuracy with which certain tasks may be performed and economy factors, Miss Esteros pointed out.

B-1298-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 7, 1957

FOR RELEASE:
9 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9

PREMIER SEED GROWERS ANNOUNCED AT BANQUET

Five Minnesota farmers were this evening named Premier Seed Growers by the Northwest Crop Improvement association during a recognition dinner at the Leamington Hotel in Minneapolis.

Receiving medals for outstanding work in seed production and community activities were Robert Backstrom, Warren; Earl Cunningham, Sleepy Eye; Anthony Imdieke, Melrose; Albert and Ewald Lau, (brothers) Tracy, and Wayne Othoudt, Lake Crystal. J. W. Lambert, University agronomist, received an honorary Premier Seed Grower's award.

The medals were presented by Rodney Briggs, agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

These award winners are all members of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, a non-profit group that cooperates closely with the University in seed certification and education.

The Northwest Crop Improvement association represents the grain industry in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Also at the recognition dinner, the Minnesota Crop Improvement association cited four Outstanding Elevator Managers in the state. Certificates for this award were presented by Henry Putnam, executive-secretary for the Northwest association, to H. A. Lokken, Cyrus Farmers Elevator Co., Cyrus; L. G. Goblirsch, Goblirsch Elevator, Wabasso; Donald P. Busse, Peavey Elevators, Hendrum and George M. Schuler, Jr., Schuler Grain Co., Breckenridge.

Louis Erhardt and son George, operators of the Albert Lea Seed House, Albert Lea, received the Outstanding Retail Seedsmen's award from the Minnesota Crop Improvement association.

B-1299-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 7, 1957

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FOR RELEASE:
1 P.M., TUESDAY, JAN. 11
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NEED TO TEACH MATURITY, SCHINDLER SAYS - Farm and Home Week

A widely-known medical authority and author said today that American educators need to "teach maturity," so that people will be better able to avoid emotionally-induced illness.

Dr. John Schindler, Monroe, Wis., told Farm and Home Week visitors that attempts by physicians to combat emotional stress are "almost like closing the gate after the horses are out."

"The great responsibility rests with educators, because maturity is something we have to learn and that can be taught."

Schindler, author of "How to Live 365 Days a Year," pointed out that emotional stress is responsible for more than half of the physical diseases that people have. "Emotionally-induced illness is the great medical problem of our day," he said.

"Trying to handle adult problems with immature, juvenile techniques and attitudes produces emotional stress," Schindler said. "So few people are mature because there has been no place where maturity has been taught in an organized fashion--neither in the schools, the churches, nor in the family. In fact, the average family is an influence for immaturity in children rather than maturity.

"How well a person lives, how happy he can be depends entirely upon the degree of maturity that he develops," according to Schindler. He said that maturity is mostly a matter of proper attitudes.

"A mature attitude is one that will enable an individual to meet adult situations in a way that's beneficial to himself and others involved in that situation."

Schindler noted that some educators are already working out techniques for developing maturity in students.

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Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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FOR RELEASE:
3 P.M., TUESDAY, JAN. 8
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UNIVERSITY SCIENTIST EXPLAINS ATOM IN WEED RESEARCH - Farm and Home Week

A University of Minnesota scientist explained to Farm and Home Week visitors this afternoon how the atom and the Geiger counter are helping farmers in their age-old battle against weeds.

A. J. Linck, plant physiologist, said that radioactive isotopes are important "tracers" for showing scientists how chemical weed-killers move through plants. By finding out more about chemical movement, scientists can recommend more effective ways to use weed chemicals.

In research soon to get underway at the University, Linck said that he and his co-workers will spray radioactive amino triazole--a chemical weed-killer--on perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, quackgrass, and field bindweed.

Perennial plants grow year after year from the same underground roots and rhizomes.

"With a Geiger counter, we will be able to tell how far the chemical moves into the root system. We know that amino triazole will kill the above-ground parts of weeds, but we don't know how much of the chemical goes into the roots under different environmental conditions. And it takes a good root kill to clean out any perennial weed," Linck said.

"Also, radioactive isotopes will help us learn the fate of the chemical molecule. Again with the Geiger counter, we can tell, after certain time periods, if fragments of amino triazole still have any effect on the plant."

Radioactive "tracers" will improve this research, Linck said, because they make it possible to study smaller quantities of chemical molecules. By conventional chemical analysis methods, it takes larger amounts of chemical in the plant before scientists can measure it, he said.

Linck explained that this research is part of the "Atoms for Agriculture" project--financed by a \$100,000 research grant to the University by the Northern States Power company, Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc., Otter Tail Power company and the Central Power Electric Cooperative.

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B-1301-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 7 1957

To all counties
For use week of
January 14 or later

CALVES NEED
EXTRA CARE

Calves that get a good start in life are more apt to be good dairy cows later on, says County Agent _____.

Put the cow in a pen at calving time, if possible, advises Ralph Wayne, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Then as soon as the calf is born, treat the navel with a tincture of iodine, to prevent an infection.

In general, it's a good idea to put the new-born calf in a clean, dry pen by itself as soon as possible, Wayne says. Give it some colostrum, or "first milk" right away, too, or you'll have trouble. Feed this colostrum for at least the first two or three feedings.

Colostrum is the best disease-preventive you can give to a calf. It's loaded with antibodies--about 200 times as many as in milk from a cow that's been milking for a week or more. A calf is born with practically no antibodies, and it needs the protection of the first milk.

There's no "minimum age" for feeding hay and grain to a calf, according to Wayne. Put some where the calf can eat it the first day, if it likes. Change the feed every day, though. No calf likes old, packed-down feed.

Whether or not you feed the new calf whole milk depends on the price you're getting for milk. If you so choose, you can feed whole milk for three or four weeks, then wean the calf and give it all dry feed.

Or, you can use a milk replacer after the calf is three days old.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 7 1957

To all counties
For use week of
January 14 or later

DROP THREE CROP
VARIETIES FROM
RECOMMENDED LIST

County Agent: Earlier we sent you a copy of a similar article that we mailed to dailies. This story may help you announce the new bulletin.

Three crop varieties have been dropped from the recommended list by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, according to County Agent _____.

A complete list of all recommendations is included in recently-revised extension folder 22, "1957 Varieties of Farm Crops", now available at the County Agent's office.

Varieties that were dropped are Mo-0-205 oats, Sentry durum wheat and Multiplier field peas.

Mo-0-205 oats was dropped because that variety is discounted on the market due to dark seed color. It also hasn't had outstanding yields in recent tests.

Sentry durum wheat is susceptible to race 15B of stem rust. Ramsey and Langdon --recommended varieties--are both resistant to that race.

Multiplier field peas yield slightly lower and mature later than recommended varieties of peas.

University-recommended crop varieties are as follows:

Oats--Ajax, Andrew, Branch, Garry, Minland, Rodney and Sauk; Barley--Kindred, Traill, Vantage and Fox. Montcalm in most of northern Minnesota and Peatland in all northern counties except in the Red River Valley; Rye--Adams and Caribou; Flax--B5128, Marine and Redwood; Winter Wheat--Minter and Minturki; Spring Wheat--Lee and Selkirk; Durum Wheat--Langdon and Ramsey, for Central Minnesota and the Red River Valley only; Soybeans--Acme, Blackhawk, Capital, Chippewa, Flambeau, Grant, Harosoy, Norchief, Ottawa Mandarin and Renville.

Field Peas--Chancellor and Dashaway; Sunflowers--Advance and Arrowhead; Alfalfa--Ladak, Narragansett, Ranger and Vernal; Medium Red Clover--Midland and Wegener; Biennial Sweet Clover--Evergreen and Madrid; Smooth Bromegrass--Achenbach, Fischer, Lincoln; Timothy--Itasca and Lorain; Sudan Grass--Piper; Birdsfoot Trefoil--Empire.

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To all counties
For use week of
January 14 or later

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

UNIFORM PACKING
IMPORTANT FOR
HORIZONTAL SILO

Horizontal "bunker" silos can give a farmer cheap storage space for his silage.

But research shows that silage needs to be uniformly packed at filling time to keep well in one of these above-ground structures.

In tests at the University of Minnesota's North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, research workers found in 1955 that silage spoiled along the walls when the silage wasn't well packed in that area.

But last summer, workers at the Grand Rapids station packed the silage along the walls as well as all the rest and covered with 6 inches of sawdust. This winter there is no spoilage at all except for about an inch under the sawdust on top, report R. B. Aakre, staff member at the Grand Rapids station and Rodney Briggs, University agronomist.

Horizontal silos also need good drainage, Aakre and Briggs point out. In one silo at the Grand Rapids station, the concrete slab floor has a 2-inch crown in the center. That way, the liquid can drain to the sides and out. The side walls are raised 1 inch off the floor to insure side drainage.

University research workers at present are testing two horizontal silos at the Grand Rapids station. Both are 62' x 16', with 6' walls. One silo had posts set in concrete and spaced every 4 feet, and the other has posts outside concrete slabs, braced and set 6 feet apart. After two seasons of use, Aakre and Briggs say there is a definite advantage in having the posts for the sidewalls set in concrete, and spaced just 4 feet apart. More years of trial will be necessary, though, to tell for certain just what spacing and type of post are best.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 7 1957

To all counties
For use week of
January 14 or later

FARM FILLERS

Best way to get good replacement cows in the dairy herd these days is to raise them, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota. If you buy surplus stock from another herd owner, chances are you'll be getting cows that are lower in production than the rest.

* * *

In general, phosphate and potash fertilizers can be applied whenever you have time and equipment to do the work, says Charles Simkins, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. But regardless of when you make broadcast applications, plan on using starter fertilizer at planting time.

* * *

Prices paid to egg producers may be a little lower late this winter and in early spring. Reason is that there are more eggs on the market, because of higher production per hen than ever before. Market prices for eggs may improve in fall of 1957, depending upon how many chicks are started next spring.

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Compared with 1948, the U. S. diet of 1955 was more expensive. It included more meat, less potatoes, more frozen fruits and vegetables and less fresh, dried, and canned fruits and vegetables, say U. S. Department of Agriculture economists.

* * *

Dollarwise, Americans will probably spend a little more for food in 1957 than last year.

* * *

Minnesota creameries are shifting toward more diversification, according to University of Minnesota agricultural economists. In 1928, creameries in the state churned 90.6 per cent of their butterfat receipts and marketed the rest in other products. In 1955, only 73.4 per cent of the butterfat received by creameries was churned.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 7 1957

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
January 14 or later

4-H PROGRAM
EXPANDED IN 1957

Boys and girls interested in participating in the 4-H livestock conservation demonstration program will have more opportunities for recognition and awards this year, announces 4-H Club Agent _____.

The expanded program is due to the added support of the Hubbard Milling company of Mankato, Minnesota. The 4-H Livestock Conservation Demonstration program is also sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and the Northwest Branch, Livestock Conservation, Inc.

Trophies will be awarded to the winning 4-H demonstrators, either team or individual, in each county. The state champion demonstration receives an all-expense paid trip to Chicago to participate in the national contest held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition.

Club members demonstrate at county fairs or achievement days on topics such as accident prevention in shipping livestock, proper handling at the yards, livestock sanitation and prevention of disease or insect damage.

The winning county demonstrators go on to the State Fair where a state champion is named. Last year's champion livestock conservation demonstration was "Swine Selection and Sanitation," given by William Wood of Delavan, Minnesota.

University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 7 1957

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
January 14 or later

LOOK FOR GOOD
WORKMANSHIP IN
MEN'S SUITS

After-Christmas sales may be a good time to invest in a man's winter suit if you choose with care, says Home Agent _____. But, she cautions, a suit on sale is a good buy only if it will keep its fit and trim appearance over seasons of wearing and cleaning.

Look for earmarks of quality such as matched pattern in striped or plaid suiting and check the hang of the sleeves. Matched patterns add to the appearance of a suit and indicate quality. Sleeves that hang well add to both comfort and good appearance. They should be set so that when they hang naturally, the front of the sleeve comes to the center of the pocket. Sleeves in good quality suits are carefully shaped and rolled with no pressed-in creases.

The coat lining should be smooth and easily fitted, with no wrinkles. To provide "give," there should be a narrow fold at the lower edge, placed high enough so it won't show below the coat.

Workmanship and materials in a coat foundation, between the outer fabric and lining, account for many differences between high- and low-grade suits. A suit's long-term fit is the true test of the quality of this foundation. Here are a few simple tests from Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, to help judge as you shop:

- . Gently roll forward a tip of the collar or lapel. If it is permanently shaped, it flips back into place immediately.
- . When trying on a suit, lean forward. The V-line formed by the roll of the lapels should not buckle out, because good inside construction makes the lapels set close to the body regardless of how the wearer bends.
- . Test the suit for comfort and appearance as you try it on. Stand and walk naturally, step up and down, flex your arms and sit with your knees crossed. View the suit in a mirror from all sides.

A suit of 50 per cent or more man-made fibers should feel larger in some places than does an all-wool suit. These fibers do not give as wool does, and you need the extra room for freedom of movement.

Minor alteration, such as shortening the sleeves or lifting a shoulder with additional padding, often will be necessary. But major alterations are not advisable because a suit that is made for a certain body build can never be satisfactorily altered to fit another.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1957

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

SAFE FARMING FEATURED AT FARM AND HOME WEEK - Farm and Home Week

Ways to make Minnesota farms safer places to work and live were outlined this morning by Robert Rupp, associate editor of THE FARMER magazine, St. Paul, during a farm safety session at Farm and Home Week.

In promoting safety, we need to change mental attitudes, Rupp said. "People will never be safe until they want to be safe--bad enough to quit taking chances, however slight."

He said it's necessary to "keep talking safety. Keep reminding your family to be careful, to shut the machine off, not to get into too big a hurry. Repetition leads to habits, and good safety habits can be created."

Farmers need to know the "danger spots" on farms, Rupp said. "Statistics show that the most dangerous place on the farm may be the farm yard, rather than the farm home. The most dangerous day appears to be Saturday, and the most dangerous time between two and four p.m.

"Surveys show that stairs are the most hazardous spot in the home. No safety gates at the head of stairs to protect children, and no hand rails on stairs led the list of home hazards." Rupp also listed loose rugs on the floor, lack of play pens, grease or water on the floor, and sharp knives lying about as dangerous items when children are around.

Other places to talk about when giving safety reminders, Rupp added, are "litter and lack of goggles for grinding in the farm shop--ladders in the hay mow, nails in boards, guards around hay chutes, rubbish and lumber piled overhead in farm buildings. With machinery, watch out for hand cranks, lack of fenders on tractors, improper hitches and fuel leaks. Cars and tractors need chemical fire extinguishers."

Rupp advised farmers to "take a mid-afternoon lunch when working in the field. The break will slow men down during busy seasons, refresh them and keep them more alert.

"Cut weeds at road intersections, so you can look into intersections before driving into them," Rupp added. ### B-1303-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1957

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FOR RELEASE:
2 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9
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"CANDY" DEVELOPED TO AID HONEY BEES - Farm and Home Week

University of Minnesota entomologists have developed a "candy" to help pollen-starved bees get a good start in the spring.

M. H. Haydak, University entomologist, told visitors at the beekeeping session of Farm and Home Week this afternoon that the new candy is a "pollen substitute" for bees that use up last year's pollen supply before they can get new pollen from growing plants the following spring.

The pollen substitute can be fed dry as well as in "candy" form.

Pollen is an essential food for bees, Haydak pointed out. It contains proteins, fatty substances, minerals and vitamins that bee larvae and young bees need for healthy growth.

Quite often, though, there isn't enough pollen in the hives in the spring. And at that time of year, there's no pollen anywhere else, either. Pollen-starved bees in spring have been seen collecting road and coal dust, flours, and meal at cattle feeding places.

The pollen substitute developed by Haydak and his co-workers can be mixed by any beekeeper. It contains three parts soybean flour, one part dried brewers' yeast and one part dried skim milk. It can be put in a bee yard in dry form, or in the hive as a candy, which the beekeeper makes by mixing a quart of 2:1 sugar solution with a pound of dry pollen substitute.

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B-1302-pjf

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1957

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FOR RELEASE:
7 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9
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SWINE HONOR ROLL MEMBERS NAMED AT BANQUET

Twenty-four Minnesota farmers were named to the 1956 Swine Honor Roll this evening during a banquet for the winners at the University of Minnesota's Coffman Memorial Union.

Honor roll members were selected according to pounds of pork produced per sow from spring farrowed litters and for having outstanding records in care, feeding general swine management.

The banquet was given by THE FARMER magazine, St. Paul.

The 24 hog producers had raised herds that averaged 1.2 pounds per gain, 214 pounds per animal at market weight, and 178 days of age at market time. Sows kept by the honor roll members averaged 9.5 pigs weaned per litter. State average is about 7 pigs per litter at weaning time.

Highest average daily gain was registered by Harold Ryan, Springfield, whose pigs averaged 1.35 pounds per day. Ryan also raised the highest number of pigs per litter--11.8--to market weight.

The Swine Honor Roll is sponsored cooperatively by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Swine Producers' association.

Awards were made by H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota. Zavoral was in charge of the project.

Swine honor roll members for 1956 are:

Wilbert Bauman, New Ulm; John Bunn, New Richland; Willis Dickinson, Stewartville; Jim Frost, Jackson; Robert Halverson, New Ulm; Robert Highum, Rushford; Alfred Hovden, St. James; Styrk Isberg, Rushford; William Kriesel, Owatonna; Ronald Lawrence, Blue Earth; Joe Linder, Easton; Wm. Lonergan, Austin; Mervin Malchow, Bingham Lake; Elliot Moody, Butterfield; Robert Nolting, Redwood Falls; Paul Plitzuweit, Caledonia; Francis Reding, Austin.

John Reinbold, Brooks; Harold Ryan, Springfield; Lawrence Schafer, Owatonna; Roy Scofield, Winnebago; Sanford Smith, Austin; Vere Thurston, Madelia; and Glen Voyles, Granada.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1957

FOR RELEASE:

3 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9

CHILDREN NEED BETTER DIETS -- Farm and Home Week

Widespread occurrence of dental decay in children suggests that the quality of their diets should be much improved, a University of Minnesota home economist declared today (Wed. afternoon).

Annette Gormican, assistant professor of home economics, told homemakers attending the University's Farm and Home Week program that a study of 2600 Minnesota school children produced alarming statistics. The study showed that 100 percent of the 18-year-olds in the test had experienced decay in permanent teeth and nearly a fourth of the six-year-olds had already shown decay in permanent teeth.

One of today's best measurements of a child's nutritional status is a study of the diet he consumes. Studies by different research groups show that there are wide gaps between what children eat and amounts recommended for daily intake. According to the results of one study analyzing the diets of 60,000 school children in 38 states, only a third of the children had diets which could be rated as good or satisfactory.

Miss Gormican pointed out that, in spite of improvement needed in children's diets today, progress in recent years is evident from the almost complete disappearance in America of nutritional deficiency diseases such as rickets and scurvy. Fortification of milk with vitamin D, enrichment of cereals and addition of iodine to table salt have been in part responsible for radical reduction of nutritional deficiency diseases.

Growth, soundness of bones and teeth, resistance to disease, even length of life are dependent upon the individual's state of nutrition, beginning in childhood and continuing throughout the life span, Miss Gormican declared.

Farm and Home Week continues through Friday.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1957

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
1 P.M., WED., JAN. 9
* * * * *

LIVESTOCK CAN HELP BALANCE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION -- Farm and Home Week

By shifting 10 percent of our land now used for food and industrial crops to raising livestock, American farmers could balance food production and consumption, a Farm and Home Week speaker said today.

Speaking at a noon convocation, Herrell De Graff, food economist from Cornell University, said that if this shift took place, "output of food and industrial crops would be reduced by 10 percent, and livestock production would be increased only 2 percent.

"Each person would be eating the product of a little more of our land resources, our purpose of 'expanding our market' would have been accomplished and the present excess capacity of American agriculture would have been absorbed," he said.

That, said De Graff, would be "a functioning of the principle of elasticity in our food supply, reestablishing a balance between production and consumption at a time when the volume of our output is over-expanded."

"Livestock--the natural shrinkers, because they concentrate 7 pounds to 1 pound--are the only means by which this essential balance can be reestablished without placing farmers under intolerable production controls."

Solutions to the farm income problem, declared De Graff, "are not to be found in crop price supports.

"Over the past 35 years, a modest 2 percent increase in livestock production would have eliminated all the crop quantities that have been called surpluses.

"And 2 percent more livestock products over most of these years--or years ahead of us--could move into the market without serious price disadvantage to producers," he said.

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B-1306-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1957

FOR RELEASE:
11 A.M., THURS., JAN. 10

AMERICANS SPEND HALF MILLION FOR FOOD FADS -- Farm and Home Week

Americans are spending about a half million dollars annually for health foods, health aids and diet supplements--all products of no real value.

That statement was made today (Thurs. a.m.) by Helen Pilcher, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, to homemakers attending Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

Speaking on "Food Fallacies," she stressed the serious health and economic problem that food faddism has become. Food faddists are capitalizing on the interest the public has in nutrition. "Fad diets and food fallacies are circulated with too frequent regularity by questionable individuals who have something to sell, are uninformed or misinformed on the principles of food and nutrition or are merely interested in getting publicity," she said.

No one food is essential to health, but some 40 nutrients are, according to the University nutritionist. These nutrients are distributed in foods in such a way that the essential nutrients which science has proved we need can be obtained by the selection of the right kinds and amounts of foods.

As some common food fallacies Miss Pilcher listed these:

- . Meal-skipping is a good practice in weight reduction.
- . Appetite can be depended upon as a guide to eating the right foods.
- . Milk is for babies and is not needed by the adult.
- . Fats are hard to digest.
- . It is harmful to cook foods in aluminum utensils.

Ethel Gorham, assistant professor of home economics at the University, told homemakers at the same session that clothes moths cost consumers in this country an estimated billion dollars in damages yearly, plus an additional 66 million dollars in annual efforts to prevent such damage. She stressed good housekeeping to prevent lint from accumulating and proper storage of clothes as ways of preventing damage from moths and carpet beetles.

Scheduled for 3 o'clock this (Thurs.) afternoon is a tea in the fireplace room of the home economics building for women attending Farm and Home Week. Hostesses will be members of the Agricultural Faculty Women's club.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 9 1957

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* For Release at 3 p.m., *
* Thursday, January 10 *
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LEGUME SOD BOOSTS YIELDS OF CROPS THAT FOLLOW--Farm and Home Week

Legumes are "yield boosters" for crops grown in following years on the same land, a University of Minnesota agronomist said this afternoon.

At a Farm and Home Week soils session, A. R. Schmid said "the primary effect of legumes on crops that follow is from the nitrogen in the sod. However, in some cases, something in sod besides nitrogen seems to give a boost to following crops."

Schmid said that in recent field tests at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, University researchers compared corn on fields that had been in legume sod with corn on fields that had been in grain the year before. This work was done by Schmid, Agronomist Rodney Briggs, and A. C. Caldwell, soils scientist.

All plots received plenty of phosphate and potash fertilizer, and nitrogen was applied at varying rates.

"First-year corn following legumes yielded about 93 bushels per acre, compared to only 61 bushels from fields that had been in grain the year before," Schmid said.

"Adding nitrogen to the fields that had been in legumes a year earlier didn't increase corn yields, but when fields that had been in grain received 80 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre, corn yields the first year went up to 95 bushels per acre!"

During the second year of corn, Schmid said that "corn yields following legumes were about 60 bushels per acre, while yields from second-year corn following grain averaged 39 bushels. In the third year of corn, there were no differences between yields of corn following legumes and corn following grain."

In studies at the Waseca Experiment Station, Schmid said that "second-year corn yields following alfalfa were just as high without added nitrogen as corn following grain with 80 pounds of nitrogen added during each year of corn."

Where second-year corn following alfalfa received extra nitrogen, yields were boosted 20 to 30 bushels in the Waseca tests, according to Schmid.

At the Crookston Experiment Station, wheat, instead of corn, followed legumes and grain in field tests. "Here, second-year wheat following alfalfa--without any added nitrogen--produced yields as high as fields that followed grain and received 80 pounds of nitrogen," Schmid said.

B-1308 -pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 9, 1957

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE:
1 P.M., THURSDAY, JAN. 10
* * * * *

FAMILY FARM IS GETTING LARGER, FARM AND HOME WEEK VISITORS ARE TOLD - Farm and Home
Week

The family farm isn't disappearing; it's really just getting larger, Farm and Home Week visitors at the University of Minnesota were told today.

Speaking at a noon convocation on the St. Paul campus, O. B. Jesness, head of the University's agricultural economics department, said that "farms today are more entitled to the designation 'family farms' than those of yesterday."

That, Jesness said, is because there is a modern trend toward fewer hired farm workers than ever. If corporate farming were taking over, there would be more--not fewer--hired workers on farms, he pointed out.

The trend to larger farms is apt to continue, Jesness said, because "many units today are too small for efficient use of modern machinery and technology. Many farms need to grow larger to replace wear and tear on human beings with labor saving machinery.

"Those who would restrict the size of farms by some arbitrary limit overlook the fact that farmers are not standardized. The best guide to desirable farm size is that the farm should fit the capacity and ability of its operator."

Jesness said there was a definite advantage in the recent farm-to-city migration. "Had the trend been halted in 1910 there would be 50 to 60 million people on farms to claim a share of smaller total income than that now divided among 22 million," he pointed out. "Without this migration, we couldn't have developed industries so highly, and automobiles would have been a rarity rather than a necessity."

In most cases, communities gain rather than lose from this migration, he said. "The smaller farm population with larger per capita incomes will provide expanded demand for many goods and services."

We need to develop more agricultural adjustment programs so that we don't have to rely on "warehouse-filling price supports," Jesness said. "There has been entirely too much emphasis on trying to influence prices by price supports," he declared. "We need to shift our efforts to bring agriculture into better adjustment with available markets.

(more)

Page 2, Family Farm is Getting Larger, etc.

"But that doesn't mean we should put all price supports in the ash can. Sudden removal of them would mean chaos in wheat and cotton markets with the heavy carryovers in government hands.

"What we need to do is to bring output into balance with available markets so that we will not have to depend on price supports," Jesness added.

Philip M. Raup, another agricultural economist at the University, said at a morning session that tenant-operated farms are on the decline in Minnesota.

But farms operated by tenants are larger, on the average, than owner-operated farms, he added.

He pointed out that the rate of tenancy has dropped from 33 percent in 1935 to only 20 percent of all farms in Minnesota in 1954. But recent figures show that tenant farms average 34 acres larger than owner-operated farms, he said.

"Decline has taken place in the areas of moderate to low tenancy, in the central and north central part of the state.

"Highest rate of tenancy in Minnesota is in the southwestern counties, where 55 percent of all farms are tenant-operated. Tenancy rates in this area have declined less than in the rest of the state. Lowest proportion of tenant-operated farms is in the northeast," said Raup.

Raup also pointed out that land values in Minnesota have continued to rise in recent years, while farm income has gone down. That's contrary to the usual pattern, he said. In the past, land prices and agricultural income have risen and fallen in about the same proportion.

There are several reasons for the continued high land values, Raup said.

"Demand for farmland has been strongly influenced by farmers who want more land to enlarge their present farms.

"Demand by investor buyers has remained strong. Also, there's a keen demand for land for residential, recreational, and industrial development."

Increased availability of farm mortgage credit may also have helped support land prices in recent years, Raup said.

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Institute of Agriculture
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FOR RELEASE
FRIDAY 11 A.M., JAN. 11
* * * * *

CLOTHES AFFECT STATE OF MIND - Farm and Home Week

Although clothing does not make the woman, it does affect her state of mind and the impressions she creates, a University of Minnesota clothing specialist told a Farm and Home Week audience this morning (Friday) on the St. Paul campus.

In a talk on clothing for the mature woman, Charlotte Wolff, associate professor of home economics, pointed out that a woman is often taken by surprise by the discovery that as she matures she becomes a different person. If she accepts the change as a pleasant one, she can remain young in spirit and attractive in appearance.

"Being honest with herself about her figure, coloring and personality type will help the maturing woman to adopt fashions most flattering to her," Miss Wolff said. "If she limits her choice to garments which minimize her defects and emphasize her attractive features, she will not tire of her selection."

The University home economist gave these additional tips on selecting clothing:

- . Plan your ensemble around a becoming basic color, if you want to present a well coordinated effect.
- . Select a few conservative garments rather than many elaborate ones.
- . Buy the best quality you can afford.

Jane Leichsenring, University professor of nutrition, discussed the new Basic Four daily food plan, a simplification of the Basic Seven which has been recommended as the foundation for a good diet.

In the new simplified plan foods are classed under the four groups: 1) milk, cheese and ice cream; 2) meat, fish, poultry, eggs, dried beans and peas; 3) vegetables-fruits, including dark green and deep yellow vegetables, citrus or other fruits and vegetables important for vitamin C and other fruits and vegetables including potatoes; and 4) bread-cereals. Each of the broad food groups in the daily plan has a special job to do in helping supply an adequate diet, Miss Leichsenring said.

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B-1310-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1957

FOR RELEASE

FRIDAY 3 P. M., JAN. 11

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS--Farm and Home Week

Farmers should receive more money from livestock products during the coming year than they received in 1956, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist said today.

Cash receipts for crops may be somewhat lower than they were last year, though, explained Luther Pickrel, extension economist in public affairs. But the drop in receipts from some crops may be offset to some extent by Soil Bank payments, he said.

Pickrel spoke at this afternoon's outlook session of Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

Prices received by hog producers will average higher this year, Pickrel said. "This prediction is based largely on the reduction in supply which is already in progress," he pointed out. "The 1956 spring pig crop was down 8 percent from the previous year and intentions last June were to reduce fall farrowings by 7 percent. Hog slaughter will be considerably smaller in 1957 than in 1956--at least in the first 6-8 months."

Cattle prices may average a little higher than in 1956, he said. "Production of cattle is continuing stable. Slaughter next year will likely be much the same as last year, but lighter weights will reduce beef output."

If dairy price supports for the 1957-58 season, beginning in April, aren't much different than for a year earlier, dairy income will be higher, according to Pickrel. He said milk output probably will be up a little from 1956.

He predicted no significant improvement in prices for poultry and eggs. Production has been very large during the past 12 months and 1957 production is expected to be at least as high again, he added.

Pickrel pointed out that these outlook predictions were originally based on three main assumptions:

1. that the Soil Bank program will be large and reasonably successful.
2. that the current high level of business activity will continue and reach higher levels than in 1956.
3. that world conditions won't get any worse than they are now.

The picture for cash receipts from crops is less clear, though, Pickrel pointed out. One big question mark, he said, is income for corn farmers.

"At the present time, both participation in the Soil Bank and income from it by corn farmers are apt to be lower than earlier estimated," Pickrel said.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10 , 1957

Immediate Release

SHIFT IN SIZE, NUMBER OF CREAMERIES NOTED

Minnesota butter-making plants are getting larger and fewer, according to a study by agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

In the current issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes," a University publication, Economists E. Fred Koller and Arvid C. Knudtson point out that the number of creameries declined from 874 in 1938 to 550 in 1955--a reduction of 37 percent.

During the same period, the average annual butterfat receipts of these plants increased 78 percent--from 307,000 pounds in 1938 to 545,000 last year.

While smaller creameries have been going out of business, the number of larger plants is on the increase. From 1938-55, the number of plants with annual receipts of a million pounds of butterfat or more increased from 28 to 58. Plants with annual receipts of less than 100,000 declined 64 percent.

Koller and Knudtson list several reasons for this shift.

Better roads and trucks have brought increased competition from larger and more efficient plants, leaving smaller creameries with a volume too small for profitable operation. Other small plants lost out when farmers shifted from selling separated cream to whole milk.

In other areas, farmers shifted from dairying to cash crops and other livestock during and shortly after World War II. That left some creameries with receipts too small to continue operating. In some cases, small plants closed down because they couldn't afford modern equipment necessary to meet sanitary requirements. Other small creameries have consolidated.

The trend toward larger creameries has been encouraged by the fact that as volume goes up, cost per pound of butter produced goes down. In a recent University study, it cost 7.33 cents to produce a pound of butter in 6 butter plants with an annual average butter output of 165,000 pounds. On the other hand, plants producing 2 to 3 million pounds of butter every year had average production costs of 2.7 to 3 cents per pound.

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B-1312-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1957

FOR RELEASE:
3 P.M., FRIDAY, JAN. 11

PLAN FORAGE FEEDING ACCORDING TO FARM, DAIRY HUSBANDMAN SAYS - Farm and Home Week

Which summer feeding system is best for the dairy herd--"green feeding," rotational pasturing, or feeding silage?

It all depends on the individual farmer's situation, Farm and Home Week visitors were told today. J. D. Donker, University of Minnesota dairy husbandman, said that in research a few years ago, cows on daily rotational grazing produced practically the same amount of milk as did similar cows on a "green-feeding" system.

Then last summer, dairy cattle scientists at the Rosemount Experiment Station compared green-feeding and feeding the cows stored silage. Again, there was no difference as far as total milk production was concerned.

Green-feeding--also called "soilage" and "green-chopping"--means leaving the cows in a feed lot and hauling fresh, chopped forage to them daily.

With the silage feeding system, the cows again stayed in the feed lot, but they were fed stored silage instead of fresh chopped material.

In both cases, cows in the 1956 tests were fed all the dry hay they would eat.

Donker advised farmers to use the feeding system that would best suit their individual operations. Green-feeding, rotational pasturing and feeding silage can all bring equally good results, if the farmer practices good management.

"Each system has its good and bad points," Donker said. "Silage feeding allows a farmer to make more efficient use of labor than green-chopping, and takes less time each day to feed the material, but more machinery is required. Pasturing takes less labor and equipment than either green-feeding or silage feeding, but experiments have shown that the two latter systems make it possible to feed for high milk production on less total acreage for the summer than with most pasturing systems."

If you put all the "pasture" into the silo, you can do the harvesting when the crop is at its most nutritious stage of growth. With green-feeding and pasturing, the cows sooner or later are apt to get mature forage that's low in feed value. On the other hand, during harvesting and storage, silage will lose about 20 percent of its feed value, Donker said.

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FOR RELEASE
FRIDAY, 4 P.M., JAN. 11
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U SENIOR GETS AWARD AT FARM-HOME WEEK SESSION--Farm and Home Week

An award to a former 4-H club agent, now a student at the University of Minnesota, was made today. (Friday) at the Farm and Home Week program for homemakers on the St. Paul campus.

Evelyn Gray, Lake City, was presented with a \$250 scholarship from Chas. A. Pfizer Co., Inc. She is one of 20 seniors selected in the nation's land-grant colleges this year to receive scholarships from the company. She is a home economics extension major.

Miss Gray's award was based on a teaching plan showing that teen-agers' eating habits have a lifelong effect on their health. Outstanding ability in college, in 4-H club work and promise of future leadership in home economics or agricultural extension work were other bases for the award.

For several years Miss Gray served as 4-H assistant in Cottonwood county and during the summer of 1955 and 1956 she was 4-H assistant in Faribault county.

In a talk on "Treating Your Window Panes," Juliette Myren, assistant professor of home economics, cautioned homemakers not to overdress windows. The trend today is toward simpler window treatments. If you are interested in pointing up accessories in your home, it is particularly important to keep draperies simple, she said.

In planning curtains for the home, she suggested that homemakers keep in mind these further points:

- If your budget is limited, buy inexpensive material and use it generously. Full curtains of inexpensive material are far more effective than skimpy curtains of expensive material.

- Avoid too much pattern, particularly if the room has many windows.

Farm and Home Week closed this (Friday) afternoon. About 3500 people attended the sessions.

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B-1314-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 10, 1957

FOR RELEASE

FRIDAY, 11 A.M., JAN. 11

PLASTIC SILOS HAVE GOOD FUTURE, BRIGGS SAYS--Farm and Home Week

Plastic silos and plastic covers for conventional silos have a promising future for Minnesota farmers, visitors to Farm and Home Week were told today.

Agronomist Rodney Briggs said that University research so far shows that bags made of polyvinyl plastic material are fine for storing that extra silage on the farm. The same material--as well as polyethylene, another plastic--can prevent a lot of silage from spoiling if it's used as a cover on an upright silo or on a bunker silo, Briggs said.

"In 1956 tests at the Waseca Experiment Station, we successfully stored 38 tons of silage in one plastic bag," Briggs reported. "The silage was supported by three rows of snow fence inside the bag. That protected the bag and kept it in good enough condition to use at least one more year."

There's actually less silage loss through processing and storing with plastic silos than with upright, concrete stave silos, Briggs stated. "On an average," he said, "concrete stave silos have 14 percent loss. With plastic bags, loss averages only 5 percent."

"According to USDA estimates, it costs about 93 cents per ton of silage stored in a plastic silo the first year. In a concrete stave silo, the annual storage cost per ton is figured at 78 cents. That makes plastic silos a bit more expensive, but still economical enough to be practical for supplementary storage," Briggs explained.

More research on plastic silo bags and silo covers will be conducted at the University during coming years, Briggs added.

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B-1315-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1957

Immediate Release

OFFICERS NAMED TO SHEEP BREEDERS' GROUP

The Minnesota Sheep Breeders' association named a new slate of officers at the organization's 62nd annual meeting during Farm and Home Week.

Earl Cunningham, sheep farmer from Sleepy Eye, was named president. Vice-president is Robert L. Olson, Stillwater.

Re-elected secretary-treasurer was P. A. Anderson, animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

New directors elected to the association were Peter Bobendrier, Elk River and Evan Busse, Le Sueur.

B-1316 pjt

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MINNESOTA CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OFFICERS ELECTED

Frank L. Mitchell, Canby, Minnesota, farmer, was re-elected president of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association during Farm and Home week at the University of Minnesota.

Other officers elected were Elmer Bredlie, Eldred, Minnesota; C. V. Simpson, Waterville, treasurer, and R. A. Briggs, University agronomist, secretary.

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N-1317 pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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January 11, 1957

Immediate Release

SWINE PRODUCERS NAME NEW OFFICERS

Don Yusten, Kasson, Minnesota hog producer, was named president of the Minnesota Swine Producers' association at the organization's 62nd annual meeting during Farm and Home Week.

Secretary-Treasurer is H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Breed directors were as follows: Berkshire--Eugene Rollings, Lake Crystal; Chester White--John L. Olson, Worthington; Duroc--George Pagel, Rochester; Commercial--~~Adolph Hogfoss~~, Starbuck, C. W. Myers, Blue Earth and Roy Scofield, Winnebago; Inbreds--Orson Hempstead, Houston; Hampshire--Lowell Mather, Madelia; Poland China--Theodore Goltz, Elmore; Spotted Poland--James Grass, Owatonna; Yorkshire--Karl Lieske, Henderson.

Field secretaries named were Carrol Plager, Austin, Bob Fix, Albert Lea and R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the University's Southern School and Experiment Station, Waseca.

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B-1318 pjt

DAIRY CATTLE ASSOCIATION OFFICERS ELECTED

Mrs. J. Elsie Sweeney, 1023-11th Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, was elected president of the Minnesota Purebred Dairy Cattle association at an annual meeting during Farm and Home Week at the University of Minnesota.

The association represents five purebred dairy cattle associations in Minnesota.

Elected secretary of the organization was H. R. Searles, extension dairy cattle specialist at the University.

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B-1319 pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 11, 1957

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Cow Clipping Winner Named - Farm and Home Week

Paul Johnson, 17-year-old FFA youth from Hawley, Minnesota, won the statewide THE FARMER-Future Farmers of American cow clipping contest held during Farm and Home Week at the University of Minnesota.

He won his \$50 first prize award from seven other state finalists -- all boys who had survived earlier eliminations in which some 600 Future Farmers from 70 chapters had competed.

Runner-up in the contest was DuWayn Kirkvold, 17, Bemidji, District I representative, who scored 88 points against Paul's 90.5. He was awarded \$30. Winning \$20 for third was Dale Kennan, 15, Rush City, District VII finalist, with a score of 86.5.

The contest climaxed a series of chapter and district eliminations in progress since last fall.

Purpose of the contest, sponsored by the Minnesota Future Farmer organization and The Farmer magazine, was to promote clipping of dairy cows as an aid to quality milk production.

June 11, 1957

NEW AGENT NAMED
IN ITASCA COUNTY

George W. Saksa, a native of Annandale, Minn., recently took up duties as agricultural extension agent in rural development in Itasca county.

Saksa's post is a new position with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. He will be doing "pilot work" in rural development. Saksa is a 1949 graduate of the University of Minnesota.

Raised on a Wright county dairy farm, he has been a vocational agriculture instructor at Esko, Minn., for the past seven years.

Saksa will cooperate with other county extension workers and local community groups in setting up development projects. With the local groups, Saksa will help study resources to determine possible agricultural improvements.

The last U. S. Congress made funds available to the University for this work. The program grows out of a study by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that showed there was a substantial low income problem on many farms in northeastern Minnesota.

Rural development work is also being carried on in Carlton, Itasca, Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods and St. Louis counties.

Major purposes of the rural development program are:

1. To encourage farm, business and community leaders to unite in further development of rural resources.
2. To increase technical assistance and provide more effective employment advice.
3. To encourage the expansion of industry in rural areas.
4. To conduct research studies to help find solutions for problems in low-income areas, and find the best ways to conduct coordinated efforts for improvement.

(more)

In addition to the various divisions of the USDA, other cooperating agencies in the rural development program are the U. S. Department of Commerce; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Department of Labor; the Department of Interior, the Farm Credit Administration and the Farmer's Home Administration.

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

Special to Crow Wing Co.

(with mat)

Jan 11

NEW HOME AGENT
BEGINS WORK IN
COUNTY JAN. 16

Jan. 16
Marilyn Matthews will assume her duties as new home agent for Crow Wing county with headquarters in the county extension office in Brainerd.

Miss Matthews comes from Scott, Saskatchewan, where her father is superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm. She received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, where she majored in home economics.

For four years Miss Matthews was a 4-H club member. She carried projects in clothing and foods.

While at the University she was active in the Rifle club, Badminton and Tennis club and in curling and bowling.

Miss Matthews will concentrate on expanding the extension home program and will work with County Agricultural Agent Ray Norrgard on 4-H projects and activities, particularly the home economics phases of the 4-H program.

-jbn-

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

9-11-57

Special Stories

News story to be used before
leader training meeting on
"Freezing Cooked Food"

Women to Learn
How to Improve
Frozen Foods

Homemakers who are not completely satisfied with the quality of foods from their freezers will soon be getting some help through meetings conducted for members of county extension home groups, announces County Agent ____.

Local leaders for the groups will have special training meetings this week (month or give date) in freezing cooked foods. Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, will conduct the training. The training sessions will be followed by local group meetings this winter on freezing cooked foods.

Quality of frozen products in most lockers and home freezers could be improved through better methods of preparation, improved wrapping materials and proper storage, according to _____. Purpose of the meetings is to point out ways in which _____ county families can improve the quality of their frozen foods.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 14 1957

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
January 21 or later

FOLLOW RULES
FOR SUCCESSFUL
WINTER PICTURE

Winter picture taking can result in beautiful and unusual pictures if the amateur photographer takes a few necessary precautions, says 4-H Club Agent _____

Here are some things to keep in mind about using a camera in the winter from Gerald McKay, extension specialist in visual education at the University of Minnesota:

. Cold weather makes the shutter operate more slowly. It is safest not to use the new fast types of film unless the camera has adjustable lens and shutter. Check the camera without film and listen for the shutter speed. Keep the camera as warm as possible.

. Moisture may form on the lens and view finder. Be sure to look at the camera before using it, and be careful in wiping off the moisture. It is best to allow the moisture to dry by itself.

. Reflection from the snow increases the light. Here again, slower film may be necessary. Smaller lens opening, faster shutter speed and a filter will all help compensate for the extra light and produce better pictures.

The same rules apply to taking color pictures and color slides in the winter. However, color film is always slower than black and white.

McKay offers these general rules for successful pictures in any season:

- . Follow carefully the manufacturer's instructions in the use of the camera.
- . Plan the picture ahead of time.
- . Keep it simple, with one main center of interest.
- . Get close to the subject.
- . Keep people busy; try to get action pictures.

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-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 14 1957

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
January 21 or after

STYLE, QUALITY
IMPORTANT FACTORS
FOR MEN'S SHIRTS

If you are planning to buy some men's shirts in the inventory sales, be careful to look for good quality and a flattering style, says Home Agent _____

It is especially important to fit the style of the shirt collar to the man, says Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. Sharp-pointed collars with little spread lengthen face and figure, while spread collars with short round points help fill out a thin face. Long collar points on low-set collars are best for the man with a short, thick neck, and higher collars flatter a man with a thin neck and face.

Many details of quality can be seen only when a shirt is unfolded. Look for fine, precisely adjusted stitching on the collar, cuffs and fronts. Flat felled seams, with one row of stitching showing on one side and two rows on the other, help preserve the shape of shirts of most fabrics. In shirts of synthetic fibers, plain seams finished with overhand machine sewing look best after laundering.

Long-sleeved shirts should be made with long, securely stitched sleeve plackets that will allow the cuffs to open flat for ironing. For good service and shoulder fit, the yoke should have a double thickness of fabric.

When selecting a man's shirt, consider his other clothes, his coloring and the occasions on which he'll use the shirt. These factors determine how often and how long he will wear the shirt.

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-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 14 1957

To all counties
For use week of
January 21 or later

KEEP CALF PENS
DRY AND CLEAN

Dry, draft-free calf pens are important "preventive medicine" for scours.

According to Ralph Wayne, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota, good management is the best way to avoid a lot of trouble from calf scours.

Keep plenty of fresh, dry bedding in the calf pen, and make sure there are no drafts.

Feed the calves on a definite schedule. Keep the feed and milk feeding pails clean, and don't feed the calf too much milk. Overfeeding on milk is one of the quickest ways for a calf to get scours. It's better for a calf to be a little underfed on milk than overfed.

If calves do get scours, cut down on the amount of milk you give the calf until it's over the trouble. For treatment, use one of the antibiotics, such as aureomycin. Directions on the package will tell you how to use it.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 14 1957

To all counties
For use week of
January 21 or later

FARM FILLERS

Make sure cows are in good condition by calving time, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota. Feed the dry cow plenty of grain if she's thin. If possible, put her in a pen a few days before calving time.

* * *

The rate of tenancy in Minnesota has dropped from 33 per cent in 1935 to only 20 per cent of all farms in Minnesota in 1954, according to Philip M. Raup, agricultural economist at the University. But recent figures show that tenant farms average 34 acres larger than owner-operated farms.

* * *

In recent studies at the University's Waseca Experiment Station, yields of second-year corn following alfalfa were just as high without added nitrogen as when corn following grain had received 80 pounds of extra nitrogen each year.

* * *

Bags made of polyvinyl plastic are fine for storing extra silage. The same material--as well as polyethylene, another plastic--can prevent a lot of silage from spoiling if it's used as a cover on an upright silo or on a bunker silo, says Rodney Briggs, University agronomist.

* * *

Minnesota had 874 creameries in 1938. But by 1955, that number declined to 550. During the same period, the number of plants with annual receipts of a million pounds of butterfat or more increased from 28 to 58.

* * *

Airplane noise doesn't seem to bother pigs a bit, according to research so far by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Test animals were exposed to the sound of both jet and conventional piston-type aircraft through sound recordings, at varying intensities and for different periods of time. The porkers displayed no outward symptoms and underwent no anatomical changes due to the noise.

* * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 14 1957

To all counties
For use week of
January 21 or later

GOOD RECORD SYSTEM
ADDS TO FARM PROFIT

The narrow profit margin in farming these days makes it more important than ever to keep careful records, says County Agent _____.

According to Hal Routhe and Ermond Hartmans, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota, 60-70 cents of every dollar of farm income goes back into the business--for feed, machinery costs and other expenses. This is about 10 cents more than fifteen years ago.

And that's not all. Of your net income after farm expenses, about 61 per cent will be used for living expenses. That means you only have 39 per cent of your net income left to put back into the business.

So to make a profit, you need to watch your business more closely than ever, say Routhe and Hartmans.

Good records also help you to:

- * Watch your financial progress and "net worth".
- * Find enterprises that are most profitable, and where to make improvements.
- * Manage your income tax and social security matters to better advantage.
- * Plan your credit needs.
- * Check on household and personal expenses.

By keeping track of every expense item--no matter how small--you can save money at income tax, Routhe and Hartmans point out. A lot of expenses around the farm and home are small items, but every dollar of expense may mean 20 cents less tax.

Record systems needn't be complicated. Routhe and Hartmans recommend a 4-part system--a check book and a deposit book, a "safety" spindle, a record book, and an "accordion-type" file envelope to keep the year's cancelled checks and receipts after they've been posted in the record book. All four items will cost about four dollars. That's a cheap investment, considering the money it can save you, Routhe and Hartmans add.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
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To all counties
For use week of
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**CERTIFIED SEED IS
CAREFULLY INSPECTED**

How can you be sure the seed you plant is clean and true to varietal type?

Plant certified seed, say University of Minnesota agronomists.

Certified seed is never more than three generations away from foundation seed. And the pedigree, or history, of certified seed is carefully guarded so that you know where each generation was grown and who produced it, says Ward Marshall, manager of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n (MCIA) at the University.

Every pound of certified seed has been carefully inspected and supervised during the planting and growing season, and during the harvesting, cleaning, storage and selling.

When you buy certified seed, you have the assurance of reliable seedsmen and the MCIA that the seed is genetically pure and free from prohibited weeds.

Growers who raise certified seed must meet these standards:

1. They must be members of the MCIA.
2. Only varieties recommended by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station or specially approved varieties may be grown for certification.
3. Growers must apply for field inspection and submit verification of their seed sources.
4. They must clean up their fields and take out weeds and unwanted plants.
5. They must request MCIA sampling. Only samples taken by MCIA samplers will be accepted.
6. Before growers can sell certified seed, it must carry the certification tag of MCIA. Tags are issued by MCIA to each grower according to the number of bushels of seed he has produced. In addition it must be labeled according to the requirements of the state and federal seed laws.

The MCIA gives the grower instructions for applying for field inspections and checks all applications for seed source verification.

MCIA makes all field inspections, takes all seed samples and makes the laboratory tests for all samples.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 15 1957

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Dust Cake Pan with Cocoa

Accomplish More with Breakfast

Home Freezer Increases Food Consumption

Dacron and Cotton Blend Available in
Plaids

Modern Lace Tablecloth
For Becoming Fashions

Clean Lamps Give More Light

Room Colors Affect Lighting

Characteristics of a Good Lamp Shade

Working Heights

Kitchen Lighting

Know Needs When Buying Sheets

Dust Cake Pan with Cocoa

When making a chocolate cake, dust your pan with cocoa instead of flour to prevent white streaks on the rich, brown crust.

* * *

Accomplish More with Breakfast

Do you slow down in the middle of the morning?

A good breakfast would help you feel better and get more done during the morning. Start the day with some kind of fruit, cereal or bread, a protein food such as egg, and a beverage, preferably milk. Breakfast should provide 1/4 to 1/3 of the day's total food requirements.

* * *

Home Freezer Increases Food Consumption

A home freezer tends to increase the amount of food consumed by farm families, according to a USDA survey in several north central states. Farm families with freezing facilities had more home-produced food and thus were able to have more total food at a little less expense than those with no home freezer.

For example, during the week of the survey, farm families with frozen storage ate food with a retail value of \$7.25 a person, but the food they bought came to only \$3.75 a person. Of this food, 46 per cent was home produced. In contrast, farm families without frozen storage ate food worth \$6.70 a person and of that \$4.15 was bought. Only 37 per cent of this food was home produced.

-ehj-

CLOTHINGDacron and Cotton Blend Available in Plaids

The new Dacron and cotton fabric so popular for its good appearance and easy care is now available in yarn-dyed plaids and checks in sport shirts for men. This blended fabric has superior wearing qualities, stays neat looking, dries quickly and requires little or no ironing.

* * *

Modern Lace Tablecloth

The old-fashioned lace tablecloth has gone modern. Lace tablecloths are now being made from Orlon, Dacron or nylon, and require only a minimum of care and effort. Today you can have a festive table without a lot of hard work.

* * *

For Becoming Fashions

Every woman wants to select clothing that is most flattering to her.

At one of the sessions for homemakers during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week, Charlotte Wolff, associate professor of clothing at the University, said that a mature woman's best guide in choosing fashions most becoming to her is to be honest with herself about her figure, coloring and personality type. She gave these further tips on clothing for the mature woman:

- . Limit your choice to garments that minimize your defects and emphasize your attractive features.
- . Plan your ensemble around a becoming basic color if you want to present a well coordinated effect.
- . Select a few conservative garments rather than many elaborate ones.
- . Buy the best quality you can afford.

HOME MANAGEMENTClean Lamps Give More Light

Clean reflector bowls, clean lamp bulbs and clean shades will give from 20 to 50 per cent more light. When the inside of a bulb becomes blackened, it should be used in a place like a storage room or attic where there will be little demand on it. There may be plenty of life in the blackened bulb, but it can waste as much as 25 per cent of the light, according to Data Hochhalter, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. Place new bulbs in important reading lamps and fixtures.

* * *

Room Colors Affect Lighting

The amount of light needed in a room will vary according to the color of the walls and furnishings, says Data Hochhalter, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. Dark paints and woods require a higher wattage for the same amount of light as in a room with light furnishings, because dark colors absorb light. Ceilings should be painted white or near white to avoid loss of light.

* * *

Characteristics of a Good Lamp Shade

Reduce eyestrain in your family by using lamp shades with these features:

- . Open at the top to give some upward light.
- . Deep enough to enclose the bulb and diffusion bowl entirely.
- . Sloped at the sides.
- . Wide enough at the bottom to spread the light.
- . Translucent rather than opaque.
- . Light in color, especially the lining.

HOME MANAGEMENTWorking Heights

The height of working surfaces in a kitchen should be comfortable and allow the homemaker to move freely and maintain good posture. Counters should be adapted to the homemaker's height and the kind of job that is to be done, according to Data Hochhalter, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. Sinks are likely to be too low and mixing and cooking counters are often too high. Without major remodeling, the sink could be raised with a rack under the dishpan and counter height could be improved for long, tedious jobs by standing on a board.

* * *

Kitchen Lighting

It is important to have general light in the kitchen, but for the best working conditions, local light should be provided over the sink and range, and under the cabinets for counter working areas.

* * *

Know Needs When Buying Sheets

A bargain is never a bargain unless it meets a real need. That goes for January white sales, too. Before taking advantage of any bargains at white sales, consider your needs. If sheets are on your list, buy them on the basis of your needs. It's not a good idea to have a big surplus in the linen closet. Instead, buy a few new sheets each year to prevent all of them from wearing out at once.

Here are some further tips from extension home economists at the University of Minnesota:

1. Know in advance the sizes and quality you want, and check labels to see that you are getting them.
2. If you are buying colored sheets, check labels for color fastness. Remember that colored sheets and pillow slips should harmonize with the bedroom color schemes.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15 , 1957

Immediate Release

A Farm and Home
Research Feature

QUALITY TEST FOR CONCRETE TILE DEVELOPED AT UNIVERSITY

A new quality test for concrete drain tile has been developed by agricultural engineers at the University of Minnesota.

It's called a "hydrostatic pressure test," and it measures the permeability--flow of water through the sides--of concrete tile. The test was developed by P. W. Manson, agricultural engineer, and D. G. Miller, consulting engineer at the University.

To conduct the test, engineers seal the ends of a section of tile and force water into the tile at 20 p.s.i. (pounds per square inch). Top quality tile won't show any leakage after 5 minutes, but a poor tile may leak 40 quarts in that time.

This test is designed particularly for tile that will be installed either in acid soils--with a pH of 6 or less, as determined by soil test--or for alkali soils that contain 0.2 percent or more of sodium sulfate or magnesium sulfate.

In the past, there have been two main quality tests used for concrete tile---a "strength" test, and a "five-hour absorption" test. But these methods aren't always dependable, especially where acid and alkali soils are concerned.

The new test would be conducted by the University and other official testing agencies. From the results, drain tile manufacturers would be able to produce a better product. For example, manufacturers can increase the life of concrete tile--at no extra cost to the buyer--5 times or more, simply by increasing the density of the concrete. For alkali soils the life of concrete tile can be increased by 10 or more times by using sulfate-resistant cement and increasing the density. Again, this improved quality wouldn't add any cost to the tile.

In recent years, there have been about 6,000 miles of concrete tile installed annually on Minnesota farms. This installation costs about \$8 million every year.

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B-1320-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 15 , 1957

Immediate Release

SUEZ PROBLEM MAY CAUSE LONG-RANGE DROP IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

The Suez crisis could result in a loss of some agricultural exports for farmers in Minnesota and the rest of the nation, according to three extension agricultural economists at the University of Minnesota.

First, though, there may be a temporary increase in U. S. farm exports.

In a special report on national and world situations--and their effect on Minnesota farm people--Economists W. H. Dankers and Luther Pickrel and Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, consumer marketing specialist, point out that with the Suez canal closed, Western Europe could substitute agricultural supplies from the west.

But it wouldn't be long, in that case, before Western European nations would run short on dollar supplies. And if that happened, these countries would probably restrict their buying from the U. S. to "strategic" materials, such as petroleum.

For the U. S., this situation could result in a short-term gain in export of farm products, but a loss in the long run.

Another possible alternative for Western Nations would be to ship agricultural products--as well as petroleum--from the Middle East around the southern tip of Africa. That method, though, would be slow and costly, and there may not be enough ships available to handle all the traffic on such a long route.

Agricultural products accounted for about 15 percent of the cargo carried by 15,000 ships through the Suez Canal in 1955. These commodities included vegetable oils, seeds, grains, textile fibers, and rubber.

Dankers, Pickrel and Mrs. Loomis point out that the United States marketed more agricultural products in foreign lands during 1955-56 than we have for the past 29 years. And another 25 percent increase is expected for 1956-57.

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B-1321-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1957

Immediate Release

SIX 4-H'ERS AWARDED TRIPS TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE CAMP

Six Minnesota 4-H club members will receive trips to a national 4-H club conference and a leadership camp this summer, Leonard Harkness, 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 the National 4-H Club conference in Washington, D. C., in June are Arlie Gregor, 19, Kilkenny; George Rabehl, 18, Rochester; Carol Muehlstedt, 19, 743 W. County Road C, St. Paul; and Naomi Larson, 18, Verndale. The National 4-H Club conference was previously known as National 4-H camp.

The Minnesota Bankers' association is sponsoring the trips to the conference.

Patricia Angell, 18, Pipestone and Don Kroneman, 19, Fergus Falls, have been named delegates to the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training camp, Shelby, Michigan, in August. Selection was made on the basis of leadership and a good all-round record in 4-H work. Camp scholarships are presented annually to an outstanding 4-H club girl and boy in each state by the Danforth Foundation and Ralston Purina company, St. Louis, Mo.

All of the award-winning 4-H'ers have been active club members from five to 11 years and have received numerous honors in connection with 4-H project work and community activities. Rabehl, Miss Muehlstedt and Miss Larson are students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota; Miss Angell is a freshman at Hamline university; and Kroneman is a sophomore at Concordia college, Moorhead.

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B-1322-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1957

Immediate Release

LAMB FEEDERS DAY PLANNED AT MORRIS

The latest in sheep feeding research will be reported at a Lamb Feeders' Day Feb. 7 at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.

Livestock scientists from the University and Morris station staffs will report recent findings on sheep feeding trials. Topics will include: oats silage vs. corn silage, value of pelleted corn and cob meal for lambs, low-level stilbestrol implants in sheep, and management and nutrition of suckling and growing lambs.

Reporting this research will be R. M. Jordan, University livestock scientist and Herbert Croom and Harle Hanke, staff members at the Morris station.

Dale Sorensen, veterinary scientist at the University, will discuss sheep diseases and their control. R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist, will talk on "more productive farm flocks."

A. L. Pope, animal husbandry professor and sheep authority from the University of Wisconsin, will discuss factors affecting twinning in sheep.

The program will start at 10 a.m.

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B-1323-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1957

Immediate Release

RURAL YOUTH - YMW MEETINGS ON TAXATION

Taxation will be the subject of the fifth annual series of Rural Youth and Young Men's and Women's winter training meetings scheduled throughout the state during January.

Harold Pederson, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, will lead the discussion on taxation at the meetings. He will give an introduction to taxation and emphasize it at the local level.

Young men and women and extension agents from surrounding counties will attend these meetings. They in turn will train other rural youth on the subject of taxation.

The meetings are open to all interested young people in the community.

All meetings are set for 8:00 p.m. Dates and places include: Jan. 16, Waseca, 4-H Building, Fair Grounds; Jan. 17, Lakefield, Lakefield school; Jan. 18, Redwood Falls, Little Theatre, Lincoln high school; Jan. 22, Foley, court house; Jan. 23, Ada, court house; Jan. 24, Long Prairie, court house; Jan. 25, Benson, court house basement.

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B-1324-ehj

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1957

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Mario Guerra (L.), International Farm Youth Exchange delegate from Nicaragua, is shown taking a coffee break from his farm duties with his host mother, Mrs. David Redfield of Clinton, and John Eix, assistant agent in Big Stone county. Guerra plans to become an agricultural extension agent in Nicaragua.

The young man from Central America was one of 18 youths from 14 different countries who spent several months on Minnesota farms this past year under the International Farm Youth Exchange program. A two-way exchange, the program is designed to further international understanding. This winter two Minnesota farm youths are living and working with rural families in Central America, Harris Byers of Westbrook and Erland Carlson of McIntosh.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1957

Immediate Release

HIGH CORN PLANT POPULATIONS INCREASE YIELDS

Minnesota's 1956 X-Tra Corn Yield Contest again showed the importance of having a high number of corn plants in each acre.

Charles Simkins and Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota, report that on the well-fertilized X-Tra yield plots, farmers who planted 12,000 or less plants per acre had average yields of 103 bushels per acre.

Where the populations averaged 16-18,000 plants per acre, yields averaged almost 129 bushels per acre.

Fertilized plots with populations of nearly 17,000 plants averaged 52.5 bushels per acre more than fields that had populations of less than 12,000 plants per acre and received no fertilizer.

Until recently, conventional plant populations on most farms averaged about 10-12,000 plants per acre. Now, University soils specialists and agronomists recommend up to 18,000 corn plants on each acre.

Planting more than 18,000 plants didn't result in much further increase in the 1956 contest. When there are too many plants per acre, they compete with each other for moisture and plant food.

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B-1325-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1957

Immediate Release

A FARM AND HOME
RESEARCH FEATURE

WEATHER RECORDS AID FORESTERS AND FARMERS

CLOQUET MINN. --- It's small comfort to northern Minnesota residents to know that 116 inches of snow fell here during the winter of 1919-20, -- or that the average January temperature is a chilly 8.2 degrees.

But weather records do have an important meaning to foresters and farmers in Minnesota, say University of Minnesota foresters at the Cloquet Experimental Forest.

Thorvald Schantz-Hansen, superintendent of the station, and Raymond A. Jensen, forester, summarized weather records from 1911 to 1951 in recently-published University Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin 436, "40 Years of Weather."

From these weather records, loggers can more accurately plan their timber harvesting work. They know when they need to start felling, bucking and skidding logs to get the job done before the snow is too deep.

The farmer who knows average weather conditions can get a good idea about how long his cropping season will be every year.

Many old-timers contend that our winters are warmer than they used to be, but Schantz-Hansen and Jensen say the actual average change is so gradual that it's hard to notice. The average temperature for December, January, February and March for the 40-year period is 14.2 degrees, and the most it has ever varied from that average is 7.9 degrees.

The average January temperature at Cloquet is 8.2 degrees, and it has varied from 8.3 degrees below zero in 1912 to 21 degrees above in 1944.

From 1911-1951, there was an/ ^{average of} 88 days between the latest frost in spring and the earliest fall frost. In 28 of the 40 years in the study, the last light frost at Cloquet occurred after June 1 and in 11 of these years, it was after June 14. That means that with tender plants like tomatoes, there would be a 50-50 chance of their being nipped by frost, even if they weren't set out until June 7.

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B-1326-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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Immediate Release

NEW PUBLICATION ON HOME LAUNDRY PROBLEMS

Present-day developments in home laundry equipment, laundry supplies and fabrics have made the job of clothes washing easier, but these new developments have also brought some problems.

Homemakers are asking such questions as: What is the difference between a soap and a synthetic detergent? Which should I use? Why do clothes get yellow or gray? Why don't my clothes get clean? How should I wash Dacron shirts?

These are a few of the questions that are answered in a new bulletin published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, "Home Laundering," Extension Bulletin 282. Author of the publication is Elizabeth A. Rivers, former University home economist.

Underloading or overloading the washer may be responsible for poor cleaning, according to Miss Rivers. If clothes do not turn readily in the washer, it is overloaded, regardless of the number of items or weight of the load. Studies indicate a load of 6 to 7 or 8 pounds gives best results, regardless of the capacity of the washer. A combination of large and small pieces in a washer load is better than all large pieces. No more than two sheets should be put in a load, since too many large pieces interfere with washer action.

Fabrics become gray for several reasons, the bulletin explains. A common cause is soap curd not thoroughly rinsed from fabrics, perhaps because hard water was used. Fabrics may also become gray if the soil isn't thoroughly removed. Poor soil removal may result from wash water that is not hot enough, insufficient detergent, overloading of the washer, too short a wash period or failure to pre-treat soiled areas.

Copies of "Home Laundering," Extension Bulletin 282, may be secured from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, or from county extension offices.

B-1327-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1957

Immediate Release

STATE 4-H CORN KING NAMED

Minnesota's 1956 4-H Corn King is Gary Schiller, 16,
Courtland, Nicollet county.

Gary was named state champion in the corn project on the basis of his outstanding yield and fine record, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. He obtained a yield of 472.45 bushels of corn on a three-acre plot, or 157.49 bushels per acre.

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

Blue ribbon winners in the corn contest, who will receive cash awards from Pride Hybrid company, are Randy Schostag, Mankato; James Marti, Sleepy Eye; Dale Nelson, Revere; Dean Wright, West Concord; Garry Martin, Blue Earth; Gary Eblen, Austin; Harry Meyer, Byron; Paul Liebhard, Prior Lake; Richard Plaman, Gaylord; Francis Determan, Browns Valley.

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B-1328-ehj

University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1957

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA RACCOONS ARE LARGER THAN MOST

Minnesota can rightfully boast that its raccoons are bigger than most in the nation.

During the summers of 1948-55, weight data was recorded on live-trapped raccoons in three northern Minnesota areas, reports W. H. Marshall, professor of economic zoology at the University of Minnesota.

This information was collected as part of studies done by University graduate students in wildlife management. The studies were conducted for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and for the Minnesota Conservation department.

The average weight of male raccoons recorded during this study was 17.5 pounds, and weights varied from 10.3 to 26 pounds. Females averaged 15.2 pounds, with a range of 11.3 to 21.8 pounds.

These weights averaged about three pounds more than did raccoons weighed in Michigan during July, August and September in an earlier study.

Marshall says that raccoons from other sections of the U. S. are even smaller.

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B-1329pjt

University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1957

ASSISTANT AGENT
APPOINTED IN
STEELE COUNTY

Hervey Derscheid, Kenyon, Minn., will take up duties as assistant agricultural agent in Steele county Jan. 21.

Derscheid will work with County Agent J. Russell Gate in general agricultural extension work.

Raised on a Rice county dairy farm, Derscheid is a former FFA member and was active in reata judging while at Kenyon high school. He later attended the University of Minnesota, where he majored in animal husbandry and received his B. S. degree in June, 1955.

Since then, Derscheid has spent 6 months in the U. S. Army Transportation Corps as a 2nd Lt., and has helped operate the home farm.

* * *

Special file

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 17, 1957

Special to Fillmore County

(with mat)

**NEW HOME AGENT
MARCH 1**

Fillmore county will have a new home agent March 1 when Barbara Ness of Byron joins the county extension staff in Preston.

Miss Ness received her bachelor of science degree, with a major in home economics, from Stout State college, Menomonie, Wis. ^{in June} While in college she was active in the Home Economics club, the concert band, Wesley Foundation and the college United Nations association.

During the summer of 1956 she went to Finland as an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate from Minnesota. She spent five months living and working on farms in Finland. During January and February she will give talks and show slides ^{in various Minnesota counties} on her experiences in Finland.

For nine years Miss Ness was an active 4-H member in Olsted county. She has also served as an assistant 4-H club agent - in Dodge county during the summer of 1953 and in Nobles county during the summer of 1955.

Miss Ness will serve as ~~assistant~~ home agent in Wabasha county for two weeks before coming to Fillmore county.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 18, 1957

SPECIAL to Twin City Outlets

SEARS-ROEBUCK SCHOLARSHIP WINNER NAMED

Doran L. Isackson, University of Minnesota student from Lowry, Minnesota has been awarded a \$150 Sears-Roebuck Foundation Agricultural Freshman Scholarship for 1956-57 school year.

Isackson is a freshman in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics on the St. Paul campus of the University.

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University Farm News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 18, 1957

SPECIAL

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AG SCHOOL INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD MEET FEBRUARY 2

The 65th 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 2, 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.

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.

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

Timely Tips for The Farmer, issue of Jan. 19

The slack winter season is a good time to clean up the farm shop. Sort out all the nuts and bolts that have been thrown together and put them in a marked containers. Fix up a place for every tool, and keep every tool in its place.

--D. W. Bates

* * *

A bulk tank is fine for rapid milk cooling. But that's not the only requirement for high-quality milk. Keep the tank and the rest of your utensils clean.

--J. H. Gholson

* * *

In general, phosphate and potash fertilizers can be applied whenever you have time and equipment to do the work. But it's still important to plan on using starter fertilizer at planting time, regardless of when you make broadcast applications.

--Charles Simkins

* * *

Don't throw that extra colostrum milk away. If a fresh cow has more "first milk" than her calf needs, put it in the freezer. Then you'll always have some for other calves later on.

--Ralph Wayne

* * *

Garry and Rodney are the two best late oats varieties, and Minland is the best early variety for Minnesota. Ajax, Andrew, Branch and Sauk are also recommended. Garry is resistant to all known races of stem rust and Minland and Rodney are resistant to all races except 7A. Minland is the only variety that is resistant to all prevalent races of crown rust. The others are mildly susceptible.

--W. E. Myers

* * *

-more-

You can get an improved quality of meat and a higher price on the market for steers by using beef bulls on dairy cattle. But gain per pound of feed won't be any better. In fact, Holstein steers will gain faster. And you won't get any replacement dairy heifers by using a beef bull, either.

* * *

--Carl Clifton

Move with plenty of caution around stacks of hay bales. Many people are killed each year by falling bales. And watch out for ice around the farm buildings this winter. Injuries not only hurt, but they also cost you time and money.

* * *

--Glenn Prickett

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 21 1957

To all counties
For use week of
January 28 or later

GOOD PASTURE
REDUCES COSTS

Really good pasture--compared to a poor grazing area--can save a dairy farmer up to \$34 per cow in summer feed, says County Agent _____.

Ermond Hartmans and Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota, point out that top quality pastures--managed correctly--cost the farmer only 74 cents in production costs for every 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients (T.D.N.) in the forage.

That's far cheaper than any other feed that a farmer can raise or buy, Hartmans said. Alfalfa-brome hay and silage each cost \$1.45 per hundred pounds of T.D.N. and oats cost \$3.69 per hundred pounds of T.D.N.

Let's compare top quality pasture with poorly-managed pasture that is 40 per cent lower in feed value. Hartmans points out that the poor quality pasture would cost the farmer just as much to maintain.

But if the farmer made up the difference in feed value between the good and poor pasture by feeding hay or silage, it would cost him an extra \$10.20 per cow extra for the summer. With other feeds, it would be even more expensive. Feeding enough corn to make up for the 40 per cent T.D.N. loss in poor pasture would add \$21.60 to each cow's production cost, and feeding a medium-high protein concentrate would mean an additional \$34.60 feeding cost per cow.

Hartmans also compares good and poor pastures another way. Past research has shown that with excellent pasture and ration-a-day grazing, a dairy herd with a butterfat average of 350 pounds per cow can give the farmer a \$76 labor return per acre, if he sells grade A fluid milk. But with poor pasture, the same herd producing milk for the grade A market would return the farmer only \$11 labor return per acre. Labor return is income after production costs and interest.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 21 1957

To all counties
For use week of
January 28 or later

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

PLASTIC SILO FINE
FOR EXTRA SILAGE

Looking for a way to reduce spoilage in your silo?

A plastic cover--either for an upright silo or for a bunker silo--may be the answer, says County Agent _____ . A cover of polyvinyl or polyethylene can eliminate most surface spoilage.

And, according to Rodney Briggs, University of Minnesota agronomist, complete silos made of polyvinyl are fine for storing extra silage when the regular silos won't hold the entire forage or corn crop.

Waseca Experiment Station workers successfully stored 38 tons of silage in one plastic bag in 1956. They supported the silage by putting three rows of snow fence inside the bag. That method also protected the bag and kept it in good enough condition to use at least one more year.

Plastic bag silos average less loss through processing and storing than do upright, concrete stave silos, according to Briggs. Loss with plastic silos runs about 5 per cent, compared to 14 per cent in conventional silos.

It's a little more expensive to store silage in a plastic bag than in an upright silo, but still economical enough for supplementary storage.

Briggs adds that more research on plastic silo bags and silo covers will be conducted at the University in coming years.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 21 1957

To all counties
For use week of
January 28 or later

FARM FILLERS

How should a man and wife file their tax returns--separately or jointly? Best way is to figure it out both ways, say the extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota. Then choose whichever way costs you less, advises Hal Routhe and Ermond Hartmans, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Extra colostrum doesn't need to be wasted. Put that extra first milk in the freezer, for use later on, advises Ralph Wayne, extension dairy cattle specialist at the University.

* * *

Get the ticks off your sheep before the new crop of lambs arrive, urges R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University. You can use a garden duster for applying DDT, methoxychlor, or rotenone dust.

* * *

Between 1949 and 1954, Minnesota farmers saved some \$770,000 by replacing 3-12-12 fertilizers with more efficient, high-analysis mixtures like 5-20-20.

* * *

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that its programs to reduce acreage of corn, wheat, cotton and rice resulted in cutting production of these crops by 8 per cent from 1953 to 1955, but production of other crops increased enough so that total production was higher in '55.

* * *

More than 22 million acres of rangeland in 19 western and midwestern states are threatened with light to very severe grasshopper damage in 1957. Greatest grasshopper increases on cropland appear to be in Minnesota and North Dakota, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The most widely used insecticides for grasshopper control last year were aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene, chlordane, heptachlor, and sodium fluosilicate, says the USDA. * * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 21 1957

To all counties
For use week of
January 28 or later

GET ADVISOR'S HELP
ON FARM INCOME TAX

The small fee that you pay to a professional tax adviser may save you unnecessary tax expenses and avoid a lot of trouble, says County Agent _____.

Fill out your tax form, then take it to a good adviser or local internal revenue agent who can help you find ways to save money and still meet all the tax requirements, say Hal Routhe and Ermond Hartmans, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Have your records summarized, with everything up to date before you see your adviser. Then when you meet with him, have this information available:

- * Records of purchases and sales of all draft, breeding and dairy animals.
- * Cost of purchased livestock that was sold or died.
- * Depreciation estimates of any purchased breeding livestock.
- * Amount of Commodity Credit Corporation loans received.
- * Wages paid to children and household help.
- * Costs for construction of new buildings.
- * Medical expenses, contributions and taxes.

By having all this information, your adviser may be able to point out ways in which you can take advantage of certain deductions. For example, you can recover the cost of purchased livestock that were sold or died during the past 12 months.

Also, wages paid to children for work actually performed can be entered as deductions, under certain provisions. A portion of the wages paid for household help may be deductible.

If man and wife both have an income, there may be a difference in whether they file separately or jointly. Best way is to figure the tax both ways, to find out which method costs less, say Routhe and Hartmans.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 21 1957

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
January 21 or later

CONSIDER LIGHT
WHEN TAKING
INDOOR PICTURES

Don't miss out on good pictures because you don't know how to take indoor photographs, advises 4-H Club Agent _____.

Children and pets, flowers, room corners, table settings or views from windows all make good indoor subjects.

Lighting in the room is an important consideration for a successful indoor shot, according to Gerald McKay, extension visual education specialist at the University of Minnesota. Natural light or artificial light--flash bulbs or flood lights--can be used, depending on the type of camera, film and subject.

Indoor pictures taken without artificial lighting are possible with new fast film. Photo floods are fairly inexpensive and work well for most pictures. Flash bulbs are more expensive, but they are best for action pictures. For safety, it is a good idea to use a plastic cover over the flash bulb in case of explosion.

A light meter is useful when taking indoor pictures with natural lighting or with flood lights. When using flash bulbs, divide the guide number on the bulb by the distance from camera to subject to get the proper lens and shutter settings.

The new type film for color snapshots can be used both indoors and outdoors. For color slides, however, daylight film can be used indoors only with blue flash bulbs or flood lights. An orange filter will make indoor film usable outdoors.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 21 1957

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
January 28

HIGH-QUALITY
EGGS PLENTIFUL

Eggs lead the list of plentiful foods on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list for February, reports Home Agent _____.

An even larger supply of eggs is expected than last February, and food shoppers will find top-quality, large-size eggs in abundance. This is the season to make the most of fine eggs for breakfast, for main dishes for luncheon or dinner, for deserts and for lunch pails. It's time, also, suggests _____, to treat the family to souffles, sponge cakes, meringues and other egg specialities.

Other protein foods due in plenty in February are beef, especially the higher grades; broilers and fryers, increasing seasonally and expected to be in larger supply than a year ago; lamb; and frozen fillets of ocean perch and haddock.

Good buys in vegetables for the month include potatoes and canned sweet corn. Among the plentiful potatoes are high-quality "bakers," good for mashing and frying as well as baking.

Canned purple plums and dried prunes continue in plenty. Hot or chilled, the canned purple plums make a handsome, easy dessert or breakfast dish. As for the prunes, have them handy for the youngsters to nibble for between-meal snacks. Plump them by a short soak in water and serve them stuffed with cheese or nuts.

Other foods that will continue in plenty next month are rice, milk and other dairy products.

Many markets also will have specials on dried pea beans and red kidney beans for hot, hearty and thrifty winter dishes.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1957

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Farm accidents take a needless toll of lives, limbs and profits in Minnesota every year. Pointing out some of the 1956 accident statistics here is Glenn Prickett, left, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Hearing these sobering facts is Erling Wieberg, Marshall county agent. Wieberg has been in Marshall county since 1954, has wide earlier experience in grain and live-stock farming and in teaching agriculture to veterans.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 24 1957

ATT: 4-H Club and
Home Agents

Use when appropriate

TRAINING OFFERED
TO 4-H LEADERS
ON SEWING MACHINES

"Getting the Most Out of Your Sewing Machine" will be the topic of the 4-H leaders' training meeting to be conducted _____, _____, by 4-H Club (Home) Agent _____.

One adult leader from each club will be invited to attend this meeting. It is designed to equip 4-H leaders with knowledge and skills in care and use of sewing machines so they can work more effectively in the 4-H sewing project.

The training will cover operation and care of the sewing machine plus adjustment for various weights, textures and thickness of fabrics.

Singer Sewing Machine company is providing support and assistance in the training program.

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

Special to Lyon County

Ordinarily you don't connect the county agent's work with Abraham Lincoln, with the U. S. Department of Agriculture or with a scientist working in a laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

Yet all of these and many more or less are a part of Extension work.

Here's why?

Nearly a century ago Abraham Lincoln signed the Morrill Act establishing Land Grant Colleges throughout the nation. By the end of the century scientists in our colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture had accumulated a large body of research findings-- findings that had to be brought to the farm to be useful.

But at that time there was no one to bring these research results to the farm. As a result, a system of county agents was started to do this job shortly before World War I. In 1914 Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act establishing county extension work as a joint effort of the federal government, the state agricultural colleges, and the counties.

Today the local county extension committee guides the agent in his educational work in the county and tells him what types of information to stress. The County Extension Service itself is unique in that it is financed jointly by the county, the state through the University of Minnesota, and the federal government through the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Each county in Minnesota has a county extension office similar to the one in Marshall for Lyon county. Every county has a county agricultural agent, 76 counties have home agents, and 46 have one or more additional workers including 4-H club, soil conservation, forestry and general assistant agents.

Your county agent, besides being a locally hired employee, is a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota and the staff of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As a result he can draw on these organizations for help.

The University for example, has a small staff of subject matter specialists administrators, supervisors and 4-H leaders to provide this help.

Specialists keep agents and others informed on the latest research and other developments. In addition, they take part in some county Extension meetings and other activities at the request of the agent. There are specialists in such fields as soils, agronomy, horticulture, home economy and many more.

Supervisors help direct the agent's work and providing him help and advice in conducting his educational program. The supervisors for the southwestern part of Minnesota are A. B. Hazen, agricultural agent, and Rosella Quayley, home agent.

The entire Extension Service staff is headed by Skuli Rutford, director. Rutford, a former county agent, is responsible for all phases of Extension work in the state--agriculture, home economics and 4-H. Working under him are several other administrators including Leonard Harkness, 4-H club leader; Dorothy Simmons, home program leader; and Roland Abraham, assistant director.

All these state staff members plus the county extension workers make up the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, an important part of the University's Institute of Agriculture, headed by Dean H. Macy. Other major units in this Institute include the Agricultural Experiment Station, which conducts research work, the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, which trains college students for careers, the School of Veterinary Medicine which prepares young men and women to practice veterinary medicine. In addition, there are the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul Campus, Morris, Waseca, Crookston and Grand Rapids which provide vocational training in agriculture and home economics, and the Office of Short Courses which sponsors short refresher courses such as Farm and Home Week, Horticulture short course, and Swine Feeder's day.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1957

Immediate Release

CONSERVATION DEMONSTRATORS RECEIVE AWARDS

Sixteen Minnesota 4-H boys have won awards for outstanding demonstrations in the 4-H soil and water conservation project, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

They will receive 4-H jackets from the Minnesota Cannery and Freezers association.

The winners are Daryl Johnson, North Branch; Peter Fehlen, Hampton; John Zeller and Ernest Cutting, West Concord; Herbert Gunderson, Mabel; Gerald Dahlquist, Cambridge; Thomas Kajer, New Prague; David Kurth, Hendricks; Harlan Wendland, Balaton; Quintan Bollin, Litchfield; James Hilfers, Slayton; Eugene Taylor, Adrian; Carl and Ronald Bisson, Jasper; Sheldon Johnson, Bird Island; and Lee Hoskins, Kimball.

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B-1331-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1957

Immediate Release

BULK MILK HANDLING ON THE INCREASE IN MINNESOTA, SURVEY SHOWS

Bulk milk handling is rapidly gaining ground in Minnesota.

According to a survey conducted last month by J. H. Gholson, extension dairy products specialist at the University of Minnesota, there are now some 5,200 bulk tanks on Minnesota farms, compared to about 2,000 bulk tanks a year earlier.

That represents less than 5 percent of all dairy farms in the state, but farms with bulk tanks produce about 17 percent of the average daily volume of milk marketed in Minnesota.

Gholson surveyed 488 plants--361 that aren't receiving bulk milk and 127 that do handle milk in bulk. Of the 127, 41 were on 100 percent bulk operation. Daily, the 127 plants received almost 3 million pounds of milk in bulk. Of this bulk milk, 2.5 millions pounds was grade A milk, and the rest was sold as manufacturing grade.

All plants in the studies were asked what they felt were biggest advantages and disadvantages to the system.

The most frequently named advantages of bulk handling--regardless of whether the plant was actually handling bulk milk at the time--were improved quality, colder milk and reduced hauling and receiving cost.

Other advantages to the system as listed by operators were less labor for the milk hauler, no more can washing, labor saving on the farm and more accurate sampling.

Cost of the tank and installation on the farm was the most frequently listed disadvantage. Plants already receiving bulk milk said the system resulted in difficulties in grading, quality control and variations in milk weights and samples. But apparently, these difficulties weren't enough to offset the advantages for the plant operators.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1957

Immediate Release

U PUBLISHES BULLETIN ON LANDSCAPING

Home owners who plan to do some landscaping this spring will get some practical helps from a new publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, "Landscaping the Home."

Author of "Landscaping the Home," Extension Bulletin 283, is C. Gustav Hard, extension horticulturist at the University.

A thorough analysis of your home and home grounds is one of the most important steps in landscaping, Hard points out. The style of architecture of the house should be considered in planning appropriate landscaping.

In planning any home landscaping, consider immediate needs as well as needs which will exist in 10 to 15 years, Hard suggests. If there are children in the family, areas should be developed for their recreation. Later these areas may be converted into garden space, but these plans must be included in the original planning of the landscape design.

Views which are part of the arrangement of the lot itself should always be given consideration. Misplaced trees and shrubs can obstruct sunsets and lake views. Always take advantage of the best views from the living section of the house, Hard urges.

If the lot is extremely large, planting taller and darker foliage materials at the far ends of the lot will reduce its size. If the lot is small, lighter textured and lighter foliated materials will create the feeling of space.

Since it is much easier to move a tree or shrub on paper than after it has been planted in the wrong place, the University horticulturist emphasizes preparation of a landscape plan as the most important step in the landscape development. A plan will provide an outline of the work to be done and will show how the landscaped areas will look after the work is completed.

The bulletin explains how to prepare a plan on paper, discusses the elements of good design, the public, private and service areas to be considered in the landscape development and gives instructions for planting trees and shrubs. Especially useful to the home owner is the list of woody plants especially adapted to Minnesota.

Copies of "Landscaping the Home," Extension Bulletin 283, are available from county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-1333-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1957

Immediate Release

MORE FARM FORUMS SCHEDULED

Six more Farm Forums will be held around Minnesota during the next 10 days, according to Luther Pickrel, extension economist in public affairs at the University of Minnesota.

Purpose of these meetings is to give farm families, local businessmen and consumers some factual information on agricultural problems. Staff members from the University and other agencies will discuss different phases of agricultural policy, trade and marketing at each forum.

In New Ulm, a Farm Forum, Jan. 24 will be held for visitors from Brown and Nicollet counties. Speakers at this forum will include Pickrel, S. A. Engene, University agricultural economist, Kenneth Ogren, U. S. Department of Agriculture economist, and Miss Barbara Stuhler, assistant director of the Minnesota World Affairs Center at the University.

A Grant county Forum will be held Jan. 25 in Elbow Lake. Speakers there will be Pickrel, Engene, Miss Stuhler and Robert Worcester, agricultural economist for the Federal Reserve Bank in Minneapolis.

A Todd county Forum Jan. 29 will feature "Changes in our Farming Enterprise." Engene, Wm. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist, and Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing specialist at the University will be speakers.

Pickrel, Willard Cochrane, University agricultural economist and W. C. Rogers, director of the Minnesota World Affairs Center, will speak at three forums--one for Hubbard county Jan. 30 at Park Rapids, a second at Mahanomen, Mahanomen county, Jan. 31, and a third for Marshall county Feb. 1 at Warren.

At all forums except the one in Todd county, the general theme will be "Agriculture in our Economy."

Six Farm Forums have already been held since Jan. 4. Speakers and dates for other Forums will be announced later.

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B -1334-pjt

Circulate

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1957

Immediate Release

A Farm and Home
Research Feature

PINE SAWFLY DAMAGES WHITE PINE MORE THAN OTHER TREES

University of Minnesota entomologists have learned an important reason why the imported pine sawfly damages white pine trees more than other evergreens.

The reason seems to be that the female sawfly prefers the white pine for laying her eggs and the sawfly young have a better chance of surviving on the white pine than on most other trees, says A. C. Hodson, University entomologist.

This research shows that, in general, foresters don't need to worry about the imported pine sawfly carrying any great damage to trees other than white pine in Minnesota.

The sawfly is one of the major insect pests on white pine plantations in the Midwest. But scientists have noted in recent years that the insect seems to be choosy about where it lives and feeds. In some cases, white pines have been completely stripped of their needles by sawfly attacks, even though other evergreen species nearby were only lightly infested by the insect.

Hodson and other Minnesota entomologists collected sawfly cocoons in early spring and kept them until adults emerged and mated. Then the adults were given a piece of branches from five different species of pine--white, red, jack, Scotch and mugho--on which to lay their eggs.

In general, the sawfly females preferred white pine branches 3 to 1 over the next most attractive tree. Also, more of the eggs hatched and more of the larvae survived when they fed on white pine than on other trees.

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IB-1330pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 23, 1957

Immediate Release

A Farm and Home
Research Feature

STILBESTROL-FED STEERS HAVE BETTER CARCASSES THAN IMPLANTED ANIMALS

Research in a meat-packing house has given University of Minnesota livestock scientists more evidence that feeding stilbestrol to steers is wiser than implanting it.

Livestock Scientists W. J. Aunan and Whitney Lindwall report that carcasses from stilbestrol-implanted steers graded lower because they carried less finish. Also, shrinkage for stilbestrol-implanted steers during the first 24 hours after slaughter averaged 10 pounds more per steer than for steers that had been fed stilbestrol or received no stilbestrol at all.

Over the long run, that shrinkage difference could have a big effect on profits for the meat packer, say Aunan and Lindwall. And it might cause packers to pay less for steers that had been implanted with stilbestrol.

Stilbestrol is a synthetic growth-promoting, hormone-like material. Implanting it means placing stilbestrol capsules under the skin in back of the animal's ear.

In these tests, stilbestrol-fed and stilbestrol-implanted steers had both gained about 18 percent faster than steers that received no stilbestrol. But although the implanted steers made good gains, they made more growth in muscle tissue than in fat, or finish, which is necessary for top beef grades.

During the growing period, the stilbestrol-fed steers had received 10 milligrams of stilbestrol, and a second group had been implanted with 36 milligrams of stilbestrol. A third group received no stilbestrol, but all animals were fed to similar weights at slaughter time.

Last fall, the University reported studies showing that stilbestrol-implanted steers brought \$9 per animal less than stilbestrol-fed animals at market time, due to unfavorable "side effects"--high tail heads and low backs--on the implanted steers.

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B-1335-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 23, 1957

Immediate Release

KEEP SPUDS FROM SPROUTING

There's no need to let sprouts grow on your stored potatoes this winter, says an extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Orrin Turnquist says, sprinkle them now with dormatone--a growth-regulating dust. Make sure all of the potatoes get some of the dust on them.

Potatoes treated with this material won't sprout. And what's more, they won't shrink. That's because by stopping sprouting, you prevent the sprouts from using up the starch and the moisture in the potatoes--the real cause of shrinkage.

Sprinkle the potatoes once, and there won't be any sprouts all season. Dormatone will stop sprouts that have already started and prevent new ones, according to Turnquist.

The material is available at most garden supply dealers.

B-1337-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota.
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 23, 1957

Immediate Release

A THIRD OF FARM BOYS AND GIRLS 4-H MEMBERS

Nearly a third of Minnesota's rural farm boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 are members of 4-H clubs, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

A total of 47,331 boys and girls were enrolled in 4-H clubs in the state this past year.

In recent years 4-H club work has been expanded to appeal more and more to young people in small towns and suburban areas of the larger cities in the state, as well as to rural farm boys and girls, Harkness said. Slightly more than 5,000 boys and girls from rural nonfarm homes--in other words, from small towns--were members this past year. More than 3,000 urban young people were enrolled in 4-H club work. Home economics, farm and home shop, gardening and home yard beautification are among the projects designed to appeal to nonfarm as well as farm youth, according to Harkness.

Three counties had 4-H enrollments of more than 1,000 each: Hennepin, Ramsey and North St. Louis. Olmsted and Goodhue counties followed closely with more than 900 young people enrolled. Clay, Swift and Pipestone counties ranked highest in the percentage of members who completed all their projects.

Most popular of all 4-H projects this past year were bread and food preparation, which nearly 19,000 boys and girls carried. More than 13,000 girls were enrolled in the clothing project. A total of nearly 23,000 boys and girls carried one or more of the livestock projects. More than 8,000 members enrolled in junior leadership.

The 4-H clubs are organized groups of young people between the ages of 10 and 21 who engage in community, farming or homemaking activities under the guidance of cooperative extension workers and local volunteer leaders. More than a quarter of a million young people have been members of Minnesota 4-H clubs since 1912.

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B-1336-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 23, 1957

Immediate Release

GOOD MANAGEMENT MEANS TOP HOG PRODUCTION

SPRINGFIELD--Nearly 12 pigs per litter raised to market age--that's possible for the farmer who does a first-class job of hog feeding and management.

Harold Ryan, a beef and hog farmer here in Redwood county, had 10 sows last year that averaged 13.6 pigs per litter at farrowing time, and 11.8 pigs from each litter lived to market weight. That's almost five more than state average.

And that's not all. Ryan's pigs gained 1.2 pounds per day and reached 218 pounds in 162 days--a good month earlier than most hogs in Minnesota.

These averages made Ryan one of Minnesota's top hog producers for the past year. He was one of 24 farmers named to the Minnesota Swine Honor Roll, sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Swine Producer's association.

Ryan's pigs had the highest survival and daily rate of gain of all 24 honor roll members.

He owes his success, he says, to careful management and feeding. He has discussed many of his practices in recent years with Redwood County Agent J. I. Swedberg, and has come up with this "hog-raising formula;"

"First, I select prolific breeding stock," Ryan says. He used Tamworth-Montana crossbred gilts, bred to a Tamworth boar. "That cross makes a good meat-type animal and produces large litters," he says.

"Second, I self-feed my sows before farrowing time. They're flushed with a good laxative feed, and I make sure they have feed in front of them in the farrowing pen."

(more)

Third, Ryan uses farrowing stalls--an important point for saving more little pigs. H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University, says that farrowing stalls alone can mean saving one extra pig or more from each litter.

Fourth, says Ryan, he uses heat lamps at farrowing time, and stays around the hog house when pigs are being born. "I may lose some sleep that way, but I figure it pays off in keeping more pigs alive," he explains. "There's always the chance that an unattended sow will crush some of her newly-born pigs."

Finally, growing pigs on the Ryan farm get the best in feed and care. He starts them out on a pelleted pre-creep feed, then shifts to a high-protein creep mix. At about 8 weeks of age, he puts them on a ready-mixed ration with a little less protein, and lets them eat from a self-feeder.

He worms the pigs at about 2 weeks after weaning, with piperazine. That treatment, he says, makes internal parasites no problem at all.

In summer, he keeps the hogs on alfalfa-ladino pasture.

Ryan normally has two groups of pigs farrowed each year--one group in February and a second in August. He also markets some 85 steers annually, and finds that hogs and beef make a good combination.

Ninety percent of Ryan's hogs went to market as top grade meat-type animals last year, and brought him an extra 40-50 cents per hundred pounds in premium payments.

B-1338-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1957

Immediate Release

CONSIDER QUALITY AND STYLE IN BUYING MEN'S SHIRTS

Look for good quality and a flattering style when you buy men's shirts.

That's the suggestion Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives to women who shop for their husbands' clothes.

Other points to keep in mind in selecting a man's shirt are the clothes he will wear with it, his coloring and the occasions on which he will use the shirt. These are among the factors that will determine how often and how long he will wear it.

To check for quality, the University clothing specialist recommends unfolding the shirt. Many details of quality can be seen only when a shirt is unfolded. Look for fine, precisely adjusted stitching on collar, cuffs and shirt fronts. Flat felled seams, with one row of stitching showing on one side and two rows on the other, help preserve the shape of shirts made of most fabrics. In shirts of synthetic fibers, plain seams finished with overhand machine stitching look best after laundering.

Long-sleeved shirts should be made with long, securely stitched sleeve plackets that will allow the cuffs to open flat for ironing. For good service and shoulder fit, the yoke should have a double thickness of fabric.

Fitting the style of the shirt color to the man is especially important, Miss Scheid says. Sharp-pointed collars with little spread lengthen face and figure, while spread collars with short, round points help fill out a thin face. Long collar points on low-set collars are best for the man with a short, thick neck, and higher collars flatter a man with a thin neck and face.

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B-1339-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1957

Immediate Release

CITY FAMILY'S FOOD BILL IS UP

City families spend on the average of \$32 a week for food.

A nationwide survey by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1955 showed that the average city family paid out \$26 for foods used at home and about \$6 for restaurant meals and snacks.

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reports that the weekly family food bill has gone up \$6.50 since 1948, when the average expenditure for city families of two or more persons was \$25.50.

The higher food bill in 1955 was due to a number of factors: higher prices, larger families, more expensive foods used, more meals out. Higher retail food prices accounted for only a little over one-fourth of the \$6.50 increase in cost over 1948. Larger families with more persons to feed explained another fourth. In 1955, city families averaged 3.5 persons; in 1948, 3.3 persons.

Of importance in accounting for the increase in expenditures, Mrs. Loomis said, were more expensive kinds of foods served at home, including prepared or partially prepared foods such as cake mixes and frozen cooked meals. More meals and snacks purchased away from home also added to spending.

According to Mrs. Loomis, half of the food budget of the average city family is spent for meats, poultry, fish, eggs and milk products. Fruits and vegetables take nearly a fifth of the city family's food dollar, or almost \$5 a week. Fresh fruits and vegetables still take more of the city household's food dollar than do frozen and canned fruits, vegetables and juices.

About 4 percent of the city family's food budget goes for fats and oils, including butter, another 4 percent for sugar and sweets and 13 percent for cereals and bakery goods.

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B-1340-jbn

COOPERATION CAN SOLVE DRAINAGE PROBLEMS

Like with many other rural community problems, teamwork often spells the best answer to poor land drainage on Minnesota farms.

Where wet areas cross property lines, one farmer alone couldn't do much drainage work, says Curtis Larson, agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. But by cooperating, landowners can work out a system that benefits everyone.

Half of Minnesota's farm land needs draining for good production. While farmers in the state install \$12 million worth of tile annually, there's still a lot more drainage work to be done. Larson lists three cooperative ways to do it: informal agreements, mutual drainage systems, and legal ditches.

Informal agreements can be used where just two neighbors are involved. The owners make cost estimates, then divide the cost. To protect his investment in a drainage system, the man who owns the upper land should, with the aid of a lawyer, get an easement from the man who owns the lower land. Then the drainage system will always be open, regardless of who owns the lower farm later on.

Mutual drainage systems are better when there are more than two owners involved but no more than eight. Each landowner must agree to all phases of the project, including his share of the cost. The participating owners select an engineer who surveys the area, proposes a drainage system, and estimates the cost. The group then divides the cost and, with the help of an attorney, makes a final agreement for the project, in writing.

The Minnesota Drainage Code provides for legal ditches. A majority of landowners of an affected area can file a petition for a legal ditch. If all the affected land is one county, the system would be established by the County Board of Commissioners. If it's in two or more counties, the project comes under the District Court. Either way, the procedure involves appointing an engineer, making a survey, holding hearings and letting a contract. Such a process normally takes about two years. An advantage of the legal ditch is that it provides for a drainage system on a larger area, even though a minority of landowners in the area may object to it.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1957

Immediate Release

FORESTER'S DAY TO BE CELEBRATED AT U

Swinging axes, beards, and plad shirts on modern "Paul Bunyans" will highlight the annual Forester's Day Saturday, Jan. 26, on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Students in the University's School of Forestry will compete in chopping, sawing, pole-climbing, snow-show racing and egg-throwing contests during the afternoon.

At 1:30 p.m. in Green Hall, the forestry students will present their Forester's Day queen. She will be chosen from a field of five finalists-- all home economics students at the University. The finalists are Fern Letnes, freshman, Climax; Charlotte Quinn, junior, 777 Hoyt ave. west, St. Paul; Margaret J. Otis, sophomore, 1757 Fairview ave. north, St. Paul; Nancy Carney, sophomore, Duluth and Darlene Alm, freshman, Minot, N. D.

A faculty member of the School of Forestry will be honored as "Uncle Paul" and an outstanding forestry student will be named "Son of Paul" both in reference to Paul Bunyan, the legendary hero of all lumberjacks.

The program will start at noon with the annual lumberjack-style "Bean Feed" in the St. Paul campus union. Forester's Day will wind up Saturday evening with a "Stump Jumper's Ball" in the St. Paul campus gymnasium.

The public is invited to all Forester's Day activities.

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B-1342-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 24, 1957

Immediate Release

SOIL TEST BOLSTERS FERTILIZER INVESTMENT

Fertilizer needs to be applied according "to prescription" to bring a good profit.

That's one conclusion drawn by Charles Simkins and Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota, after summing up the results of the 1956 X-Tra Corn Yield contest.

Only 32 percent of the farmers in the X-Tra Yield competition had their soil tested. Yet, among the farmers using a soil test, 87 percent made a profit from fertilizer use.

Of the farmers who didn't use a soil test, only 65 percent had profitable returns from using fertilizer.

For the contest as a whole, average return over fertilizer cost was \$16.95 per acre--almost \$10 per acre higher than in the contest during previous years. The average fertilizer expenditure was \$20.12 per acre, and 74 percent of all farmers in the contest made a profit from using fertilizer.

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B-1343-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28 1957

To all counties
For use week of
February 4 or later

FARM FILLERS

If you have good housing, it's okay to shear sheep now, says R. E. Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. Early-shorn ewes take better care of their lambs, are more comfortable, and take less room in the lambing shed. Use a coarse comb, though, to prevent shearing too close in cold weather.

* * *

Any Minnesota farmer who has a gross income of \$600 or more needs to file a Federal Income Tax return, say Hal Routhe and Ermond Hartmans, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Female sawflies prefer the white pine for laying eggs, and sawfly young seem to have a better chance of surviving on white pine than on most other trees, according to A. C. Hodson, entomologist at the University of Minnesota. Recent research shows that in general, foresters don't need to worry about imported pine sawfly causing any great damage to trees other than white pine in Minnesota.

* * *

There are now about 5,200 bulk tanks on Minnesota farms, compared to only 2,000 a year ago, according to J. H. Gholson, extension dairy products specialist at the University.

* * *

Treat your potatoes now with dormatone--a growth-regulating dust--and they won't sprout or shrink, says Orrin Turnquist, University extension horticulturist.

* * *

More than half the retail price of food goes for processing and distribution, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Eight cents of every dollar spent for food pays for transportation alone.

* * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1957

Immediate Release

A Farm and Home
Research Feature

PRE-PLANTING TILLAGE UNNECESSARY FOR SOYBEANS

It doesn't pay to disk plowed soil for soybeans during the period between spring thaw and planting time, as far as controlling most weeds is concerned.

That's the report from University of Minnesota Agronomists R. G. Robinson and R. S. Dunham after three years of field tests. By eliminating this "pre-planting tillage," a farmer can save valuable working time in the spring and avoid unnecessary soil compaction.

But where quackgrass is a serious problem, it still may be necessary to work the soil up at intervals before planting time, the agronomists add.

Robinson and Dunham compared two spring treatments on fields that had been plowed the previous fall. In one treatment, the land was disked or worked with a field cultivator and then tilled with a spike tooth harrow at 2 or 3 biweekly intervals before soybean planting time. For the second treatment, the land was left undisturbed until just before the soybeans were planted.

At planting time, both fields were worked either with a field cultivator and spike tooth harrow, or with a disk and spike tooth harrow, so there would be a good seedbed on both fields. The agronomists counted weeds per square yard before each pre-planting tillage and one month after planting soybeans.

Tilling the soil before seedbed preparation didn't reduce the number of annual weeds per square yard in the soybeans. In a few cases, there were actually more green and yellow foxtail plants in plots that were tilled before planting time than in untilled plots.

Soil plowed in the fall usually settles into a compact mass by spring. Early tillage breaks up this mass, resulting in many "clods." It's likely that weed seeds trapped in these clods remain dormant until after rains have settled the soil into a compact mass. That, say Robinson and Dunham, helps explain why pre-planting tillages sometimes result in more annual weeds later on.

B-1344-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1957

Immediate Release

SHADE TREE SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED

A shade tree short course will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. March 5-6, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, has announced.

The short course is intended primarily for city foresters, park personnel, nurserymen, commercial arborists and golf course superintendents. It was held for the first time last year.

The two-day school will be concerned with principles of growing and maintaining shade trees. Insect and disease control, fertilization and pruning of shade trees, tree selection and turf for boulevards and parks will be among subjects discussed. Exhibits and demonstrations will be featured during the sessions.

Further information on the shade tree short course may be obtained from Director of Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-1345-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1957

Immediate Release

GOOD MANAGEMENT RESULTS IN TOPNOTCH DAIRY HERD

NICOLLET--A 500-pound butterfat production average per cow is possible for any farmer who practices careful dairy cattle selection and feeds the cows right.

Fred Krohn had 4 grade cows when he moved on to his 160-acre farm here in Nicollet county 13 years ago. Since then, he has built up a herd of 24 registered Holsteins that averaged 502 pounds of butterfat per cow during the past year, and 475 pounds the year before.

The state butterfat average is less than 250 pounds per cow. University of Minnesota dairy specialists estimate that at least 350 pounds is necessary to give a good return to the farmer.

Krohn's herd is mostly "home grown." He developed the herd by keeping cows that pay their way and getting rid of the "boarders." By 1949 he had 12 cows, 16 in 1953, and 21 a year ago.

His herd got a big boost in 1951, when he bought part interest in a registered sire.

Not only does Krohn have a high butterfat average in his herd, but he also does a good business in selling calves and heifers as registered breeding stock.

He has been a full-fledged Dairy Herd Improvement association member since 1949. "DHIA records keep you cost-conscious," he says. "They tell you exactly what each cow is producing, and which ones aren't paying their keep."

As he tells it, he keeps cows "that stand up well in health and know enough to come in out of the rain." Some cows, he finds, are better doers and are able to take in more feed and produce more milk than others.

Every calf in his herd gets vaccinated for brucellosis at about 6 months of age.

(more)

The cows get topnotch feed the year-around, thanks to a good forage management setup. Krohn feeds high-quality alfalfa hay and silage in winter, along with a good grain mixture to round out the ration.

His cows milk as well in hot summer months as they do during any other time of year. Krohn uses a rotational pasturing system.

Krohn takes the guesswork out of alfalfa silage-making by putting in a preservative with the silage every year--a procedure recommended by County Agent Fred Wetherill and University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension specialists. He uses ground corn and cob meal for a preservative.

There are calves born during every month of the year except June and July on the Krohn farm. "That way, you even out the production and avoid big fluctuations," Krohn says.

Expanding the dairy herd over the years, as well as raising cows with a bigger feed capacity, meant that the small old stalls in the dairy barn weren't adequate. Krohn recently remodeled his barn. He put in comfort stalls, increased stall size to 6 feet long and 50 inches wide, and installed electric cow trainers--all recommended features. The old stalls were only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 39 inches wide.

With his high milk production--more than 15,000 pounds from the 21 cows he had last year--Krohn has put in a bulk tank as part of his grade A milk production system. The tank is paying for itself in increased returns, he says.

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B-1346-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1957

Immediate Release

FARM MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

About 150 professional farm managers and agricultural industry representatives from Minnesota will attend the 29th annual Minnesota Farm Managers' association meeting Feb. 7 and 8 at the Nicollet hotel in Minneapolis.

According to Truman Nodland, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, and secretary-treasurer of the association, morning speakers at the Feb. 7 session will include Winfield Forsberg, Forsberg Farm Management service, New Ulm and Edgar Urevig, Tilney Farms, Lewisville, Minnesota. Afternoon speakers will include L. E. Hanson, head of the University of Minnesota animal husbandry department; Marving Nabben, Northern States Power company, Minneapolis; Austin Hayden, Green Giant company, LeSueur; and S. A. Engene, University agricultural economist.

O. M. Ousdigian, secretary, State Public Employees Retirement association, will speak at the evening Farm Managers' dinner, Feb. 7.

At the Feb. 8 morning session speakers will be four University staff members: John Grava, George Blake, soils researchers; J. D. Donkers, dairy husbandman and A. R. Schmid, agronomist.

Philip Manson, University agricultural engineer, will address a noon luncheon.

Afternoon speakers Feb. 8 will be Floyd E. Sjolander, chairman of the Minnesota State A.S.C. committee and O. B. Jesness, head of the University's agricultural economics department.

Final event of the meeting will be a panel discussion on "How the Soil Bank Affects My Farming Operations for 1957." Panel members will be Peter Wasche, Wasche Farm Management service, Fargo, N. D.; John Greig, Estherville, Iowa; G. F. Thorkelson Farm Management service, Rochester and Parket Sanders, Redwood Falls. Moderating the panel will be W. H. Kircher, managing editor of THE FARMER magazine.

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B -1347-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1957

Immediate Release

DISTRICT 4-H RADIO SPEAKING CONTESTS SCHEDULED

Sixteen district contests have been scheduled for February and March in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest.

Eighty-eight county champions will compete for district honors in the events, broadcasting their original speeches over radio stations in their local areas.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Jewish Council are sponsoring the radio speaking competition for the 15th year. Subject of this year's contest is "How the International Farm Youth Exchange Program Builds Better World Understanding."

Mrs. Gwen Bacheller, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announces the following schedule of broadcasts for the district contests: Feb. 16, 10:05-11 a.m., KWOA, Worthington; 1:05-2 p.m., KROC, Rochester; 2:30-3:30 p.m., KYSM, Mankato; 5-6 p.m., KDAL, Duluth; Feb. 18, 12-12:15 and 12:30-1 p.m., KUOM, St. Paul; Feb. 22, 3-4 p.m., WJON, St. Cloud; 4-5 p.m., KATE, Albert Lea; 4-5 p.m., KWLM, Willmar; Feb. 23, 10-11 a.m., KMHL, Marshall; 10-11 a.m., KDHL, Faribault; 11:15 a.m.-12, KOZY, Grand Rapids; Feb. 25, 1:45-3 p.m., KILO, Grand Forks; Feb. 28 3-3:45 p.m., KVOX, Moorhead; March 1, 1:30-2:30 p.m., KGDE, Fergus Falls; 2:30-3:30 p.m., KWAD, Wadena; March 2, 5:05-6 p.m., WPBC, Mpls.

The Jewish Council is providing more than \$2,000 for awards to county, district and state winners. District winners will receive prizes of \$15 and an all-expense trip to the Twin Cities to compete in the state finals March 9. Reserve district champions will receive awards of \$10.

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B-1348-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1957

Immediate Release

EGGS BEST FOOD BUY IN FEBRUARY

High-quality large eggs are one of the best food buys for February, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

An even larger supply of eggs is expected than last February. Throughout the nation prices are on the average about 15 cents lower per dozen than a year ago. Because eggs are of particularly good quality at this time of year, Mrs. Loomis urges homemakers to treat the family to egg dishes of all kinds.

Besides eggs, other protein foods on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of plentiful foods for February include beef, broiler and fryer chickens, frozen fillets of ocean perch and haddock. Because marketings of grain-fed cattle are increasing, there will be an abundance of high quality beef.

The nation's cows, which set an all-time record for milk-production in 1956, continue to produce at a high rate, assuring an abundance of milk, butter, cheese, ice cream and other dairy products during the month.

Good buys in vegetables include potatoes from last fall's big crop and canned sweet corn from last summer's all-time record pack. Consumers may be able to get good bargains on canned corn, especially in case lots of 24 cans. Navy and red kidney beans and rice are also abundant.

Canned purple plums and dried prunes are the only fruits included on the February list of plentiful foods. Medium and small sizes of prunes are particularly abundant.

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B-1349-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1957

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FOR RELEASE:
7 P.M., SATURDAY, FEB. 2
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BENJAMIN S. POMEROY HONORED BY MINNESOTA TURKEY GROWERS ASSOCIATION

MINNEAPOLIS--Benjamin S. Pomeroy, professor of veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota, was this evening honored by the Minnesota Turkey Growers association for his years of research and work for the turkey industry.

Pomeroy received a gold watch from the association, presented by Loyd Peterson, Paynesville, Minnesota, president of the organization. The award was made at the association's annual banquet at the Leamington hotel.

Peterson cited Pomeroy for "helping to solve the problems of Minnesota turkey growers," for giving "leadership and direction to the Minnesota breeder hen industry," and for "bringing the latest information on disease control and prevention to the turkey industry through his regular column in a turkey growers' publication, through attendance at industry meetings throughout the state and through radio and press."

Pomeroy is head of the division of veterinary bacteriology and public health in the University's School of Veterinary Medicine.

A native of St. Paul, Pomeroy received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree at Iowa State college in 1933. He received a master's degree from Cornell university in 1934, and received his Ph. D. at the University of Minnesota in 1944. He has been a staff member at Minnesota since then and has specialized in poultry disease research.

In 1950 he received a \$500 research award from the National Turkey federation for outstanding service. He is a past president of the Iowa State College alumni association and was honored for his contributions to community life by that organization in 1952.

Pomeroy is a member of the Poultry Science association, the American Veterinary Medicine association, the U. S. Live Stock Sanitary association, and the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine.

He is married and has four children. ###

B-1350-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 31, 1957

FOR RELEASE:
3 p.m., FRIDAY, FEB. 1

SEED GROWERS, BEEKEEPERS NEED TO WORK TOGETHER

ROSEAU, MINN.--Legume seed producers and beekeepers in northern Minnesota need to work together to make business profitable for both groups, a University of Minnesota scientist said here today.

Speaking at a meeting of seed growers here, F. G. Holdaway, University entomologist, said honeybees are necessary for pollinating any legume crop grown for seed. Unless the flowers are pollinated, there won't be any seed produced.

Also, beekeepers need to have a good source of nectar for profitable honey production. Legume seed fields can supply that nectar.

But it will take careful planning to work out a system that benefits both the seedsmen and the beekeepers, Holdaway cautioned.

"University research has shown that with alsike clover, there needs to be two to three colonies for every acre of seed crop to get a good seed yield," he said. "But many beekeepers feel that with that stocking rate, there wouldn't be enough nectar available for maximum honey production."

That means seed producers need to make special arrangements to insure having plenty of bees to do the pollinating, Holdaway said. He listed three arrangements that have been used in California:

1. Seedsmen own their own bees. The problem here, though, is that beekeeping calls for special skill and training that an inexperienced person would lack.

2. Seedsmen own the bees, and hire professional beekeepers to care for them. Either of these first two systems would make honey a "by-product" for the seed producer.

3. Seedsmen hire beekeepers to bring their bees in at specified times and at a specified number of colonies per acre.

Actual payment would be calculated to make up the difference between the honey yield and the yield the beeowner could expect with a lower stocking rate.

Page 2, SEED GROWERS, etc.

No matter what the arrangement, seedsmen and beekeepers need to plan their mutual business on a community scale, Holdaway said. The reason is that bees naturally prefer some crops to others.

"For example, more bees will go to sweetclover than to alfalfa, or alsike clover. That means that you might have enough bees for each acre, but if there's a sweet-clover field nearby, the bees still might not visit the alfalfa or alsike clover enough for adequate pollination," he said.

Best solution to that problem is to concentrate on one kind of legume crop in each community where seed is raised, according to Holdaway.

K. W. Tucker, entomology research worker at the University, told the meeting that in three years of field trials with alsike clover, three to four bee colonies per acre brought the best seed yields.

Tucker compared alsike fields with one, two, three, and four colonies of bees per acre. Yields where there was just one colony per acre averaged between 250 and 300 pounds of alsike clover seed per acre. Two colonies per acre brought yields from 500 to 600 pounds per acre, and when there were three colonies per acre, yields averaged about 700 pounds per acre.

Four colonies per acre were needed if there was an abundance of sweetclover in the vicinity of the alsike clover seed field, Tucker said.

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B-1351-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28 1957

To all counties
For use week of
February 4 or after

RESEARCH SHOWS
ADVANTAGES OF
THREAD-BASTING

Home sewers may find thread-basting will save more time than pin-basting, even though pin-basting has frequently been suggested as a short cut in making clothes at home, says Home Agent _____.

Homemakers frequently ask: Isn't pinning fabric pieces together for machine-stitching speedier than putting in and pulling out thread? Now clothing research has come up with an answer to that question.

Recent tests in home clothing construction research at the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that for the more difficult "put-together" jobs, thread-basting saves time and gives better results. Stitching over pins takes longer because the machine often must be run slowly to avoid blunting or breaking the needle, as well as to keep the stitching even and hold the fabric in place. In contrast, stitching over thread-basting is both fast and accurate.

The advantage of thread-basting is likely to be even greater when slippery fabric is used or when the seamstress is inexperienced.

Tests were made of jobs generally found difficult by the average homemaker but representing familiar problems in making clothes at home -- putting in two kinds of sleeves, applying a double yoke to a shirt back, inserting an extension band in a blouse front, and applying two types of collars. Three qualities of percale were used, and the work was done by a skilled seamstress. Pinning generally was faster, but, in every instance, the machine-stitching took longer on pin-basted than on thread-basted fabric, and -- except for applying a flat, shaped collar -- results were poorer.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1957

To all counties:

For use week of
February 4, 1957

LEGUMES IMPORTANT
FOR WINTERING EWES

Feed wintering ewes all the legume hay they want, says County Agent _____.
But if possible, don't feed low grade roughage, he says.

If you feed oats or corn silage, the ewes need at least two pounds of good quality legume hay each day, according to Robert Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

With grass silage, feed ewes one-half to one pound of grain plus the legume hay. Corn or oats silage has enough grain in it, so you don't have to feed grain with it. At one month before lambing, add one-half pound of corn or three-fourths of a pound of oats per ewe each day.

When ewes don't get any legume hay at all, feed about one-fourth pound of oil meal per day, says Jacobs.

When ewes go into the winter in thrifty condition and are fed a good legume hay, you don't have to worry much about them.

Jacobs says, it's a good idea to put the legume hay and any other roughage into racks at some distance away from the barns. That will force the ewes to walk to eat. Exercise will reduce pregnancy disease, make lambing easier, and help produce strong lambs.

To supply the minerals for sheep, a mixture of 7 pounds of trace mineralized salt and 2 pounds of dicalcium phosphate or bonemeal will provide the sheep with trace minerals, calcium, phosphorus and salt. You can use one pound of phenothiazine with the mixture, to control internal parasites.

Make sure the ewes have plenty of ice-free water.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 28, 1957

To all counties:
For use week of
February 4, 1957

WELL-FED SOWS
HAVE STRONG PIGS

A hog's menu needs to be planned according to his age and the way he's fed.

For example, milking sows need a ration with 16-17 percent protein, while 14-15 percent protein is best for bred sows and gilts, say H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist, and R. J. Meade, animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Growing pigs need less protein as they get older. Pigs weighing less than 75 pounds need a high-protein ration--14-16 percent. After 75 pounds, the protein content can be reduced to 12-14 percent until pigs weigh 150 pounds. And from then to market weight, 10-12 percent protein is enough.

Zavoral and Meade list 14 suggested rations for hand-feeding or self-feeding sows and pigs at different ages. These rations are spelled out in "Animal Husbandry Fact Sheet number one", recently issued by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. From this list of rations, you can select one to fit your hogs and your feed supply.

You can get a copy of this fact sheet from the county agent's office or by writing to the bulletin room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28 1957

To all counties

ATT: L-H CLUB AGENT
For use week of
February 4

KNOW YOUR CAMERA
FOR BETTER
PICTURES

Know your camera and you will get better pictures.

Club Agent _____ passes on some tips for amateur photographers from Gerald McKay, extension visual education specialist at the University of Minnesota.

McKay suggests that every amateur photographer become acquainted with these features of the camera:

. Shutter--the device which opens and closes to allow light to reach the film. Adjustable speeds from 1 second to 1/200 or 1/500 of a second are found on some cameras. Most common speeds are from 1/25 to 1/100 of a second; 1/50 of a second is good for most color slides.

. Lens and lens aperture or opening. The lens is the glass through which light passes onto the film, and the aperture regulates the amount of light which can pass through the lens when the shutter is open. On the better cameras the size of the opening is adjustable. Numbers ranging from 3.5 to 22 indicate the size of the opening, with the larger numbers referring to smaller openings.

. Film advance mechanism--the device which moves the film forward after each exposure. On some cameras it also marks the number of exposures taken or yet to take.

. Focusing device. This moves the lens forward or backward to get the subject in sharp focus. This is provided only on better cameras.

. Range finder. This tells automatically how far to move the lens forward or backward to bring the subject in sharp focus. Without this device, you must estimate the distance and set your camera accordingly.

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- ehj -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28 1957

To all counties
ATT: 4-H Club and
Home Agents
Use when appropriate

TRAINING MEETING
TO GIVE HELPS
TO 4-H LEADERS

A 4-H training meeting on homemaking assistance and home furnishings will be held at _____, _____ in _____ in _____ to help 4-H leaders improve their club programs, Home (Club) Agent _____ announces.

All adult and junior leaders in _____ county are invited to attend. _____ will present new information and techniques for leading and working in these two 4-H projects. In addition, leaders will learn practical skills such as wood finishing or how to make various household items which they can pass on to 4-H members.

The importance of keeping accurate records and the advantages of demonstrating and exhibiting in club work will be stressed, according to _____.

Another purpose of the meeting is to define and discuss the objectives of each project and consider changes or improvements needed in these phases of the 4-H program.

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- ehj -

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28, 1957

To all counties

For use the week of
February 4, 1957

A U of M Ag. and Home Research
story

DISKING CAN BE
ELIMINATED FOR
SOYBEAN LAND

If quackgrass isn't a problem, it won't be necessary to disk your land for soybeans before final seedbed preparation, says County Agent _____.

Disking several times before planting doesn't help for controlling annual weeds in soybeans, according to recent University of Minnesota research.

That means you can save valuable working time in the spring rush season.

University agronomists R. G. Robinson and R. S. Dunham compared two spring treatments on fields that had been plowed the previous fall. At 2 and 3 biweekly intervals before the soybeans were planted, one set of plots was disked or worked with a field cultivator and then tilled with a spike tooth harrow.

On another group of experimental plots, land for soybeans was undisturbed until just before planting time.

Both groups of plots received the same seedbed preparation. They were worked either with a field cultivator and spike tooth harrow, or with a disk and spike tooth harrow. The agronomists counted weeds per square yard before each pre-planting tillage and one month after planting soybeans.

There was no reduction in number of annual weeds per square yard in the soybeans where the soil had been worked up before final seedbed preparation. In some plots, there were even more green and yellow foxtail plants where the soil had been tilled before planting time.

Where quackgrass is a problem, though, it's still often desirable to till the field at 2 or 3 intervals before planting soybeans, say Robinson and Dunham.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1957

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

Office clerical workers play an important role in agricultural extension work. Secretary Lois Meyer, left, "takes a letter" from Arnold Wiebusch, Goodhue county soil conservation agent, in the county extension office in Red Wing.

Wiebusch has been in Goodhue county since September, 1951, and was a veterans' agriculture instructor there before that. In 1955, he won nation-wide attention with a "Corn Yesterday and Today" demonstration that he helped set up on a local farm.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 1, 1957

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:

Is Your First Aid Kit Ready?

Cherry Pie for February

Good Time to Freeze Eggs

Did You Know?

How Much Do You Spend for Food?

Where Does Your Food Dollar Go?

Wool Preferred

Pressing Wool

Let Your Woolens Breathe

HOME SAFETY

Is Your First Aid Kit Ready?

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. That's why every family should have a first aid kit. Even the most careful family member may need first aid at some time.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, recommends a first aid kit not only for the home but for the milk house, farm shop, the tractor, the truck and the car.

Ready stocked first aid kits in metal containers are available at all drug-stores or materials can be assembled at home and packed in tight metal containers.

A household first aid kit should include a recommended antiseptic solution, aromatic spirits of ammonia for faintness, burn ointment, adhesive dressings and adhesive tape, gauze bandages, sterile gauze pads, sterile cotton, swab sticks, scissors and triangular bandage.

Smaller first aid kits are suitable for the tractor, car and truck. As a minimum, they should include a recommended antiseptic solution, six 1-inch adhesive dressings, two 3-inch bandage compresses, a square yard of sterile gauze, one triangular bandage and a tube of burn ointment.

-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.

FREEZING FOODCherry Pie for February

February is cherry pie time. When you make cherry pie this month, bake several - one for use immediately and another to freeze for eating later. If you do freeze cherry pie, here are some suggestions to keep in mind.

Tests in the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory show that for sparkling 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.

* * *

Good Time to Freeze Eggs

Since high quality eggs are in plentiful supply during February, it might be a good idea to freeze a few eggs - or some of the whites or yolks that are left over from egg dishes you make. They will keep well for from 6 to 12 months.

Freeze only fresh, good-quality eggs. Egg whites may be placed directly into containers for freezing. Egg yolks, however, may be tough and cheesy when thawed after freezing unless salt, sugar or corn syrup is added.

Here are some tips on freezing egg yolks and whole eggs from M. H. Swanson, assistant professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota: Break yolks with a fork, stirring lightly. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon sugar or corn sirup for each yolk or whole egg or 1 teaspoon salt per cup of yolks. One cup equals 5 whole eggs or 12 yolks.

Glass jars or waxed cartons are suitable containers for freezing eggs. Label each container with date, number of eggs and amount of sugar or salt added. Whole eggs may be mixed according to the directions given, frozen separately in paper baking cups and then stored in a plastic bag.

Use the thawed eggs promptly after thawing. In using the thawed eggs, it may be helpful to keep in mind that one whole egg equals 3 tablespoons, one egg white equals 2 tablespoons and one yolk equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons.

CONSUMER MARKETINGDid You Know That --

. For every dollar spent in 1955 by consumers for food, 8 cents went for transportation? In contrast, transportation cost consumers less than 6 cents of the food dollar in 1945.

. A consumer survey made in three American cities showed that apple pie was baked by more homemakers than any other pie? Following apple pie, favorites were cherry, pumpkin, lemon cream and chocolate.

. Baby beef, thrifty beef, economy beef, etc., are brand or trade names? The term "baby beef" is used to describe beef from 450-pound to 600-pound animals.

. The average homemaker can name only about 20 of the more than 120 retail cuts of meat in the market?

. According to a nationwide survey, flour mixes, such as pancake, cake, hot bread and other kinds, were used by 4 out of 10 families at least once during the week the survey was made?

* * *

How Much Do You Spend for Food?

Families who keep careful account of their food budgets will be interested to know that it cost \$7.68 per week to feed the average American citizen in the spring of 1955. This amount covered the meals he ate at home and the food and beverages he consumed away from home. Though the over-all average per person was \$7.68, the regional average varied, the survey showed. It was highest in the Northeast, lowest in the South. The average in the North Central States was \$8.08.

* * *

Where Does Your Food Dollar Go?

Half of the food money in American households is spent for meat, poultry, fish, milk products and eggs, according to a study made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. One-fifth of the food dollar goes for fruits and vegetables and the remainder for cereals, bakery products, fats, beverages and miscellaneous foods.

CLOTHINGWool Preferred

More women prefer wool than any other fiber for cool-weather skirts and suits and for sweaters, in spite of the competition from synthetic fibers, according to a recent U. S. Department of Agriculture survey. Women who were interviewed showed that more women owned suits, skirts and sweaters of wool than any other fiber. Wool was the leading fiber among suits and skirts bought last year, but wool ran second to orlon among sweaters purchased that year.

Women liked wool because it's warm, wears well, holds its shape, doesn't wrinkle easily, looks well, cleans well and has a nice texture. Warmth was the advantage cited most often for wool in sweaters.

* * *

Pressing Wool

It's not advisable to press woolens too often as it may rob them of life and newness. Wool's resiliency usually makes wrinkles drop out over night and is good insurance against too much pressing. But if wrinkles are stubborn or creases need sharpening, press carefully. Brush the garment, remove all spots, then cover it with a dry wool press cloth. On the top place a cotton press cloth dampened with warm water. Set down and lift the iron lightly; don't slide it back and forth. Leave some moisture in the wool so it won't become hard and lifeless

* * *

Let Your Woolens Breathe

Let your woolen clothes breathe in your closets. They should have plenty of air and at least an inch of room between each as they hang. Put the garments on well shaped hangers with wide, comfortable shoulders. See that both sleeve seams are set squarely on the hanger. Button at least the top button to keep the garment in good shape.

At least once a month hang your wool clothes in fresh air and sunshine. Brush out dust and dirt first, then let them hang in the wind for several hours.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

Timely Tips for The Farmer, issue of Feb. 2

April 15 is the final date for filing both federal and state income tax. But it's not too early to get your 1956 records summarized and your tax forms filled out. When you've completed the forms, take them to a professional tax adviser or local internal revenue agent for checking.

* * *

Hal Rouths

By doing some repair work on machinery, you can make good use of spare time this winter. But don't paint equipment if the temperature is below 40 degrees. That means it's necessary to have a well-heated farm shop if you do plan on painting.

* * *

D. W. Bates

Best way to get good replacements in the dairy herd is to raise them. If you buy surplus stock from another herd owner, chances are you'll be getting those lower in production than the rest.

* * *

Ralph Wayne

Moisture is the most important factor in establishing legumes in wide-row corn. Although this practice was successful in many areas of Minnesota in 1956, there's no assurance that seeding in wide-row corn fields would pay off in another year.

* * *

R. A. Briggs

It's not too late to declare war on cattle grubs. When the first holes appear in the hides on cows' backs, apply a 1½ percent rotenone dust. Work it into the hair with a stiff brush. You can also make a spray of this material and give the cattle a good wetting if the temperature is at least 30 degrees. Make a repeat treatment four weeks later.

* * *

R. E. Jacobs

Minnesota's seven most important crops could make yield increases up to 184 percent through proper fertilizer use, according to estimates from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

* * *

Charles Simkins

Watch out for electrical hazards during the brooding season. Make sure the outlet for each brooding lamp is adequately wired, and that the lamp is suspended by a special wire or chain — not by the electrical wire itself.

* * *

Glenn Prickett

University Farm and Home News
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 4 1957

To all counties
For use week of
February 11 or after

RODENTS ROB
FARM PROFITS

Rat and mouse control is more than a one-shot poisoning program, says
County Agent _____.

To be successful, a good rodent control plan needs to be set up on a
year-around basis on the farm.

Robert Isaac, mammal control supervisor for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife
Service at the University of Minnesota, says rats and mice are mostly "night
feeders". Long winter nights are an excellent time to feed these rodents poison
bait--instead of clean grain. Rodents are concentrated in farm buildings at
this time of year, meaning it's a good time to make heavy kills.

Rats and mice need food and shelter to survive. Remove one or both of these
necessities and you'll get rid of the pests, Isaac points out.

He lists three important steps in rodent control.

First, reduce the population.

Second, clean up around the farm. Good sanitation practices will rid the
farms of rats and mice.

Third, start a "rat-proofing" campaign to "build the rodents out."

To reduce the population, put covered bait stations throughout the farm
buildings, and keep these stations well supplied with fresh baits that contain
anti-coagulant poisons. Covered stations will prevent other animals from getting
the poison, and by keeping the bait fresh you'll be more certain the rodents
accept it.

Isaac says it's possible that along with wheat, corn and other grains used
for human food may be included in the grain sanitation program of the U. S. Food
and Drug administration. Farmers raising and storing these grains can prepare
themselves for this possibility by getting rid of sources of contamination,
says Isaac.

You can get more information on rodent control at your county agent's office.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 4 1957

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
For use week of
February 11 or after

COUNTY WINNER TO
COMPETE IN
DISTRICT EVENT

As _____ county winner in the 4-H radio speaking contest, _____
(name)
_____, member of the _____ 4-H club, _____, will compete in
(address)
the district event to be broadcast over Station _____ at _____
(hour) (day)
_____.
(date)

_____ won the county contest in competition with _____ other 4-H
(no.)
members.

All contestants will broadcast original speeches on the subject, "How the International Farm Youth Exchange Program Builds Better World Understanding."

The district contest in which _____ county's representative will participate is one of 16 being held throughout the state in February and early March. Eighty-eight county 4-H winners will compete for district championships in these events. The statewide 4-H radio speaking contest is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Jewish Council for the 15th year.

District winners will receive cash awards and an expense-paid trip to the Twin Cities to compete in the state finals March 9. All awards are being given by the Jewish Council.

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To all Counties
For use week of
February 11 or after

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

PELLETING EAR CORN
NO HELP FOR LAMBS

There doesn't seem to be any advantage in feeding pelleted ear corn to lambs, says County Agent _____.

In 1956 feeding trials conducted by the University of Minnesota, lambs fed pelleted ear corn didn't gain as well as lambs that received shelled corn, that means that pelleting was an unnecessary expense. Gains for lambs on pelleted ear corn and for lambs fed ground ear corn were about the same, according to R. M. Jordan, University livestock scientist.

Some sheep producers have thought that lambs might eat more total feed if the ear corn were pelleted. But these tests show that isn't necessarily so, Jordan says. Lambs on pelleted corn ate no more than did lambs receiving ordinary ground corn and cob meal.

Lambs in these comparisons were fed 91 days. The lambs that received pelleted corn averaged .255 pounds gain daily, compared with .257 pounds for lambs fed ground ear corn. Lambs fed shelled corn gained .301 pounds per lamb daily.

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To all counties
For use week of
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PRESERVATIVES MEAN
BETTER SILAGE,
CONTEST SHOWS

The farmer who correctly uses a preservative when he puts legumes in the silo will almost always have better silage for his cows the following winter.

That's one of the main points brought out by the annual silage show held recently on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Agronomist Rodney Briggs reports that all top three winners in the grass silage division had used preservatives. Wherever the contestant had used a recommended preservative for grass silage, in recommended amounts, the silage was higher in quality. Recommended preservatives include corn and cob meal, ground grain, molasses and sodium metabisulfite.

First place in the legume grass silage division was won by Kermit Christenson, Shafer. Everett Rupprecht, Lewiston, topped the corn silage division and Donald Schuster, Owatonna, took first place in the supplemental silage class. Schuster's entry was a sample of oats silage.

Second place in grass silage was won by the Holszel Brothers, Frazee, and third place went to the Southern School of Agriculture, Waseca.

Ronald Myhre, Caledonia, took second in corn silage and Fred Kasjunske, Little Falls, won third place.

In supplemental silage, Sidney Myhre, Caledonia, was second with a sample of oats and pea silage and Ernie Dreier, Norwood, took third with an oats silage sample.

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To all counties
For use week of
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AVOID FOOD FADS
URGES HOME AGENT

Food fads and fad diets have become a serious health and economic problem.

Fad diets are usually those that emphasize only one or two foods, says Home Agent _____. They do not have the magical effect individuals hope they will.

According to Helen Pilcher, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, Americans are spending about a half billion dollars annually for so-called health foods, health aids and diet supplements, all products which have no real value. No one food is essential to health, but some 40 essential nutrients are distributed in many different foods. The only way to get those important nutrients is to eat a well balanced diet, Miss Pilcher explains.

Too often fad diets and food fallacies are circulated by questionable individuals who have something to sell or are misinformed on the principles of food and nutrition, the University nutritionist declares. One illustration of a common misconception is that meal skipping is a good practice for those who wish to lose weight. The fact is, Miss Pilcher says, that skipping breakfast or lunch results as a rule in eating a very large evening meal which more than makes up for calories skipped earlier. In addition, some of the foods that should be included every day in the diet are likely to be omitted.

Another fallacy is that it is harmful to cook foods in aluminum utensils. Foods cooked in aluminum utensils acquire little if any aluminum, and small amounts are not toxic to the body. Many natural foods contain small amounts of aluminum.

Another wrong notion, according to Miss Pilcher, is that milk is for babies and is not needed by the adult. Milk is actually an important food for people at every age. An adult should have a pint of milk a day in some form; a child needs almost a quart of milk every day. It is practically impossible to get the amount of calcium and riboflavin contributed by milk in any other food. County homemakers may get help in planning well balanced diets from Home Agent _____.

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To all counties
For use week of
February 11 or after

FARM FILLERS

The farmer who has farrowing stalls, heat lamps and guard rails in the hog house has a better opportunity to save the most pigs from each litter, says H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * *

Any Minnesota farmer who has a gross income of \$600 or more needs to file a Federal Income Tax return, say Hal Routhe and Ermond Hartmans, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota. For state income tax, all single persons need to file a return if they have a gross income of \$1,000 or more. In any case, the entire income of husband and wife must be accounted for.

* * *

In three years of field experiments with alsike clover, three to four bee colonies per acre brought the best seed yields in northern Minnesota, according to K. W. Tucker, University entomologist. Two colonies per acre brought yields from 500 to 600 pounds per acre, and three colonies resulted in about 700 pounds.

* * *

Higher plant populations--along with plenty of fertilizer-- can mean higher corn yields. On Minnesota X-Tra Corn Yield plots last year, fields with 12,000 or less plants per acre brought 103 bushels per acre. But when there were 16-18,000 plants per acre, the corn averaged almost 129 bushels per acre.

* * *

Electric shock treatments cause some seeds to germinate faster. Other seeds aren't affected by the shock treatment and other won't germinate at all when treated this way, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

* * *

There were 4.6 million farms with dairy cows in the U. S. in 1940. Today, there are less than 3 million.

* * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Feb. 4, 1957

SPECIAL TO THE GRAND FORKS HERALD

Planning For 1957 On The Farm--By George A. Pond, Dept. of Agr. Economics

The farm outlook has brightened materially during the past year. With record yields for most crops, there are ample feed supplies. Increases in the yield of cash crops coupled with some price advances provide for crop income well above that of the year just ended.

The prices of cattle, hogs, lambs, wool, milk, and butterfat have increased during the year. Of our important sale products, only poultry and eggs have suffered price wise.

The prices of most goods and services used in farm production have changed little during the year. Those of farm origin such as feeds are at approximately the level of a year ago. With more products to sell and sale prices strengthening, the farmer may look forward to a more favorable level of earnings in 1957.

Real estate values per acre in Minnesota increased from an index of 141 (1947-49 = 100) in July 1955 to 147 in July 1956. This suggests optimism in the outlook for agriculture on the part of buyers. It also reflects the need for larger farms, in order to use modern techniques in farming more effectively.

The Cropping Program

Corn is dominant among the major crops in Minnesota. In adapted areas it will yield a higher return per hour for the labor spent on it than any other major crop. It will produce digestible feed at a lower cost per pound than any competing grain crop.

Corn acreages will be more limited than in 1956 for those qualifying for A.S.C. price supports. For the man who feeds most of his crop, the maximum acreage that

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Corn acreages will be more limited than in 1956 for those qualifying for A.S.C. price supports. For the man who feeds most of his crop, the maximum acreage that

can be grown with the available labor and equipment and within the bounds of reasonable soil conservation may be a desirable goal.

Farmers who plant within their allotment may increase the corn available for feeding by substituting oats or hay for corn as a silage crop. Oats is the principal small grain crop in Minnesota. Oats is an expensive source of feed nutrients as compared with corn. However, the crop has an important place in our cropping systems as a companion crop for hay and pasture seedings and as a source of bedding for livestock.

Harvesting oats as silage results in a large increase in the quantity of digestible feed per acre and also in the quality as measured by protein content. For the farmer who can find some substitution for oat straw for bedding, silage may be the best use of the oat crop.

Soybeans, wheat, and flax are important cash crops in Minnesota. Soybeans have ranked second to corn as cash crop wherever adapted. The wheat acreage will be definitely restricted by the A.S.C. program. Soybeans and flax may be useful as substitutes for corn and wheat where the acreage of these crops is reduced by A.S.C. acreage compliance.

Hay and pasture crops play an important role in Minnesota agriculture. Emphasis in 1957 should be on improving the quality and yield of our forage crops rather than on expanding the acreage. This involves better hay and pasture seeding mixtures, more generous use of commercial fertilizer and lime and more attention to harvesting so as to maximize yield and quality. Rotation grazing combined with good stands and adequate fertilization will provide the maximum quantity and quality of pasture production.

The use of fertilizer and lime to the extent indicated by soil testing, by local experience, and by experiment station recommendation should be practiced for all crops. On most farms it is cheaper to increase production by proper fertilizer applications than by buying or renting more land.

The Livestock Program

There is no reason for any radical shift in livestock production in 1957. Since a large proportion of our crops are marketed through livestock, it is important to keep crops and livestock in balance. The emphasis should be on selecting the kind and amount of livestock that best fit the farm and the farmer's experience and preferences.

In general the trend is toward fewer kinds of livestock on a given farm and increased specialization. This enables the farmer to keep more nearly abreast of the new techniques in livestock feeding and management.

Hogs have recovered rapidly from the price depression of a year ago. They are perhaps the brightest spot in the livestock picture--especially for those who have planned early spring farrowings. Numbers have been adjusted downward. The decrease in compliance with A.C.P. corn allotments suggests, however, that there may be more "free corn" available this year. If summer and fall farrowings are stepped up this year to market this corn it will speed up the hog cycle and prices may break to some extent before this year is over.

Dairy cattle adjustments have been in the direction of fewer but larger herds. This appears to be a move in the right direction, especially for those with a grade A milk outlet and when accompanied by increased attention to breeding and feeding. Larger herds are needed to justify such investments as bulk tanks and labor saving equipment and barn adjustments. Lower costs and higher quality production are the key to profits in dairying.

Beef cattle numbers are still close to the all time peak. Disastrous drouth conditions have forced some curtailment in the southwestern states but in general, cattle numbers can be adjusted only slowly.

The adoption of new techniques in feeding and of labor saving practices in production offer the best prospect of increased profits in beef production. A dollar saved in production costs has the same effect on profits as a dollar added to the sale price. This is equally true of other classes of livestock.

Sheep are relatively unimportant in Minnesota and numbers have remained fairly constant in recent years. For farmers that have the equipment and the "know how," sheep have a place in the farm business; but there is little ground for encouraging any general increase or decrease.

Poultry and eggs are in a relatively unfavorable price position at present. The general trend toward larger units and more specialization has gone farther with poultry than with any other class of livestock. Turkey and broiler production have already moved largely from a farm enterprise to a "factory" type of production

Feed Pigs According to Age

Milking sows need a ration with 16-17 percent protein, but 14-15 percent protein is best for bred sows and gilts, say H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist, and R. J. Meade, animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

Growing pigs need less protein as they get older. Pigs weighing less than 75 pounds need a high-protein ration--14-16 percent. After 75 pounds, the protein content can be reduced to 12-14 percent until pigs weigh 150 pounds. And from then to market weight, 10-12 percent protein is enough.

Zavoral and Meade list 14 suggested rations for hand-feeding or self-feeding sows and pigs at different ages. These rations are spelled out in "Animal Husbandry Fact Sheet number one", recently issued by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. From this list of rations, you can select one to fit your hogs and your feed supply.

You can get a copy of this fact sheet by writing to the bulletin room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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Atrophic Rhinitis Can't Be Cured

Check the family history of any pigs you buy into your herd, advises Dale Sorenson, veterinary scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Make certain newly-bought pigs come from herds that have never been affected by atrophic rhinitis--or any other hog disease.

Atrophic rhinitis--sometimes called "bullnose"--doesn't kill many pigs. But it does slow up hog gains and often causes a big profit loss.

Once a herd is affected by atrophic rhinitis, there's no way to stop it except by getting rid of all the pigs from the farm and cleaning up the hog pens.

Cause of the disease is unknown. It usually attacks pigs less than 2 weeks old. Affected animals may have a nasal discharge and open sores around the nose. Sometimes, the nose will swell and turn off to one side. Little pigs with the disease may sneeze quite often. But usually, though, animals with atrophic rhinitis show no outward signs of illness, other than failure to gain.

If you suspect atrophic rhinitis in the herd, call your veterinarian. Even if none of the pigs show outward signs, a veterinarian can diagnose the disease by examining the nasal passages of the pigs.

The disease damages the "turbinates"--air filters--in the animal's nose. In severe cases, that means the animal won't properly filter the air it breathes. And by breathing unfiltered air, the hog may get pneumonia or another secondary infection.

Usually, atrophic rhinitis causes the most growth loss the first year it hits. Research so far shows that animals seem to build up some resistance to the disease, but they'll never become completely immune to rhinitis.

To get rid of the infection once it attacks a herd, it's necessary to sell all the pigs and sanitize the premises. Clean the floors and walls of the hog pens, and scrub them with a solution of one pound lye in 15-20 gallons of water.

Then spray the walls and floors with a five per cent cresol solution. In a few weeks, it should be safe to put hogs on the farm again.

Land Contract Method For Financing Farm Has Advantages

In some cases, it might be better to finance a farm with a "land contract," rather than with a mortgage.

Philip Raup, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, says that with a mortgage, title to the land usually passes directly to the new buyer. The buyer then gives a mortgage to his creditors to cover the remainder of the purchase price above his down payment.

When a person buys under land contract, the formal legal title to the land stays with the seller. The buyer agrees to make periodic payments for a certain number of years. At the end of the payment period, the buyer gets full title to the property.

The land contract system is really quite similar to the arrangement used in buying many city and suburban homes. One advantage is that the down payment is usually smaller than with a mortgage-type purchase, and annual payments are often little more than a person would pay if he were cash-renting.

Land contracts have some dangers, too, Raup points out. One feature is that if the buyer fails to make a payment within 30 days after it's due, the seller can evict the buyer and repossess the land without complicated court action. With the mortgage, there's usually a much longer redemption time allowed.

About one-third of the farm land sales in Minnesota involve a land contract. In a study of land-financing by Minnesota farmers, the department of agricultural economics and the Law School of the University have found that where a land contract is used, the average down payment has ranged from 18-24 percent of the total purchase price--much lower than if a mortgage had been used.

The most common rate of interest on land contracts has been 4 percent, and it varies between 3 and 5 percent. Those rates are about the same as with mortgage loans in the same areas of the state.

Trends In Fertilizer Use--By C. A. Sinkins, extension soils specialist, and
W. P. Martin, head, soils department

Statistics on the volume of fertilizer used in Minnesota, as well as on the grades in most prevalent use, show that farmers are changing in their fertilizer usage.

In 1926, for instance, only 5,000 tons of fertilizer was sold. By 1940, however, the amount was 18,627 tons and by 1950, 21,143 tons. Last year it was 371,000 tons.

Changes have also occurred in the grades of fertilizers used. In 1946, 2-12-6 was the principal grade sold. But it went out of the picture completely when the fertilizer law was passed in 1949. This law requires that fertilizers sold in the state must contain 27 percent total plant food nutrients. The 2-12-6 grade was replaced therefore by 4-24-12, which reached its peak of use in 1952 and is now being replaced by 6-24-12.

Savings in Higher Analysis

These replacements mean savings in both dollars and labor for the Minnesota farmers. The replacement of 2-12-6 in 1946 with 4-24-12 represented a saving of a million dollars in freight by 1950--and the farmer handled 86,000 tons less fertilizer. Likewise, replacement of the 3-12-12 grade of 1949 with the 5-20-20 grade in 1954 has represented a saving of \$770,000 and means that some 95,000 tons less fertilizer was handled by the farmer.

Pure Nitrogen Used

The availability of nitrogen since World War II has brought about a revolution in nitrogen use. The most spectacular increase has been with 82 percent nitrogen, anhydrous ammonia. In Minnesota last year, 40 percent of the straight nitrogen used was anhydrous ammonia.

The increase in nitrogen use is also reflected in the grades of fertilizer used. Ten years ago, the N-P²⁰⁵-K²⁰ ratio was 1-11-4; in 1950 it was 1-8-3, and in 1955 it was 1-2-1. Use of nitrogen has increased 60 percent in the last five years.

Liquid Fertilizers

One of the most recent innovations in fertilizer use is the complete liquid solution. The first tank car of this material was brought into Minnesota three years ago. Special application equipment has been devised for these liquid fertilizers. Fifty-gallon tanks on the backs of tractors can supply the complete liquids for spraying on the soil surface through a weed-sprayer boom. Or the liquids can be applied with a special planter attachment at seeding time.

Theoretically, these liquid fertilizers, as soluble materials, are immediately available to the plant. Although complete solubility is not always an advantage, these liquid materials should have a very definite place as "starter" fertilizer on many Minnesota crops.

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Fall Plowing Raises

Fall plowing for soybeans brought higher yield than spring plowing in recent tests conducted by the University of Minnesota.

Phosphate, potash and nitrogen fertilizer also increased soybean yields, according to A. C. Caldwell, soils scientist.

The highest increase in soybean yields due to fertilizer was on spring plowed land, but the largest yields with and without fertilizer were on fall plowed land.

There were more and larger nitrogen nodules on the soybean plants that were supplied with potash. This was on a potash deficient soil. The nitrogen nodules are the bacteria that furnish the soybean plant with "free nitrogen" taken from the air.

Caldwell advises farmers to plan rotations in advance. Know where you are going to plant your soybeans and plow the ground this fall unless a vegetative cover is necessary for wind or water erosion control.

You can apply fertilizer along the row with a fertilizer attachment on a corn planter. Soybeans are sensitive and easily injured by contact with fertilizer, so about 125 pounds per acre is the limit with a row attachment.

Soil Test Bolsters Fertilizer Investment

Soil tests help protect a farmer's fertilizer investment.

That's one conclusion drawn by Charles Simkins and Curtis Overdahl, extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota, after summing up the results of the 1956 X-Tra Corn Yield contest.

Only 32 percent of the farmers in the X-Tra Yield competition had their soil tested. Yet, among the farmers using a soil test, 87 percent made a profit from fertilizer use.

Of the farmers who didn't use a soil test, only 65 percent had profitable returns from using fertilizer.

For the contest as a whole, average return over fertilizer cost was \$16.95 per acre--almost \$10 per acre higher than in the contest during previous years. The average fertilizer expenditure was \$20.12 per acre, and 74 percent of all farmers in the contest made a profit from using fertilizer.

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Dairy Breeds Don't Make Good Beef Cattle

In general, it doesn't pay to make beef out of dairy breed cattle, says J. B. Williams, dairy husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

He says dairy breeds will gain as fast and as efficient as beef breeds but won't bring as high a price on the market. Dual purpose breeds, though, will make satisfactory beef.

However, in years when there is a good supply of roughage and low cost grain and you have an extra supply of both, it may pay to feed veal calves and make beef out of them.

In cream producing areas, spring calves can be fed skim milk and roughed over the first winter economically, he says. Then you can pasture them the following summer and sell them in the fall. If there is a favorable price situation you can winter them a second year and sell them as two-year-olds.

Williams says bulls will gain faster than steers or heifers and bring a higher price on the market.

Stilbestrol Isn't Recommended For Dairy Cattle

Stilbestrol is no help for milk production in dairy cows.

University of Minnesota extension dairy cattle specialists point to recent research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A group of dairy nutritionists at the USDA Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Maryland found that stilbestrol did not increase milk production or fat percentage in milk. Stilbestrol also didn't extend the milking period.

In the USDA studies, dairy cows were fed for 180 days--60 days of "prefeeding", 60 days with stilbestrol added to the feed at 10 milligrams per cow daily, and 60 days of "postfeeding" without stilbestrol.

The synthetic hormone didn't help milk production, and it didn't cause any harmful effects, either. The cows' feed consumption and weight gains indicated no change that could be attributed to the stilbestrol.

There appeared to be some increased digestibility of the ration, particularly for the fiber portion due to the stilbestrol, but this change was not enough to affect milk production or body gains.

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Treat Bossy With Care

The farmer who treats his dairy cows with care will be rewarded with bigger milk checks.

To let her milk down, a cow needs to secrete oxytocin--an important hormone--into the bloodstream. But any excitement or rough handling at milking time will interfere with that secretion, says W. E. Petersen, dairy husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

In fact, Petersen says improper milking procedures are probably more important than is inheritance in causing cows to dry up early. That's because the more milk is left in the udder after a normal milking, the faster milk production will drop off.

So to stimulate let-down and get the maximum amount of milk from a cow, it's important to treat her with care and start milking within a minute or two after the let-down has been stimulated.

A series of experiments with a pair of twin dairy heifers at the University a few years ago showed how important oxytocin is in milk production. The heifers--called T63 and T64--produced 5 and 10 pounds of butterfat, respectively, during their first lactation periods. That is pitifully low production.

During the second lactation, Petersen and his co-workers injected T64 with oxytocin at each milking. The result: T64 produced 215 pounds of butterfat that year, while T63 produced less than 40 pounds.

For the third lactation, the procedure was reversed. T63 got the oxytocin and outproduced T64, 221 pounds to 52.

* * *

Dry, Clean, Calf Pens Pay Off

Good management is the best key to preventing calf scours.

Keep plenty of fresh, dry bedding in the calf pen, and make sure there are no drafts, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairy cattle specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Feed the calves on a definite schedule. Keep the feed and milk feeding pails clean, and don't feed the calf too much milk. Overfeeding on milk is one of the quickest ways for a calf to get scours. It's better for a calf to be a little under-fed on milk than overfed.

If calves do get scours, cut down on the amount of milk you give the calf until it's over the trouble. For treatment, use one of the antibiotics, such as aureomycin. Directions on the package will tell you how to use it.

Meat-Type Hogs More Efficient

Meat-type hogs--"select" animals with more lean meat and less fat--make more efficient gains and can bring a higher price to the producer at market time.

In some places, buyers are being trained to purchase hogs according to "grade on the hoof," says H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Only 15 to 17 percent of the 70-odd million hogs going to market in the U. S. this year are meat-type hogs, but that's a big improvement over 10 years ago. Gone from most farms are the heavy, well-larded pigs that furnished raw material for nitroglycerin in World War II.

Now the trend is toward marketing hogs at lighter weights--around 225 pounds. And even more important, hogs are being bred for meat-type characteristics and fed to produce meatier carcasses.

Research at agricultural experiment stations at the University and other agricultural experiment stations around the nation have shown why 225 pounds or less is the best weight at which to market meat-type hogs. Records on animals fed from a beginning weight of 75 pounds to 374 pounds show that daily gain begins to drop off after 175 pounds and declines rapidly after 225 pounds. Also, after hogs hit about 225 pounds, hogs tend to accumulate unprofitable fat and eat up more feed for each pound of gain.

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Stilbestrol Aids Steers

Stilbestrol also boosts gains and feed efficiency, according to W. J. Anan and A. L. Harvey, livestock scientists at the University of Minnesota.

They say that stilbestrol-fed steers can put on 100 pounds of gain with 8-15 percent less feed than if they didn't get stilbestrol.

Stilbestrol is a synthetic hormone-like substance. It's available in mixed protein concentrates at different strengths.

The recommended feed level is 10 milligrams daily per steer. To get that level, tell your feed dealer how much protein concentrate you plan to feed. Then he can supply you with a mixture that will provide 10 milligrams to each animal daily.

Actually, there are two ways to give animals stilbestrol--by feeding and by implanting--but feeding is the more profitable method, according to recent research at the University.

Implanting is a process for placing stilbestrol capsules under the skin in back of an animal's ear.

In the University tests, feeding and implanting both gave about the same increases in rate of gain and feed efficiency. The difference was that stilbestrol-implanted steers brought \$1 per hundred pounds less than stilbestrol-fed steers at market time, due to more unfavorable side effects--high tail heads and low backs--on the implanted steers.

Sanitation Helps Prevent Hog Diseases

Here's some "preventive medicine" for keeping diseases out of your swine herd.

H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota, lists three main points in swine sanitation for this time of year:

First, clean the hog house and scrub it thoroughly with a boiling lye solution. Wash all floors, partitions and lower walls with a solution of one pound of lye to 30 gallons of water. The boiling water will kill the worm eggs and knock out germs. Lye loosens the dirt.

Second, scald the concrete or wooden feeding floors outside the house with the lye solution. Do the same thing to floors of movable houses. If the houses have dirt floors, haul out three or four inches of old dirt and replace it with clean soil.

Third, wash the sows with lukewarm soapy water about two weeks before putting them in farrowing pens. Remove the dirt that contains worm eggs and disease germs from their sides, udders and feet.

Pregnant sows may be wormed about 3 weeks before farrowing with piperazine. Follow the directions on the container when you use this material.

Good Management. Electricity Can Reduce Farm Chore Time

Better planning of electrical aids--along with better work management in general--can reduce chore time by 25-30 percent on the average farm in Minnesota.

S. A. Engene, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, says the saving can amount to more than 1,000 hours per year.

Electrical industry men, people who install electrical equipment and farmers need to work close together to get the full benefit from electricity and improve the electrical business at the same time, Engene says.

If more electricians would help farmers plan outlets, switches and appliances for better efficiency, both would be better off in the long run; farmers would save working time and they'd be more apt to call the electrician for service later on if they were well pleased with his help.

In too many cases, electrical equipment has been installed in farm buildings with little thought as to how the particular location will fit in with the general working plan, says Engene.

Farmers in Minnesota farm management associations pay, on the average, \$200 annually for electrical power. That shows that the electrical industry could develop an even better outlet if it designed more equipment to fit individual farms, Engene points out.

Good Record System Adds To Farm Profit

Nearly 70 cents of every dollar of farm income goes back into the business--- for feed, machinery costs and other expenses. This is about 10 cents more than fifteen years ago.

This narrow profit margin makes it more important than ever to keep careful records.

Also about 61 per cent of your net income after farm expenses , will be used for living expenses. That means you only have 39 per cent of your net income left to put back into the business, say Armond Hartmans and Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota.

Good records also help you to:

- * Watch your financial progress and "net worth".
- * Find enterprises that are most profitable, and where to make improvements.
- * Manage your income tax and social security matters to better advantage.
- * Plan your credit needs.
- * Check on household and personal expenses.

By keeping track of every expense item--no matter how small--you can save money at income tax, Routhe and Hartmans point out. A lot of expenses around the farm and home are small items, but every dollar of expense may mean 20 cents less tax.

Record systems needn't be complicated. Routhe and Hartmans recommend a 4-part system--a check book and a deposit book, a "safety" spindle, a record book, and an "accordion-type" file envelope to keep the year's cancelled checks and receipts after they've been posted in the record book. All four items will cost about four dollars. That's a cheap investment, considering the money it can save you, Routhe and Hartmans add.

Will Can Protect Heirs

The fellow who makes a will now may be saving lot of trouble for his family in future years.

Court records are full of serious legal entanglements and delayed administration in estates where no will existed, say Hal Routhie and Ermond Hartmans, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota.

A will that's properly written, witnessed, and kept up-to-date can often help prevent much of that difficulty. In a will, a person can name the executor who will take care of the estate. Otherwise, the court would have to name an administrator who may or may not be acceptable to the rest of the family.

Under Minnesota law, if a person dies without a will, the surviving spouse and next of kin, or a competent person nominated by them, is entitled to be appointed administrator. That also applies if the person named as executor in the will dies before the person making the will or refuses to act as executor.

It's important to get a lawyer's help and advice for drawing up a will; home-made wills often lead to trouble. A person must be 21 years of age and of sound mind to make a will. In Minnesota, wills must be in writing--or typing--and signed and subscribed by two or more competent witnesses. They must see the testator--the person making the will--sign the will, or the testator must show them his signature on the will and acknowledge that it's his.

Persons other than close relatives should be selected as witnesses. Also, no one who receives any gift by the will should be an attesting witness to it. If that happened, the witness would lose the gift, except for what he would have received if the testator died without a will.

After a will is written, it should be kept up to date. Family and financial changes might make it necessary to amend the will with a codicil. Whenever any change is made in a will, it must be re-executed in exactly the same way as a new will

If there are a lot of changes to make, it's best to draw up a new will and destroy the old one. In any case, though, the last will written is the only legal one.

Good Pasture Pays

Really good pasture can save a dairy farmer up to \$34 per cow in summer feed; when you compare it to poor grazing areas.

Ermond Hartmans and Hal Routh, extension farm management specialists at the University of Minnesota, point out that top quality pastures--managed correctly--cost the farmer only 74 cents in production costs for every 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients (T.D.N.) in the forage.

That's far cheaper than any other feed that a farmer can raise or buy, Hartmans said. Alfalfa-brome hay and silage each cost \$1.45 per hundred pounds of T.D.N. and oats cost \$3.69 per hundred pounds of T.D.N.

Let's compare top quality pasture with poorly-managed pasture that is 40 per cent lower in feed value. Hartmans points out that the poor quality pasture would cost the farmer just as much to maintain.

But if the farmer made up the difference in feed value between the good and poor pasture by feeding hay or silage, it would cost him an extra \$10.20 per cow extra for the summer. With other feeds, it would be even more expensive. Feeding enough corn to make up for the 40 per cent T.D.N. loss in poor pasture would add \$21.60 to each cow's production cost, and feeding a medium-high protein concentrate would mean an additional \$34.60 feeding cost per cow.

Hartmans also compares good and poor pastures another way. Past research has shown that with excellent pasture and ration-a-day grazing, a dairy herd with a butterfat average of 350 pounds per cow can give the farmer a \$76 labor return per acre, if he sells grade A fluid milk. But with poor pasture, the same herd producing milk for the grade A market would return the farmer only \$11 labor return per acre. Labor return is income after production costs and interest.

* * *

Disking Can Be Eliminated For Soybean Land

Disking several times before planting doesn't help for controlling annual weeds in soybeans, according to recent University of Minnesota research.

That means you can save valuable working time in the spring rush season, if quackgrass isn't a problem.

University agronomists R. G. Robinson and R. S. Dunham compared two spring treatments on fields that had been plowed the previous fall. At 2 and 3 biweekly intervals before the soybeans were planted, one set of plots was disked or worked with a field cultivator and then tilled with a spike tooth harrow.

On another group of experimental plots, land for soybeans was undisturbed until just before planting time.

Both groups of plots received the same seedbed preparation. They were worked either with a field cultivator and spike tooth harrow, or with a disk and spike tooth harrow. The agronomists counted weeds per square yard before each pre-planting tillage and one month after planting soybeans.

There was no reduction in number of annual weeds per square yard in the soybeans where the soil had been worked up before final seedbed preparation. In some plots, there were even more green and yellow foxtail plants where the soil had been tilled before planting time.

Where quackgrass is a problem, though, it's still often desirable to till the field at 2 or 3 intervals before planting soybeans, say Robinson and Dunham.

Uniform Packing Important For Horizontal Silo

Silage needs to be uniformly packed at filling time to keep well in a horizontal "binher" silo.

In tests at the University of Minnesota's North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, research workers found in 1955 that silage spoiled along the walls when the silage wasn't well packed in that area.

But last summer, workers at the Grand Rapids station packed the silage along the walls as well as all the rest and covered with 6 inches of sawdust. This winter there is no spoilage at all except for about an inch under the sawdust on top, report R. B. Aakre, staff member at the Grand Rapids station and Rodney Briggs, University agronomist.

Horizontal silos also need good drainage, Aakre and Briggs point out. In one silo at the Grand Rapids station, the concrete slab floor has a 2-inch crown in the center. That way, the liquid can drain to the sides and out. The side walls are raised 1 inch off the floor to insure side drainage.

University research workers at present are testing two horizontal silos at the Grand Rapids station. Both are 62' x 16', with 6' walls. One silo had posts set in concrete and spaced every 4 feet, and the other has posts outside concrete slabs, braced and set 6 feet apart. After two seasons of use, Aakre and Briggs say there is a definite advantage in having the posts for the sidewalls set in concrete, and spaced just 4 feet apart. More years of trial will be necessary, though, to tell for certain just what spacing and type of post are best.

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Recommended Crop Varieties Listed

Three crop varieties have been dropped from the recommended list by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Varieties that were dropped are Mo-O-205 oats, Sentry durum wheat and Multiplier field peas.

Mo-O-205 oats was dropped because that variety is discounted on the market due to dark seed color. It also hasn't had outstanding yields in recent tests.

Sentry durum wheat is susceptible to race 15E of stem rust. Ramsey and Langdon -- recommended varieties -- are both resistant to that race.

Multiplier field peas yield slightly lower and mature later than recommended varieties of peas.

University-recommended crop varieties are as follows:

Oats--Ajax, Andrew, Branch, Gerry, Finland, Rooney and Sauk; Barley--Kindred, Traill, Yentage and Fox. Montcalm in west of northern Minnesota and Peatland in all northern counties except in the Red River Valley; Rye--Adams and Caribou; Flax--B5128, Marine and Redwood; Winter Wheat--Winter and Hinturki; Spring Wheat--Lee and Selkirk; Durum Wheat--Langdon and Ramsey, for central Minnesota and the Red River Valley only; Soybeans--Acre, Blackhawk, Capital, Chippewa, Flambeau, Grant, Harsoy, Korchief, Ottawa Mandarin and Roxville.

Field Peas--Chancellor and Dasherway; Sunflowers--Advance and Arrowhead; Alfalfa--Ladak, Narragansett, Fencer and Vernal; Medium Red Clover--Midland and Wegener; Biennial Sweet Clover--Evergreen and Madrid; Smooth Bromegrass--Achenbach, Fischer, Lincoln; Timothy--Itasca and Lorrain; Sudan Grass--Piper; Birdsfoot Trefoil--Empire.

Plastic Silo Fine For Extra Silage

A plastic cover for silage--either for an upright silo or for a bunker silo--can eliminate most surface spoilage.

And, according to Rodney Briggs, University of Minnesota agronomist, complete silos made of polyvinyl plastic are fine for storing extra silage when the regular silos won't hold the entire forage or corn crop.

Waseca Experiment Station workers successfully stored 38 tons of silage in one plastic bag in 1956. They supported the silage by putting three rows of snow fence inside the bag. That method also protected the bag and kept it in good enough condition to use at least one more year.

Plastic bag silos average less loss through processing and storing than do upright, concrete stave silos, according to Briggs. Loss with plastic silos runs about 5 per cent, compared to 14 per cent in conventional silos.

It's a little more expensive to store silage in a plastic bag than in an upright silo, but still economical enough for supplementary storage.

Briggs adds that more research on plastic silo bags and silo covers will be conducted at the University in coming years.

Research Improves Turkey Industry--By Elton Johnson, head, Poultry Department

Advances in the art of feeding turkeys are almost unbelievable if we think back only a short decade ago. We not only know considerably more regarding the basic nutritive requirements of the turkey but we are also able to apply most of this fundamental information on a practical basis.

A typical example of today's use of nutritive information permits us to raise turkeys to maturity in our field experiments at our University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station at Crookston, with only $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of feed for each pound of turkey. Five pounds was a more common feed conversion figure in the early "forties".

This improvement has been due principally to nutrition--although breeding, management, and disease control have improved considerably in practical production.

University research is conducted at several locations. Feeding and management research and broiler projects are conducted on the St. Paul Campus; breeder hen projects at Rosemount; and terminal range rearing studies at Crookston.

Let's take a look at what our turkeys have told us during recent years. We can start with several years work at Crookston under the direction of A. M. Pilkey.

Restricted mash feeding--One of our most successful range feeding programs was the 34 percent protein mash fed to turkeys on a restricted basis last year. Poults were fed the regular 28 percent starter until the 34 percent mash was started at eight weeks. Corn and oats were fed free choice, with the mash restricted to 15 pounds per 100 birds each day. The results at 24 weeks are given in Table 1.

These turkeys were sold on a grade basis and the profit over ingredient costs was 27 cents more per bird for the restricted 34 percent protein mash than for the Minnesota standard. (The Minnesota standard is made up of corn, oats, meat scraps, fish meal, soybean meal, alfalfa meal, minerals, and vitamins.) The 34 percent cafeteria was only 3 cents ahead of the standard ration.

The relative consumption of mash, corn, and oats is indicative of the reason for the reduced rearing cost. Additional study is being made of this restricted program. However, it looks very promising as a means of efficient production.

26 vs. 28 percent protein--A three-year comparison of the Minnesota standard ration (26 percent protein) and a 28 percent protein mash resulted in slightly more economical production to 24 weeks with the standard ration.

However, feed consumption and ingredient cost per pound of turkey were 70.0 pounds vs. 71.3 pounds and 12.2 cents vs. 12.7 cents, respectively. It is obvious that the more rapid growth on the 28 percent mash, and the reduced mash consumption with increased whole grain consumption, would favor the 28 percent protein program with most commercial turkey producers.

Separating sexes--The separate rearing of toms and hens during two different growing seasons failed to disclose any improvement in growth rate or market quality at 24 weeks. Mortality was slightly higher (11 percent vs. 8 percent) in the separate sex groups and appeared due primarily to fighting in the male pens.

The practice of debeaking or the use of anti-pick devices would probably decrease mortality and morbidity in pens containing only male turkeys.

Pelleting--A three-year study of pellets vs. mash from 8 to 24 weeks, completed at Crookston station, indicated a higher production cost when pellets were fed. Feed required per pound of gain was 3.7 pounds for mash or pellets, and market condition of each turkey group was similar. The average pellet-fed turkey weighed 19.2 pounds whereas the mash-fed bird weighed only 18.8 pounds.

However, the pellet program required 3.6 pounds more feed per turkey. And the pellet feed ingredient cost (including \$2.00 for pelleting) was 1.1 cents more per pound of turkey. These results indicate that feed waste and production costs can be kept to a minimum without the use of pellets in a range feeding program.

Breeder hen feeding systems--Two years of study with the feeding of an all-mash to turkey breeders indicated that whole corn and oats could be mixed in the mash, if desired. Although egg production and hatchability were slightly in favor of the grain-in-mash program, additional work is needed to establish whether this should be a preferred program.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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Special
(with mat)

4-H MEMBER WINS
GRAIN TRIP

A 4-H club boy from this county is one of five Minnesota 4-H members who have been awarded all-expense trips to tour Twin Cities grain markets and plants February 11-14.

The winners are, left to right: Russel Syltie, 17, Parley, Lincoln county; Lawrence Bjorness, 20, Hayfield, Marshall county; Jack Mitchell, 17, Ada, Norman county; Lowell Wagner, 17, Abia, Clay county; Donald Holte, 19, Parley, Norman county. Oswald Maellenbach, Clay county agricultural agent, will accompany the group.

The boys were selected on the basis of leadership and outstanding records in grain and other agricultural projects.

On their visits to grain markets and plants in the Twin Cities, the boys will learn how grain is graded, sold and processed into food and how grain production and marketing fit into Minnesota agriculture.

Atwood-Larson company, commission grain firm, Minneapolis, is sponsoring the trips.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1957

FOR RELEASE 8 P.M., WED. FEB. 6

SPECIAL to Twin City Outlets

HOME ECONOMICS STUDENT RECEIVES FREEMAN MEDAL

Kareen A. Krenik, Cleveland, Minn., home economics senior at the University of Minnesota, this evening received the Dean E. M. Freeman medal for outstanding student leadership.

The award was presented by A. A. Dowell, assistant dean of the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, at the annual St. Paul campus Student Council leadership dinner at the Corpus Christi Church, St. Paul.

The Freeman medal is awarded annually to the senior who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the St. Paul campus.

Miss Krenik is vice-president of the St. Paul campus student council; president of Clovia, collegiate sorority for former 4-H members, and is a member of 12 other campus organizations.

Seven St. Paul campus students received gold pins for outstanding student leadership at the dinner. They were: Miss Krenik; Jarvis W. Anderson, Milaca senior; Peter J. Balfe, Kilkenny, junior; Phillip H. Jaquith, Milwaukee, Wis., senior; Rachel F. Munson, Atwater, junior; Richard S. Olson, Stacy, first-year student in veterinary medicine and Vandora G. Pierson, Isle, senior.

Jaquith, a forestry senior, received the Henry Schmitz Student Leadership Scholarship, which is awarded annually to a junior or senior in the School of Forestry who possesses above average scholarship qualifications and who has been active in St. Paul campus activities.

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MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- * Feb.4-Mar.1 Lumbermen's 4-week Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- ** Feb. 7 Lamb Feeders Day, West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.
Feb. 7-8 Swine Institute, Austin, Minnesota.
- ** Feb. 11-12 Agricultural Experiment Station Crops and Soils Conference, St. Paul Campus.
- * Feb. 18-19 Tile Drainage Contractors Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- * Feb. 18-20 Pest Control Conference, U.S.D.A., St. Paul Campus.
- * Feb. 20 Aircraft Sprayers Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- # Feb.21-23 Spring Barrow Show, Albert Lea.
- ** Feb.25-Mar.1 Red River Valley Winter Shows, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.
- * Feb.25-Mar.15 Grain Elevator Operators Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
Mar. 2-9 National 4-H Club Week.
- ** Mar.4-5 Minneapolis Farm Forum, Minneapolis (place to be announced).
- * Mar.5-6 Tree Protection Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- * Mar. 10-11 School of Agriculture Alumni Meeting, St. Paul Campus.
- * Mar.11-15 Fisheries Biology Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- * Mar.20 Commencement, School of Agriculture, St. Paul Campus.
- * Mar.25-26 Fair Management Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- * Mar.25-27 LP Gas Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
- * Mar.26-28 Soils Service Supervisors Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
Mar.28 Commencement, North Central School, Grand Rapids.
- * Mar.28-29 Horticulture Short Course, St. Paul Campus.
Mar. 29 Commencement, West Central School, Morris.
- * Mar.31-Apr.2 State Rural Youth Meeting, St. Paul Campus.
- ** Apr. 4-6 Home Economics Career Day, St. Paul Campus.
- * Apr. 22-26 Minnesota State Fair School, St. Paul Campus.

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

** Information from Information Service, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

Information from Agricultural Extension Office, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1957

Immediate Release
(with mat)

NEW EXTENSION ECONOMIST IN HOME MANAGEMENT

Elizabeth Roniger, Elmdale, Kansas, has joined the University of Minnesota staff as assistant professor and extension economist in home management.

Announcement of the appointment came today from Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program.

Miss Roniger holds a master of arts degree from Teachers' college, Columbia university, and a bachelor of science degree in home economics from Kansas State college. In addition, she has done graduate work at the University of Chicago in adult education.

From 1954 to 1955 she was state home demonstration leader at the University of Wyoming. She has also served as assistant state home demonstration leader at Purdue university and Michigan State university, has been a home agent in Kansas and has taught home economics in Kansas high schools.

She holds memberships in Pi Lambda Theta, national honor society for women in education; Kappa Delta Pi, National honor society for men and women in education; Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity; the American Home Economics association; Adult Education association; and American Association of University Women.

Miss Roniger's work as extension economist in home management will be concerned with developing improved home practices in managing household and family affairs. She will train home agents and local leaders in Minnesota counties in the field of home management.

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B-1353-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1957

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA VEGETABLE GROWERS TO MEET

Minnesota Vegetable Growers will hold their annual institute Sat., Feb. 9, in the American House, 444 Rice st., St. Paul, Orrin C. Turnquist, secretary of the group and extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The St. Paul Growers association will be hosts.

The morning meeting, opening at 9:30 a.m., will include talks on what social security has to offer the vegetable grower, chemical control of soil-borne diseases, growing bedding and vegetable plants and plastic greenhouses.

Speakers will be Hal Routhe, extension farm management specialist, H. G. Johnson, extension plant pathologist, R. E. Widmer, floriculturist, University of Minnesota; and Ken Clominger, Olin Mathieson Chemical corporation. A panel of University horticulturists and entomologists will answer questions on vegetable problems.

Speakers at the afternoon session will be Jacob Jordan, president of the St. Paul Growers association; Richard Angus, 1956 Minnesota International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Italy; and George Schwartz, geologist, University of Minnesota.

Exhibits will include displays of equipment and chemical products for the vegetable grower.

Annual business meeting of the Minnesota Vegetable Growers is scheduled for 3 p.m.

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B-1354-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1957

Immediate Release

EXTRA FORESTRY INCOME HELPS FARM IMPROVEMENTS

GRAND RAPIDS--Through wise forest management, a fellow can harvest many a farm improvement from his woodlot.

Richard Johnson, a part-time farmer here in Itasca county, has shown how to do it.

Twenty acres of Norway pine trees have made a new tractor, four new farm buildings, and a good chunk of extra cash possible for him in recent years.

It all started a few years ago when Johnson needed to replace his old tractor. He worked part time in the mines and had a small farm which he knew, if properly managed, could bolster the family income and put more home-grown food on the table.

He figured that his woodlot held the answer, so he visited Floyd Colburn, Itasca county forestry agent, and asked these questions: "How can my woodland be managed to bring a good return? What should I cut and where can I find a good market for my timber?"

Colburn and Johnson made a woodlot survey that showed a commercial thinning would be the best bet. Sawlogs? No, the pole market would be more profitable, Colburn suggested. In the local market, he pointed out, a 40-foot tree 6 inches wide at the top would bring \$1.30 more as a pole than as a saw log.

Johnson cut a few loads of poles and sold them for \$480--enough for a down payment on a new tractor, along with the trade-in on his old one.

This experience made Johnson even more convinced that sound forestry pays off. The next summer, he cut enough fire-scarred jack pine to bring \$400 as pulpwood and give needed growing room to a valuable "understory" of Norway pine. That way, he harvested a profit and improved the forest at the same time.

Last fall, he solved his fuel cost problem by cutting about 50 cords of wood from his 20-acre woodlot. That would have cost him nearly \$300 on the open market.

He also bought a second-hand portable saw mill and sawed enough lumber to construct four small buildings on the farm.

B-1355-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1957

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

A county agent and a University of Minnesota specialist talk over the latest information on profitable dairy cattle feeding. Don Vollman, left, Pine county agent, and Ralph Wayne, extension dairy cattle specialist, met recently at the University's St. Paul campus. Vollman became Pine county agent last October. Before that, he was assistant agent in Crow Wing county for a year and a half. He is a native of Duluth, and was raised on a large dairy and truck farm in Hubbard county.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1957

Immediate Release

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSN. TO MEET

The Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association will hold its annual meeting, Thursday, Feb. 14, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The association will consider a proposal for reorganization worked out by a committee of members headed by E. F. Ferrin, retired head of the University's department of animal husbandry.

The program will also include talks by several livestock authorities including A. J. Dyer, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Missouri.

Because of the importance of the reorganization proposals, W. E. Morris, secretary of the organization, has urged members of all affiliated organizations to attend the meeting.

The Minnesota Livestock Breeders association is made up of several livestock breed associations in Minnesota. These include: Aberdeen-Angus, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Hereford, Holstein, Jersey (cattle club), Milking Shorthorn, Polled Shorthorn (club), Red Poll, Shorthorn, Horse, Sheep and Swine Producers.

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B-1356-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1957

Immediate Release

TILE DRAINAGE CONTRACTORS SHORT COURSE SET AT UNIVERSITY

A short course for tile drainage contractors is scheduled for Feb. 18 and 19 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Program chairman for the event is Curtis Larson, agricultural engineer at the University. The course is open to contractors, their employees and others interested in tile drainage.

Topics for the short course will include tile fittings, junction tests and employment regulations. There will be a panel discussion on legal and engineering phases of making highway crossings.

For more information, write to the Director of Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

B-1357-pjt

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Immediate release

SHORT COURSE FOR HOME GARDENERS IN MARCH

Dates for this year's University of Minnesota horticulture short course for home gardeners have been set for March 28-29 on the St. Paul campus.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, vegetable gardening and fruit growing sessions have been arranged for the first day of the short course. The second day will be devoted exclusively to ornamental horticulture.

R. E. Widmer, assistant professor of horticulture, is chairman of arrangements for the event.

Further information on the horticulture short course may be obtained from Director of Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St.

Paul 1.

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B-1358-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1957

Immediate Release

PLANT PEST CONTROL CONFERENCE SCHEDULED ON ST. PAUL CAMPUS

About 200 persons will attend a central region Plant Pest Control Conference Feb. 18-20 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The event is sponsored by the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. M. F. Kernkamp, assistant director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, is in charge of local arrangements.

Attending the conference will be representatives and crop regulatory personnel from agriculture departments, experiment stations and agricultural extension services in 12 central states; representatives of the USDA Agricultural Research Service, and persons representing chemical, grain, feed and fertilizer industries.

Topics at the conference will include crops regulatory programs, plant protection by industry, training in entomology, rural civil defense, and defense against plant pests in the U. S.

Speakers Feb. 18 will include Harold Macy, dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture; Byron G. Allen, commissioner of agriculture, dairy and foods in Minnesota; Donald C. Fletcher, executive secretary of the Rust Prevention association, Minneapolis; H. J. Sloan, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and J. W. Baringer, chief, division of plant industry, Ohio Department of Agriculture.

At the Feb. 19 morning session, speakers will include T. L. Aamodt, director of the bureau of plant industry for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture; I. A. Lane, USDA Plant Quarantine Branch; N. P. Jones, USDA extension entomologist, F. A. Todd, USDA Agricultural Research Service and Hubert A. Schon, director of the Minnesota Ground Observer Corps, St. Paul.

Afternoon speakers Feb. 19 will be W. L. Popham, director of the crops regulatory programs, USDA, E. P. Reagan, chief, USDA Plant Quarantine Branch and Kelvin Forward, head of the USDA Plant Pest Survey Section.

E. D. Burgess, chief, USDA Plant Pest Control Branch, will address a Feb. 20 morning session.

All interested persons are invited to attend the conference. ### B-1359-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1957

FCR RELEASE:
NOON, THURSDAY, FEB. 7

ANTIBIOTICS CAN INCREASE GAIN, SLOW DEATH LOSS IN LAMBS

MORRIS, MINN.---Antibiotics may increase daily gain in lambs and help reduce death losses, farmers were told here today.

Herbert Croom, staff member at the University of Minnesota's West Central School and Experiment Station here, reported that native feeder lambs, in recent feeding trials made 20 percent higher daily gain when they were fed aureomycin and stilbestrol. Aureomycin is an antibiotic and stilbestrol is a synthetic, hormone-like material.

Croom spoke at the annual Lamb Feeders' Day at the Morris station.

One big advantage of feeding antibiotics to lambs is in cutting down death losses, Croom said. He said that antibiotics are recommended particularly for lamb feeders who have been having a high number of sheep die.

About 500 lambs at the Morris station and at the University's St. Paul campus have been fed on antibiotics and stilbestrol--alone and in combination in recent years. In 1956 tests, Croom said, lambs that received antibiotics and stilbestrol made average gains of .485 pounds daily, compared to .401 pounds for lambs that received no stilbestrol or antibiotic. Lambs that received antibiotic alone averaged .442 pounds daily, and feeding stilbestrol without antibiotic brought average gains of .420 pounds daily

Farmers were cautioned, though, that they can't always count on that great^a gain increase in lambs from feeding antibiotics. In past years, response from antibiotics has varied widely between different lots of lambs. In some cases, lambs fed antibiotics have actually gained less.

(inore)

Page 2, Antibiotics can Increase Gain, etc.

Harlie Hanke, another staff member at the Morris station said that oats silage was as good as corn silage for lambs in other feeding trials. Research workers compared oats and corn silage--both with and without alfalfa hay-- in lamb fattening rations. Regardless of whether the lambs received hay, the oat silage brought as good gains as corn silage. But with both kinds of silage, feeding hay increased daily gain by 26 percent, compared to not feeding hay.

And that isn't all. Lambs that received alfalfa hay required 400-500 pounds less silage and about 75 pounds less^{grain}/for each 100 pounds of gain.

Hanke also reported that pelleting ear corn didn't pay off for lambs in 1956 trials. One lot of lambs was fed ground ear corn, a second lot received pelleted ear corn and a third lot received shelled corn in trials this year.

Lambs that received the pelleted ear corn didn't gain as rapidly as lambs that received shelled corn. Gains for lambs that received pelleted ear corn and lambs that were fed ground ear corn were practically the same.

Also, lambs that ate pelleted ear corn didn't eat any more total feed than lambs on corn and cob meal.

Research reported at the Morris Field Day is being conducted cooperatively by Croom, Hanke and R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist at the University of Minnesota.

B-1360-pjt

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MOISTURE IMPORTANT FOR SEEDING LEGUMES IN WIDE-ROW CORN

It's possible to seed legumes in wide-row corn fields if there's plenty of rainfall, recent research shows.

That means the practice may be limited to eastern and central Minnesota, according to Rodney Briggs, agronomist at the University of Minnesota. But in the long run, it wouldn't work out well in low-rainfall areas.

Seeding legumes in corn isn't new. It's been tried with success on some eastern Minnesota farms, and University researchers have been experimenting with the practice for three years.

The practice was first tried as a way to get legumes established without using oats as a cover crop. Oats don't bring as profitable returns per acre as corn or alfalfa and there's often a problem with soil and water erosion in oats following corn. Therefore, many farmers have been looking for a way to reduce oats in crop rotations.

In field trials in 1954, '55 and '56, Briggs and his co-workers seeded different legume mixtures in corn with rows spaced at 40 inches (conventional spacing), 60 inches and 80 inches.

The agronomists planted the corn in the spring, cultivated it in June, then seeded legumes between the rows during the first week of July.

Legume stands in corn were best last summer, when there was plenty of rainfall. In 40-inch rows, there was always too much competition between the corn and legumes for light, fertility and moisture for good legume establishment. In the 80-inch spacing, corn yields averaged 15-20 percent lower than normal, because it wasn't possible to plant enough corn plants per acre.

In 1954 and '55--both dry years--corn yield reduction was about 5-10 percent in 60 inch rows. Last summer, thanks to good rainfall, there was no yield reduction in the 60-inch rows.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1957

Immediate Release
(with mat)

4-H CLUB MEMBERS WIN GRAIN MARKETING TRIP

Five Minnesota 4-H club members have been awarded all-expense trips to tour Twin Cities grain markets and plants Feb. 11-14.

The boys were selected on the basis of leadership and outstanding records in grain and other agricultural projects. Atwood-Larson company, commission grain firm, Minneapolis, is sponsoring the trip.

The winners are (left to right) Russel Syltie, 17, Porter; Lawrence Bjorsness, 20, Newfolden; Jack Kitchell, 17, Ada; Lowell Wagner, 17, Sabin; Donald Holte, 19, Perley. Oswald Daellenbach, Clay county agricultural agent, will accompany the group.

According to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, they will learn how grain is graded, sold and processed into food and how grain production and marketing fit into Minnesota agriculture.

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B-1362-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 7, 1957

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARMERS FARED BETTER IN 1956 THAN IN 1955

Minnesota farmers made a little more money in 1956 than in 1955, reports a University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

In the current issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes," a University publication, Economist R. W. Cox says early estimates show that total receipts from agricultural products marketed in 1956 were about \$1.27 billion, compared to \$1.24 billion a year earlier.

Net cash income for Minnesota farms as a whole rose from 356 million in 1955 to \$367 million last year.

Receipts from crops, dairy products and turkeys were above 1955, but 1956 receipts from livestock and eggs dropped sharply, according to Cox.

Increases both in volume of sales and in price accounted for the boost in crops receipts. Index of crop prices was about 5 percent higher in 1956.

Minnesota dairy plants received about 12 percent more fluid milk in 1956. Average prices were \$3.20 per hundred pounds in 1955, compared to \$3.10 a year earlier. There was 13 percent less butterfat sold in cream during 1956, but total sales of milk and cream, including both wholesale and retail, were \$259 million--\$24 million more than in 1955.

Prices per pound for turkeys dropped about 2 cents in 1956, but total sales rose from \$37 million in 1955 to \$41 million last year, because ^{of} a record turkey crop.

For hogs, average price was down 4 percent from 1955, and live weight of hogs sold in 1956 by Minnesota farmers was 3 percent less. Prices during the past fall and early winter, though, were higher than a year earlier.

Cattle sales increased in 1956, but prices were almost 9 percent lower. Total returns from cattle and calves were about 4 percent lower.

Minnesota farmers took a 5 percent drop in egg receipts last year, although they sold about the same number of eggs as in 1955. Receipts from sale of chickens and broilers were the same for both years.

Farm costs rose about 2 percent in 1956, according to Cox ### B-1363-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 8, 1967

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FORESTRY AGENT
IS NAMED IN
BELTRAMI COUNTY

William J. Sliney Jr., at present a forester for the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation commission, will become Beltrami county extension forestry agent Feb. 16.

He will be located in the county extension office in the court house at Bemidji.

Sliney is a native of Hennepin county, and attended high school in Duluth. After Army service during World War II, he attended Duluth Junior College then entered the University of Minnesota, where he received his B. S. degree in 1951.

He worked for several months as a forester at Little Pine, Ark., then went to Hubbard county, Minn., where he was county forester for four years with the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation commission. He was named a field supervisor for the statewide forestry survey a year ago and has held that position since.

Sliney is married and has three children.

U. S. News & World Report

Feb. 8

GLEN CHAMBERS
IS NEW AGENT
IN WILKIN COUNTY

Specimen to walk in low
water to ground

Glen R. Chambers, assistant agricultural agent in West Polk county for the past two years, will begin as Wilkin county agent Feb. 16.

He will fill the position vacated by William Olson, who has taken a foreign assignment in Bogota, Columbia.

Chambers is a native of North Dakota, where he was raised on a grain, potato and livestock farm in the Red River Valley. As a 4-H member, his projects included beef, hogs, chickens, flax and barley.

He received his B. S. degree in 1952 from North Dakota Agricultural College and was later a veterans' agriculture instructor at Wishek and at Rolla, N. D. He was named assistant agent in West Polk county in December, 1954.

In West Polk county, Chambers led the youth program and also assisted West Polk county agent Carl Ash in adult work in crops, soils and livestock problems.

Except for service in the U. S. Navy during World War II, Chambers has spent all his life in agricultural work.

In Wilkin county, Chambers will be assisted in the overall extension program by Mrs. Margaret Feigel, home agent and Winton Fuglie, recently-named assistant agent.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 8, 1957

SPECIAL TO Twin City Outlets

GRAIN ELEVATOR OPERATORS SHORT COURSE ANNOUNCED

A grain elevator operators short course will be held Feb.25-Mar. 15 on the University of Minnesota's St.Paul campus.

The course was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. This is a new course, and it's being sponsored in cooperation with the grain trade. It's open to grain elevator employees.

Instructors from the University and from the grain elevator industry will cover grain insects and control, rodent control, insurance, credit to farmers, inventory control, legal responsibilities, grain cleaning equipment, grain grading, grain storage, molds, grain drying, and other subjects pertaining to elevator operating.

For more information, write to the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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University Farm and Home News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1957

To All Counties
For use week of
February 18 or later

FARM FILLERS

Putting agriculture "into the woods" can really be profitable. Wise timber management and careful land budgeting help you put every acre to its best use. Trees need to be cared for and harvested like any other farm crop, and this is a good time to plan selective cuttings to aid your income and increase the value of the woodland at the same time, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University.

* * * * *

In recent University feeding trials, oat silage brought as good gains in lambs as corn silage. But with both kinds of silage, feeding hay to lambs increased daily gain by 26 percent, compared to not feeding hay.

* * * * *

Net cash income for Minnesota farms as a whole rose from \$356 million in 1955 to \$367 last year. Receipts from crops, dairy products and turkeys were above 1955, but 1956 receipts from livestock and eggs dropped sharply, reports R. W. Cox, agricultural economist at the University.

* * *

Using a power saw in the woodlot? If so, keep a fire extinguisher and a first aid kit handy. And keep your hands away from the cutting chain when the engine is running, cautions Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that dairy heifers, fed a variety of high quality forage rations in a limited milk and grain feeding program, need no more than 560 pounds of concentrates for normal growth from birth to first calving. That conclusion is based on feeding tests at Beltsville, Md.

* * *

Midwest farmers and feeders had 5 percent more cattle on feed on Jan. 1, 1957, than they had a year earlier, according to the USDA. That indicates more beef to come to market during late winter and spring.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1957

SPECIAL to Twin City Outlets

SAUTTER NAMED TO ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

Jay H. Sautter, professor of veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota, has recently been elected to the New York Academy of Science, a national organization representing scientists in all fields.

Since coming to the University in 1944, Sautter has become known for his research in veterinary pathology. He has conducted studies on trichloroethylene toxicity in cattle, blackhead in turkeys, leukemia in cattle and other livestock diseases.

He is also a member of several local and national professional organizations.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 11 1957

To All Counties
For use week of
February 18 or later

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story
FEATHER MEAL IS
GOOD PROTEIN FEED
FOR FATTENING LAMBS

Feather meal can be an economical protein feed for lambs, but it doesn't seem to contain any unknown growth factors as far as sheep are concerned.

That's the report from R. M. Jordan, livestock scientist at the University of Minnesota, after recent lamb feeding trials.

Lambs fed at "sub-optimum"-protein levels--lower than normally required--gained as well when feather meal was used as a protein source as they did when the protein came from soybean oil meal. Lambs normally need .22 pounds of protein daily. But in these tests they only received .14 pounds per day.

A ton of feather meal containing supplement with 44.7 percent protein cost about \$52 per ton, compared to \$60 or more for a ton of soybean oil meal.

The feather meal supplement contained 500 pounds of feather meal, 350 pounds corn cobs, 100 pounds of ground shelled corn and 50 pounds of molasses.

To determine if feather meal contained any unknown growth factors, lambs in another test were fed feather meal, corn and alfalfa hay in one lot and alfalfa hay, corn and soybean meal in another. If there was any "unknown" growth factor in feather meal, lambs receiving it should have gained more than lambs that received soybean meal. But that didn't happen. Lambs on soybean meal actually gained slightly faster than lambs on feather meal in this experiment.

Jordan says that it's okay to use feather meal in the protein supplement for lambs as long as it's cheaper per pound of protein than soybean oil meal.

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University Farm and Home News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 11, 1957

To all counties

Att: 4-H Club Agents
For use the week of
February 18 1957 or after

GOOD GROOMING
AIDS HAPPY LIFE
SAYS 4-H (HOME) AGENT

Good grooming is essential to a successful, happy life, 4-H Club (Home) Agent

_____ tells 4-H members and other young people in _____ county.

It is easier and more beneficial to establish habits of good grooming while you are young, _____ says. The biggest factor in good grooming is regularity-- that means daily attention.

True cleanliness of body, hair and clothing is a must for good grooming. In addition, clothing should be well pressed, good fitting and appropriate to the occasion. Each garment should go well with the entire outfit.

Good posture will not only improve your appearance, it will aid good health, according to Mrs. Gwen Bacheller, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. Check your posture both sitting and walking. Sit well back in your chair and hold your shoulders erect. Keep your back straight in both the sitting and walking positions. When walking, put your weight on the balls of your feet and keep the feet pointing straight ahead.

Good health is an essential of good grooming. The condition of the hair, the nails and the skin is determined by a person's health. Obey these simple health rules as part of your grooming routine:

- Eat the proper foods in the right amounts.
- Get plenty of rest and exercise.
- Drink plenty of water between meals.

A friendly attitude and the ability to get along well with others is part of good grooming also. Here again daily attention is important. Make it a practice to be cheerful and courteous to others. A well groomed person makes a good first impression and a lasting one, says Mrs. Bacheller.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 11, 1957

To all counties
For use week of
February 18 or after

CHECK WORK
HABITS TO SAVE
TIME, ENERGY

Saving a few steps here and a few motions there in the kitchen can conserve enough time and energy for more leisure and hobby activities, Home Agent _____ tells _____ county homemakers.

If you feel you have neither the hours nor the energy to do the things you really want to do, it's time to experiment with the way you work, _____ says. Be your own efficiency expert. Make a definite effort to plan your time and to improve on ways of doing jobs so you will conserve energy.

_____ passes on some kitchen time and energy-saving practices from Mrs. Esther Trammell, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

- Follow an organized plan for doing work--if not a written plan, at least one that has been thought out carefully. Thinking before acting conserves energy.

- Develop efficient work habits. Jobs at home can be studied and improved in the same way as they are in industry. The important thing is to be interested enough in improving work habits to go at it wholeheartedly.

Dishwashing is one area where a good deal of time and energy may be saved. Soaking pots and pans will cut down on dishwashing time. So will soaking or rinsing the first-course dishes or putting them in the automatic dish washer before you serve the dessert. Rinsing the egg beater in cold water after using them for eggs or cake batter will make them easier to wash.

more on next page

Preparing a quantity of food at one time will often save time and energy. As examples, Mrs. Trammell suggests washing the entire bunch of celery or bag of carrots at one time, cutting several stalks of celery or rhubarb at the same time on a cutting board rather than each stalk separately. Preparing two hot dishes, one for immediate use and one for the freezer, is another good practice.

Most homemakers can cut down the time they spend in the kitchen by improving storage of equipment and food, Mrs. Trammell believes. She suggests storing food and equipment in the place where they are to be used first, storing them within easy reach, having duplicate sets of rubber spatulas, spoons and measuring utensils at different work centers.

Mrs. Trammell makes this further suggestion: Keep the work area uncluttered and orderly by cleaning up as you go along and you will find your efficiency is improved and your work more pleasant.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1957

To All Counties
For use week of
February 18 or later

LOW GRADE FORAGE
FOR BEEF COWS

Beef cows will get along fine this winter if they can get 4 to 6 pounds of good quality legume hay along with a "belly full" of lower grade roughage, says County Agent _____.

Thin cows may need a little grain before calving though, according to Robert Jacobs, extension livestock specialist at the University of Minnesota. But, with 4 pounds of legume hay, you can fill them up with corn stalks, straw, ground corn cobs or prairie hay or you can let them run on your stalk fields.

If you don't feed any legume hay, give the beef cows about a pound of protein concentrate per day along with all the roughage they can eat.

Jacobs says, beef cows in good condition don't need to gain more than 125 pounds during pregnancy--a little more than the weight of the calf.

Beef cows will gain about a pound and a half daily on legume hay and free choice mineral. Thin cows need 3 or 4 pounds of grain per head daily during the last 6 weeks before calving.

A good mineral mixture is two-thirds bonemeal and one-third mineralized salt. Feed this mixture free choice to your cows along with mineralized salt and let the cows have plenty of ice-free water.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1957

To all Counties
For use week of
February 18 or later

SEED TREATMENT
PROTECTS CROP

A seed treatment that costs only 15 cents per acre or less can prevent big crop losses from seed and soil-borne diseases in small grains, says County Agent

On flax, for example, treating the seed can increase crop yields by 10 per cent or more.

And it's not too soon to get your seed treated for the 1957 season. Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, says you can treat seed--either at home or commercially--any time from now on. Just make sure the treating is done at least 4 days before planting time.

Most important seeds to treat are flax, corn and oats. Johnson recommends one of the mercury seed treating compounds for both seed and soil-borne diseases on flax, wheat, oats, barley and rye. Use an "organic seed protectant" for controlling soil-borne diseases on corn and soybeans. These materials come in dust and liquid form. They're usually available from most feed, seed and fertilizer dealers.

If you do the treating yourself, apply the material to the seed and mix it in. One way is to run the seed through an auger elevator.

With mercury compounds, apply $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce per bushel for wheat, oats and barley, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per bushel for flax. For organic seed protectants, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces per bushel for corn and soybeans. As a general rule, follow the manufacturer's directions on the label.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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Immediate Release

(with mat)

EXTENSION VETERINARIAN NAMED AT UNIVERSITY

Raymond B. Solac, Hastings, Minn., a veterinarian for the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board since 1952, will join the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service Feb. 16 as extension veterinarian.

His appointment was approved by the Board of Regents at their recent meeting.

A native of Hennepin county, Solac received his B. S. degree in animal husbandry from the University of Minnesota in 1943. While at the University he received a Chicago Union Stock Yards Marketing Scholarship and took part in a Swift and Company Study Trip.

He was a veterinary technician with the U. S. Army during World War II and later attended Michigan State university, where he received his doctor of Veterinary medicine degree in June, 1950.

Solac then spent two years as a practicing veterinarian at Eyota, Minn. In 1952, he joined the staff of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, where, as veterinarian in charge of district veterinarians, he has been particularly active in brucellosis control work.

He is a member of the American Veterinary Medical association, the Minnesota Veterinary Medical society, the Twin Cities Veterinary Medical association and the Minnesota Public Health Conference.

Solac is married and has four children.

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B-1364-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1957

Immediate Release

4-H WINNERS IN TEN-EWE, TON-LITTER PROJECTS

A Goodhue county 4-H boy has won state championship in a 4-H livestock contest after being runner-up for two consecutive years.

Nick Luhman, 19, Goodhue, won top placing in the ten-ewe contest by raising 19 lambs from his 10 Columbia ewes to a weight of 2,194 pounds in 135 days, or an average of 171.5 pounds of lamb per ewe. Each ewe produced an average of 14 pounds of wool.

Winning awards in the 4-H ten-ewe project has become a family affair. Last year's winner was Nick's brother David.

A 14-year-old Cottonwood county 4-H girl, Phyllis Nelson, Westbrook, has been named state winner in another 4-H livestock contest, the ton-litter. She received top placing in the project by raising a litter of 15 pigs to a weight of 3,540 pounds in 165 days, or an average of 236 pounds per pig. Her pigs were farrowed by a crossbred gilt bred to a Minnesota Number 3 boar.

Evan Peterson, Heron Lake, was second place winner in the ton-litter project. Billy Gaskin, Eyota, was runner-up in the ten-ewe contest.

Objective of the ten-ewe project is to produce maximum yields of lamb and wool in 135 days. Production of at least 2,000 pounds of pork from one litter in 165 days is the goal of the ton-litter project.

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

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B-1365-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
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February 11, 1957

Immediate Release

A Farm and Home
Research Feature

LOW-LEVEL STILBESTROL IMPLANTING BOOSTS GAINS IN SHEEP

Stilbestrol can be implanted at lower levels in sheep and produce as rapid gains as higher levels. And stilbestrol implanting seems to produce greater gains in wethers (male lambs) than in ewes.

R. M. Jordan, University of Minnesota livestock scientist, reports that when stilbestrol was implanted at 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6-milligram levels in feeder lambs, daily gains were up to 50 percent greater than for lambs that weren't implanted.

Stilbestrol is a synthetic, growth-promoting hormone. Implanting it means placing a stilbestrol-containing pellet under the animal's skin.

In University research, western feeder lambs were implanted at 6-8 months of age, then fed for 62 days. At all implanting levels, wethers made faster gains than did ewes. For example, wethers implanted with 2 milligrams of stilbestrol gained .53 pounds daily compared to .42 pounds for ewes. Wethers that weren't implanted gained .37 pounds daily and untreated ewes gained .36 pounds per day.

When the researchers implanted 5 milligrams of stilbestrol per animal, wethers gained .56 pounds daily and ewes gained .47 pounds per day.

Up to now, normal dose for implanting stilbestrol in lambs has been 12 milligrams per animal. That doesn't cost any more than the lower levels, but the problem, Jordan says, is that high-level implanting sometimes causes harmful changes in the animal's body.

It's likely that low level implanting can bring good growth increases and may avoid the harmful effects, Jordan says. But more research will be necessary before that can be made certain.

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B-1366-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 11, 1957

Immediate Release

YOUTHS TO KANSAS CITY POULTRY CONFERENCE

Four young people from Minnesota have been selected to attend the fourth annual Junior Poultry and Egg Fact Finding conference in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15-17.

They are Joanne Monson, Winthrop and David Frykman, Evansville, 4-H club members, and Alvin and Richard Wirth, Future Farmers of America members from Bertha. All of them were chosen to attend the meeting because of their outstanding records in poultry projects.

Stanley Meinen, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, will accompany them.

Sponsors of the trips for the Minnesota group are the Minnesota Poultry, Butter and Egg association and the Minnesota Poultry Hatchery association.

Sixty-eight members of 4-H and Future Farmers of America from 22 states will attend the three-day meeting which is conducted in conjunction with the Institute of American Poultry Industry's 1957 Fact Finding conference. The junior conference is sponsored by the Institute in cooperation with the Federal Extension Service and the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Inc.

The young people will hold a clinic on egg and poultry production and marketing, will attend workshops and go on industry and city tours.

B-1367-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 13, 1957

SPECIAL to Twin City Outlets

FOR RELEASE:
8 P.M., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

STUDENT JUDGING WINNERS NAMED AT AG STAG BANQUET

Agriculture student winners in six recent judging contests were named this evening at the annual "Ag-Stag" Banquet held in the Livestock pavilion on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

All contests were held on the St. Paul campus. Contestants were students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Winners were as follows:

Poultry judging: T. H. Canfield award (production and breeds)--Rollis Larson, Mabel, senior; H. J. Sloan award (poultry products)--Ernest Knudson, Hartland, senior; Poultry Science club award (all-round championship)--Edward J. Haeg, Mora, sophomore.

Crops: 1st, Roger Wilkowske, Morristown, senior; 2nd, William Bursch, Osseo, sophomore; 3rd, Otto Lee, Badger, junior.

General Livestock: (first place winners) beef--Dale Ripley, Winnebago, sophomore; hogs--Elton Klaustermeier, Lester Prairie, sophomore; sheep--Henry Bollum, Red Wing, freshman. First place individual in giving reasons--Oliver Hagen, Austin, sophomore.

Meats: 1st, Oliver Hagen; 2nd, Edward Haeg.

Dairy Livestock: high individual and top winner in giving reasons, Elton Klaustermeier; high freshman award, Laverne Forest, Granite Falls.

Dairy Production: high individual, Elton Klaustermeier; milk, 1st place tie, Donald Gustafson, Duluth, senior and Donald Benning, Browerville, sophomore; butter, 1st, LeRoy Iverson, Mabel, sophomore; cheese, 1st, William Stauber, Robbinsdale, sophomore; ice cream, 1st, Rollis Larson.

Overall Dairy (Cattle and Products): traveling trophy, Elton Klaustermeier.
-pjt-

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

For use before leader training
meetings on GOOD MEALS EVERY
DAY

Special

LEADERS LEARN
HOW TO IMPROVE
FAMILY DIETS

Ways in which _____ county families can improve their diets will be
the subject of a lesson for local leaders of extension home groups on _____
(date)

at _____ in _____ in _____, announces County Agricultural
(hour) (building) (town)

Agent _____.

Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, will
conduct the lesson.

Studies indicate that diets of many Minnesota families are lacking in
calcium, vitamins A and C, _____ points out. Miss Brill will show how these
deficiencies can be met through use of more fruits and vegetables and milk
in the diet. She will emphasize the importance of including all of the basic
food groups in family meals each day.

Local leaders will present the lesson on "Good Meals Every Day" to their
own groups during _____
(month)

University Farm and Home News
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final

For use after leader training
meetings but before group
meetings on GOOD MEALS EVERY
DAY

HOMEMAKERS GET
HELP ON FAMILY
MEAL PLANNING

_____ county homemakers will ~~get~~ receive some help in planning attractive, nutritious meals for their families in a special lesson to be given as part of the extension home program this month, according to County Agent _____.

Local leaders in the extension home program will present the lesson, "Good Meals Every Day," to their own groups. Leaders were trained recently by Grace Brill, extension nutritionist, at the University of Minnesota.

Planning meals ahead will be stressed as a means of saving time in marketing and for preparation and insuring better balanced meals. Emphasis will be placed on a good breakfast as one of the important meals of the day. Also included in the lesson will be planning and making a noon meal which will satisfy about one-third of the day's requirements for the different food nutrients necessary for good health.

Special

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

For use after leader training
meeting on "One-Dish Meals"

ONE-DISH MEALS
CAN SAVE TIME
AND MONEY

One-dish meals that can be prepared in the early part of a busy day and cooked just before mealtime appeal to many homemakers.

During _____ members of extension home groups in _____ county will
(month)

learn how they can use their knowledge of cookery, food values and flavors to prepare new one-dish meals that will appeal to the family and still have good nutrition.

Project leaders, recently trained by Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, will teach the lesson to their township groups on the one-dish meal.

Stressed in the lesson will be ways of varying a basic recipe and kinds of foods that can be combined and blended successfully in casserole dishes, meat and vegetable stews, soups and pie and main-dish salads. Special tips will be given on preparing casserole dishes for freezing.

Planning and preparing a one-dish meal will be a part of the lesson. Time and money saved will be considered in planning the meal.

Special

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

For use ~~before~~ leader training
meetings on "One-Dish Meals"

PROJECT LEADERS
TO GET HELPS ON
ONE-DISH MEALS

Homemakers who are looking for new ideas for preparing one-dish meals will get special help this winter through the extension home program, announced County Agent _____.

Included in the program for extension home groups will be a lesson on one-dish meals that save time and money, yet provide good nutrition for the family.

Training meetings for local leaders who will teach the lesson will be held during _____, (Give meeting places if you wish.)
(month or week or give exact dates)

Grace Brill, extension nutrition specialist at the University of Minnesota, will conduct the training sessions, giving pointers on freezing as well as preparing one-dish meals.

Following the leader-training meetings, local leaders will present the material to their township groups.

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February 14, 1957

Special to Brownston *Bulletin*

PAINTING OF LOCAL ARTIST EXHIBITED

An oil painting by Mrs. Stanley Ewald is being exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute, Minneapolis, and at Dayton's in late March and April.

Her painting, "Abandoned House," was selected from among exhibits in the Rural Art Show during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus in January. The University's Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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February 14, 1957

Special to Rush City

Post

RUSH CITY WOMAN EXHIBITS ART WORK

An oil painting by Mrs. Effie Sheldon Bornhoft entitled "Our Way of Life" is being exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute, Minneapolis, and at Dayton's in late March and April.

The painting was selected from among those shown in the Rural Art Show during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus in January. The University's Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
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Special to Washington County
Papers

WORKS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY ARTISTS EXHIBITED

Works of six Washington county artists are being exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute, Minneapolis.

The paintings were selected from among those hung in the Rural Art Show during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus in January. The University's Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

The six Washington county artists whose works are displayed are ^{Mrs.} Katherine Bailey, Newport; A. D. Muller, Winifred Netherly, Mrs. Walter Burtzlaff, Miriam Taylor and Nelson Taylor, Stillwater.

Mrs. Burtzlaff's painting "Steeple," Mrs. Bailey's work "The Tempest," and Muller's "Moonlight on the Great Lakes" have also been selected for showing at Dayton's in late March and April.

Another Washington county artist, Arlyne Bachelder, ^{of Stillwater,} had two paintings exhibited in the University's Rural Art Show this year.

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Special to Crow Wing County

COUNTY ARTIST EXHIBITS PAINTING

An oil painting by Harry Ukura, Deerwood, is being exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute, Minneapolis, and at Dayton's in late March and April.

"Minnesota Lake"

Ukura's painting/was selected from among entries in the Rural Art Show during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus in January. The University's Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original workd from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

-ahj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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Special to Red Wing *Republican Eagle*

GOODHUE COUNTY ARTIST RECEIVES RECOGNITION

An oil painting of a Goodhue county artist is being exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute, Minneapolis, and at Dayton's in late March and April.

"Crocks and Jugs," by Mrs. Gretchen Quise, Dennison, was selected from among entries in the Rural Art Show during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus in January. The University's Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 20,000.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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February 14, 1957

Special to Wabasso

Standard

TWO PAINTINGS OF LOCAL ARTIST EXHIBITED

The oil painting by Arnold Kramer, Wabasso, called "Good Old Days in Wabasso" is on exhibit this month at the American-Swedish Institute, Minneapolis. His painting "Logging" will be shown at Dayton's in late March and April.

Kramer's paintings were selected from among those exhibited in the Rural Art Show during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus in January. The University's Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

-shj-

University Farm and Home News
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Special to Chatfield *News*

PAINTINGS OF LOCAL ARTISTS EXHIBITED

Works of two Chatfield artists are being exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute, Minneapolis.

The paintings were selected from among those exhibited in the Rural Art Show during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus in January. The University's Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

Mrs. Mary Alice Owen's work, "Heirloom" and Harvey Bernard's work, "Winter Quarters," are on current exhibit at the institute. Bernard's painting has also been selected for showing at Dayton's in late March.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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February 14, 1957

Special to Willmar

3 COUNTY ARTISTS RECEIVE RECOGNITION

Three county artists have received special recognition.

Paintings of Mrs. Erick Elkjer and Mrs. Geneva M. Molenaar, both of Willmar, were named among the top ten most popular works at the University of Minnesota's Rural Art Show. The work of a third county artist, Aija Pakalns, Svea, is being exhibited at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis this month. Another of Mrs. Molenaar's paintings is also being exhibited at the institute, as well as at Dayton's in late March and April.

These paintings were shown at the Rural Art Show during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus. The University's Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
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Special to Thief River Falls

LOCAL ARTIST EXHIBITS WORK AT SWEDISH INSTITUTE

Sculpture work of Dr. V. L. Carlson, Thief River Falls, is being exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute, Minneapolis.

"Bounding Deer," a metal figure, and "Rumpelstiltskin," a wooden figure, were selected from exhibits at the Rural Art Show during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus in January.

The University's Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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February 14, 1957

Special to Swift County

*Kerkman Bane
Benson Minutes
Benson News
Appleton Press*

SWIFT COUNTY ARTIST RECEIVES RECOGNITION

A painting by Mrs. Nardie Falk, Murdock, was voted one of the ten best liked in the recent annual Rural Art Show held during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Her painting "The Lone Horse" received recognition in the popular poll taken during the show. The Rural Art Show is an annual event which features original works by artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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February 14, 1957

Special to Two Harbors

LOCAL ARTIST RECEIVES RECOGNITION

The tempera painting of Raymond F. Poulin was voted one of the ten most popular works in the recent annual Rural Art Show held during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

His painting, "Lake Superior Cove," received this recognition in a popular poll taken during the show. The Rural Art Show, held in the Agriculture Library, featured several hundred works by artists in rural Minnesota and in Minnesota towns under 10,000.

-chj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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February 14, 1957

SPECIAL to Twin City Outlets

PORTRAITS OF TWO LIVESTOCK MEN PUT IN HALL OF FAME

Portraits of two men who have been leaders in Minnesota's livestock industry were placed in the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' "Hall of Fame" today.

Pictures of the late Philip Jordan, animal husbandman for 41 years at the West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris and John Olson, livestock farmer from Worthington, were hung in Peters Hall at the University of Minnesota, during the annual meeting of the Live Stock Breeders association.

In presenting the Jordan portrait, L. E. Hanson, head of the University animal husbandry department, cited Jordan posthumously for "conducting lamb feeding trials when little information was available," for "studies on the merits of cross-breeding, and^{on} use of sulphur, silage, pelleted feeds, hormones and antibiotics in lamb feeding" and for many other research studies in sheep and other livestock.

While at the Morris station, Jordan was a leader in many farm and livestock organizations and taught a variety of livestock courses to students attending the West Central School there. Jordan died March 9, 1956. One of his sons, Robert M. Jordan, is now an animal husbandry staff member at the University.

The portrait of Olson was presented the hall of fame by E. F. Ferrin, retired head of the University animal husbandry department. Ferrin noted that Olson was a "leader in religious work, public affairs and progressive agriculture."

Ferrin pointed out that Olson is a former president of both the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association and of the Minnesota Swine Producers association, and is a member of the advisory council for the University Institute of Agriculture. Olson has been president of the Nobles county Livestock Improvement association for 12 years.

The portraits were accepted by T. H. Fenske, associate dean of the University's Institute of Agriculture.

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-pjt-

University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL TO Twin City Outlets

UNIVERSITY GETS RESEARCH FUNDS FOR MALTING BARLEY IMPROVEMENT

The University of Minnesota has received \$10,040 through the Greater University Fund from the Malting Barley Improvement association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It will be used for research by the department of agronomy and plant genetics and by the department of agricultural biochemistry on the St. Paul campus.

Work in agricultural biochemistry will be concerned with performance of "prediction tests" on malting varieties of barleys bred in the department of agronomy and plant genetics. This should make it possible to weed out inferior varieties early in the breeding program when there is only a limited amount of seed available.

The department of agronomy and plant genetics will use its portion of the fund on other phases of the barley breeding project.

The agricultural biochemistry department has received \$6,540. The department of agronomy and plant genetics has been given \$3,500.

Staff members in agricultural biochemistry connected with this research are W. F. Geddes, professor and head of the department and R. L. Glass, assistant professor.

Barley breeding work in agronomy and plant genetics is under the joint direction of J. W. Lambert, associate professor and B. H. Beard, research agronomist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. David Johnson, a graduate student in plant genetics, is an assistant in the barley breeding project.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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Feb. 14, 1957

Special to Minn. Daily

HOME EC STAFF MEMBERS TO CHICAGO CONFERENCE

Roxana Ford, professor of home economics education, and Amy Jean Holmblade, associate professor of home economics education, will participate in the Central Regional Conference on Home Economics Education at the Congress hotel, Chicago, February 17-23.

Dr. Ford is a member of the planning committee for the conference.

Dr. Holmblade will participate in a symposium on "Approaches That Have Been Useful in Curriculum Development." She will also be a member of a discussion group on enriching the student teaching experience.

Dr. Ford will also participate in the Central Regional Research Conference February 14-16.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
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SPECIAL TO CROW WING COUNTY AGENT

GLENN SMITH NAMED
ASSISTANT AGENT
IN CROW WING

Glenn A. Smith, Stillwater, Okla., is the newly-appointed assistant agricultural agent in Crow Wing county. He started work here Feb. 16.

Smith will work closely with County Agent Ray Norrgard in the over all county extension program.

An Oklahoma native, Smith last month received a B. S. degree in agricultural education from Oklahoma A & M college. While in college, he worked part time at the A & I poultry farm. He also took part in dairy, livestock and poultry judging competition in college.

He was raised on a diversified farm in Oklahoma and has worked on poultry and grain farm there. He recently served two years in the U. S. Army.

Smith is married and has three children.

7 8 7

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Immediate Release

A Farm and Home
Research Feature

NITROGEN FERTILIZER CAN BOOST PHOSPHORUS UPTAKE IN PLANTS

Some nitrogen compounds can definitely help corn make better use of phosphate fertilizer, report A. C. Caldwell and Arthur Chin, University soils scientists.

In field trials last summer, Caldwell and Chin either mixed or added to radioactive superphosphate six nitrogen compounds--ammonium nitrate (fertilizer), ammonium hydroxide, nitric acid, urea, ammonium chloride and ammonium acetate. The mixtures were then put in the hill with corn.

Caldwell and Chin, with a Gieger counter, checked the phosphate absorption by the corn plants for each treatment. Greatest increases in phosphate uptake were in plots where ammonium nitrate and ammonium hydroxide were added. All other compounds except nitric acid made some increase in phosphorus absorption.

These tests confirm earlier findings, say Caldwell and Chin. In 1955 tests, ammonium nitrate increased phosphorus uptake from superphosphate, but not from dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, or calcium metaphosphate--other phosphate fertilizers.

Greenhouse tests are being conducted to tell whether the phosphorus absorption increase from different nitrogen compounds is affected by time.

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B-1368-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1957

Immediate Release

AIRCRAFT SPRAYERS SHORT COURSE SCHEDULED AT UNIVERSITY

An aircraft sprayers short course will be held Feb. 20 on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The course is sponsored in cooperation with the division of plant industry, Minnesota Department of Agriculture. J. R. Sandve, supervisor of community and institutional pest control service for the Department, is program chairman for the event.

All interested persons are invited. Aerial sprayers and representatives of allied industries are especially urged to attend.

Topics will include aerial spraying statistics for 1956, aerial spraying accidents, outlook and recommendations for controlling field crop insects, weed control in field crops, chemical rust control on grain, jack-pine budworm, brush control, and new developments in aerial dispersal equipment.

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

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B-1369-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1957

Immediate Release

4-H PIE QUEEN TO COMPETE IN NATIONAL CONTEST

Minnesota's 4-H pie queen, Myrtle Anne Blasey, Ada, will compete with other state pie champions in the national cherry pie baking contest Feb. 21 at the Sheraton hotel in Chicago.

She will leave for Chicago from the Twin Cities, Tuesday, Feb. 19, accompanied by Mrs. Elaine Christiansen, state 4-H club agent at the University of Minnesota.

The 16-year-old Norman county girl won the trip to Chicago to take part in the national event when she was selected state 4-H pie baking champion at the Minnesota State Fair last fall. She received the pie championship title in competition with 68 other pie bakers, all of whom baked apple pies. She scored 97 on her technique and 97 on her pie.

Myrtle Anne is a junior in Ada high school.

The national cherry pie baking contest, sponsored for the 25th year by the National Red Cherry institute, is scheduled for Thursday morning (Feb. 21) in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton hotel. Each contestant will bake two cherry pies.

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 regional reserve winners; and \$10 to other contestants.

The contest is limited to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21. Only one representative from each state may participate.

B-1370-jbn

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1957

Immediate Release

WILT-RESISTANT, WINTER-HARDY ALFALFA VARIETIES RECOMMENDED

Minnesota farmers planning to seed alfalfa for hay production are advised to use certified seed of wilt-resistant and winter-hardy varieties.

Agronomist Laddie J. Elling at the University of Minnesota says the price you pay for certified seed of improved varieties is an inexpensive way to insure good alfalfa survival and forage production under a wide range of conditions.

There is a good supply of certified Ranger and a limited supply of Vernal seed for 1957 seeding, according to Elling. Prices for Ranger will be somewhat higher than a year ago, and because of a limited supply, Vernal will cost more than Ranger. About 35 million pounds of certified Ranger seed and about 5 million pounds of Vernal seed were produced in 1956.

Bacterial wilt and winter injury combine to kill stands of wilt-susceptible alfalfas, Elling points out. In recent tests at the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, wilt-susceptible alfalfa was wiped out in the first crop year. A stand of a wilt-susceptible variety seeded in June, 1955, was completely eliminated by wilt by October, 1956.

Elling adds that varieties that are wilt-susceptible but winter-hardy yield better than varieties that are wilt-susceptible and less winter-hardy. That's because a variety that's been winter-injured is weaker and more apt to be infected by wilt organisms.

B-1371-pjt

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 14, 1957

Immediate Release

CAREERS IN HOME ECONOMICS WORKSHOP IN APRIL

The sixth annual workshop on careers in home economics will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus April 4-6 for a selected group of girls from Minnesota high schools.

Purpose of the workshop is to familiarize high school girls in the state with the varied careers in home economics by giving them a first-hand view of home economics at work. They will visit home economics departments in schools, hospitals and industry during the three-day program. They will also have an opportunity to confer with representatives of various fields of home economics and staff members and students of Minnesota colleges offering courses in home economics.

Two girls from each high school are invited to the workshop. They will bring back a report to their schools and communities on opportunities for college graduates in home economics.

The Minnesota Home Economics association and the Minnesota Dietetics association are sponsoring the workshop. The University and Minnesota colleges offering home economics are participating.

Mrs. Helen Hallbert, home service department, General Mills, and Virginia Bailey, dietician, Veterans' hospital, are co-chairmen for the event. Mrs. Florence Ritchie, 2275 Hillside ave., St. Paul, is chairman of registrations.

Since accommodations are limited, registration deadline has been set for March 1.

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B-1372-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 15 1957

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

In this issue:

Suit House Plants to Location

Landscaping Your Grounds This Year?

Time to Check Pressure Cooker

Vary Scrambled Eggs

Spots on Rugs

Keep Your Curtains Simple

Common Faults in Kitchen Planning

Store Foods, Utensils at Point of Use

Take it Easy in Kitchen

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

Suit House Plants to Location

Do you envy your neighbor's green thumb in growing house plants? Perhaps your trouble lies in the fact that you haven't the right location for growing your plants. A University of Minnesota floriculturist, R. E. Widmer, says success in growing house plants depends on selecting varieties suited to the locations where they are to be grown. His advice is to consider the location first, then choose a plant that is adapted to those conditions. If the location is dark, certain foliage plants will thrive fairly well. However, some of the brighter foliage plants and most flowering plants need considerable light. African violets may be grown in a north or an east window if the light is fairly bright.

* * *

Landscaping Your Grounds This Year?

If you're planning to set out some shrubs or trees on your home grounds this year - or do a complete landscaping job - a new bulletin published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service will be an invaluable guide. Extension Bulletin 283, "Landscaping the Home," by C. Gustav Hard, tells you how to plan your landscaping, lists woody plants especially adapted to Minnesota and their uses and gives planting instructions. Get a copy from the county extension office.

-jbn-

FOOD AND NUTRITIONTime to Check Pressure Cooker

(NOTE TO AGENT: USE THIS ITEM ONLY IF YOU DO NOT INTEND TO HOLD YOUR OWN PRESSURE COOKER CLINICS)

Before you know it, the canning season will be here. So it's not a bit too early to get your pressure cooker in good condition. You should have the pressure gauge and safety valve tested, all parts cleaned, and broken or missing parts replaced.

The state bacteriologist, Dr. G. A. Vacha, has consented to test gauges and safety valves as a service to the people in Minnesota. However, parts to be tested should be sent to him not later than May 15.

Observe these directions carefully: Remove the pressure gauge and safety valve, taking out the entire assembly. Wrap carefully. Insure the package and prepay the postage. Enclose stamps for return postage and insurance. Be sure to write your name and address plainly. Send to:

Dr. G. A. Vacha
State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food
State Office Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

* * *

Vary Scrambled Eggs

In many homes, scrambled eggs are a favorite breakfast, lunch or supper dish. But have you tried varying your scrambled eggs by way of surprising the family? Here are some suggestions from Mrs. Mercein Duncan, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota:

Add grated cheese to hot scrambled eggs just long enough before they've finished cooking to let the cheese melt. Then turn onto a hot platter and sprinkle with long shreds of cheese.

Stir chopped bits of parsley or chives into the eggs as they're scrambling.

Use sour cream instead of milk, add a little dry mustard, a dash of Worcestershire sauce and serve with ham.

HOME FURNISHINGSSpots on Rugs

Anything spilled on carpets or rugs should be removed at once. Mrs. Myra Zabel, extension Home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota, recommends blotting up immediately as much as possible with a soft cloth or absorbent tissue. Then sponge the area with a soft cloth wrung out of a mixture of 1 teaspoon mild synthetic detergent to 1 cup lukewarm water. Use a circular motion, beginning at the outer edge and working in. Blot up the solution and rinse with clear water. If the spot doesn't disappear, try a mixture of 1 teaspoon white vinegar and 3 teaspoons lukewarm water. Finish by sponging with a cloth dampened in lukewarm water.

But be sure to remove grease spots with a grease solvent or cleaning fluid. Use cautiously, however, if the rug has a rubber backing because the fluid may dissolve the rubber.

Though you may be successful in removing the stain, your rug may show a spot because you have also removed some soil. However, the newly cleaned area will collect soil and will soon match the rest of the rug.

Keep Curtains Simple

In case new curtains are in your plans for spring, here's a suggestion from Juliette Myren, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. Don't overdress your windows. The trend today is toward simpler window treatments. If you're interested in emphasizing some of the accessories in your home, it's especially important to keep curtains and draperies simple, according to Miss Myren. In planning your curtains, keep in mind these further points:

- . Avoid too much pattern, particularly if the room has many windows.
- . If your budget is limited, buy inexpensive material and use it generously.

Full curtains of inexpensive material are far more effective than skimpy curtains of expensive material.

- . If you can make your own curtains, you will have a much greater and more interesting variety of materials from which to choose.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Common Faults in Kitchen Planning

In a recent study, kitchens of 103 house plans were analyzed to identify good and bad features. The analysis showed that kitchens in small houses are generally inadequate and poorly arranged. Here were some of the planning faults:

- Storage space, particularly in base cabinets, was insufficient.
- Too little counter space was provided.
- The assembly of equipment in most cases was poorly planned.

* * *

Store Foods, Utensils at Point of Use

You may not have a dream kitchen, but you can make it more convenient by storing supplies and utensils where they will be used first, says Data Hochhalter, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota.

For example, at the mixing center, you will store mixing equipment, staple foods, baking pans and other items used for preparing food for baking. At the sink center, store dishwashing equipment and supplies, coffee maker and coffee, tools used for preparing vegetables and foods that require soaking or washing before cooking. Pans, shortening, seasonings, pot holders and any other equipment used in cooking should be kept near the range.

* * *

Take It Easy in the Kitchen

Sit down at all jobs possible in the kitchen, suggests Data Hochhalter, extension home improvement specialist at the University of Minnesota. For example, peel potatoes, roll pie crust or shape rolls while sitting.

A lapboard that pulls out over your knees provides a handy way to sit down while you work. A swivel chair on rollers is a wonderful device for conserving energy. Sitting takes 8 percent less energy than standing.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
Feb. 15, 1957

Special to Mountain Lake Observer
Windom Reporter
Gottonwood Co. Citizen

WORK OF LOCAL ARTIST GETS POPULAR VOTE

A painting by Herbert Sackett, Mountain Lake, was voted best liked in the recent annual Rural Art Show held during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

His oil painting, "The Old Pasture," received first place in the popular poll taken during the exhibit. The Rural Art Show, held in the Agriculture Library, featured several hundred works by artists in rural Minnesota and in Minnesota towns under 10,000.

"The Old Pasture" was one of a number of paintings from the Rural Art Show selected to be exhibited at the American-Swedish Institute ^{in Minneapolis} this month and at Dayton's in late March and April.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 18 1957

TO All Counties
for use week of
February 25 or later

CLEAN GRAIN
IN SAFETY

If you treat your own grain seed with mercury dust, better wear a face, nose and mouth mask, warns County Agent _____ . Mercury dust is highly poisonous. Even a slight vapor can make you sick, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Even bags containing treated grain can cause trouble, so wear gloves and keep your hands away from your face when you handle them.

Whenever you use any poison be sure you read the label telling about the dangers involved. Use all the protective clothing necessary. Know what the antidotes are and have first aid treatment readily available. Whenever using any chemical or poison, always follow the instructions to the letter.

Prickett says, chemicals should never be stored in any container except the original. Dispose of all empty containers and keep unused portions where children can't reach them.

When cleaning grain, prevent accumulations of dust. It is highly explosive and can cause fire. Be careful around ladders and bins. Use only strong ladders, well-braced and anchored.

* * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18 1957

To All Counties
For use week of
February 25 or later

A U. of M. Ag and Home Research Story

LEGUMES CAN BE
ESTABLISHED IN
WIDE-ROW CORN

When there's plenty of moisture, it's possible to get a good "catch" of legumes by seeding them in wide-row corn, says County Agent_____.

But where there's generally low rainfall, that practice isn't apt to work out well, according to Rodney Briggs, agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

University researchers have been testing legume seeding in wide-row corn for three years. They seeded different legume mixtures in corn with rows spaced at 40 inches (conventional spacing), 60 inches and 80 inches. The corn was planted in spring and cultivated in June. Agronomists seeded the legumes between the corn rows during the first week of July.

Last summer's tests brought the best results because of more rain than during the two previous years, according to Briggs. But in every case, there was too much competition between corn and legumes for light, fertility and moisture for good legume establishment in 40-inch rows.

Best results were in 60-inch rows. Last summer, there was no yield reduction in 60-inch spacing, thanks to good rainfall. But in 1954 and '55--both dry years--corn yields were about 5-10 percent lower than normal where rows were 60 inches apart.

In the 80-inch spacing, corn yields averaged 15-20 percent lower than normal every year, because it wasn't possible to plant enough corn plants per acre.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 18 1957

To All Counties
For use week of
February 25 or after

LOCAL 4-H CLUBS
OBSERVE 4-H WEEK

Next week - March 2-9 - _____ 4-H club boys and girls in _____ county will observe National 4-H Club week, along with more than 2 million other young people in this country.

Through exhibits, newspapers, radio, television and special meetings during the week they will tell the public about the values of their program of "learning by doing."

(Write a paragraph on specific exhibits or events during the week, telling where and when.)

The 4-H program is part of the national educational system of cooperative extension work in which the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the state land-grant colleges and the county extension services share.

Members of the _____ 4-H clubs in _____ county are actively engaged in a variety of projects in farming and homemaking, community service and leadership, as well as health, recreation and other activities. In keeping with their slogan, they "learn by doing." Through their projects and activities they are also carrying out their 4-H theme, "Improving Family and Community Living," says _____.

During the past year _____ county club members have taken an active part in community betterment programs. (Devote this paragraph to explaining what 4-H'ers in your county have done in community betterment programs.)

While they are taking an increasing responsibility in community service, 4-H club members made an excellent record in producing and preserving food and in making homes and farms more efficient, attractive and comfortable. Their safety activities have played an important part in reducing accidents in the home and on the farm.

Club (County) Agent _____ invites _____ county boys and girls 10 to 20 years of age who are not members of 4-H clubs to attend any 4-H meeting and to get information on club work from the county extension office or adult leaders. _____ points out that 4-H clubs give young people a chance to get acquainted in the community and to take part in recreational activities, in addition to teaching skills and leadership.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 18, 1957

To all counties
For use week of
February 25 or after

HOME SEWING
HELPS FAMILY
BUDGET

Making women's daytime or street dresses at home definitely pays off in dollars and cents savings.

Home Agent _____ reports that research by household economists and clothing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that homemakers can use their time and skill to best advantage by making street or daytime dresses.

Experiments with three types of cotton dresses commonly made at home indicate that making women's daytime or street dresses is most worthwhile when money savings and time spent are both considered. Children's dresses rate second place and women's house dresses third.

Ready-to-wear women's street dresses purchased for about \$10 could be made for about \$5, according to the study. On the other hand, housedresses purchased at \$3.50 cost approximately \$2.25 to make at home.

Although savings on children's dresses were less than for women's daytime dresses, they were still appreciable. For the study of children's dresses, five styles of ready-to-wear garments were purchased in size 8, at prices ranging from \$2.99 to \$5.99. They were copied as closely as possible by an experienced seamstress using commercial patterns and similar fabrics, trim and type of construction. Records were kept of the time spent in making the dresses and the cost of materials.

Total cost of the five ready-to-wear children's dresses was \$21.94. In contrast, the total direct cost of the five "homemade" dresses was \$11.15. Total money saved by making the dresses at home amounted to \$10.79 or an average of \$2.16 per dress. Time spent averaged a little less than 2 hours a dress.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 18 1957

To All Counties

For use week of
February 25 or later

STATE POTATO TRIAL
RESULTS ANNOUNCED

Ten potato varieties produced average yields of more than 400 bushels per acre in 1956 field trials around Minnesota, according to County Agent _____

He points to a report by Orrin Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. State average for 19 varieties tested was 409 bushels per acre, compared to 375 bushels for varieties in 1955 tests. The potato performance plots were located near four towns in Minnesota--Baker, Oslo, Anoka and Hollandale. The plots at Baker and Oslo were on heavy black soil in the Red River Valley. At Anoka, the plots were on light soil in irrigated fields. Hollandale plots were on peat soil.

State averages for tested varieties were:

Saco, 514 bushels per acre; Red Pontiac, 488; Red LaSoda, 472; Redburt, 467; Kennebec, 440; Irish Cobbler, 435; Waseca, 419; Dazoc, 401; P-40, 390; Red Kote, 386; Early Gem, 382; Cherokee, 382; Russet Burbank, 327; Tawa, 317; Russet Rural, 386; and Rushmore, 315;

Three varieties were tested at only one of the four areas. These varieties and their yields were Antigo, 502; Red Beauty, 452 and Manota, 295 bushels per acre.

Turnquist describes some of the newer varieties as follows:

Saco is a newly-developed white potato from Maine. It's immune to one of the viruses that cause mosaic, is high in dry matter. Tubers are rough but have shallow eyes. It's a good eating potato and good for potato chips.

Red LaSoda had higher dry matter content and yielded as well as or better than Red Pontiac. Seed supplies of Red LaSoda may be low this year though.

Dazoc is a bright, attractive variety, with tubers that set heavily. The tubers don't vary in size as much as some other varieties.

Tawa, another white variety, is similar to Saco in Mosaic immunity. It yielded lower and had more growth cracks than most other varieties. It has good cooking quality.

Russet Rural--an old variety--was one of the top varieties in dry matter content and yield in the 1956 tests. It's one of the best varieties for potato chips.
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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 18 1957

To All Counties
For Use Week of
February 25 or later

FARM FILLERS

Buying certified seed of improved varieties is an inexpensive way to insure good alfalfa survival and forage production, says Laddie Eling, agronomist at the University of Minnesota. There's a good supply of certified Ranger and a limited supply of Vernal seed--both recommended varieties--for 1957 seeding.

Get rid of hens that stop laying during the next few months, advises Cora Cooke, University extension poultry specialist.

* * *

Properly planted field windbreaks in many Minnesota areas are an "insurance policy" against wind, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University. They help cut down risks of crop losses and assure a more productive return. And on hilly land, trees will arrest water and allow it to seep into the soil where it will stay for later use by food crops planted below.

* * *

Fertilizer investment pays a bonus in bigger corn yields. In the 1956 X-Tra Corn Yield contest in Minnesota, the average return over fertilizer cost was \$16.95 per acre. About 74 percent of the farmers who used fertilizer made a profit from its use, according to Charles Simkins, extension soils specialist at the University.

* * *

Corn borers seem to be on the decline in the Midwest, but increasing in the East, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dry weather in many parts of Corn Belt states has contributed to reduction of this serious corn pest.

* * *

Ammonium nitrate mixed or added to superphosphate increased the uptake of phosphorus by corn plants in field trials last summer, reports A. C. Caldwell and Arthur Chin, University Soils Scientists.

* * *

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1957

FOR RELEASE:
NOON, TUESDAY, FEB. 19

PLANT DISEASE, PEST CONTROL IMPORTANT IN CASE OF WAR, CONFERENCE IS TOLD

Rural areas in the nation could be as involved as urban centers in any future global conflicts, a U. S. Department of Agriculture official said at the University of Minnesota this morning. (Tues, Feb. 19)

Speaking at the USDA Plant Pest Control conference, Frank A. Todd, assistant to administrator for the Agricultural Research Service, said that biological warfare, along with other modern destructive means, would extend to rural communities as well as to cities. Todd noted the importance of safeguards against entry and establishment of foreign "pests"--animal and plant diseases--in the United States as part of our defense against such possible attack.

"If there were no barriers to plant disease entry, the United States could readily become the habitat for a host of plant diseases which are not now known in this country," Todd pointed out.

Therefore, he added, there is "an ever-increasing need for strengthening our defenses or regulatory organizations "to meet the potential threat of our modern world in peacetime as well as during a national emergency."

Todd explained that country-wide state-federal cooperative regulatory programs, with their quarantine, survey, control and eradication procedures, provide the basis for an emergency organization and the knowledge required to help combat the potential introduction by enemies of biological warfare against animals and crops.

More knowledge of agricultural pest problems elsewhere in the world is needed to give strength to regulatory and control efforts, Todd stated. As an example, he explained that "plant pest control officials were able to move effectively against the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida, partly as the result of research work in Hawaii. The Hawaii information was quickly adapted to the Florida situation, permitting specialists to move ahead with assurance that they were doing the right thing."

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B-1373-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1957

Immediate Release

COMMERCIAL FRUIT GROWERS TO MEET

A special program for commercial fruit growers has been scheduled on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus Friday, March 29, as part of the annual horticulture short course.

Out-of-state speakers featured on the program will be Wilbur L. Lenox, Polyethylene Division, Dobeckmun company, Cleveland, Ohio, and Paul E. Twyman, package engineer, Fruit and Produce Packing company, Bangor, Michigan. Lenox will speak on prepackaging apples in transparent bags and Twyman will discuss developing and progress of cell-type packaging.

Other speakers will be T. S. Weir and J. D. Winter, horticulturists, University of Minnesota, and Shelby Sevier, Market News Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis.

The sessions will begin at 10 a.m. with motion pictures on insect control in fruit growing and mechanized packaging.

Directors of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association will have a luncheon meeting at noon in the agricultural cafeteria.

Winter is in charge of arrangements for the commercial fruit growers' program.

The horticulture short course for home gardeners will be held on the St. Paul campus March 28 and 29.

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B-1374-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 18, 1957

Immediate Release

IRRIGATION CAN BE GOOD "CROP INSURANCE" FOR CENTRAL MINNESOTA FARMERS

ELK RIVER, MINN.--Twenty farmers here in central Minnesota have found that on light soil, sprinkler irrigation is good "dry weather" insurance for some crops.

If there's a long period in summer without rain, these farmers simply turn on the water in their fields. Many of them report that in recent years, irrigating has made the difference between a good corn yield and almost no crop at all.

Most of these area farmers who irrigate are members of the Irrigating Farmers' association of Minnesota. This group was formed in 1952 with the help of M. Lee Gustafson, then engineer with a local irrigation equipment firm, Sherburne County Agent E. E. Bjuge, and E. R. Allred, an agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

The association was formed to help members get up-to-date information on irrigating methods and on water rights in Minnesota.

Results of irrigating are told by two Sherburne county farmers--Irvin Moldenhauer, Elk River, and Sherwood Anderson, Becker. Both are active members of the association and both are hybrid seed corn producers--one reason why they started irrigating.

In summer, 1955--a particularly dry season--Moldenhauer's seed corn fields averaged 75 bushels per acre where he irrigated once in late July. A field that wasn't irrigated yielded only 35 bushels per acre.

Moldenhauer--vice-president of the irrigation association--bought his irrigation equipment in 1952. His setup includes a portable power unit, rotary pump, and an overhead, low-pressure sprinkler system.

He pumps water from the Mississippi river, which borders his 90-acre farm. It normally takes about 2 hours to sprinkle 2 inches of water on a 2-acre area with his equipment.

(more)

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1957

SPECIAL to Twin City Outlets

FOR RELEASE:
9:30 a.m. FEB. 20

RESEARCH INFORMATION NEEDED FOR PLANT PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

A need for more research information on plant pests was cited this morning, by a U. S. Department of Agriculture official at a conference on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

E. D. Burgess, chief of the USDA Plant Pest Control Branch, outlined some of the requirements for putting crops regulatory programs into effect. He spoke at the final session of the plant pest control conference.

"When a pest of foreign origin is found in the United States, a number of state and federal agencies are quickly faced with the necessity of reaching a prompt decision on how to handle the problem," Burges said.

But in many cases, he added, "there is not sufficient knowledge of the biology, control or potential ecological range in this country for use as guides in developing the program." As an example of how research information helps in plant pest control, Burgess said that the Medfly--a southern fruit insect--and the khapra beetle have been brought under control through well planned eradication programs.

"A few years ago," Burgess said, "it would have been almost out of the question to undertake the eradication of the khapra beetle. However, the initiative and creative genius of workers in the West, who envisioned and tried wrap-up fumigations, of entire grain or feed establishments, using huge tarps, brought such a possibility to life.

A current problem, Burgess said, is "witchweed," a new parasitic plant disease of corn. "Research advisors tell us that witchweed, were it to become widespread, might put the European corn borer to shame. A native of South Africa, it is known to be present in the United States in eight counties, four each in North and South Carolina."

Burgess said that one of the main problems with witchweed is that "there isn't as much information as we would like to have available to plan a course of action."

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1957

Special to Alexandria Park
Region Echo, and Lake Region
Farmer

PAINTING OF LOCAL WOMAN EXHIBITED

An oil painting by Mrs. Wencil Kroupa is being exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis and at Dayton's in late March and April.

Her painting, "Still Life of Fruit," was selected from among those hung in the Rural Art Show during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus in January. The University's Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1957

Special to Lake Crystal Tribune

WORKS OF LOCAL ARTISTS EXHIBITED

A painting by Vernetta Johnson is being exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis.

Her painting, "Hills of Home," was selected from among those exhibited in the recent Rural Art Show held during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Another Lake Crystal artist, Mrs. F. W. Franchere, had two paintings exhibited at the Rural Art Show. The Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1957

Special to Itasca County Papers

PAINTING BY COUNTY ARTIST EXHIBITED

A painting by John Korpi, Calumet, was selected for exhibition this month at the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis.

Korpi's oil painting, entitled "Grandfather," was selected from those hung in the Rural Art Show during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus in January. The University's Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1956

Special to Bemidji Papers
Pioneer and Sentinel, Northland
Times

BELTRAMI COUNTY ARTIST RECEIVES RECOGNITION

A painting by Nels Saltnes, Solway, was voted one of the most popular works in the recent annual Rural Art Show held during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

His painting, "Lake Itasca," received third place in the popular poll taken during the show. The Rural Art Show, held in the Agriculture Library, featured several hundred works by artists in rural Minnesota and in Minnesota towns under 10,000.

"Lake Itasca" was one of a number of paintings from the Rural Art Show selected to be exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1957

SPECIAL TO WILCOX
County Agent Introduction

As county agricultural agent and 4-H club agent in North St. Louis county, Harold J. Aase was active in promoting safety. Here he displays some safety posters.

Aase retired recently after 33 years of extension work. He started organized 4-H work in the county in 1923 and won the national 4-H Progress Award for the county in 1934. During 29 years of service as county 4-H club agent Aase saw more than 50,000 boys and girls in the county develop their abilities through 4-H work. As county agricultural agent he promoted such programs as better grass farming, proper farm management and heavier use of fertilization.

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Nearly every farmer, businessman, and other citizen of our community benefits from the work of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. A majority of the common crop, vegetable and fruit varieties raised here were developed by the University. New knowledge about our soils, livestock feeding and management, conservation, and general farm practices has been a year-in and year-out product of the Station's work. All these mean a better living for both the farmer and the townsmen.

The continual success of this program depends on having adequate facilities and land on the St. Paul (farm) Campus of the University where most researchers double as college teachers.

Now one of these necessary elements in research-land is being threatened to the detriment of farmers throughout the state.

The threat comes in the suggestion that the University use agricultural experimental plots on the St. Paul Campus for future expansion of non agricultural functions of the University.

Recently the University suggested that it be allowed to buy land near the Minneapolis Campus to take care of needed buildings for the inevitable heavy load of students coming in the future. The St. Paul papers have suggested that the University use land on the St. Paul Campus for this purpose rather than buying new land in Minneapolis. It further suggested that certain research activities then be removed to the Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station 25 miles away across the Twin Cities.

Actually this would not save money! What it would actually mean would be less agricultural research at a greater cost.

The land that the St. Paul papers suggest be used for building new junior college facilities outside agriculture would take a considerable part out of the 500 acres the Experiment Station needs with you.

(more)

File
Special
Stores

The fine research the University of Minnesota is doing to help Minnesota's billion dollar farm industry faces a real threat today.

The threat comes from a suggestion by the St. Paul papers that part of the University's 300 acres of experimental plots on the St. Paul campus be used to build new junior college facilities.

The University had asked that it be permitted to buy land near the Minneapolis campus for this purpose. This land admittedly would be expensive. St. Paul interests suggested that St. Paul (farm) campus be used instead. By doing this, they said, the land would be free and much experimental work could be moved to Rosemount 25 miles and at least an hour's drive away.

This might seem logical except that it overlooks the fact that Institute of Agriculture faculty do both teaching and research and that these acres really are field laboratories.

If the land were taken from farm research, these researchers and the student help they use would spend thousands of hours running back and forth to plots 25 miles away. Actually during certain times of the year these plots have to be checked several times a day. The result would be more costly research or less research.

At the same time we must remember that building new junior college facilities outside the field of agriculture on the St. Paul campus would mean duplicating many services now readily available at the Minneapolis campus. Additional Library, recreational and laboratory facilities would be necessary. The savings in land then would be eaten up by the need for even more new buildings.

Let's keep our famous Agricultural Experiment Station unimpeded by the loss of its vital field laboratories? Our farmers and all those who depend on agriculture-in this modern scientific era--need this research

... thousands of little plots of land--actually outdoor laboratories--
... develop new varieties to test these varieties for disease resistance, to
... scientific principles leading to revolutionary changes in agriculture, and
... students in a host of subjects.

Here's why the move to use experimental plots for buildings outside the
agricultural field would cut down on research.

First, the faculty of the University Institute of Agriculture does both teaching
and research. They need laboratories and field plots close at hand to do both
jobs. You can imagine the time and money wasted if a professor has to teach for
two hours in the morning, rush 25 miles to spend an hour checking small plots,
then hurry back to teach again after lunch, perhaps recheck again at Rosemount,
and then return for an evening meeting on campus.

Second, the University employs many graduate students to do some of the routine
work in research. Imagine the time they'd spend running back and forth to plots
25 miles away.

Third, many classes are held in the fields so students can get field experience.

Fourth, much special research work using short lived radioactive materials
and other new tools is being conducted. Such research must be near-at-hand so
the researcher can keep a close check on it.

Fifth, if the land is turned over to buildings of a non agricultural junior
college, a completely new set of library, recreational and laboratory facilities
would have to be built. Instead of saving, these added buildings--not necessary
if an expansion area near the Minneapolis campus is purchased--would far offset
the "cheap" land that would be gained by using experimental fields.

Agriculture is a billion dollar business in Minnesota. We can't afford to
sacrifice the important research the University is doing in this field for a
temporary saving in land for expansion. Those who depend on agriculture for a
livelihood will not take lightly such a threat.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 20, 1957

Immediate Release

WRAP MEAT LOOSELY FOR BEST KEEPING

The tight transparent film wrap used for convenient and sanitary marketing much of the fresh, unfrozen cut-up chicken or other ready-to-cook poultry and meat should be removed before storing these foods in the home refrigerator.

That recommendation came today from Grace Brill and Verna Mikesh, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

In the home refrigerator a tight wrap will hold unfrozen poultry or meat in a moist atmosphere which encourages growth of micro-organisms and the development of unappetizing flavors and odors. For this reason a tight wrap is likely to shorten the time such foods will keep in the refrigerator.

The extension nutritionists suggest at least loosening the tight film before storing unfrozen meat and poultry in the refrigerator. However, it is better to remove both film and paperboard tray, they say, place meat on a plate and cover it loosely with waxed paper or foil before putting it in the refrigerator. Chicken giblets, often packed in a separate bag under the pieces of cut-up chicken, keep best in the refrigerator out of the bag, loosely covered, and apart from the rest of the chicken.

Fresh meat and poultry keep best at 32 to 35°F in home refrigerators, but generally they are placed where the temperature is from 38 to 40°F. For practical home use, here is a guide to length of refrigerator storage, based on research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture: Loosely wrapped fresh meat, 3 to 6 days at 38°F. (shortest time for fresh pork); loosely wrapped fresh poultry, 2 to 3 days at 35°F. (shortest time for cut-up poultry); loosely wrapped organ meats, such as liver, 2 days at 38°F.; loosely wrapped chopped meat, 1 day at 38°F.

Unfrozen poultry or meat going into home freezers needs a wrap even closer and heavier than the store wrap to protect against drying out or "freezer burn." However, the close film wrap on commercially frozen products is satisfactory for freezer storage or thawing in the refrigerator, according to the University nutritionists.

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B-1376-jbn

Anderson, a past president of the association, says irrigating protects his investment in fertilizer. Without plenty of moisture, he points out, you don't get the full benefit from fertilizer. He usually applies 200 pounds of 0-0-60 fertilizer to corn ground before planting time, then puts on another 200 pounds of a complete fertilizer with the planter.

Irrigating helps legumes, too, Anderson says. "In several recent years, I've harvested good hay crops from sandy loam fields that wouldn't have been worth cutting if they hadn't been watered.

"Second crop alfalfa that isn't irrigated will often 'stand still' during hot, dry weather. But if we irrigate at the right time, it grows nicely in late summer," Anderson says.

Anderson says that, "Some years, we need little or no irrigation. At other times, we need to keep the pump going a good share of the time. Last summer, there was more rainfall than the year before, but I still irrigated in the second week of July and again in Mid-August, and it paid off."

He has 120 acres of cropland on his 320-acre farm, and he considers his irrigation unit one of his most important farm investments. With irrigation, my fields produce as well as some land that costs up to four times as much per acre," he says.

Engineers and extension farm management specialists at the University say that, in general, three things are necessary to make irrigating profitable in Minnesota.

1. There needs to be a good potential yield increase due to irrigation. In general, returns from irrigation are greater in Minnesota on light, sandy soils that otherwise don't hold enough moisture.

2. An irrigation system needs to be part of an intensive farming operation. It takes more labor and a lot of fertilizer, applied according to soil tests, to make irrigating profitable.

3. There needs to be a good, economic water supply. In most cases, that would mean getting water from a nearby river or lake.

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B-1375-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 20, 1957

Immediate Release

ANNUAL RURAL YOUTH-YMW CONFERENCE

The 11th annual Rural Youth-Young Men's and Women's conference and short course will be held on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, March 31 to April 2.

Theme of the conference is "Your Treasure Chest." Seth Fisher, community relations director of Midland Cooperatives, Inc., and Paul Cashman, instructor of rhetoric at the University of Minnesota, will speak on different aspects of this theme. The "treasure" refers to the personal resources of rural youth.

Other speakers during the conference will include Richard Angus, 1956 International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Italy; Richard Fitzsimmons, Argyle, representative, Minnesota Legislature; and Osgood Magnuson, executive director of the Lutheran Student foundation of Minnesota.

The conference program will also include workshops on personal development, the election of officers, a dairy tour, square dances and a closing banquet.

Representatives of nearly 2,000 Minnesota rural young people will attend this state-wide meeting.

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B-1377-ehj

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 20, 1957

Immediate Release

DAIRY PLANTS, DAIRY FARMS BOOST VOLUME IN MINNESOTA

Dairy farms and dairy plants in Minnesota are switching to large volume business.

E. Fred Koller, agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, points out that there are about 30 percent less Minnesota farms selling milk or cream now than in 1939. During the same period, individual herds have been getting bigger and fewer, and total milk production has increased slightly.

Dairy plant trends tell a similar story. In 1935, there were 875 buttermaking plants in Minnesota, compared to 561 a year ago--a 30 percent reduction.

This change to larger volume, both on the farm and in the dairy plant, is the result of normal economic adjustments, Koller explains. It takes more capital than ever to pay for the cost of operating efficient, sanitary dairy farms and dairy plants, and the obvious way to make a profit on both is by increasing the size of the business.

There are 20 percent less dairy cows in Minnesota now than in 1944, but average milk output per cow has increased about 100 pounds every year. In 1955, the average Minnesota cow produced 6,380 pounds. Average milk output per farm has increased 35 percent. This increase is due to bigger herds, better breeding and better feeding and management.

At the same time, farmers are stepping up their equipment investments. Farmers who use bulk milk tanks instead of 10-gallon milk cans now produce 17 percent of the total volume of milk marketed in Minnesota. Milking parlors and pipeline milkers are finding their way to more farms. In order to reduce the cost per unit of these investments, farmers have found it necessary to increase their milk volume.

(more)

Page 2, Dairy Plants, etc.

Milk is going to the plant in a different form than 20 years ago, too. From 1935-39, 85 percent of Minnesota's milk was sold as farm-separated cream. Today, only 30 percent is sold as cream and the rest is whole milk.

Koller says the proportion of whole milk sold in Minnesota may be even higher in a few years.

Better roads and improved trucks have helped speed the change to larger dairy plants. With more competition from larger plants, many small local operators were left without enough business to keep going. Some small creameries lost out when farmers shifted from selling separated cream to whole milk. Others couldn't afford to switch to handling whole milk, and some plants were forced to close because they couldn't afford to modernize and meet increased sanitary requirements.

As creameries became fewer, their average volume of business became greater. From 1935-55, average annual butterfat received per plant increased 50 percent.

In recent years, many creameries have changed from a butter-only business to producing dry milk, concentrated milk, cheese or fluid milk, in combination with butter-making. And as more plants enlarge their volume of milk receipts, we can expect to see more large flexible dairy plants, Koller says.

Dry milk is becoming a big business by itself. Before 1939, Minnesota plants produced about 12 million pounds of nonfat dry-milk solids annually, compared to 270 million pounds now produced by about 70 plants.

Like other dairy businesses, fluid milk plants are getting bigger. There are about 270 fluid milk distributors in Minnesota now--less than half as many as 20 years ago. This is another trend that we can expect to continue, Koller says.

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B-1379-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 20, 1957

Immediate Release

NEW CROP VARIETIES RELEASED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Two new crop varieties--Forrest barley and Minhafer oats--have been released by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, according to Will M. Myers, head of the department of agronomy and plant genetics at the University.

Both varieties were developed by the University.

Forrest barley is named after the late Forrest R. Immer, barley breeder and former associate director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Forrest barley is similar to Kindred in yield and height but has better straw strength, larger kernel size, higher bushel weight and slightly later maturity.

No quality designations of Forrest barley have been made yet. Malting and brewing tests so far have appeared favorable but more extensive tests are needed.

Under heavy epidemics of leaf and head infections of spot blotch, Forrest has been better than Kindred and other common varieties. It is resistant to stem rust but susceptible to loose smut and mildew. It is also susceptible to Septoria.

Forrest has been tested in Minnesota for four years.

Minhafer oats have a combination of disease resistance not available in any other recommended variety. It has been tested for five years in Minnesota. On an average, it has yielded better than Andrew and several other early varieties, but like other early varieties, it has not yielded as much as late-maturing recommended varieties.

A yellow oat, Minhafer has a higher test weight and slightly larger kernels than Andrew. It's similar to Andrew in maturity and plant height, but Minhafer has more lodging resistance. It is resistant to all races of crown rust prevalent in North America, the smuts and all races of stem rust--including 7A.

About 4,500 bushels of Forrest barley and 6,000 bushels of Minhafer oats have been distributed in Minnesota by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station through the county seed distribution committees in cooperation with the Minnesota Crop Improvement association. No seed of either variety is available for direct distribution from the experiment station.

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B-1378-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 21, 1957

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

PLANT PEST PROBLEMS OUTLINED AT CONFERENCE

A parasitic disease of corn that could put the corn borer to shame in crop damage has gained a foothold in the United States.

Known as "witchweed," this plant pest is a native of South Africa. But somehow, in recent years, it made its way to North America. Right now, it's known to be present in the United States in 8 counties--four in North Carolina and four in South Carolina.

This sobering situation, along with other plant pest control problems and ways to meet them, received a thorough airing at a central region Plant Pest Control conference, held Feb. 18-20 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The conference was sponsored by the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. About 100 persons attended, to hear USDA officials and agricultural specialists from other areas of the Midwest.

John W. Baringer, chief of the division of plant industry for the Ohio department of agriculture, pointed to some successful pest control programs and others that weren't so successful. He spoke at a Feb. 18 session of the conference.

"One of the most outstanding examples of success of a large scale plant disease regulatory and control program," he said, "is exemplified by the barberry eradication campaign--designed to control the spread of black stem rust of small grain.

"The proof of success of this project is written in the records in terms of reduced rust losses. We can chalk this one up on the winning side of the regulatory and control ledger, even though the end is not yet in sight."

Baringer added that the dutch elm disease control program rates low in achievement. "Lack of adequate methods of controlling the responsible vectors at the time the program was started apparently was among the principal causes of failure."

Biological warfare and other modern weapons mean that our rural areas could be hard hit in future wars, warned Frank Todd, assistant to the administrator, USDA Agricultural Research Service, during the Feb. 19 meeting.

Todd explained that "with the potential threat of biological and chemical warfare being used against our agriculture, the Federal Civil Defense Administration has delegated to agriculture the responsibility for the planning of national programs and directing research, diagnosis, strengthening defensive barriers, and control or eradication of diseases, introduced as agents of biological warfare against animals and crops.

"Basic responsibility of the Federal government," said Todd, "is to prevent the introduction of foreign diseases and insects into this country.

"Next, if they do gain entrance, we need to promptly recognize them and report their presence. If there were no barriers to plant disease entry, the United States could readily become the habitat for a host of plant diseases which are not now known in this country.

"With more international trade and travel, diseases once considered foreign to this country have taken on a new and added importance.

"The Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 is credited with having cut in half the number of introductions of damaging foreign insects," Todd said.

T. L. Aarnedt, state entomologist for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, in a talk on "Training For a Career in Applied Entomology", said "too many students go too far into a particular field of entomology without knowing where they belong with respect to other related fields of activity--such as the engineer, the economist, the conservationist and business executives.

"The trainee should know where he is going to belong, whether he is to work in the state government, the United States, or a foreign country. In other words, he should know his organizational position.

In training workers to help administer crop regulatory programs, the training agencies must keep in mind seven main responsibilities of crop regulatory programs, said Ira A. Lane, acting head of the USDA Plant Quarantine Branch training center.

These responsibilities, said Lane, are:

- * To establish defense lines to prevent introduction of foreign plant pests .
- * To protect the mainland against spread of plant pests from off shore possessions.
- * To provide phytosanitary certification service for growers and shippers of domestic products offered for export.
- * To conduct programs to eradicate, suppress or control pests.
- * To combat emergency attacks by insects or plant diseases.
- * To provide leadership for Nation-wide insect surveys.
- * To administer the Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide

Act of 1947 and the provisions of Section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act as amended by Public Law 518. The latter provision provides for certification on pesticide chemicals for which tolerances or exemptions are sought.

H. S. Dean, assistant chief of the USDA Plant Quarantine Branch, explained foreign plant quarantines as "the first line of defense" against pests that might come in from other lands.

"The Plant Quarantine Branch is designed to prevent the entry of injurious foreign pests and diseases of plants and the spread of such pests and diseases from offshore territories and possessions to the mainland, as well as the domestic spread of pests and diseases from regulated areas on the mainland of the United States," Dean said.

"In carrying out this program, plant quarantine inspectors inspect vessels and aircraft from abroad and vehicles and railway cars from Mexico, their stores, quarters, passengers' and crews' baggage, pedestrians' effects (from Mexico), cargo, and mail for unauthorized plant material.

"Inspectors also examine imported plant materials for pests and diseases, and, as required, apply or supervise prescribed treatments or other remedial measures."

At the final session of the conference, Feb. 20, E. D. Burgess, chief of the USDA Plant Pest Control Branch, discussed putting crops regulatory programs into effect.

Burgess explained that the Plant Quarantine Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture "to quarantine any state, territory or district of the United States, or any portion thereof, when he determines that such is necessary to prevent the spread of a dangerous plant disease or insect pest, new to or not heretofore widely distributed within or throughout the United States." He added that research information is important in putting crops regulatory programs into effect.

In many cases, he said, "there is not sufficient knowledge of the biology, control or potential ecological range in this country for use

As an example, Burgess said that the Mediterranean fruit fly--a southern fruit insect--and the khapra beetle have been brought under control through well-planned and well-advised eradication programs.

"A few years ago," Burgess said, "it would have been almost out of the question to undertake the eradication of the khapra beetle. However, the initiative and creative genius of workers in the West, who envisioned and tried wrap-up fumigations of entire grain or feed establishments, using huge tarps, brought such a possibility to life."

Burgess said that one of the main problems with witchweed, is that "there isn't as much information as we would like to have available to plan a course of action."

Third Session - February 19 - 1:30 p.m. (Green Hall)

Chairman - Dr. H. M. Harris, State Entomologist, Ames, Iowa

The Role of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Crops Regulatory Programs - Dr. W. L. Popham, Director, Crops Regulatory Programs, ARS, USDA, Washington, D. C. and Dr. Sloan

The First Line of Defense--Foreign Plant Quarantines - E. P. Reagan, Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch, ARS, USDA, Washington, D. C.

Vigilance for Pests New to the United States--Surveys - K. Dorward, Head, Plant Pest Survey Section, Plant Pest Control Branch, ARS, USDA, Washington, D. C.

Fourth Session - February 20 - 9:00 a.m. (Coffey Hall)

Chairman - Dr. W. L. Popham

Developing an Action Program - E. J. Purcuss, Chief, Plant Pest Control Branch, ARS, USDA, Washington, D. C. and T. L. Ammodt

Discussion Leaders

Central Plant Protection Board members and Agricultural Research Service regional personnel

Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1957

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES AND DAILIES

Immediate Release

AG. SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT, ALUMNI ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED

Events in connection with the 68th annual commencement and alumni reunion of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, St. Paul, will be held March 17, 18, and 20.

Special reunions will be held Sunday, March 17 from 1 to 6 p.m. by the following classes: 1892, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1912, 1917, 1922, 1927, 1932, 1937, 1942, 1947, 1952,

Mr. Kenneth Law, Hastings, Class of 1915 and Mr. Victor Dose, St. Paul, Class of 1937, 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. Alvin N. Rogness, President, Luther Theological Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota, will give the commencement sermon at 8 p.m. on March 17 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 18 in the auditorium of Coffey Hall. The alumni banquet and program is scheduled at the School of Agriculture dining hall at 6 p.m. the same day. Mr. Clifford Ukkelberg, Class of 1927, Farmer and Legislator from Clitherall, Minnesota, will be the Master of Ceremonies at the banquet.

There will be a reception on March 20 from 3 to 5 p.m. for members of the graduating class and their parents by Dr. and Mrs. H. Macy and Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Christianson. Dr. Macy is 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.

Mr. Victor Christgau, Class of 1917, Director, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Washington, D.C., will speak at the graduation exercises at 8 p.m. on March 20 in the auditorium of Coffey hall. Diplomas will be presented to graduates by Dean Macy. 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.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 25 1957

To All Counties
For Immediate Use

CORN SOIL BANK
DEADLINE NEARS

Minnesota farmers are warned that March 8 is the deadline for signing up with the local A.S.C. office to put land in the corn Acreage Reserve, says Sam Peterson, State A.S.C. program specialist.

Purpose of the corn Acreage Reserve program is to assist farmers in diverting a portion of their cropland from production of unneeded supplies of corn by compensating them for reducing their corn acreage below their corn acreage allotments.

Land that you put in the corn Acreage Reserve can't exceed your farm corn acreage allotment. You may enter, during the regular signup period, 20 acres or 30 percent of your allotment, whichever is larger.

If you wish to sign up for additional acres, be sure to indicate this when you sign up for the agreement. After the regular signup period is over, these "extra" acreages will be accepted in the order the requests were filed if money is available.

Cover crops can be grown on land put in the acreage reserve, but no crops can be harvested from this land. It's also unlawful to graze livestock on the Acreage Reserve, unless the Secretary of Agriculture authorizes grazing to meet emergency conditions.

Under an Acreage Reserve Agreement, farmers are required to control noxious weeds on the designated acreage.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 25 1957

To All Counties
For Use Week of
March 4 or later

ROOSTS AREN'T
ALWAYS NEEDED

Roosts aren't always necessary for laying hens, says County Agent_____.

Some producers prefer eliminating roosts to leave the floor open for work and cleaning.

But getting along without them calls for a big, well-ventilated house and careful management to keep the litter dry, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Research in some states has shown that hens can maintain normal production and stay healthy in roostless houses. But not having roosts will create some problems, Miss Cooke points out. There will be no pits to collect droppings. That can result in wet litter, making it difficult to keep the eggs clean.

Miss Cooke says that with a roostless house, a flock owner would need a well-insulated and well-ventilated building at least 28-30 feet wide, so that hens have a bigger choice of floor area and have a better chance to avoid any drafty areas. It would be necessary to use an absorbent litter, such as ground corn cobs or shavings.

Without roosts, you would also need to turn the lights off abruptly at night, so that hens won't crowd together. If you first dim the lights, then turn them out later, the birds are apt to move back into one area. That might result in some of the hens' "piling up" and smothering birds underneath.

Finally, with a roostless house you would have to make certain the hens had no other place to roost. That would mean no crossbars on feeders or waterers. Nests would need hinged crosspieces that could be turned up to block the nest entrance at night. Otherwise, hens would roost on the feeders, waterers and in the nests, and there would be a sanitation problem.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 25 1957

To All Counties
For Use Week of
March 4 or later

INSECTICIDE MIXTURE
STOPS STABLE FLIES

A mixture of methoxychlor and Crag Fly Repellent may be a good weapon against stable flies on dairy cattle this summer, says County Agent _____.

That mixture--called "F-21"--reduced the number of stable flies by 83 percent on dairy cattle during the day it was applied in 1956 tests.

When methoxychlor was sprayed alone on cattle, the reduction in numbers of stable flies was only about one-third on the day of spraying, reports L. K. Cutkomp, University of Minnesota entomologist. In all tests, chemicals were applied with a "pump-up" hand sprayer. This research was conducted at the North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, and at the Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth.

Animals sprayed with malathion, another insecticide, had more stable flies than untreated animals, but when the research workers mixed malathion with Crag Fly Repellent, it did reduce the numbers of stable flies. And malathion alone was effective against horn flies and house flies.

Research workers sprayed cattle in the morning after milking in all tests. They sprayed the cattle at weekly intervals from late June until the end of August.

Effect on stable flies dropped rapidly by the second and third days after treatment for both the F-21 and the methoxychlor treatments. As a result, Cutkomp says it's better to spray dairy cattle twice rather than just once a week in summer where biting flies are a problem.

Stable flies were the most bothersome biting insects around dairy herds last summer at the Duluth and Grand Rapids stations. All chemicals tested gave good control on ordinary house flies, but those insects don't bite and therefore don't keep cattle eating as do stable flies.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 25 1957

To All Counties
For Use Week of
March 11 or later

AGENT EXPLAINS
FERTILIZER CONTENT

Why can't fertilizers contain 100 percent plant food?

The reason is that plant foods need carriers to keep them in stable form, says County Agent _____.

But you can be sure that every bag of fertilizer you buy contains at least 27 percent plant food. That minimum percentage was established by a 1949 law passed by the Minnesota Legislature.

Last year, the average fertilizer sold in Minnesota contained more than 42 percent plant food, according to Charles Simkins, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The first number in the analysis on the bag shows the percent of actual nitrogen that's contained in the fertilizer. Elemental nitrogen must be kept under pressure or kept very cold or it will evaporate immediately. That's why it needs a carrier.

The second number in the analysis shows the percent of phosphate in the fertilizer. Phosphate is actually a chemical compound that contains phosphorus, the plant food.

Pure phosphorus would burn if it were to come into contact with air. It must be given to plants with a carrier.

The third number tells you how much potash is in the bag. Potash requires a carrier, too. It reacts explosively with water in its natural form.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 25 1957

To All Counties
For use Week of
March 4 or later

FARM FILLERS

One day under an electric heat lamp can be a big help to the newborn lamb. Fence the ewe away from the heat lamp, but don't separate her from the lambs. To do this, hang the heat lamp behind a partition, advise Don Bates and Vernon Meyer, agricultural engineers at the University of Minnesota. Build the partition with an opening 18 inches high so the lambs can move freely to and from the brooder.

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Two new crop varieties have been developed by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. They are Forrest barley and Minhafer oats. Forrest has been better than Kindred and other common varieties under heavy epidemics of leaf and head infections of spot blotch. Minhafer oats have a combination of disease resistance not available in any other recommended variety. About 4,500 bushels of Forrest barley and 6,000 bushels of Minhafer oats have been distributed in Minnesota through the county seed distribution committees, in cooperation with the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

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There are about 30 percent less Minnesota farms selling milk or cream now than in 1939, reports E. Fred Koller, agricultural economist at the University.

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To make irrigation profitable in Minnesota, three things are necessary, say engineers and extension management specialists at the University. First, there needs to be a good potential yield increase due to irrigation. Second, an irrigation system needs to be part of an intensive operation. Third, there needs to be a good, economical water supply.

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You can avoid a lot of danger of chimney fires by keeping stoves, furnaces, and stovepipes free from soot, advises Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University. When they get plugged up, pick a mild day, let the fire go down, and clean the entire pipe.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 25 1957

To all counties

For use week of
March 4

PRESIDENT SENDS
MESSAGE TO 4-H'ers

Four-H club members throughout the nation have received a special message from President Eisenhower on the occasion of their observance of National 4-H Club Week March 2-9.

The message reads:

The White House

Washington

"To the 4-H Club Members of the United States:

"During National 4-H Club Week, it is always a pleasure to recognize the accomplishments and contributions of the 4-H Club movement. With more than two million members, guided by dedicated community leaders, your work and spirit are a source of national strength.

"This year, in developing your theme of 'Improving Family and Community Living,' I am glad to learn your vision includes the whole family of nations and our total part in the life of the world community. Your International Farm Youth Exchange program is an effective demonstration of the sincerity of this vision. As you help promote understanding and friendship with youth of other lands, you cultivate a strong stand of peace and freedom.

"Congratulations and best wishes.

Dwight D. Eisenhower"

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 25 1957

To all counties

For use week of
March 4

TRIBUTE PAID TO
LOCAL 4-H LEADERS

_____ county now has _____ adult 4-H leaders who are volunteering their
(no.)
time and talents to help make local 4-H club work a success, reports Club (County)
Agent _____ .

They are among 8,000 rural men and women in Minnesota who are volunteering
their services as advisers to 4-H clubs. In time alone, these men and women spend
what amounts to a total of 16 days a year in their 4-H club activities.

In addition to the adult leaders in _____ county, _____ older club boys and
(no.)
girls are assisting as junior leaders.

During National 4-H Club Week - March 2-9 - these volunteer local leaders are
sharing the spotlight with their club members as attention is focused on achieve-
ments and objectives for the year.

In praise of local club leaders, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at
the University of Minnesota, declared, "Without their faithful interest, hard work
and continual efforts, 4-H club work would not be the success it has been over the
years." Harkness urged more public-spirited, youth-minded citizens to volunteer for
this service of working with young people.

The volunteer advisers or local leaders are men and women in the community who
want to have a hand in helping boys and girls to become better citizens, better
farmers and homemakers, according to _____. They are sufficiently inter-
ested in young people to be willing to spend some time in training for the work and
in helping members with their programs and projects. They attend club meetings,
visit 4-H'ers to see how their projects and demonstrations are progressing and offer
encouragement and suggestions where needed. They are at hand for consultation when
club members plan the year's program. They also accompany members when they go to
club events outside the community.

Credit for longest service goes to these leaders: (list with years)
Newest among local adult leaders are:

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 25 1957

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
March 4 or after

EGGS AND BEEF
MARCH PLENTIFULS

Planning meals around the plentiful foods for the month is one way of making the most of your food dollar, since these foods are usually good buys, Home Agent _____ tells _____ county homemakers.

Eggs and beef head the list of plentiful foods for March. _____ points out that a variety of meals can be planned around those two foods alone.

During March the nation's hens will be laying eggs at an even greater rate than in February. At the same time, more cattle will be coming to market than a year ago, assuring consumers of a big supply of Choice beef at favorable prices.

Hens, or stewing chickens, will be abundant in many forms -- frozen and fresh birds, whole or cut up. Stewing chicken, cooked tender in gently simmering water or on a rack above boiling water and cut off the bones, is a favorite base for creamed chicken, chicken loaf, chop suey or chicken salad or sandwiches. The full, rich flavor of the hens now on the market makes them especially good for the chicken and dumplings that have special appeal in many families.

Other good buys for Lenten meals will include frozen ocean perch fillets and halibut, peanuts and peanut butter, milk and dairy products.

Potatoes, canned corn, rice and dried prunes will also be in ample supply.

-jbn-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1957

Immediate Release

A Farm and Home
Research Feature

JUNIOR GEESE ARE PROFITABLE AND TASTY, SAY POULTRY SCIENTISTS

If there's ever a market for them, 10-week-old "junior geese" can increase profits for the fellow who raises them and make a tasty bird for the family table.

Besides, junior geese have less body fat than older geese--a factor preferred by certain consumers, says Paul Waibel, poultry scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Normally, geese are hatched in the spring and kept on the farm until the holiday market in late fall, Waibel points out. But if a strong market were developed for junior geese in late summer--or if they could be stored until the holiday season--goose producers could make a better income through lower feeding costs.

Junior geese averaged 9.65 pounds per bird at 9 weeks of age in feeding trials last summer at the University. The birds on pasture ate only 2.65 pounds of mash and corn per pound of growth. In total feed costs, that amounted to less than 9 cents per pound of goose, Waibel says. The birds could have been marketed at that age at a good profit.

Then, the same birds were allowed to "scavenger" on pasture from 9 to 18 weeks of age, with no extra feed. At the end of this period, the geese averaged 10 pounds per bird--only .35 pounds more than 9 weeks earlier.

Finally, the birds were put on a fattening system of pasture and plenty of corn and oats. At 26 weeks of age, the geese averaged 13.2 pounds, but it had required 11.75 pounds of corn and oats per pound of weight gain during this fattening period. As a result, the feed cost per pound of goose during the fattening period was 29 cents--more than three times as much as for the junior geese.

More research on junior geese production is being conducted at the University, according to Waibel.

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B-1380-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1957

FOR RELEASE:
6 P.M., TUESDAY, FEB. 26

AWARD TO KANDIYOHI RURAL YOUTH

AUSTIN ---An award of \$50 for community service activities during the past year was presented this (Tuesday) evening to Kandiyohi county Rural Youth group at the annual Minnesota Jaycees' "Outstanding Young Farmer" banquet here.

Second prize of \$25 went to Brown county Young Men's and Women's organization and third prize of \$10 to Chippewa county Rural Youth.

The Minnesota Rural Youth and YMW Community Service Awards program is sponsored by the Minnesota Jaycees Agricultural committee in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Cargill, Inc. Cargill provided the awards.

Among the major community service activities carried out last year by the Kandiyohi county Rural Youth were corn picker safety demonstrations and displays at the Kandiyohi county fair and the county Plowville, cooperation with the Willmar State hospital on recreational programs and active interest in Sibley Park improvement.

Rural Youth members presented a variety show for 250 patients of the Willmar State hospital, collected magazines for the hospital library, gave Christmas gifts to patients and visited the hospital and two rest homes to sing Christmas carols.

The group also pledged money toward the purchase of a new campsite at Sibley park, gave contributions toward the International Farm Youth Exchange program, the March of Dimes and the Easter Seal fund.

Cooperation in county blood donor drives, sponsorship of safety campaigns and recreational activities for young people were other community service activities of the winning groups.

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1957

FOR RELEASE:
2:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27

PELLETING ENTIRE FEED RATION FOR LAMBS DOESN'T PAY IN MINNESOTA

CROOKSTON--Complete pelleted rations make lambs gain faster, but pelleting the feed still doesn't pay, a University of Minnesota livestock scientist said this afternoon at the Red River Valley Winter Shows.

R. M. Jordan said the reason is that the high cost of pelleting, about \$8-10 per ton of feed, in most cases more than eats up the extra profits that a farmer would otherwise make from the increased rate of gain and feed efficiency.

In feeding tests with low quality roughage, pelleting the feed has increased daily gains by 50 percent or more, Jordan said. But it takes good quality roughage to make commercial lamb feeding profitable, and gain increases from pelleting rations with good roughage, compared to non-pelleted good roughage, usually runs around 10 percent or less.

These trials have been conducted at Minnesota and at other agricultural experiment stations around the country, Jordan said. In most of them, there's been one element of mystery, he added. Lambs receiving pelleted feed usually eat no more total feed than lambs receiving the same ration in non-pelleted form. Yet, lambs on pelleted feed gain faster. Just why that happens isn't known at present, Jordan stated.

One advantage of pelleting, other than increasing rate of gain, is that it takes less labor to feed pellets. But Jordan pointed out that for most Minnesota farmers, the labor saving and the gain increase together still wouldn't be enough to pay for the added cost of pelleting the feed.

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B-1382-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1957

Immediate Release

HOMEMAKERS CAN BE OWN EFFICIENCY EXPERTS

By developing more efficient work habits homemakers can save time and energy for hobbies and other activities.

That's the opinion of Mrs. Esther Trammell, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Be your own efficiency expert, Mrs. Trammell advises. Jobs at home can be studied and improved in the same way as they are in industry. Experiment with various ways of doing the same job. It's necessary, however, to work wholeheartedly at improvement of your techniques.

Follow an organized plan of doing work, Mrs. Trammell suggests. The plan may not be written, but it should be thought out. Thinking before acting conserves energy.

Every homemaker can save time and energy by improving storage of equipment and food, Mrs. Trammell believes. Store supplies and utensils where they will be used first. For example, at the mixing center store mixing equipment, staple foods and baking pans used for preparing food for baking. At the cleaning center, store dishwashing equipment and supplies, tools used for preparing vegetables and foods that require soaking or washing before cooking. Sauce pans, shortening for frying, seasonings and equipment used in surface cooking should be kept near the range. Having duplicate sets of rubber spatulas, spoons and measuring utensils at different work centers will also save time.

Preparing a quantity of food at one time is frequently a time and energy-saving practice, Mrs. Trammell points out. She suggests preparing two hot dishes, one for immediate use and one for the freezer; washing the entire bunch of celery or bag of carrots at one time; cutting several stalks of celery or rhubarb at the same time on a cutting board instead of each stalk separately.

Mrs. Trammell emphasizes that every homemaker can work out numerous efficient short cuts for doing kitchen jobs. She makes this further suggestion: Keep the work area uncluttered and orderly by cleaning up as you go along. You will find that your efficiency will be improved and your work more pleasant.

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B-1383-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1957

Immediate Release

NEW BULLETIN DISCUSSES WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

Local groups planning to develop small watersheds can get helpful information from a new bulletin issued recently by the University of Minnesota.

The publication is Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin 437, January, 1957, "Organizational Problems in Developing the Small Watersheds of Minnesota."

Authors of the publication are Philip M. Raup, University agricultural economist and Virgil C. Herrick, economist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The publication discusses Minnesota water legislation and Public Law 566, "The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act," passed by the U. S. Congress in 1954. It tells about two years of experience under the 1954 act in Minnesota, some of the key problems that arise in developing small watersheds, and how local groups can meet these problems.

Twenty watersheds covering 1.7 million acres have been proposed for development in Minnesota under the act since it went into effect. Largest of these developments is the 248,000-acre Mud River watershed in Marshall and Beltrami counties.

Small watersheds are developments that do not cover more than 250,000 acres of land and are sponsored by local organizations that have authority to carry on water control work.

Main goals of the 1954 act are flood prevention, through either structural or land-treatment measures, and conservation, development, utilization and disposal of water.

This law provides for local programs with federal assistance. The federal government can help local groups plan and install water-management and flood prevention programs that couldn't be installed by individuals working alone or in small groups.

Interested persons can get a copy of the new bulletin from the county agent's office or by writing to the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

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B-1384-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1957

Special to White Bear Lake Press

PAINTINGS OF LOCAL ARTISTS RECEIVE RECOGNITION

A painting by Mrs. Jennie Arkins, entitled "Countryside," was voted one of the ten most popular in the recent Rural Art Show held during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

In addition, a painting by Margaret Uppgren, "Prarie Landscape," and another of Mrs. Arkins' works, "Mattson's Landing," were both selected from the Rural Art Show to be exhibited this month at the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis, and at Dayton's in late March and April.

The Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in Rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1957

Special to Le Center Leader
and Le Sueur News-Herald

FIVE COUNTY ARTISTS EXHIBIT WORK

Two paintings by Tom Lane, Le Center, were among the ten best liked in the recent Rural Art Show held during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

His painting, "Five Taking Ten," received second place and "Car on the Road" received eighth place in a popular poll taken during the show.

Paintings by Agnes Pollock and Margaret Block, both of Le Sueur, were selected from the Rural Art Show and are being exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis. Mrs. Block's painting will also be shown at Dayton's in late March and April.

Two other county artists, Frances Lawrence and Mrs. Ed Clark, also of Le Sueur, exhibited paintings at the Rural Art Show. The show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1957

Special to International Falls Journal
and Northome Record

COUNTY ARTISTS EXHIBIT PAINTINGS

A painting by Mary Be gstedt, International Falls, is being exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis.

Her painting, "Sunrise on Snow," was selected from among those exhibited in the Rural Art Show held during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

The work of another county artist, Nona Harrison, Northome, was also exhibited at the show which featured several hundred works by Minnesota artists. The Rural Art Show is confined to recent original works by artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1957

SPECIAL TO WIDEQX
County Agent Introduction

Talking over long-range planning in agricultural extension work here are Roland Skelton, left, Kanabec county agent and Roland Abraham, assistant director of agricultural extension at the University of Minnesota. One of the newcomers to extension work in the Gopher state, Skelton was with the Ellsworth State Bank in southern Minnesota and with the Farmers' Merchant Bank at Hinckley before coming to Kanabec county last fall.

He also taught vocational and veterans' agriculture for 11 years at Hinckley.

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Special Release

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 27 1957

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Continuing the program begun in 1947 state-wide recognition will again be given to outstanding farmers who have contributed to the development, protection, and encouragement of further advancement of natural resources.

It is only through the interest and cooperation of our farmers and the proper land use practices which they carry on that we continue to make great strides in building up depleted soil, water, and wild-life resources.

Through the opportunity and courtesy 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 for himself and his wife to the show with a special ceremony on Sunday, 3 p.m., April 14. In addition, of course, the county agent (and his wife) from the state winner's county also will receive the all-expense weekend award.

This year again each designated county winner will receive a certificate of recognition for his contributions.

In order that your nominees may be considered by the state committee your selection must be in the hands of the state award committee no later than March 23. We have sent letters to game wardens, conservation clubs, Rangers, etc., asking them to submit entries to you by March 15.

Remember that any nominations which have been submitted in previous years may again be re-submitted for state award consideration, but adding such additional facts about his program that have been continued or added since his last nomination.

We again welcome your whole-hearted cooperation. It is important that your county be 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.

Send your county winner nomination to Northwest Sports, Travel and Boat Show, 409 Times Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Parker Anderson

Parker Anderson
Extension Forester

PA:ew
Enc.

News Bureau
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 26 1957

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 16.

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, April 5-April 17 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 14, and he and his wife will receive an all-expense week-end vacation to the Twin Cities and other awards at the Show.

All county winners will receive special certificates of recognition.

Points that will be considered in selecting the farmer-sportsman include reputation as a successful farmer in the community; wildlife conservation practices; forestry 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 26 1957

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 1957. One nominee will come from each of the 4 sec-
tions 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 14.

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, chairman of the Farmer-
Sportsman award committee.

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 and forestry practices, soil management,
and leadership 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 and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1957

Special to Martin County Papers

COUNTY ARTISTS EXHIBIT WORKS

An oil painting by Beulah Gemmill, Sherburn, was voted one of the ten most popular in the recent Rural Art Show held during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Her painting "Winter Sunset" was also selected to be exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis.

Two other county artists, Mrs. Elmer Laue of Dunnell and Orel Baker of Fairmont, also exhibited paintings in the Rural Art Show. The Rural Art Show, held in the Agriculture Library, is an annual event which features works by artists in rural Minnesota and in towns under 10,000.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1957

Special to Buffalo Journal-Press
and Monticello Times

WORKS OF COUNTY ARTISTS EXHIBITED

A painting by Mrs. Val Mainquist, Buffalo, is being exhibited this month at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis and at Dayton's in late March and April.

Her painting "Zinnias" was selected from among those exhibited in the Rural Art Show held during Farm and Home Week on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. Other county artists/^{who} exhibited paintings in the Rural Art Show were Kathryn Clark and Virginia Barnett, both of Monticello.

The Rural Art Show is an annual event confined to recent original works from artists in rural Minnesota or from towns of less than 10,000.

-ehj-

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1957

FCR RELEASE:
2:30 P.M., THURSDAY, FEB. 28

INSECT RESEARCH PROGRESS NOTED

CROOKSTON--Several recent developments in the control of harmful insects on Minnesota farms were reported this afternoon (Thursday, Feb. 28) at the annual Red River Valley Winter shows by Austin Haws, University of Minnesota entomologist.

Among these was a suggestion for control of the Colorado potato beetle, which has developed some resistance to DDT, making control difficult. University entomologist A. G. Peterson suggests that this resistance to DDT might be overcome by using toxaphene, dieldrin or heptachlor in alternate years.

The problem with another insect, the sugar beet root maggot is not as severe in Minnesota as in other areas of the Valley. A recent survey has indicated that the maggot was found in the northern half of the Valley, but only one case of damage was spotted last year. The maggot has been a problem only on a few small light soil areas and during seasons of light rainfall in June and July.

Recent University research has also shown that the use of honeybees for cross pollination and the use of insect control measures have increased yields of both red clover and sweetclover greatly, Haws reported.

In University experiments in the Valley in 1956, a clover field isolated from honeybees, but not bumblebees, produced 63 pounds of seed per acre compared to 455 pounds where honeybees pollinated the sweetclover. In 1955, a better sweetclover year, experimental fields pollinated by honeybees averaged 1365 pounds per acre.

Good control of the sweetclover weevil, which recently threatened this crop, is now possible with the use of several insecticides, Haws added.

In fields of light weevil infestation, applying granular insecticides mixed with seed gave some protection to new seedlings of sweetclover. In heavy infestations this control measure did not work well. An ordinary hopper used to apply insecticidal dusts by airplanes was unsatisfactory for granular insecticides in other University tests at Oklee last year.

B-1385-hbs

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University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1957

Immediate Release

PLANNED FORESTRY WORK AIDS FARM INCOME

BALL CLUB, MINNESOTA---A well-managed woodland can give a big boost to a farmer's income and make good use of his spare time in winter.

Quentin Daigle here in Itasca county has harvested \$1,500 worth of pulpwood and sawlogs from an 80-acre forest tract since 1951. His only investment, other than his own labor, was for a chain saw.

Nine years ago, Daigle was looking for ways to make better use of his wooded area. He had a mixture of jack pine, Norway pine, aspen saplings and brush that he knew could bring a regular income, if managed right.

Daigle talked his situation over with Floyd Colburn, Itasca county forestry agent. Colburn helped Daigle set up a complete woodland management plan, and gave him these tips: "Pick out the trees with fire scars, split butts, and other defects and cut them. By removing them now, they'll bring a profit and you'll leave more growing room for the younger trees."

In 1948, Daigle cut 5 cords of jack pine pulpwood and 4,000 board feet of jack-pine lumber, and made a net profit of \$138--enough to pay him \$1.38 for each hour he spent in the woods. Colburn gave him some pointers on marking trees for that first cutting, and since then Daigle has managed the woods on his own.

In 1951 he harvested 10 cords of pulpwood and 10,000 feet of lumber, for a total return of \$560. His next cutting was in 1953, when he harvested 60 cords of pulpwood that brought him \$960.

There's plenty of growing stock left in Daigle's forest. He scatters the cone-bearing trimmed branches in the open places and "seeds the area down" to pine trees.

The forest business should be even better for Daigle in future years. During the past three years, he has planted some 15,000 Norway pine trees. In a few years, he'll receive a good dividend from this investment; thinnings from the plantation will make fine Christmas trees.

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B-1386-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1957

Immediate release

LIBERTY BARLEY RELEASED IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Liberty barley, a new South Dakota variety, is being released to county crop improvement associations in that state in 1957, according to J. W. Lambert, University of Minnesota agronomist.

At present, though, Liberty is not being released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, because it first needs more testing in this state and its acceptability for malting has not been established.

Liberty was developed by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a six-rowed and smooth-awned variety, and has a white aleurone. It has better straw strength than Kindred and is about a day later in maturity. Liberty is resistant to prevalent races of stem rust and mildew, but is susceptible to loose smut and Septoria.

In a few nursery trials in Minnesota, Liberty has yielded well. So far, it has not been tested in large drill plots in Minnesota.

B-1387-pjt

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1957

Immediate Release

OLD FOOD HABITS GIVE WAY SLOWLY

Housewives appear to be a rather conservative group--at least in the grocery store and kitchen.

An analysis of figures gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a Household Food Consumption survey covering food purchases of more than 6,000 families indicates that new food products gain widespread acceptance rather slowly. Homemakers are not quick to try out new products even when they offer advantages in convenience and work saving previously not available, USDA household economists found. Whereas older, established convenience foods claimed 27 percent of the total food budget of the families interviewed, only 4 percent was spent for new easy-to-serve items.

Among the families interviewed, frozen vegetables fared best of the newer convenience foods, with frozen concentrated fruit juices next. About 38 percent of the families used frozen vegetables; 30 percent used frozen fruit juices. Nearly a fourth of the families used instant coffee, a fifth used cake mixes, 12 percent frozen fruits, 10 percent brown and serve rolls, but only 6 percent used nonfat dry milk.

On the other hand, there was wide usage of many prepared "convenience" foods that have been on the market for some time. These included such items as bread and other baked goods, ice cream, frankfurters, lunch meats, canned soup, jellies and jams. Bread, for example, was purchased by 97 percent of the families during the week they were interviewed, and other baked goods by 86 percent. More than half of the families purchased ice cream, lunch meat, jellies and jams, half of them bought canned soup and 42 percent bought frankfurters.

Upper income families made greater use of convenience foods than lower income families, as did city families compared to farm families, according to the study.

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B-1388-jbn

University Farm and Home News
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 27, 1957

Immediate Release

MINN. 4-H CLUBS OBSERVE NATIONAL 4-H WEEK

More than 47,000 boys and girls and 8,000 adult leaders in Minnesota will observe National 4-H Club Week March 2-9, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Through exhibits, open house meetings, newspapers, radio and television they will tell the public about the 4-H program of "learning by doing."

The 4-H program is part of the national educational system of cooperative extension work in which the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the state land-grant colleges and the county extension service share.

Climax of the observances will be the state 4-H radio speaking contest on Saturday, March 9. Seventeen district winners will take part in the finals Saturday morning on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. Winner of the state radio speaking title will be announced following broadcast of the speeches of the two highest-scoring contestants over WCCO radio between 3:30 and 4 p.m.

More than 800 4-H members in Minnesota have taken part in this year's radio speaking contest, writing their own speeches on "How the International Farm Youth Exchange Program Builds Better World Understanding."

According to Harkness, the International Farm Youth Exchange program is a major project being supported by Minnesota 4-H clubs, in cooperation with other groups and industry.

Under the program, 16 young people from other countries will come to Minnesota this summer to live and work with farm families. Minnesota will send three young men and two young women to five different countries in 1957. Since 1948, 20 Minnesota youths have gone abroad to 15 different countries under the program and 74 young people from 32 countries have come to Minnesota.

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B-1389-jbn